Appendix C: Historic Resources

Landmarks Preservation Commission

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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 24DCP019K
Project: AAMUP
Date Received: 10/11/2024

Comments:

LPC is in receipt of the Historic and Cultural Resources chapter of 10/2, the Mitigation chapter of 10/1, the Shadows chapter of 10/1, and the Unavoidable Adverse Impacts chapter of 10/1.

The language for Mitigation, Shadows, and Unavoidable Adverse Impacts appears acceptable.

LPC comments for the Historic and Cultural Resources chapter are attached to the email and dated 10/11.

Gina Santucci 10/11/2024

SIGNATURE DATE
Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

File Name: 37112_FSO_GS_10112024.docx

Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan

Phase IA Archaeological Survey

New York City Department of City Planning
CEQR No. 24DCP019K
ULURP No. Pending

Prepared by:

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October 2, 2024

Management Summary

Involved State and Federal Agencies	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation New York Landmarks Commission
Phase of Survey	Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
Location Information	
Town	Borough of Brooklyn
County	Kings
Survey Area	29.3 hectares (72.5 acres), primarily along Atlantic Avenue in the neighborhoods of northwestern Crown Heights and southern Bedford-Stuyvesant
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map	*Brooklyn, NY*
Archaeological Survey Overview	
Methods Used	Research to reconstruct landscape setting Historical cartographic research Pedestrian reconnaissance, including photographs
Artifacts Recovered/ Features Identified	N/A
Results of Archaeological Survey	
No./Name(s) of Pre-Contact Sites Identified	None
No./Name(s) of Historic Sites Identified	None
Recommendations	Phase IB archaeological investigation
Report Author	Kevin Sheridan, Ph.D., RPA and Amber Courselle
Date of Report	October 2, 2024

Abstract

On behalf of the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP), WSP USA Inc. (WSP) completed a Phase IA archaeological documentary study for the proposed Rezoning and Related Actions for the Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. The Phase IA study was conducted in furtherance of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in accordance with New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines and in accordance with methodologies outlined in the 2021 CEQR Technical Manual. The project area is defined by the area to be affected by the Proposed Actions, an approximately 21-block, 29.3-hectare (72.5-acre) area primarily along Atlantic Avenue in the neighborhoods of northwestern Crown Heights and southern Bedford-Stuyvesant, generally bounded by Vanderbilt Avenue to the west, Nostrand Avenue to the east, Herkimer Street to the north, and Bergen Street to the south. In addition, the project area includes four separate, non-contiguous areas.

The Phase IA archaeological documentary study consisted of background research and pedestrian reconnaissance. Background research included review of local soil conditions, the area's history, and previous surveys and identified resources located within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) of the project area. This larger area was defined as the study area. Photographs were taken throughout the area of potential effect (APE; defined below) during pedestrian reconnaissance. The objectives of the study were to determine the APE's sensitivity for archaeological resources, based on the potential for intact subsurface soils; the relationship to nearby known archaeological sites, resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and Landmarks and Parks Commission properties; and criteria including soils, topography, proximity to water, and historic land use.

Review of the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) maintained by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) identified seven historic archaeological sites in the study area. Five sites (04701.013594, 04701.025300, 04701.025301, 04701.025302 and 04701.025303) are historic cemeteries. The two remaining sites (04701.013923 and 04701.025483) consist of nineteenth-century domestic assemblages. None of the sites is located within the project area. Nineteen NRHP-listed properties and 10 Landmarks and Parks Commission properties are located in the study area.

The study determined that the project area has been significantly impacted by the development of the neighborhood beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Soil surveys show that all study area soils consist of Urban Land Complex soils, which are soils impacted by historic and modern construction. The pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area confirmed that the majority of the surface has been covered by concrete and asphalt, with visible utility fixtures present. Construction of the buildings along Atlantic Avenue and adjacent streets began in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Several city blocks included grass lawns on the interior of the city blocks, and the presence of greenspace in areas where historical maps do not indicate prior construction suggests that intact historic features may be present, such as privies or cisterns. These features have the potential to contain sealed deposits of historic artifacts with the potential to yield data concerning the late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century history of the project area neighborhood.

The results of the initial Phase IA survey were submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review in March 2024. In response, the LPC requested this revised Phase IA documentary study, to focus on 14 project sites the LPC determined to have potential for the recovery of remains of nineteenth-century occupation and one location that has potential for the recovery of remains from a potential nineteenth-century burial ground. The latter location was found to be outside the study area. The 14 lots LPC determined as having sensitivity for nineteenth-century occupation remains are considered the APE for this Phase IA documentary study.

It is WSP's opinion that the APE contains no potential for pre-Contact archaeological resources. The presence of open greenspace between the buildings in the neighborhood suggests that portions of the study area contain moderate potential for containing sealed historic features. In WSP's opinion Phase IB archaeological testing should be conducted in the portions of the project sites determined to have sensitivity for archaeological resources prior to any future ground disturbance. Prior to any Phase IB testing, WSP recommends continued consultation with the LPC, including submission of and concurrence with all required work plans. If significant archaeological resources are identified, Phase II evaluation studies and/or mitigation measures may be required as specified in the CEQR Technical Manual. For some project sites, if substantial work is done, an archaeological monitor should be present to ensure that no intact resources are present.

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I. Introduction

On behalf of the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP), WSP USA Inc. (WSP) has completed a Phase IA archaeological documentary study for the proposed Rezoning and Related Actions for the Atlantic Avenue Mixed-Use Plan in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. The Phase IA was conducted in furtherance of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in accordance with New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines and in accordance with methodologies outlined in the 2021 CEQR Technical Manual.

The project area is defined by the area to be affected by the Proposed Actions, an approximately 21-block, 29.3-hectare (72.5-acre) area primarily along Atlantic Avenue in the neighborhoods of northwestern Crown Heights and southern Bedford-Stuyvesant (Figure 1). The project area is generally bounded by Vanderbilt Avenue to the west, Nostrand Avenue to the east, Herkimer Street to the north, and Bergen Street to the south. In addition, the Proposed Actions would affect four non-contiguous areas, on a portion of two blocks in Prospect Heights, on one block in Bedford-Stuyvesant, and two areas on a portion of two blocks bounded by:

- Fulton Street to the north, Atlantic Avenue to the south, Carlton Avenue to the west, and Clermont Avenue to the east, and
- Prospect Place to the north, Park Place to the south, New York Avenue to the west, and Brooklyn Avenue to the east.

The development sites within the project area have been divided into two categories: projected development sites and potential development sites. The projected development sites are considered more likely to be developed within the 10-year analysis period for the Proposed Actions (i.e., by the analysis year 2034). Potential sites are considered less likely to be developed over the approximately 10-year analysis period. The proposed rezoning consists of 70 development sites (54 projected and 16 potential).

The Phase IA archaeological documentary study consisted of background research and pedestrian reconnaissance. The objectives of the study were to determine the project area's sensitivity for archaeological resources, based on the potential for intact subsurface soils; the relationship to nearby known archaeological sites, resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and Landmarks and Parks Commission properties; and criteria including soils, topography, proximity to water, and historic land use.

The results of the initial Phase IA were submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review in March 2024. In response, the LPC requested this revised Phase IA documentary study, to focus on 14 lots the LPC determined to have potential for the recovery of remains of nineteenth-century occupation and one plot that has potential for the recovery of remains from a potential nineteenth-century burial ground (Appendix A). The latter location was found to be outside the study area. Therefore, the 14 lots LPC determined as having sensitivity for nineteenth-century occupation remains are considered the area of potential effect (APE) for this Phase IA documentary study.

