In several maps, the project sponsor presents a key angle in the City's southern boundary. However, the angle changes according to context. Ultimately, the wrong angle depicted throughout the site plan minimizes the project’s footprint within the City.

When the project area is depicted in relation to City landmarks (see p. 2), the boundaries must be in agreement with the data of the US Census Bureau (yellow line). Note that the City limit’s intersection with Worth Avenue fixes the angle in the City’s southern boundary.

But most of the site plan is presented without context, as in the above example (see inset). By showing the angle in context, errors compound the further east one travels (red line).

What is in fact an impossible angle shortens the east causeway’s length within City limits, and relocates two acres of wetlands to Greenport.

Source: site plan (revised 2017), p. 1
When presented in context, the project sponsor shows the correct angle in the City’s southern boundary as 142°, as determined by the boundary’s intersection with Worth Avenue.
Two acres of wetlands are relocated to Greenport by the erroneous site plan.
Taking the actual length of the cast causeway within the City, 930 feet, and multiplying by the average widening of the road in December 2015, two figures for the area added are possible depending on the prior width.

The average width of the two-rutted road, paved over in 2015, was 12 feet (GoogleEarth GPS-based measurements).

But a 2009 site plan by the current project engineer claimed the width of the two-rutted road was 20 feet.

Of the two claims, if the east causeway’s new average width within the City is 29.5 feet, then:

\[29.5 - 12 = 17.5 \text{ feet added}\]
\[930 \text{ feet} \times 17.5 = 16,275 \text{ square feet added, or 0.37 acres.}\]
\[29.5 - 20 = 9.5 \text{ feet added}\]
\[930 \text{ feet} \times 9.5 = 8,835 \text{ square feet added, or 0.2 acres.}\]