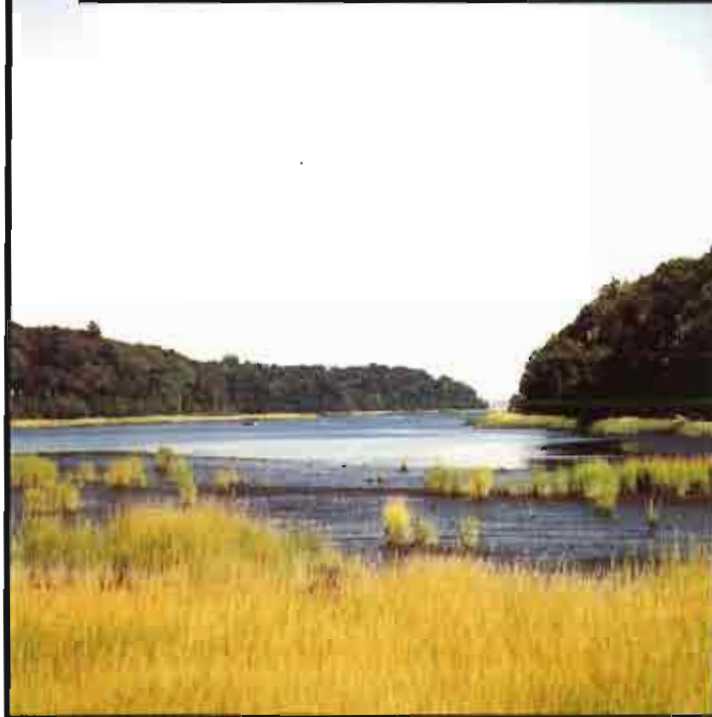




**Incorporated Village of Lloyd Harbor  
Suffolk County, New York**



*Village Guidebook*

**Brief History**

**Village Services**

**Police**

**Refuse Collection**

**Highway**

**Administrative**

**Village Government**

**Boards**

**Commissions**

**Court**

**Permit Requirements  
and Assistance**

**Building**

**Tree Cutting**

**Five Parks**

**Beaches**

**Boating**

**Tennis**

**Horseback Riding**

**Nature Trails**

**Summer Camp**

**Village Organizations**

**School System**

**Village Offices:**

**32 Middle Hollow Road**

**Telephone: 549-8893**

.....*The Village is a place of quiet and rural charm. Its wooded hills, bluffs, meadowland, marsh and beach -- all outlined by the variegated waters of harbor, inlet and sound -- combine to create an area of great natural beauty.*



Lloyd Harbor

Byrd Platt

.....*In a community where birds, squirrels, chipmunks, pheasants, rabbits, and raccoons are daily backyard companions, the benefits of incorporation and protective ordinances are demonstrably in evidence.*

*from: A History of the Incorporated Village of Lloyd Harbor  
1926 to 1976 by Irene K. Alexander.*

# VILLAGE GUIDEBOOK

*Incorporated Village of Lloyd Harbor  
Suffolk County, New York*

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**VILLAGE GUIDEBOOK**

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Suffolk County, New York***

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## **LLOYD HARBOR – A BRIEF HISTORY**

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Lloyd Harbor Village covers 9.2 square miles and in area is the second largest incorporated Village in New York; however, with a population of approximately 3,400 (same as in 1970), it is one of the most sparsely populated. The Village includes Lloyd Neck and the northern portion of the West Neck peninsula. It is a blend of colonial manor, Gold Coast estate, small rural residential community, and suburb. Despite the fact that some more recently developed streets have a suburban feel, rustic dead-end streets still outnumber manicured subdivisions.

**The Village has a rich history and has succeeded in preserving much of the rustic ambience for which it has always been known. By understanding the efforts that have been made in the interest of preserving the natural beauty and quiet privacy of our Village, we hope that you, too, will become a strong supporter of preservation of these assets, and of the low housing density needed to sustain them. In so doing, we will leave an invaluable legacy as to how preservation can be achieved and sustained despite proximity to a major metropolitan area.**

The following brief history of the Village will give you an appreciation of its early years, and a look at some of the problems and threats to its “quality of life” that the Village has faced.

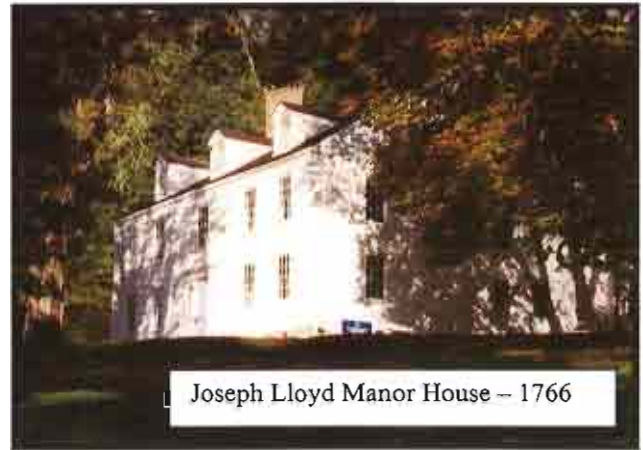
### **Early History**

The neck of land called *Caumsett* (meaning “place by sharp rock”) by the Matinecock Indians was sold by them in 1654 to three Englishmen (Samuel Mayo, Daniel Whitehead, and Peter Wright) for a variety of items, including three coats, three shirts, wampum, six knives, and two pairs of shoes. The property changed hands several times during the next two decades, acquiring the name Horse Neck because Huntington farmers grazed horses there. In 1684, James Lloyd, a Boston merchant became the sole owner of Horse Neck. On March 8, 1685, the Lieutenant Governor granted James Lloyd the royal patent for Horse Neck and formally renamed it the “Manor of Queen’s Village.” Thus, James Lloyd became Lord of the Manor, and Lloyd Neck was annexed to the Town of Oyster Bay, Queens County. Although there had been many owners of Horse Neck, none had developed the land. Mr. Lloyd set out to create an amiable feudal estate with tenant farmers. He would continue to reside in Boston.