This study was performed for compliance with CEQR, and the report was prepared in accordance with the *Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (2018) (CEQR 2021). The cultural resource specialists who performed the investigations meet the standards specified in 36 CFR Part 66.3(b) (2) and 36 CFR Part 62.

The report is organized into five chapters. After the introduction in Chapter I, Chapter II presents the results of the background research, including cultural contexts, historical map review, and previous work in the study area. Chapter III contains the results of the pedestrian reconnaissance and the sensitivity assessment. Chapter IV provides a summary and recommendations. Chapter V contains a list of the references cited.

Jonathan Carey of WSP served as the Project Manager for the project. Archaeologists Kevin Sheridan, PhD (Registered Professional Archaeologist [RPA] 33420836) and Thomas Blaber conducted the background research. Architectural Historian Amber Courselle performed the pedestrian reconnaissance. Dr. Sheridan and Ms. Courselle wrote the report.

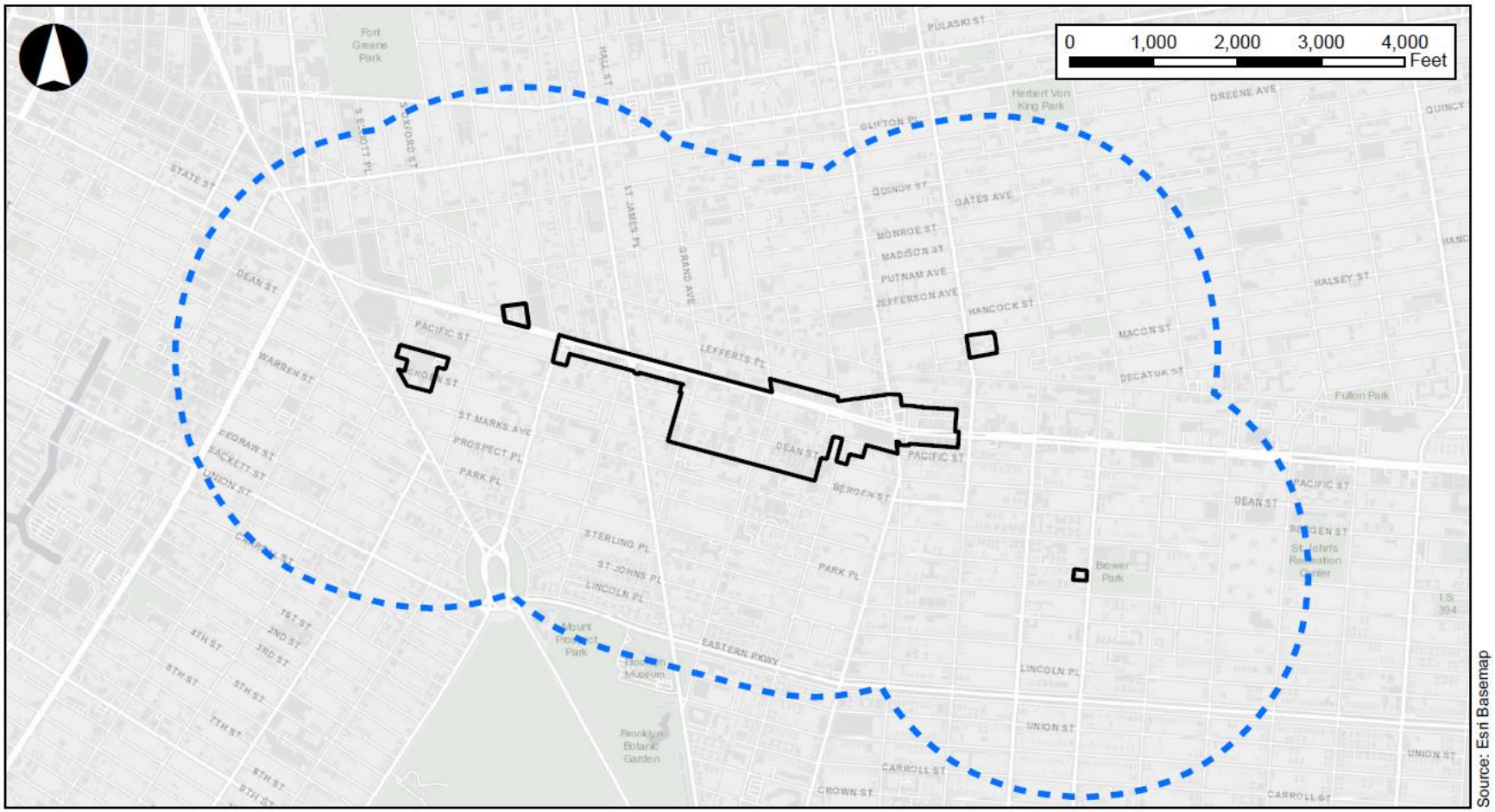


FIGURE 1: Location of Project Area and Study Area

II. Background Research

A. Environmental Setting

The study area is located within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Cretaceous-age Raritan and Magothy formations on Long Island represent the oldest geologic layers. They are composed of unconsolidated sands and clays formed from a Late Cretaceous lake. In Tertiary times, Long Island Sound was the valley of a large stream; layers of eroded bedrock derived from rocks of the New England Uplands are found above the Cretaceous deposits. This topography is obscured by the effects of glacial activity, particularly that sustained on Long Island during the Wisconsin Glaciation. Two terminal moraines associated with the retreat of this glacier document the extent of glacial activity. The Ronkonkoma and Harbor Hill moraines are both oriented east-west, with the younger Harbor Hill moraine located on the north side of the Island. This moraine can be seen in Prospect Park, south of the project area; the associated outwash plain covers the underlying Raritan and Magothy topography to the north. In addition, this area was covered by Glacial Lake Flushing during Pleistocene times, which created deposits of clay (Schuberth 1968).

Analysis of the online Web Soil Survey maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) shows that the soils in the study area consist entirely of Urban Land Complex soils. These consist of soils that have been significantly impacted by urban development.

TABLE 1: SOIL TYPES IN STUDY AREA

NAME	SOIL HORIZON DEPTH CENTIMETER (in)	TEXTURE, INCLUSIONS	SLOPE	DRAINAGE	LANDFORM
Urban land-Greenbelt complex (UGA), 0 to 3 percent slopes	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	0-3%	Well drained	Urban areas
Urban land-Greenbelt complex (UGAI), 0 to 3 percent slopes, low impervious surface	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	0-3%	Well drained	Urban areas
Urban land-Greenbelt complex (UGB), 3 to 8 percent slopes	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	3-8%	Well drained	Urban areas
Urban land, till substratum (UtA), 0 to 3 percent slopes	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	3-8%	Well drained	Urban areas
Urban land, till substratum (UtA), 3 to 8 percent slopes	M: 0-38 cm (0-15 in) 2^C: 38-201 cm (15-79 in)	Cemented material Gravelly sandy loam	3-8%	Well drained	Urban areas

B. Pre-Contact Context

Traces of pre-Contact occupation have been largely eradicated from highly developed urban areas as a result of intensive development since early European occupation of the New York City area; however, early in the twentieth century avocational archaeologists, such as Reginald Bolton (1934) and Alanson Skinner (1909, 1915, 1919, 1920), recorded and excavated archaeological sites throughout the metropolitan region and documented the location of previously encountered pre-Contact sites. This work, along with more recent work such as Cantwell and diZerega Wall (2001), has constructed a rough outline of the pre-Contact occupation of New York City, serving to expand understanding of pre-Contact lifeways in the metropolitan area.

