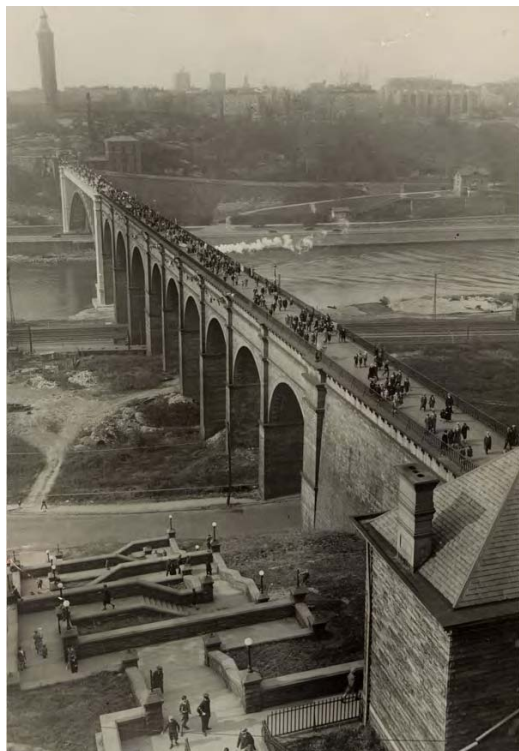
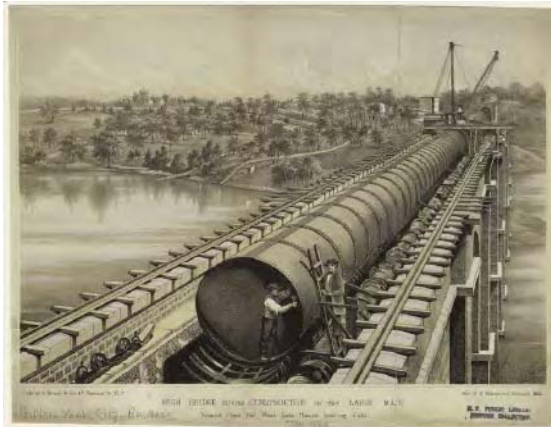
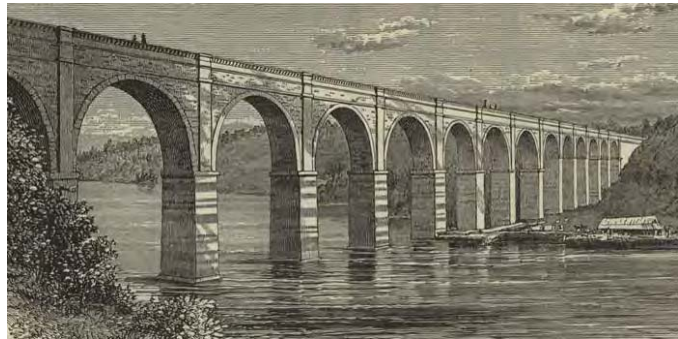

HIGH BRIDGE

Manhattan and The Bronx, New York City

High Bridge over the Harlem River is New York City's oldest extant bridge, constructed between 1839 and 1848 as part of the original Croton Aqueduct System, which brought piped water from points north into Manhattan. High Bridge is a New York City Landmark, and as part of what is now known as the Old Croton Aqueduct System, is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, is a National Historic Landmark, and a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. High Bridge was originally built with fifteen arches. In the 1920s High Bridge was reconstructed, replacing the central spans with a single steel span.



Today, High Bridge and its touchdown areas, consisting of distinctive parkland on either side of the bridge, are city resources administered as part of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). As part of the environmental review process for proposed renovations to High Bridge that would restore pedestrian access, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) conducted a Phase IA Archaeological Study of the bridge, its components, and the parkland at either end of the span. The study concluded that nineteenth century resources associated with the Old Croton Aqueduct could still be located within portions of the touchdown areas, whereas the bridge and aqueducts would be impacted by the renovations.

HPI has a long and successful history of working with the City's DPR. In 2011, HPI completed DPR projects at Sylvan Grove Cemetery and Cedar Grove Beach on Staten Island. Other City Parks projects have included work at Van Cortlandt Park and the Bronx River Greenway in the Bronx, Empire-Fulton Ferry Park in Brooklyn, and Conference House Park on Staten Island.