In 1711, James Lloyd’s son, Henry, took up residence in the manor, where he built a “Salt Box” dwelling (the restored Henry Lloyd Manor House). One of his slaves, Jupiter Hammon, was America’s first published African-American poet. After Henry’s death in 1763, his son Joseph built (in 1766) the Joseph Lloyd Manor House.

The Henry Lloyd Manor House (the “1711 House”) has been restored and is maintained by the Lloyd Harbor Historical Society. The Joseph Lloyd Manor House is owned and has been restored and furnished by SPLIA (Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities). Both houses are open to the public.

During the Revolution, members of the Lloyd family found themselves on opposing sides, and the farms of two Lloyd patriots were confiscated by the British. Joseph, a patriot, fled to Connecticut and a fort (Fort Franklin, now known as Fort Hill) was built by the British in 1778 on the western end of Lloyd Neck overlooking the entrance to Cold Spring Harbor. Another fortification was built on the east side of Lloyd Neck near a large rock. This rock is called Target Rock because British warships were said to have used it for target practice.



The last Lloyd to own the estate was Henry Lloyd IV, who acquired it in 1841 and built a dock near the Causeway in 1852 as a stop for Oyster Bay-to-New York steamboats. In the early 1880s, steamboats brought tourists to a beach recreation complex at the end of the Causeway called Columbia Grove. The Lloyd property continued to change hands, but it remained sparsely developed.



The early history of the West Neck portion of the Village included early settlers with greater ties to Huntington. During the Revolution, the residents of the West Neck area were avid patriots and opposed to the Loyalists on Lloyd Neck. One of the earliest tidewater gristmills (milling wheat into flour) was constructed in 1794 on the Mill Pond adjacent to “Puppy Cove” which is an extension of Huntington Harbor. The Van Wyck-Lefferts Mill was accessed by traveling on Lefferts Mill Road (no longer a road) from Southdown Road.

The Tidal Mill has been restored and is owned and preserved by The Nature Conservancy. It is accessible by boat tours arranged periodically by The Nature Conservancy (telephone: 631-367-3225).

Later it was found that the clay deposits along Cold Spring Harbor (at the current Village Park location) were ideal for brick making and a large brick-making foundry called Crossman Brick Company was built. Barges shipped loads of bricks to New York City from the shore near the Village Park boat dock.

### **Lloyd Neck: Secedes from Queens – Annexed to Suffolk**

It was not until 1885, after a year of much lobbying in the State Legislature, that Lloyd Neck became a part of the Town of Huntington and Suffolk County, thereby seceding from Oyster Bay, Queens County. The *New York Sun* in 1884 reported: *“The isthmus which connects the main part of Lloyd Neck with Long Island is a great picnic ground, and the picnickers who flock there in daily crowds worry the inhabitants of Lloyd Neck. (ed.: The Columbia Grove Beach Resort was located on the Lloyd Neck end of the causeway, and boats from New York City brought bathers for daily outings.) When residents need a constable they are forced to drive around the head of the bay to where the constable lives – they might sail across, but the picnics are held in the calm days of summer when there is no wind and it is too hot to row.”*

Many politicians in Queens County opposed the legislation annexing Lloyd Neck to the Town of Huntington, County of Suffolk. An article in the *East Norwich Enterprise* (1885) on the subject of secession from Oyster Bay stated: *“Lloyd Neck is a very valuable tract of property, containing nearly 3,500 acres of as productive land as may be found in one tract east of the Alleghenies. There have been more dollars worth of timber, oak, hickory, and chestnut growing upon Lloyd Neck at one time than can now be found on the south side of Long Island from Gravesend to Montauk. The land is exceedingly fertile and produces immense crops naturally and with the generous treatment it receives from its enterprising owners, the receipts are simply enormous. Valuable houses and expensive barns and magnificent lawns are scattered here and there. Building sites cannot be obtained very readily from the wealthy owners, who desiring to live entirely secluded from the common herd, rarely sell unless to one of their own class, and then only at fabulous prices.”* Some felt Queens and Oyster Bay should be compensated for the loss of territory.

### **Estate Period**

Early in the twentieth century, Long Island’s North Shore became the desired location for large estates, which extended along the “Gold Coast” east to Huntington - Centerport. Many large estates were established in Lloyd Harbor, including *Burrwood* the estate of Walter Jennings (one of the founders of Standard Oil Co.); *Panfield*, the estate of Albert Milbank (law firm Milbank, Tweed, et al.); *Coindre Hall* belonging to George McKesson Brown; and Roland Ray Conklin’s *Rosemary Farm* (now the Seminary) on West Neck. On Lloyd Neck, there was Wilton Lloyd Smith’s *Kenjadrety* estate; William J. Matheson’s *Fort Hill*, the Gilbert G. Colgate (of Colgate-Palmolive) estate; S.M. Fairchild’s *Eastfair* estate, and Marshall Field III’s (retail and publishing magnate) 1,500-acre *Caumsett*.