1. Paleoindian Period (11,000 to 10,000 BP[1])

The Paleoindian economy may have centered on the hunting of game. Although other economic activities, such as the gathering of plant foods or maritime resources, may have been equally important, they have left little or no trace in the archaeological record (Jones et al. 2002; Roosevelt et al. 1996; Sandweiss et al. 1998). Lithic technological considerations may also have contributed to Paleoindian landscape settlement patterns. Goodyear (1989) suggests that high-quality cryptocrystalline materials (i.e., chert, jasper, and chalcedony) were the materials most commonly used to manufacture fluted lanceolate projectile points because of the predictable manner in which these materials fractured, thereby decreasing the possibility of catastrophic fractures that typically occur in low-quality lithic materials. Paleoindians may have sought out these high-quality materials, a hypothesis that is supported by the dominant presence of high-quality lithic materials derived from great distances (up to 300 kilometers) at Paleoindian sites. However, past geoarchaeological surveys have also identified local sources of poorer quality stone used in recovered Paleoindian lithic artifacts (Bamforth 2002; LaPorta 1994; Moeller 1999).

The earliest known occupation of New York City was on the southwestern shore of Staten Island, where stone tools dating to about 10,000 BP were found in disturbed soils associated with the Port Mobil oil tanks. Along Charleston Beach, just south of Port Mobil, local avocational archaeologists collected stone tools that were similar to those found at Port Mobil (Boesch 1994). The avocational archaeologists found a total of 21 fluted points and more than 120 stone tools in three separate areas of the Port Mobil Site (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:41). The common stone tool recovered from the Port Mobil Paleoindian finds consists of a lanceolate-shaped spearpoint with a long, thin channel removed longitudinally from both faces of the point. This technique is known as "fluting" and is a hallmark of the Paleoindian period (Callahan 1979). Other stone tools recovered from the site include unfluted points, scrapers, knives, borers, and gravers (Eisenberg 1978; Kraft 1977).

This small collection of stone tools has been interpreted as pre-Contact refuse from a small resource-procurement encampment (Funk 1977). Although the Port Mobil Site presently overlooks the Arthur Kill, sea levels were lower during the Paleoindian period and the waterway did not exist when the site was occupied (Edwards and Merrill 1977). The lithic material recovered from the site indicates that the occupants were refining and manufacturing tools and may have processed animal hides and other products on site.

> Port Mobil itself was more than just a hunting station. The items found there included not just weapons, but also scrapers for working on wood and animal skins, knives used for a variety of tasks, and drills and gravers for working on bone or antler. This wide range of tool types suggests that small groups of men, women, and children may have come to the area, stayed for a while, and had worked at a number of different activities before moving on…[Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:43-44].

The southwestern shore of Staten Island remains the only location in New York City where Paleoindian artifacts have been uncovered. There are several explanations for the limited evidence of Paleoindian occupation in coastal New York. One is the distance from high-quality lithic sources that were apparently critical to Paleoindian procurement and settlement strategies (Custer et al. 1983; Goodyear 1989). Another is that many habitation sites near the ocean from the Paleoindian era are now underwater (Marshall 1982).

No Paleoindian sites have been identified in the APE or the immediate vicinity.

2. Archaic Period (10,000 to 3000 BP)

Archaeologists typically divide the Archaic period in the Northeastern United States into three subperiods—the Early Archaic (10,000 to 8000 BP), the Middle Archaic (8000 to 6000 BP), and the Late Archaic (6000 to 3700 BP). These subperiods are distinguished by differences in tool assemblages, projectile point types, and preferred lithic materials.

a. Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 8000 BP)

Of the several Early Archaic sites (8000 to 6000 BC) identified in New York City, most are located on Staten Island, including the Old Place Site, the Ward's Point Site, the H.F. Hollowell Site, and the Richmond Hill Site. All these sites produced Kirk components, which yielded radiocarbon dates from 8250 to 7260 BP. A radiocarbon date of

[1] BP=before present. By archaeological convention "present" is defined as AD 1950.

approximately 9360 BP from the Richmond Hill Site has also been identified in relation to a Palmer (an Early Archaic variant) occupation (Ritchie and Funk 1971, 1973:38-39).

The assemblage recovered from the Ward's Point Site provides the clearest window into past Early Archaic lifeways in this area. The Ward's Point Site is a multicomponent site, and the Early Archaic component represents the earliest and most deeply buried deposit, Zone 5. Several hearths and associated fire-cracked rocks were found in this stratum, indicating that cooking activities, which included the use of stone boiling as a heating technique, occurred during the Early Archaic period on site. Heavy and smaller scraping tools were also found on site, reflecting that initial and later-stage hide-working occurred on site. In addition, a total of 36 spearpoints were recovered from the site, including bifurcated points. Tools for manufacturing and refining stone tools and other evidence of lithic reduction were also found, including hammerstones, cores, and spokeshaves for straightening wood into spear shafts (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:51-52).

b. Middle Archaic Period (8000 to 6000 BP)

Archaeological sites dating to the Middle Archaic (8000 to 6000 BP) are extremely rare in New York City, although extensive Middle Archaic shell midden sites are known from sites along the Hudson River approximately 30 miles to the north (Brennan 1974; Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001; Claassen 1995). The Dogan Point Site consists of several large shell middens of oystering debris dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods. The Dogan Point shell midden site is significant because it represents one of the earliest shell midden sites along the Atlantic Coast, with radiocarbon dates ranging from 6900 to 4400 BP (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:55). Middle Archaic artifacts, such as Kanawha or LeCroy projectile points, have been uncovered on southern Staten Island in the Ward's Point area (Jacobson 1980b) and from Rossville (Historical Perspectives, Inc. 1996). Spearpoints dating to this period have also been found on Staten Island; however, these artifacts were not found *in situ* or within a clear archaeological context. Given that so little is generally known about the Middle Archaic occupation of the metropolitan region, it is often linked with either the Early or Late Archaic in discussions of the pre-Contact period (Kraft and Mounier 1982).

c. Late Archaic Period (6000 to 3700 BP)

Late Archaic sites (6000 to 3700 BP), on the other hand, are better documented in New York City owing to the high quantity of diagnostically dateable projectile points from this period that have been recovered. The increased variety of stone implements in the Late Archaic implies increasingly complex development of the economic subsistence base that was exploited by the pre-Contact population of New York City. This population would have been able to subsist on maritime, terrestrial, and even arboreal resources using their increasingly sophisticated technology, possibly following a seasonal round of resource exploitation moving from coastal to inland sites, a mobility pattern suggested by global ethnographic accounts (Mazel and Parkington 1981; Thompson 1939).

Two sites in northern Manhattan provide traces of information on Late Archaic settlement in the metropolitan region. These two sites, Tubby Hook and Inwood, are multicomponent sites, indicating that these locations were preferred habitation sites for several millennia (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001; Skinner 1920). Late Archaic sites in the metropolitan area are characteristically situated on tidal inlets, coves, and bays. Site location and contents suggest that Late Archaic hunter-gatherer groups exploited various marine resources, including shellfish and fish, at typically small sites. Changes that occurred in the Late Archaic toolkits reflect an expansion in the variety of utilized resources. Some of these changes are the manufacturing of fishing gear, such as netsinkers (weights), fishhooks, and an increase in the use of groundstone (Ritchie 1994:143). The increased use of marine and estuarine resources in this period may be associated with the eventual stabilization of coastal environments (Edwards and Merrill 1977), although sea levels were rising throughout the Archaic period (Bradley 1999; Salwen 1962).