Mr. Field came to Lloyd Neck in 1921 after searching Long Island's North Shore for a tract of land suitable for the country home he envisioned. Field had been educated in England and yearned to replicate the life of an English gentleman with a grand manor house and self-sufficient estate. The 1,500-acre estate was carefully planned as a well integrated rural estate village with farm houses, servants quarters, 18 major structural units, dairy farm, extensive gardens, racehorses, and sports and hunting. It was said by many to be the finest country estate in America. Some of the large estate homes (e.g., *Burrwood*, *Rosemary Farm*, *Livingston Manor House*) have since been lost; however, a number remain.



### Village Incorporation

The Village was incorporated in 1926. At the time of incorporation, the tax rolls listed 62 owners of 80 parcels, of which only seven parcels were less than three acres. Two West Neck residents, Albert Milbank and Colonel Timothy S. Williams, were the prime movers of incorporation. The residents were motivated by a desire to control future development through the adoption of a zoning plan to preserve the rural surroundings and protect the community from urban encroachment. Some of the then 444 residents were also concerned about the lack of effective police protection. The May 21, 1926 issue of the *Long Islander* reported: *"The scandalous condition of affairs at Lloyd's Beach, where traffic in intoxicating liquors has been going on unrestrictedly and bootlegging by the wholesale, whole cargoes having been unloaded from schooners and sloops, without the least interference by our town or country law enforcement officers, has long been a source of irritation to the great majority of the residents of West Neck and Lloyd's Neck, and they propose to clean out the foul nest, as far as possible, with their own efficient constabulary."*

The first Mayor of Lloyd Harbor was Mr. Albert G. Milbank, and the first Trustees were: Mr. Wilton Lloyd-Smith, Mrs. Ellen Day Ranken, Mr. Marshall Field, III, and Mrs. Anna Matheson Wood. Within a few months after incorporation, the first zoning ordinance was enacted.

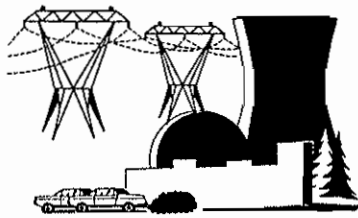
Albert G. Milbank continued as Mayor for 20 years until 1946. It was a period of slow growth for the Village. The population increased from 444 in 1926 to 480 in 1930, 588 in 1940, and 700 in 1946. Major growth occurred after World War II during the fifteen-year period of 1946 to 1961. The advent of the graduated income tax, the increasing cost and difficulty of engaging adequate and competent help, and the geometric distribution of family wealth subsequent to the demise of founding members,



heralded the demise of the grand country estate. The Village population increased from 700 in 1946 to 2,521 by 1960. The swelling ranks of the small homeowners portended the selling off of the old estates. By 1961, seventeen new subdivision maps had been filed and some 35 additional roads opened.

In 1955, the Village acquired its first real estate holding, the former Jennings estate barn and two acres on Middle Hollow Road to be used as Village Hall and for storage of Village equipment. The structure was remodeled, and the Board of Trustees held its first meeting there in April 1958. In 1959, the Village purchased 73 acres on the shore of Cold Spring Harbor for a park and playground. A Park and Beach Committee was established to direct improvements. The Park opened in the summer of 1960.

### **Village Faces Threats to Quality of Life**



**Parkway and Nuclear Power  
Station Blocked**

In 1961, Ruth Field (Mrs. Marshall Field III) sold *Caumsett* to the State of New York with the proviso that the estate be used “forever for park purposes.” This created great concern among Village residents. Robert Moses, President of the Long Island Park Commission, had prepared an extensive development plan which included extending the Bethpage Parkway along Route 108, up the shore of Cold Spring Harbor, cutting through the Village Park, crossing West Neck Road, and running adjacent to the Seminary to the shore of Lloyd Harbor. A suspension bridge was to span Lloyd Harbor and connect to Caumsett. Moses planned to construct two 18-hole golf courses, turn the Main House into a clubhouse, establish a large bathing beach area along the Sound, and establish extensive bridlepath facilities. The parkway right-of-ways were acquired by the State in 1963 and are still owned by the State. For a variety of reasons, including determined opposition by the Village, the planned development of Caumsett did not occur. Today, Caumsett remains a passive park, protected by the Village’s Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan (LWRP).

In late 1967, the Long Island Lighting Company’s proposal to build and operate a nuclear power station on the eastern end of Lloyd Neck aroused a storm of controversy. Residents were very opposed and formed the Lloyd Harbor Study Group to stand in formal opposition to the project. In 1975, LILCO abandoned use of the site. Eventually, the area (111 acres) was sold and is now Seacrest Estates.

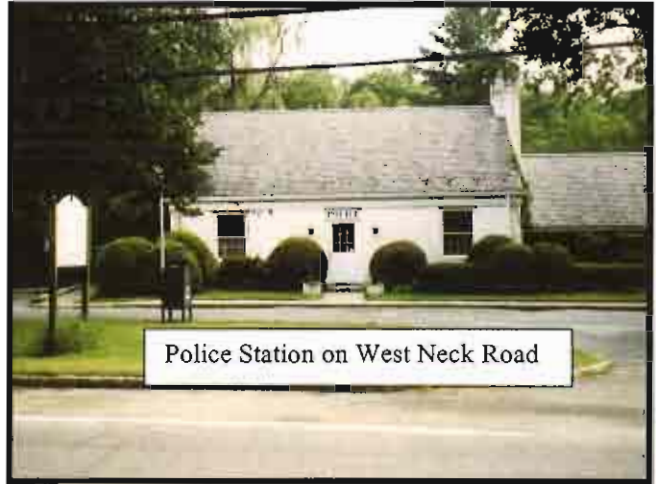
By 1970, the Village population had increased to 3,400, and a total of approximately 800 homes. By the end of the 1900s, the number of homes in the Village has increased to 1,200. The population, however, remains at roughly 3,500.

## VILLAGE SERVICES

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The Village operates a Police Department, Highway Department (for Village maintained roadways), Refuse Collection, and Administrative Staff at Village Hall. The responsibilities and functioning of these groups are briefly outlined in this section.

**Police Department:** The Village has an eleven (11) person Police Department and, as a direct benefit, a very low crime rate. The Police Department is under the direction of a Police Commission. There are three Police Commissioners, two are Trustees, and the third is an experienced law enforcement individual who acts as Chairman and is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the department. The Police Headquarters is located on West Neck Road at the intersection of Mill Road. Twenty-four hour police protection is provided for all residents. Since the Village has only 1,200 homes, our police can provide personalized attention not available elsewhere, when the need arises.



**For emergencies, dial 549-8800.** You will get a faster response than if you dial 911, as 911 is routed through Suffolk County Police. For non-emergency calls, 549-8220.

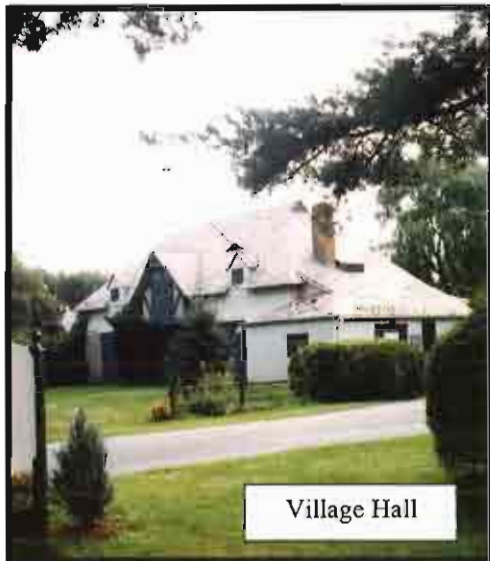
Our police are trained to be on the alert for any individuals or situations that appear suspicious. The police patrol all streets in the Village (not just those maintained by the Village) and may check the licenses of contractors cutting trees, and report new construction to Village Hall to be checked by the Building Inspector for appropriate permits. If you are going to be away from home for a few days, you can notify the Police and alert them to be observant of your house during routine patrol of the road.

**Highway Department:** The Village owns and maintains 13 miles of the main roadways in the Village -- West Neck Road, Lloyd Harbor Road, Lloyd Lane, School Lane (to Plover intersection), Mill Road, Southdown Road, Middle Hollow Road, Jennings Road, and Snake Hill Road. The Highway Department also maintains the stormwater drains, removes downed trees blocking Village roads, and performs needed plowing and repairs. **All private roads (approximately 28 miles) are maintained solely by the Road Associations or owners.** Road Associations of private roads hire their own contractors who are responsible for road repair, snow plowing, removal of

downed trees, and drainage problems. The Highway Department (staff of eight) operates under the direction of the Department Supervisor, and two of the Trustees are responsible for liaison. The equipment and garages are located behind Village Hall.

**Refuse Collection:** The Village provides road-side refuse collection for all residences. **Refuse collection is two times a week, and residents are expected to place secured (tops on) refuse cans on the street by 7:00 a.m.** Refuse cans are to be removed from the roadside by residents on the same day as pickup. In the interest of maintaining our beautiful Village, your cooperation in removing cans promptly after pick-up is appreciated.

**Recycled** newspapers, plastics and metal containers are to be placed by the street for pickup on alternate Wednesday mornings. **Bulk pick-up** of larger items (packing boxes, appliances, etc.) is scheduled once a week (September-May). Call the Village Highway Department at 549-8880 to check the schedule. There is a nominal fee for pickup of large metal objects which must be specially scheduled by telephone.



**Administrative Staff:** The employee staff at Village Hall includes the Village Clerk/Treasurer, Assessor, Deputy Treasurer, Deputy Clerk, and administrative assistant. In addition, the Village Engineer and Building Inspector, while not employees, can be contacted through Village Hall. **If you are contemplating any changes to your house or property, stop by Village Hall (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday) or telephone 549-8893 (Fax 549-8879) for guidance on any items of interest and to obtain information pertaining to building permits and building ordinances.**

**Village Record:** The *Village Record* is published monthly and mailed to all residents. It contains information on upcoming activities, announcements of openings on Boards or Commissions, conservation news, Village history, recreation announcements, etc.

## **VILLAGE GOVERNMENT**

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In New York State, a village is an “incorporated municipality” subject to provisions of the General Village Law. The chief executive officer of most of the 556 villages in New York State is the Mayor. Lloyd Harbor Village’s all volunteer government consists of a Mayor and Board of Trustees, along with the various Boards and Commissions in the Village: Planning Board, Board of Zoning Appeals, Harbor Control Commission, Recreation Commission, and Conservation Board.

The legislative body of a village is the Board of Trustees, which in our Village is composed of the Mayor and six Trustees. The Board of Trustees meet the third Monday of each month (except for January, February, and August) at Village Hall.

Elected public officials in our Village are the Mayor, Trustees, and the Village Justice, each for four-year terms, which are staggered. The Village Justice is responsible for administration of the Village Justice Court (zoning violations, etc.). Elections are on the third Tuesday of June, and terms of office begin at noon on the first Monday of July after elections.