Late Archaic remains found in New York City are mainly represented by narrow projectile points, including Poplar Island and Bare Island types (Silver 1984), other stone tools (endscrapers, bifacial knives, sidescrapers), and special items such as bannerstones, steatite bowls, grooved axes, cylindrical pestles, and hammerstones (Ritchie 1980:149). Groundstone implements are also known from the Late Archaic (Historical Perspectives, Inc. 1996), although these most likely would have been used to grind acorns into meal (Ritchie 1980). In the metropolitan area a significant proportion of the Late Archaic projectile points are made of argillite, a material that is not found locally. The nearest source of this material is in the Lockatong Formation of central New Jersey (Didier 1975; Venuto 1967).

Some archaeologists identify a fourth subperiod toward the end of the Archaic, the Transitional or Terminal Archaic period (circa 3700 to 2700 BP). This period in the Northeast is often associated with the Orient culture. The Orient culture is represented by the introduction of soapstone vessels, a more efficient and heavier cooking technology than

previous stone-boiling techniques, and distinctive fishtail types of diagnostic points (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:62-63). Terminal Archaic sites have been identified in the Bronx (Skinner 1919), Manhattan (Skinner 1919), and on Staten Island (Silver 1984). The appearance of shell middens, which is characteristic of subsistence practices in the coastal areas of New York, continues from the Middle Archaic through the Woodland periods.

3. Woodland Period (2700 to 400 BP)

Archaeologists often typically divide the Woodland period into three subperiods—the Early Woodland (2700 to 2200 BP), the Middle Woodland (2000 to 1000 BP), and the Late Woodland (1000 to 400 BP). The subperiods are distinguished on the basis of technological changes, both ceramic and lithic, and interpreted cultural changes. The hallmark of the Woodland period in New York is the introduction of ceramic technology. The earliest ceramics recognized in coastal New York are grit-tempered wares similar to a Vinette I-style series that is U-shaped with a rounded conical point when seen from top edge to bottom.

a. Early Woodland Period (2700 to 2000 BP)

Few Early Woodland sites have been identified in the region. Aside from a few shell midden sites that have produced early ceramic sherds, The North Beach Site, near LaGuardia Airport, provides the best glimpse into lifeways during this period. Diverse artifacts were recovered from a refuse pit at the North Beach site. These artifacts included

> pottery sherds, hunting equipment, woodworking and hide-working tools, paint stones, bone awls that could be used in basket making or for punching holes in hides to make clothing, and a few bone needles. The diversity of these tool types and their everyday functions suggest that North Beach may have been a base camp for a small family group [Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:76].

b. Middle Woodland Period (2000 to 1000 BP)

Changes in pottery temper, vessel form, and surface treatments are some chronological indicators marking the transition to the Middle Woodland period. Middle Woodland ceramics include shell-tempered wares with cord and net impressions. Several Woodland sites have been identified in New York City; the largest sample of Woodland sites come from Staten Island, although sites in the Bronx have yielded information regarding exchange networks in the metropolitan region and have suggested ritual behavior and possible social stratification in the area during this period (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001; Kaeser 1963). Many of the Middle Woodland sites in the region have been found at the mouths of estuaries, streams, bays, and coves. These locations reflect the importance of marine resources within the economic and social lifeways of Middle Woodland people. Cantwell and diZerega Wall suggest that the locations of these sites may reflect not just the importance of fish and other marine-based mammals as a food resource, but also noneconomic factors, such as aesthetic or spiritual considerations (2001:91).

c. Late Woodland Period (1000 to 400 BP)

The Late Woodland period in the Northeast is marked by technological shifts with respect to weaponry, storage equipment, and cooking. Triangular stone arrowheads, reflecting bow and arrow technology, constitute one hallmark of the Late Woodland period. Ceramic vessels were becoming bigger, rounder, and more thinly walled, and decorative treatments were becoming more elaborate and extensive. Late Woodland ceramics include various collared vessels with incised as well as dentate and cordmarked decoration (Ritchie 1994). Archaeologists often associate this time period with the introduction of full-scale farming, of primarily maize but also beans and squash. The economic shift to intensive farming would have required increased, possibly permanent sedentism in the vicinity of the agricultural fields (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:94).

The Aqueduct Site in Queens is a Late Woodland site that contains evidence of increasing sedentism. Excavations at the site uncovered extensive refuse pits with faunal remains, postholes reflecting the presence of temporary or more permanent structures, and potential secondary burials with associated grave goods. Several Late Woodland period dog burials have also been identified in northern Manhattan. The presence of potential secondary burials and dog burials at Late Woodland period sites suggests mortuary ritual behavior during this period. Analysis of the human burials at Late Woodland sites has indicated that the Late Woodland occupants of coastal New York did not rely upon an exclusively agricultural diet. Rather, the relatively small presence of the nutrients associated with a maize-based diet within these individuals suggests that the Late Woodland occupants of coastal New York may have exploited the diverse resources in the area and supplemented these resources with limited horticulture. They most likely occupied an annual base camp from which select groups would visit specific resource-procurement sites throughout the year.

In this way the Late Woodland occupants of this region may have differed from much of the Late Woodland occupation in the rest of the Northeast, where agriculture played a more dominant role (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:109-116).

The largest pre-Contact burial site in the New York metropolitan area was found at the southwestern corner of Staten Island at Ward's Point. First noticed by Skinner, this site, known as Burial Ridge, provides a good example of the range of occupations that can occur within a single archaeological site. Collections from Burial Ridge include a large variety of projectile point types dating to the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland. The assortment of recovered ceramic wares is diagnostic of all phases of Woodland occupation. At least 127 pits, burials, hearths, and some 4,000 artifacts have been associated with the Burial Ridge/Ward's Point complex. Such findings suggest intensive Native American occupation from the Archaic through the Woodland periods (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001; Jacobson 1980a). Frequencies of site types indicate that the most intensive pre-Contact occupations of this area occurred during the Late Archaic and Middle through Late Woodland periods.

Several Woodland village sites and associated planting fields have been identified in northern Manhattan. These sites, all previously recorded by Arthur C. Parker during the 1920s, were located along the Hudson or Harlem rivers. Site NYSM 4067 is located on the eastern shore of the Hudson River at Fort Washington Point. This site was one of the more extensive sites identified by Parker, with an assemblage that included shell middens, charcoal, and projectile points (PAL 2003:17; Parker 1920). Site NYSM 4065 was recorded as a Woodland village site in the vicinity of 155th Street and the Harlem River. Site NYSM 7249 is a smaller, unaffiliated site located at 145th Street and the Harlem River. Bolton has also identified a former Native American trail along the general alignment of present-day St. Nicholas Avenue (Bolton 1922; PAL 2003:17; Parker 1920).

4. Early Historic Contact (500 to 300 BP)

The end of the Woodland period is marked by the encounter between the Indigenous population occupying the metropolitan region and European explorers looking for the elusive route to the spice-laden lands of southeast Asia. Around 1524 Giovanni Verrazano sailed into New York Harbor and commented on the general pleasantness of the Native Americans riding along in canoes as they came close to his ship (Burrows and Wallace 1999). During this period, following the Late Woodland and before permanent European settlements were established, the Indigenous population began trading and interacting with the Dutch and English travelers exploring New York Harbor and eventually settling in Manhattan.