Appointed public officials in our Village include: Acting Village Justice, Clerk-Treasurer, Assessor, Village Attorney, Deputy Treasurer, Deputy Clerk, Highway Superintendent, Police Commissioner, Village Engineer, Building Inspector, and members of the Board of Zoning Appeals, Planning Board, Conservation Board, Recreation Commission, and Harbor Control Commission. **The Mayor, Trustees, Justices, and members of Boards and Commissions, are all resident volunteers.**

**Planning Board:** The Village Planning Board consists of seven (7) members and one alternate appointed by the Mayor with approval of the Trustees. The Planning Board reviews and approves site plans, subdivision plats, special use permits, and other building or development requests. The Planning Board also has an advisory function, which includes the authority to make reports and investigations in connection with the planning and development of the Village and preservation of open space.

The Planning Board meets monthly (the second Wednesday each month, except in August). **Complete applications for building permits, etc., must be received 10 days prior to the meeting.**

**Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA):** Zoning is the basic and most significant of all land use controls. The Board of Trustees is responsible for adoption of all zoning laws and amendments. The BZA can hear two types of appeals to a decision by an administrative body, such as the Planning Board or Building Inspector. The BZA will consider an appeal to grant a specific variance from a zoning provision, or an appeal seeking an interpretation of a zoning law. The BZA cannot amend or set aside zoning

ordinances or laws. If problems are found with a zoning law, the BZA can advise the Board of Trustees and recommend changes. The BZA in our Village consists of five (5) members (five year terms) and an alternate appointed by the Mayor with approval of the Trustees. Meetings are held monthly (second Tuesday), except for August, when there is normally no scheduled meeting.

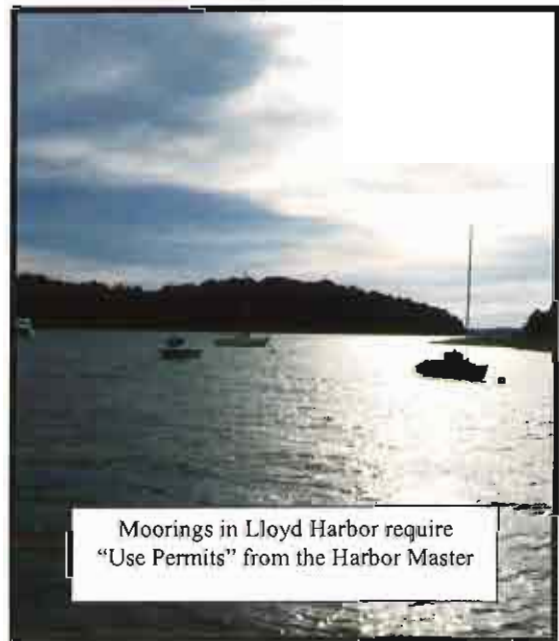
The Board of Trustees (legislative body) cannot grant variances to zoning ordinances or hear appeals for interpretations of the zoning law, but it can amend ordinances. The Trustees cannot change, modify, or overturn a decision by the BZA.

**Recreation Commission:** The Village Recreation Commission consists of seven (7) members and one alternate appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Trustees. The Commission is responsible for the administration of the Park and recreation activities. The Commission has the power to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations for the operation and maintenance of the Park, issuance of park permits, designation of recreation areas and operation of the Summer Camp.

**Harbor Master and Harbor Control Commission:** The Harbor Master is appointed by the Board of Trustees and is responsible for the issuance of use permits for vessels, regulation of mooring facilities in Lloyd Harbor, and directing boat patrolling of waterways by Bay Constables. For more information on moorings and vessel use permits, call Village Hall at 549-8893.

The Harbor Control Commission consists of five (5) members, appointed for one-year terms. They are responsible for oversight of Village waterways and implementation of the Harbor Control Plan.

The Village operates a Patrol Boat with constables during the summer season. Daily patrols are made of Lloyd Harbor and Cold Spring Harbor (weekdays only). By mutual agreement, the Town of Huntington patrols Cold Spring Harbor on weekends.



**Conservation Board:**

Preservation of the trees, fields, beaches, wetlands, wildlife and designated conservation easement areas adds immeasurably to the value of our properties. The nine member Conservation Board (appointed for annual terms) is responsible for the maintenance of this collective environmental heritage. The Village has retained a

consulting arborist who is responsible for the review of building plans for significant changes and for subdivisions.

Sponsored activities include educational symposia on landscape-related-topics at Banbury Center, land and tree health awareness sessions for builders and tree contractors who want to work in the Village, beach cleanups, and conservation columns in the Village Record.

Members meet monthly on the third Wednesday, at Village Hall, and welcome resident participation. Members may also serve the community as tree cutting permit agents and are required to be trained in tree health and identification. The Village Local Laws on tree cutting and arborist licensing are under the Conservation Board's supervision.

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### ***LLOYD HARBOR IS PROUD OF ALL OF ITS MAGNIFICENT TREES***

#### **\* *The Big Oak***



“This great black oak grew from an acorn which fell to the ground soon after Columbus opened the New World to further investigation. The tree was a century old by the time the Dutch traders brought white men’s affairs to its neighborhood. It had its 200<sup>th</sup> birthday under Queen Anne and its 300<sup>th</sup> under President Jefferson. Some time before World War I, the oak began its fifth century.

“At Lloyds Neck, near Huntington, Long Island, this patriarch spreads its branches across a span of 138 feet. It is 90 feet high; the bore is 19 feet, 9 inches around. Such at least are the dimensions attributed to it by the American Forestry Association.