The Indigenous inhabitants of New York whom the early explorers encountered are known as the Munsee. The Munsee, part of a larger group known as the Delaware, are sometimes referred to as the Lenape. The Delaware represented a loosely organized group of people united by similar Algonquian languages (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:119). Those Delaware who lived in the New York region spoke a dialect called Munsee and had social and economic ties with similar-speaking people across a territory stretching from the Hudson Valley and western Long Island to northern New Jersey and then across to northeastern Pennsylvania. Although we collectively call these seventeenth-century people Munsee, after their dialect, there was no single Munsee political unit at that time; instead, there were a number of autonomous groups [Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:120].

The Munsee groups that most likely occupied the vicinity of the APE included the Siwanoy, the Wiechquaeskeck, and the Rechgawawank. Ethnographic accounts of the Munsee indicate that these groups were organized in societies most similar to an egalitarian form of social organization. Such a system would be based around achieved as opposed to ascribed positions of status and leadership. Grumet indicates that Munsee society at the time of European contact was governed by "sets of principles regulating ancestry, descent, affiliation, and sociability" (Grumet 2009:17). Grumet also contends that Munsee society was fostered upon customs of flexibility, which provided the Munsee with adaptive favorability to change and made them "tailor-made for dealing with the ambiguities of contact, often providing margins of flexibility, helping Munsees counter colonial intrusions" (Grumet 2009:17).

The dynamic nature of settlement patterns in the Munsee homeland placed further obstacles in the paths of would-be census takers. Hometowns of particular extended families that usually sheltered a few dozen households occasionally became sites of substantial gatherings of hundreds or even thousands. The very same places could be totally abandoned at other times (Grumet 2009:14-15).

Evidence of the interaction between the Native population and the European explorers has been documented archaeologically on Staten Island (Skinner 1909), in the Bronx (Skinner 1919), and in Manhattan (Skinner 1920). Cantwell and diZerega Wall observe that distinguishing Contact-period Munsee sites from Late Woodland sites is

difficult because the material culture of the Munsee was similar if not identical to that of the Late Woodland period. Archaeologists look for the presence of European trade goods; however, archaeological sites from this period in New York have often only produced a small number of European artifacts. An additional problem in identifying Contact sites is that "as trade and contact increased through time, Munsee material goods become increasingly indistinguishable from those of their European neighbors" (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:123).

Throughout the seventeenth century interactions between the Munsees and Europeans consisted of an uneasy trade relationship with intermittent periods of violence and warfare. European traders were primarily interested in acquiring furs and pelts. In exchange for these items, the Native American traders acquired iron axes, knives, glass beads, fishhooks, brass kettles, jewelry, items of clothing, guns, tobacco pipes, powder and lead for guns, rum, and beer, among other items (Kraft 1991:208). In light of the small number of European trade items that have been found at pre-Contact sites in the region, Edward Lenik analyzed 12 Contact-period sites in northeastern New Jersey and southeastern New York and concludes that these groups must have had occasional contacts with Europeans that did not deeply influence or impact Indigenous lifeways. In particular, Lenik notes that:

> No evidence has been found to suggest that the introduction of European material culture during the Contact period caused the rapid decline of Native American technologies. On the contrary, the data presented indicate that the Indian's stone toolmaking technology and the utilization of ceramic pots persisted into the 18th century [Lenik 1989:116].

Grumet's findings regarding the flexibility of Munsee society may further explain the lack of European items within Contact-period archaeological sites, further supporting Lenik's conclusions. Alternatively, the relative lack of European trade items at archaeological sites in the Lower Hudson Valley may reflect the effects of flooding and scouring episodes in addition to more recent construction, or it may reflect the fact that to acquire pelts to trade with the Europeans, Native American traders had to move farther up the Hudson and Mohawk rivers (Griswold 1999:12-14; Kraft 1991:214).

European contact resulted in the introduction of violence and European-developed warfare technology, alcohol, and exotic diseases to the Munsee. The impact of these European introductions upon the Indigenous population in the area was tremendous and to some extent incalculable. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, only a small number of Munsee continued to live in coastal New York and the Lower Hudson Valley. With the close of the Seven Years' War in 1763, the remaining Munsee began to migrate westward, settling in Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Ontario (Cantwell and diZerega Wall 2001:147-148; Grumet 2009:15, 208-212, 273-286).

C. Historic Context

Although earlier voyages had been made to the region, permanent European settlement began in the metropolitan New York City area in the 1620s. The land was claimed by the Netherlands and was under the direct control of the Dutch West India Company, a chartered company founded in 1621 to control trade with, among other locations, the New Netherlands, or present-day New York and New Jersey. As a chartered company, the Dutch West India Company was granted a trading monopoly and governing privileges for the lands under its jurisdiction.

In 1624, 30 families were settled by the Company in the New Netherlands at various locations, none of which were on Manhattan Island or Long Island, in a dispersed settlement pattern that was designed to strengthen the Company's territorial claims. When Peter Minuit assumed control of the New Netherlands in 1626, he recognized the hazards of a dispersed population pattern and concentrated the colonists on Manhattan, after his famous purchase of the island from the Native American inhabitants. The settlement on Manhattan, called New Amsterdam, grew slowly throughout the middle years of the seventeenth century, while on Long Island, villages were established by both the Dutch and the English in what are now the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. These villages were originally chartered by the Dutch West India Company, and their patents were confirmed by the British after their usurpation of the colony in 1664.

After 1664 New Amsterdam became New York, and the names of the Long Island villages were also changed or anglicized. The villages in the present borough of Brooklyn, in order of founding, were: Vlacke Bos [Flatbush] (1634); Gravesend (1643); Breukckelen [Brooklyn] (1646); Midwout [Middle Woods] (1652); and Boswijck [Bushwick] (1661). Flatlands was first chartered under the English in 1667, although there was probably a small settlement in the area as early as the late 1620s (Works Progress Administration 1982:433, 460, 470, 492-493, 502).

The people who lived in the Long Island villages were primarily farmers who grew crops and raised animals for their own use and to sell in the markets of the town. Their primary method of transportation was by water. Because most of the population did not live in sight of the beach and were therefore not aware of farmers who landed there with agricultural products to trade, the government of New Amsterdam established set times and places for markets as early as 1648 for the "relief of the farmers who often come to the strand with divers articles, such as Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbage, and other country produce" (Stokes 1915:vol 2, 345). Fishing was an occupation of both town and country people, but a regulated marketplace for fish was not established until 1691 (De Voe 1970[1862]:109-110).

On Long Island, villages were usually situated near the shores or along navigable creeks. Communication between the villages on Long Island and New Amsterdam/New York was by water. The first regular ferry service was established in 1642 at the foot of present-day Fulton Street, formerly Ferry Road and the first main street in Brooklyn; the ferry traveled to the foot of present-day Peck Slip. In 1814 the first steam-powered ferry was established on that route and Ferry Road was subsequently renamed in honor of Robert Fulton, inventor of the first successful commercial steamboat in America.

Internal roads were created within Long Island villages, but these communities were largely isolated from each other by a lack of interconnecting roads (Goldstone and Dalrymple 1976:444). In 1704 a road commission was established to build a road from the Brooklyn Ferry to Easthampton on the eastern end of Long Island (Munsell 1882, cited in Allee King Rosen & Fleming, Inc./Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 1987:9). More roads followed, connecting the villages in Brooklyn and Queens to each other and ultimately to the ferries that crossed the East River; nevertheless, throughout the eighteenth century the towns and villages of Brooklyn and Queens were generally isolated, "separated by lengthy journeys across wooded hills, undeveloped fields, and verdant farmland" (Winkleman 1986:13).