“Under its timely shelter, even great men are mindful of their own mortality. Teddy Roosevelt lived near here; he, too, knew and admired the old monarch as a kindred living thing – a specimen, like himself, both rugged and unique.”

from *The Saturday Evening Post* – April 19, 1958

Note: The Big Oak is located at the intersection of Lloyd Harbor Road and Forest Drive. Its health has significantly deteriorated during the past decade, but it is still a mighty oak. **We highly value all of our trees – great and small. We have a Tree Protection Ordinance which is strictly enforced. Please call Village Hall before cutting any trees.**

## CONSIDERING CHANGES TO YOUR HOUSE OR PROPERTY?

### PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND ASSISTANCE

Occasionally new residents initiate changes or construction without first obtaining permits. Many of the changes you may be considering will require an application, review of the planned action, and issuance of a building permit or approval. Failure to obtain proper permits or approvals will result in delays, stop work orders, fines and added costs. You must demonstrate that the action will comply with applicable zoning ordinances. The Deputy Clerk at Village Hall should be contacted (549-8893). The Deputy Clerk will inform you of the proper procedures and provide guidance in preparing the applications for review/approval by the Building Inspector, Building Engineer and Planning Board.

<u>Planned Action</u>	<u>Requires Permit</u>	<u>No Permit Required</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<b>New addition to house</b>	X		Site Plan, Building and Tree Cutting Plans needed – Planning Board Approval
<b>Add barn, shed, garage, cabana, or other accessory structure</b>	X		Site Plan, Building and Tree Cutting Plans needed – Planning Board Approval
<b>Clearing or construction in slope areas</b>	X (see comment)		Zoning ordinances generally do not permit disturbance of steep or very steep slope areas. Special Use Permit required.
<b>Interior changes (structural or electrical)</b>	X		Application Form – Approved by Building Inspector
<b>Replace roof (no structural changes)</b>		X	
<b>Replace or add outside siding (vinyl, wood, etc.)</b>		X	
<b>Install swimming pool or tennis court</b>	X		Site Plan, Tree Cutting Plan, Landscape Screening Plan, and location and details of fencing – Planning Board Approval
<b>Construct pond</b>	X		Site Plan, Tree Cutting Plan and Grading Plan – Planning Board Approval

<u>Planned Action</u>	<u>Requires Permit</u>	<u>No Permit Required</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Cut or trim trees		Possibly	Depends on tree size, type and location. Call Village Hall for free consultation with Tree Warden. <u>Contractors must be licensed by Village.</u>
Re-grade or fill property	X		Site Plan with existing and final topography and stormwater drainage – Planning Board Approval
Construct retaining wall or bulkhead	X		Site Plan and details of wall construction
Install fence	X		Site Plan and details of fencing construction
Construct dock	X		Different requirements for Lloyd Harbor, Long Island Sound, and Cold Spring Harbor – Planning Board Approval

The Village has a **consulting arborist** who is responsible for review of all plans for subdivisions and construction involving the alteration of a significant number of trees, including vista cutting plans. This is an important proactive step toward preservation of the beautiful, mature trees in our Village which are such an integral part of our rustic ambiance, and so critical to preservation of our privacy. All plans for new construction or subdivisions involving significant tree removal will require, as part of the permitting process, review by the consulting arborist.

- **Avoid potential problems** by calling Village Hall (549-8893) to discuss your desired plans and learn what the Village requirements are.
- It is important that you **obtain all approvals before starting construction** or making changes. Otherwise, the Building Inspector is required to issue a “Stop Work Order” and you will then have to apply to the Planning Board. You may be subject to issuance of an “Appearance Ticket” to Village Court and be subject to a fine.
- **Our staff wants to assist you in accomplishing your desired changes while being in conformance with the Village Zoning Ordinances. Work With Them – Call 549-8893**



## RECREATION AND SUMMER CAMP FACILITIES

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Our Village is blessed with much open land due to a number of parks and nature preserves within our boundaries. These parks are operated by federal, state, county, and town governments. Additionally, we have our own Village Park.

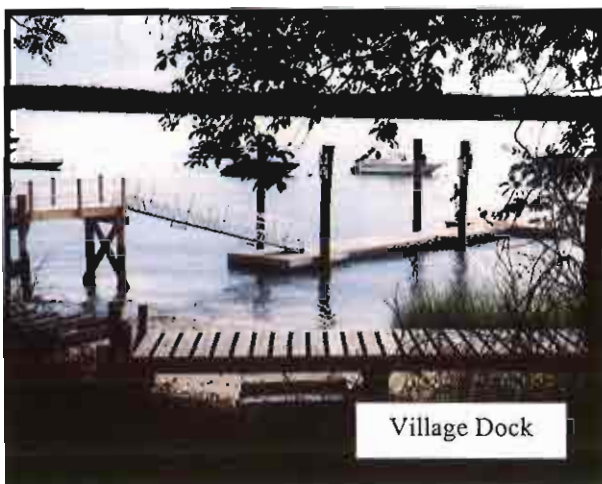
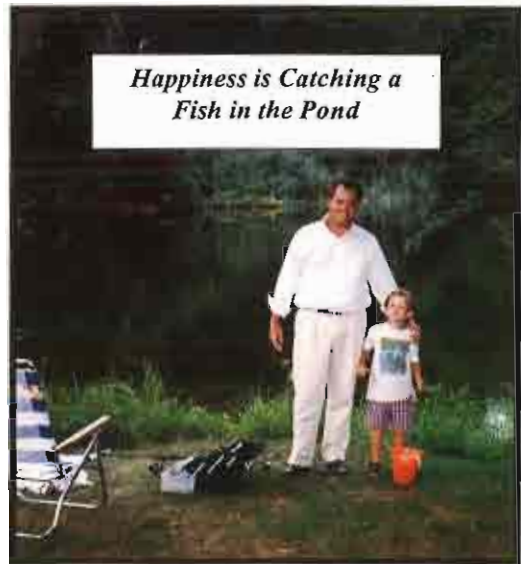
1. **Village Park** The 70-acre Village Park is a host to a variety of activities in a beautiful natural setting. The beach includes a swimming area with lifeguards from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The beach house and playground areas have restroom facilities. Picnic tables and B-B-Q grills are available. The pond along the road into the Park allows youngsters to enjoy freshwater fishing.