Although the population of Long Island grew steadily throughout the eighteenth century, the occupations of the inhabitants changed little. The variety of occupations increased when industrialization began in the nineteenth century. At the same time, construction of roads and railroads throughout Long Island greatly accelerated the development of Brooklyn and Queens. Facilities for recreation, especially along the shores, and houses for workers who commuted to Manhattan became common in the outlying boroughs. The opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 increased the pace of new construction of houses and industries and fostered rapid population growth. Before the construction of the bridge, it was said that in winter, when the East River was iced and the weather was bad, it took longer for passengers to go from Brooklyn to Manhattan on the ferry then it did for rail passengers to go from Albany to Manhattan (Ellis 1978:371).

The Crown Heights area of present-day Brooklyn was primarily rural throughout the nineteenth century. The area featured an African American neighborhood in the early to mid-nineteenth century called Crow Hill. The origin of the name is unclear. One theory was the name was a racist moniker for the residents, while other stories refer to the large number of crows present in the relatively rural area. The neighborhood was the site of the Crown Hill Castle, a penitentiary constructed in 1848 which served as the county prison for Kings County until its demolition in 1907. One of the primary reasons for the demolition of the prison was the fact that the area was becoming a popular residence area for upper middle-class residents of New York City, and the presence of the prison was a deterrent to further development of the area (Brooklyn Public Library 2015).

The Brooklyn Bridge was one of the factors that fostered the creation of Greater New York in 1898. The political consolidation of the boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond with Manhattan soon led to an increase in their physical interconnections. After the Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1883, Brooklyn and Manhattan were also linked by the Williamsburg Bridge in 1903, the Manhattan Bridge in 1909, and subway lines created between 1905 and 1913. Bridge and tunnel construction came slightly later in Queens. The Queensboro Bridge opened in 1909, the Pennsylvania Railroad Long Island Tunnel under the East River began carrying trains in 1910, and subway lines were extended to Queens in the 1920s. The Triborough Bridge (now known as the Robert F. Kennedy Bridge), which connected Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens, opened in 1936, and the Whitestone Bridge between the Bronx and Queens and the Queens Midtown Tunnel between Queens and Manhattan were both completed in 1939, greatly increasing automobile access between Long Island and neighboring boroughs.

Within Long Island, the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company opened its line between the East River and Jamaica in 1836. The Long Island Railroad (LIRR), originally intended to link Manhattan with Boston through a series of ferries and railroads, immediately leased the tracks. The line was completed between Brooklyn and Greenport, in Suffolk County, in 1844. Branch routes from the main line were not built until the 1850s and were not common until after the Civil War. Other competing railroad lines opened in Brooklyn and Queens during the mid-nineteenth century,

but they were all consolidated into one line by the last quarter of the century. Transit systems enabled land development, as "the suburban land rush that accompanied the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge was repeated each time new lands became accessible, and settlement patterns directly reflected transit developments and station openings" (Winkleman 1986:15).

Crown Heights from the 1920s onward included a significant Jewish population. Beginning in the 1950s, a significant number of new residents came from the West Indies, as well as African Americans from the American South. From the 1950s through the 1970s, many white families moved to "redlined" developments that prohibited the residence of African American families, such as Levittown in Nassau County. The exception to this was the Jewish community; at the request of Rebbe Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the Lubavitch Hasidic community remained within the Crown Heights neighborhood (Goldschmidt 2006).

Tensions between the Jewish community and West Indian/African American communities erupted in 1991 when Gavin Cato, the son of Guyanese immigrants, was struck and killed by a car in the motorcade of Rebbe Schneerson that ran a red light. This led to rioting, which took place August 19-21, 1991. In the course of the rioting, Australian college student Yankel Rosenbaum was stabbed and later died of his injuries (Shapiro 2002). Following the riots, the African American and Jewish communities engaged in a series of community outreach programs to address the underlying tensions and prevent further violence (Goldschmidt 2006).

In the twenty-first century Crown Heights underwent substantial gentrification. This development coincided with tension between developers and landlords on one hand and longtime residents on the other, particularly concerning the cost of living within the area (Croghan 2019; Marsh 2014; New York Community Media Alliance 2007).

D. Previous Sites and Investigations

1. Previously Identified Sites

Review of the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) maintained by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) identified seven historic archaeological sites in the study area. Five sites (04701.013594, 04701.025300, 04701.025301, 04701.025302 and 04701.025303) are historic cemeteries. Two of the sites (04701.013923 and 04701.025483) consist of nineteenth-century domestic assemblages. None of the sites is located in the APE.

TABLE 2: RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN STUDY AREA

NYS OPRHP SITE No./ ADDITIONAL SITE No./NAME	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM SURVEY AREA (feet/meters)	SITE TYPE/TIME PERIOD	ARTIFACTS/ FEATURES	NRHP STATUS	REPORTED BY
04701.013594/Bedford Corners African Cemetery	620/189	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	NYC LPC
04701.013923/Atlantic Terminal Historic Site	2050/625	19th Century Domestic	N/A	Undetermined	John Milner Associates
04701.025300/Trinity Church/Saint Luke's Church Vaults, Location 1	280/85	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	Dissertation-Dr. Elizabeth Meade
04701.025301/Trinity Church/Saint Luke's Church Vaults, Location 2	300/90	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	Dissertation-Dr. Elizabeth Meade
04701.025302/Remsen Family Cemetery	720/220	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	Dissertation-Dr. Elizabeth Meade
04701.025303/Lefferts Family Burial Ground	520/158	Cemetery	N/A	Undetermined	Dissertation-Dr. Elizabeth Meade
04701.025483/575 Park Place	880/268	19th Century Domestic	N/A	Undetermined	ACME Heritage Consultants LLC

2. Properties in Project Vicinity Listed in NRHP and LPC

Review of CRIS data identified 18 NRHP-listed properties and one NRHP-eligible property in the study area. These consist of five historic districts and 14 historic buildings. The districts consist of historic neighborhoods with primarily residential structures. The buildings include residential buildings, religious structures, schools, a brewery, and the Brooklyn Museum (Table 3). In addition, 10 LPC properties are located in the study area, and four of these properties are also listed in the NRHP (Table 4).

TABLE 3: NRHP PROPERTIES IN STUDY AREA

PROPERTY NUMBER / ADDITIONAL SITE No. (NAME)	DISTANCE FROM STUDY AREA / USGS QUADRANGLE	PROPERTY TYPE	NRHP STATUS
90NR01296 / Brooklyn Museum	0.8 km (0.5 mi) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01263 / Lincoln Club	0.3 km (0.2 mi) N / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01264 / Boys' High School	0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01300 / Flatbush Avenue, Buildings at 375-379 and 185-187 Sterling Place	0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Buildings	Listed
90NR01309 / Prospect Heights Historic District	0.6 km (0.4 mi) SW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Listed
90NR01301 / Fort Greene Historic District (Boundary Increase)	275 m (902 ft) NW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Listed
90NR01348 / Emmanuel Baptist Church	0.8 km (0.5 mi) N / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01347 / Public School 111 and Public School 9 Annex	0.72 ki (0.45 mi) SW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01273 / Hanson Place Seventh Day Adventist Church	0.24 km (0.15 mi) S / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01311 / St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church	0.24 km (0.15 mi) NW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01318 / Fort Greene Historic District	275 m (902 ft) NW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Listed
95NR00838 / Renaissance Apartments	0.8 km (0.5 mi) NE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
90NR01317 / Eastern Parkway	0.8 km (0.5 mi) S / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Buildings	Listed
09NR06022 / Kol Israel Synagogue	0.32 km (0.2 mi) S / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
13NR06471 / Kismet Temple	Within the Study Area / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
14NR06550 / Nassau Brewery	Within the Study Area / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
15NR00002 / Union Temple of Brooklyn	0.8 km (0.5 mi) SW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic Building	Listed
15NR00111 / Crown Heights North Historic District (Boundary Increase)	0.8 km (0.5 mi) E / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Listed
04701.018526 / Bedford Hill Historic District	600 m (1969 ft) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District	Eligible

TABLE 4: LPC PROPERTIES IN STUDY AREA

LPC NUMBER / ADDITIONAL SITE No. (NAME)	DISTANCE FROM STUDY AREA / USGS QUADRANGLE	PROPERTY TYPE
LP-00695 / Stuyvesant Heights Historic District	0. 64 km (0.4 mi) NE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02017 / Clinton Hill Historic District	0.24 km (0.15 mi) NW / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
0.2LP-02204 / Crown Heights North Historic District	Within the Study Area / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02309 / Alice and Agate Courts Historic District	0.5 km (0.3 mi) E / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02314 / Prospect Heights Historic District	0.5 km (0.3 mi) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02361 / Crown Heights North II Historic District	0.16 km (0.1 mi) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02446 / Park Place Historic District	0.4 km (0.25 mi) S / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02489 / Crown Heights North III Historic District	0.7 km (0.45 mi) SE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02496 / Bedford-Stuyvesant/Expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District	0.5 km (0.3 mi) NE / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District
LP-02514 / Bedford Historic District	0.16 km (0.1 mi) N / Brooklyn, NY	Historic District

3. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys

Review of CRIS and LPC data identified six previously conducted cultural resource investigations in the study area (Table 3).

TABLE 5: PREVIOUS SURVEYS IN STUDY AREA

SURVEY No.	SURVEY NAME	REPORTED BY	SURVEY DATE
07SR57011	Phase 1A Archaeological Survey, Crown Heights Charter High School, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York	AKRF, Inc.	2007
07SR57209	Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation for Atlantic Yards Arean and Redevelopment Project, Block 119 Lot 1 and Block 1127, Lots 55 and 56, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York	URS Corporation	2007
08SR58091	Phase 1B Archaeological Documentary Study, Crown Heights Charter High School, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York	AKRF, Inc.	2008
LPC #LA-CEQR-K	Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study, 962 Pacific Street Rezoning Project, Block 1133, Lot 13, Brooklyn, NY	Historic Perspectives, Inc.	2021
22SR00218	Phase IA Archaeological Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment Survey, 575 Park Place, Brooklyn, NY 11238	Hillmann Consulting	2022
23SR00366	End of Fieldwork Memorandum: Conclusion of Phase IB–II Testing of the Proposed Park Place Mixed Use Building	ACME Heritage Consultants LLC	2023

In 2007 AKRF, Inc. completed a Phase IA archaeological survey for the proposed Crown Heights Charter High School. The survey determined that the property had moderate to high potential for archaeological resources and recommended a Phase IB archaeological survey along with additional research to determine the degree of disturbance resulting from the basement at the building at Lot 23. The subsequent Phase IB investigation (AKRF, Inc. 2008) confirmed that the land within the project boundaries had been significantly disturbed and no intact nineteenth-century deposits were present. No sites were identified, and no further work was recommended.

In 2007 URS Corporation conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey for the Atlantic Yards Arena and Redevelopment Project (07SR57209). Excavations determined that the soil horizons had been significantly impacted

by prior development on the site. No intact archaeological deposits or intact features were identified, and no further archaeological work was recommended.

Historic Perspectives Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study for 962 Pacific Street (Block 1133, Lot 13), Brooklyn NY for a rezoning project in 2021. Block 1133, Lot 13 is Project Site 22 in the current study. That study concluded that portions of the lot that remained open yard areas have sensitivity to contain nineteenth-century archaeological resources. HPI recommended Phase IB archaeological survey for the property.

In 2022 Hillmann Consulting conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment for 575 Park Place. The survey determined that the property has a high potential for intact nineteenth- through early twentieth-century archaeological sites and recommended a Phase IB archaeological survey.

The subsequent Phase IB/Phase II survey (ACME Heritage Consultants LLC 2023 identified one site, the 575 Park Place Site, which was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work was recommended for the project.

4. Historical Map Review

WSP reviewed the historic-period development of the APE through maps made in the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries.

The Ratzer (1767) plan of New York City shows the future Atlantic Avenue traversing the study area. The land within and surrounding the study area is shown as partially wooded and rural, with no buildings in the study area. The area remained similarly sparse in 1776, with no structures in the study area (Faden 1776).

Analysis of mid-nineteenth-century real estate maps covering the study area in 1851, 1852, and 1853 show the area consisting primarily of empty lots. A single house is shown at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Classon Avenue in 1853 (Brooklyn Historical Society 1853).

The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Brooklyn made in 1886 shows the late nineteenth-century configuration of the block and extant properties. The map shows dense blocks of structures, primarily brick or stone buildings with some framed buildings with brick fronts (Figures 2a-d). Maps from 1898 show the configuration of the study area as largely identical to the 1886 Sanborn map (Figure 3a-e). The maps of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries demonstrate a rapid development of the Crown Heights neighborhood into a densely populated residential and business area from the previously sparsely populated area of the early and mid-nineteenth century.