- Tennis

Four (4) outdoor tennis courts and a practice backboard are available for year-round play. A Tennis Program, including lessons and tournaments, is scheduled during the summer. Courts may be reserved by using the sign-up sheet posted on the side of the Tennis Shed.

- Boating

The boating area includes a boat ramp for trailers, a dock area, and moorings. Dinghy racks are located along the shoreline for those who prefer to row than swim to their boats.



- Park Permits

Individuals using the Park must have a year round Resident Parking Permit on each vehicle. There is an annual fee for each permit. Permits can be obtained off-season at Village Hall and from gate guards at the beach on weekends starting Memorial Day weekend. From late June through Labor Day, permits can be

obtained daily from the gate guards. Vehicle registration and one other form of identification are required. There are no additional charges for use of the boat ramp, beach or tennis courts. There are permit fees for moorings and use of the dinghy rack.

- Summer Camp Programs

The Village runs “Summer Club” programs for children ages 4 to 10.

- A. Four-year olds have a separate program under the direction of a certified teacher. Swimming, arts and crafts, games, story-telling, and special events are all part of this program.



- B. Five- to 10-year olds are grouped according to age and ability level. Swimming, arts and crafts, games, special events, fun days, and tennis instruction are all included in the Summer Club Program.
- C. There is a Junior Recreation Program for children ages 10 to 12. This Program includes instruction in tennis, swimming, sailing, windsurfing and kayaking. Sports, arts and crafts, and nature study are included as well.
- D. Tennis instruction is provided for adults in a series of Ladies Days, mixed strategy sessions and twilight clinics.

**All residents receive a full packet of Recreation Materials each spring, including materials on programs and registration. For further information, call Village Hall at 549-8893.**

- Family Events in Park

Each summer, the Recreation Commission plans a family event in the Village Park. This event can vary from a waterfront concert to a family fun day complete with picnic, live music, and games for children and adults.

2. **Town of Huntington – West Neck Beach**

Adjacent to the Village Park on West Neck Road, the Town of Huntington operates West Neck Beach. Vehicles must have a Town of Huntington Beach Parking Sticker to enter during the Memorial Day to Labor Day season. Rest room facilities are present. Lifeguards are provided during the summer season. The park closes at dusk.

3. **Caumsett State Historical Park**

Lloyd Harbor Road – Lloyd Neck

Caumsett has a long and rich history which pre-dates colonial times. This 1,500-acre park was most recently the estate of Marshall Field III. Caumsett Park includes woodland, meadows, rocky shoreline, salt marsh and former farm and garden areas. The main house is leased to Queens College for its Center for Environmental Teaching and Research. The park is diverse: fishing, hiking, bird watching, nature photography, and nature study are available. Guided nature tours are led throughout the Park. An extensive network of trails and fields are available for horseback riding. Boarding facilities are available at the Equestrian Center, which is leased to a private concessionaire.



For information on guided nature walks, interpretive tours, and education programs, call 423-1770. From May through October, there is a vehicle parking fee (\$5.00). A brochure with a map of trails and park information is available at the entrance booth to the parking lot.

4. **Target Rock Nature Preserve –**  
Target Rock Drive

The Target Rock National Wildlife Refuge on the eastern end of Lloyd Neck was previously the 80-acre Ferdinand Eberstat estate. The Eberstats donated the land to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1967. The estate house has been demolished; however, other estate buildings exist. The refuge has a



one-mile nature trail traversing mixed forests, ponds, the former formal gardens of the estate, and the upper and lower beach area. Target Rock is a fourteen-foot high rock used for target practice by the British Royal Navy during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it was at the foot of the bluff. With bluff erosion over time, it is now surrounded by water. Restroom facilities and a Trail Guide brochure for self-guided tours are available. You are requested to make a \$5.00 parking donation (honor system).

5. **Coindre Hall Park** – Browns Road, Huntington



This former Gold Coast estate of George McKesson Brown is operated as a public park by Suffolk County. The main house at Coindre Hall overlaps the boundary between the Village of Lloyd Harbor and Huntington Village. The estate house is the location of the Gold Coast Museum, which displays a collection of photographs and descriptions of the large estates established on Long Island's North Shore between 1890 and 1930. The museum is open to the public. The estate house is also used for catered affairs such as wedding receptions, etc. Traditionally, the Village holds the "New Residents Welcoming Tea" at Coindre Hall on a Sunday afternoon in February.

*.....On a clear day, the grounds from the estate house down to the boathouse afford a magnificent view of Huntington Harbor and the Connecticut shoreline. The boat house and dock facilities are currently the home for high school crew teams (Huntington and St. Anthony's). Coindre Hall Park in total encompasses about 30 acres, and is open to the public. The peninsula on the left at Long Island Sound is the Target Rock area of Lloyd Neck. The Boat House (foreground) and all the land to the left are within our Village.*



## **OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE VILLAGE**

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A number of other organizations, while not part of Village government, are integral to preservation of the quality of life that Village residents enjoy. New residents can make new acquaintances and develop friendships by joining and becoming active participants in local organizations. We encourage you to select organizations that interest you -- join and volunteer some time to assist in activities.

- **BOCES**: 25 Lloyd Harbor Road, Huntington, New York 11743 telephone (631) 549-0071

Outdoor and Environmental Education Programs offered by Nassau Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) take place in a variety of settings, and include an active Center at Caumsett State Historic Park. At Caumsett, youngsters learn about their world – and themselves –through firsthand experiences in the outdoors. Each year, trained naturalists capitalize on the Park’s unique mix of habitats and history to introduce over 10,000 students to the ecology of Long Island and promote understanding of their impact on the environment.

Nassau BOCES was founded in 1968 and is one of 38 operating in the State. BOCES enables residents to enjoy all the benefits of locally controlled schools, while reaping the benefits of belonging to a large cooperative which can operate programs not available in the local schools, and provide certain services on a more cost-effective basis.

- **The Caumsett Foundation**: Caumsett State Historic Park, 25 Lloyd Harbor Road, Huntington, New York 11743 telephone (631) 427-0074



The mission of the Caumsett Foundation is to support and enhance Caumsett State Park as a unique and historic environment on Long Island’s North Shore. The Foundation is dedicated to education, recreation, historic, and environmental preservation and conservation of the scenic value, natural heritage, and cultural history of the site.

The Park reaches from Long Island Sound across Lloyd Neck to Lloyd Harbor, and occupies 1,500 acres of Marshall Field III’s former Gold Coast estate. The Park is approximately two miles across, has a two-mile frontage on Long Island Sound, and includes open fields, beautiful woodlands, and a 15-acre fresh water lake.

Amateur botanists, hikers, fishermen, and cross-country skiers pursue their various interests through all four seasons. Polo matches and other equestrian events take place throughout the year. Forest, field, pond, salt marsh, and seashore ecologies present unlimited opportunities for environmental and scientific research.



**PUBLICALLY OWNED PARCELS PROTECTED  
BY ZONING OVERLAYS**

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PARCEL NO.	SIZE (ACRES)	ZONING OVERLAY
Caumsett State Historic Park	3, 6a	1,433.32	CONS/REC (PP)
Caumsett Cemetery	4	0.08	CONS/REC (PP)
Coindre Hall Park (Part)	24	18.10	CONS/REC
East Beach	9, 10	46.70	CONS/REC (PP)
Finch Marsh	7	25.10	CONS/REC (PP)
Fiske Bird Sanctuary	21, 22	7.24	CONS/REC (PP)
Jennings Field	26	27.05	CONS/REC (PP)
Lloyd Harbor Village Beach/Park	15	37.20	CONS/REC
Lloyd Harbor Village Miscellaneous Lands	8, 11	3.20	CONS/REC (PP)
Lloyd Harbor Village Wetlands	12	20.30	
Lloyd Point Wetlands	1,2	28.20	CONS/REC (PP)
Lefferts Mill Pond Preserve	23	15.79	CONS/REC (PP)
Nature Conservancy Preserve	6	38.80	CONS/REC (PP)
New York State Right-of-Way (Parkway)	13, 16, 19	149.62	CONS/REC (PP)
Target Rock National Wildlife Refuge	5	79.88	CONS/REC (PP)
<b>Total Area</b>		1,930.58	

Notes:

CONS/REC = Conservation/Recreation District

CONS/REC (PP) = Conservation/Recreation District, Park Preserve Overlay

Parcel No. refers to numbers shown on map (adjoining page)

## **LOCAL WATERFRONT REVITALIZATION PLAN**

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A vital component of the land use legislation for our Village is the Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan (LWRP). The LWRP is a management plan which, in addition to the Village's Master Plan, is applicable to all coastal areas of Village. The entire Village has been designated a coastal area. The plan identifies 44 policies for protecting the coastal area, and any action coming before the Board of Trustees, Zoning Board of Appeals or Planning Board must be consistent with those stated policies prior to any approval being granted by those Boards.

Another significant benefit derived from the adoption of the LWRP is that it allows local government to influence, and in many cases control, any capital project or permit issued by State or Federal agencies. This is significant because absent the LWRP, Federal and State agencies are generally immune from local control. Consequently, land use decisions concerning Caumset Park, Target National Wildlife Preserve, Coindre Hall Park, and the former State parkway rights-of-way, can now be significantly influenced or controlled by the Village.

### History of LWRP Legislation

In 1972, the U.S. Congress passed into law what is commonly referred to as the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The Coastal Zone Management Act resulted from Congress' finding that protection of coastal areas is in the national interest. There are important ecological, cultural, historic and aesthetic values in these coastal zones which are essential to the United States and the well-being of all citizens.

Almost half of the total population of the United States now lives in coastal areas. By 2010, the coastal population will have grown from 80 million in 1960 to 127 million. Along with this increase in population has come a degradation in coastal areas. Studies indicate that 50 percent of the Nation's coastal wetlands have already been destroyed, or degraded in part, due to run-off from fertilizer and sewage. Brown tides, which factor into loss of fish and shellfish harvests, are believed to be linked to poorly planned coastal development. It appears that there is a clear relationship between land use and coastal water quality.

In response to concern about coastal areas, the Federal and State governments gave local governments a powerful tool to control land use through the implementation of an LWRP. Lloyd Harbor was one of the first municipalities in New York State to enact a LWRP, which protects 100 percent of the acreage in the Village. It took more than ten years of study, drafting by Village committees and consultants, and legal work to enact the LWRP as law in our Village in 1996. Both Federal and State governments had to approve the plan. As a result, we now have the backing of the United States Department of the Interior and the New York State Department of State in supporting the preservation of this critically important legislation.