Figure 2a: Location of Project Area in 1886

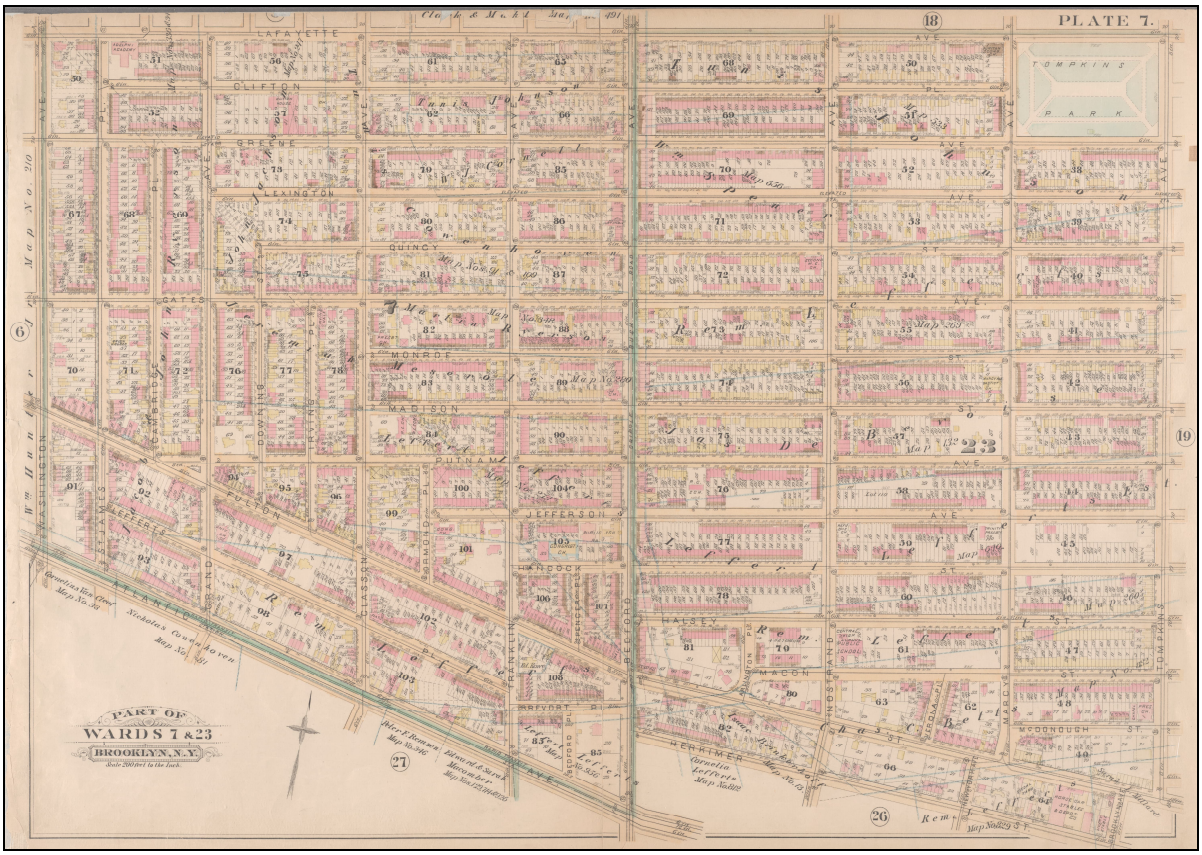


Figure 2b: Location of Project Area in 1886

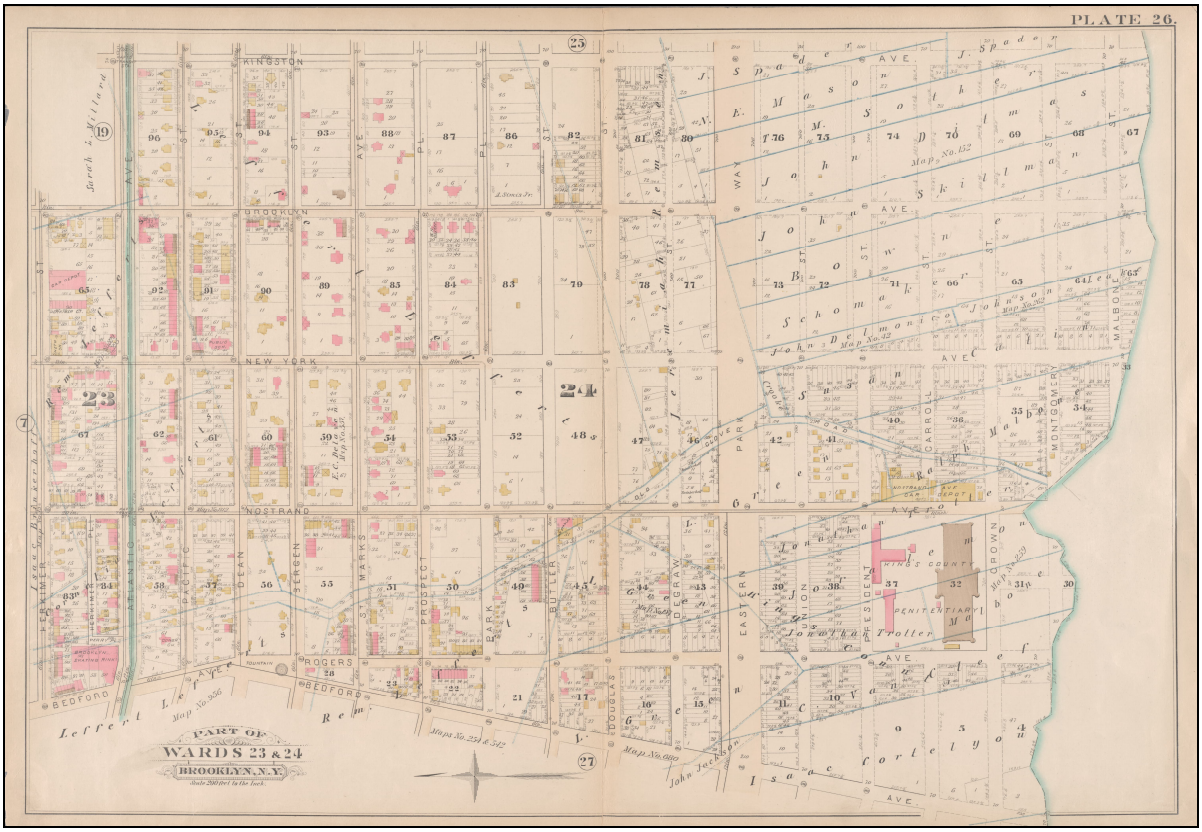


Figure 2c: Location of Project Area in 1886

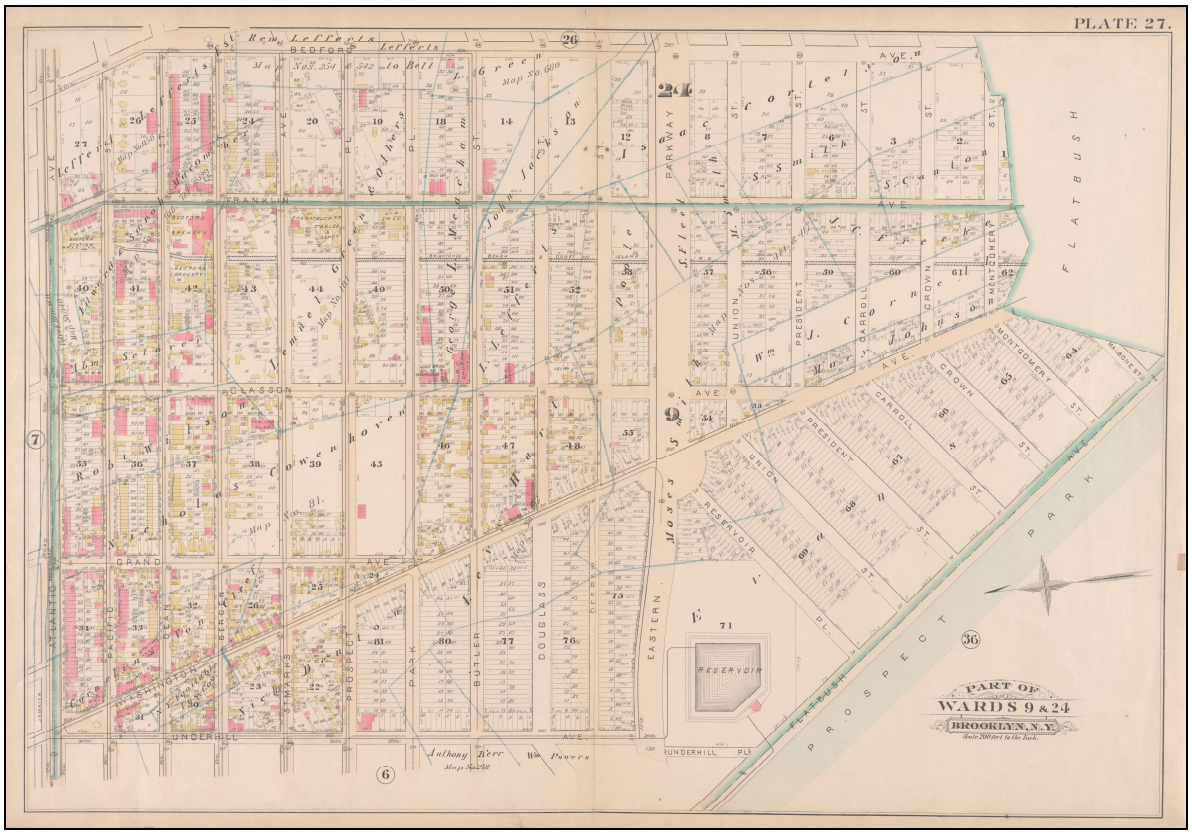


Figure 2d: Location of Project Area in 1886

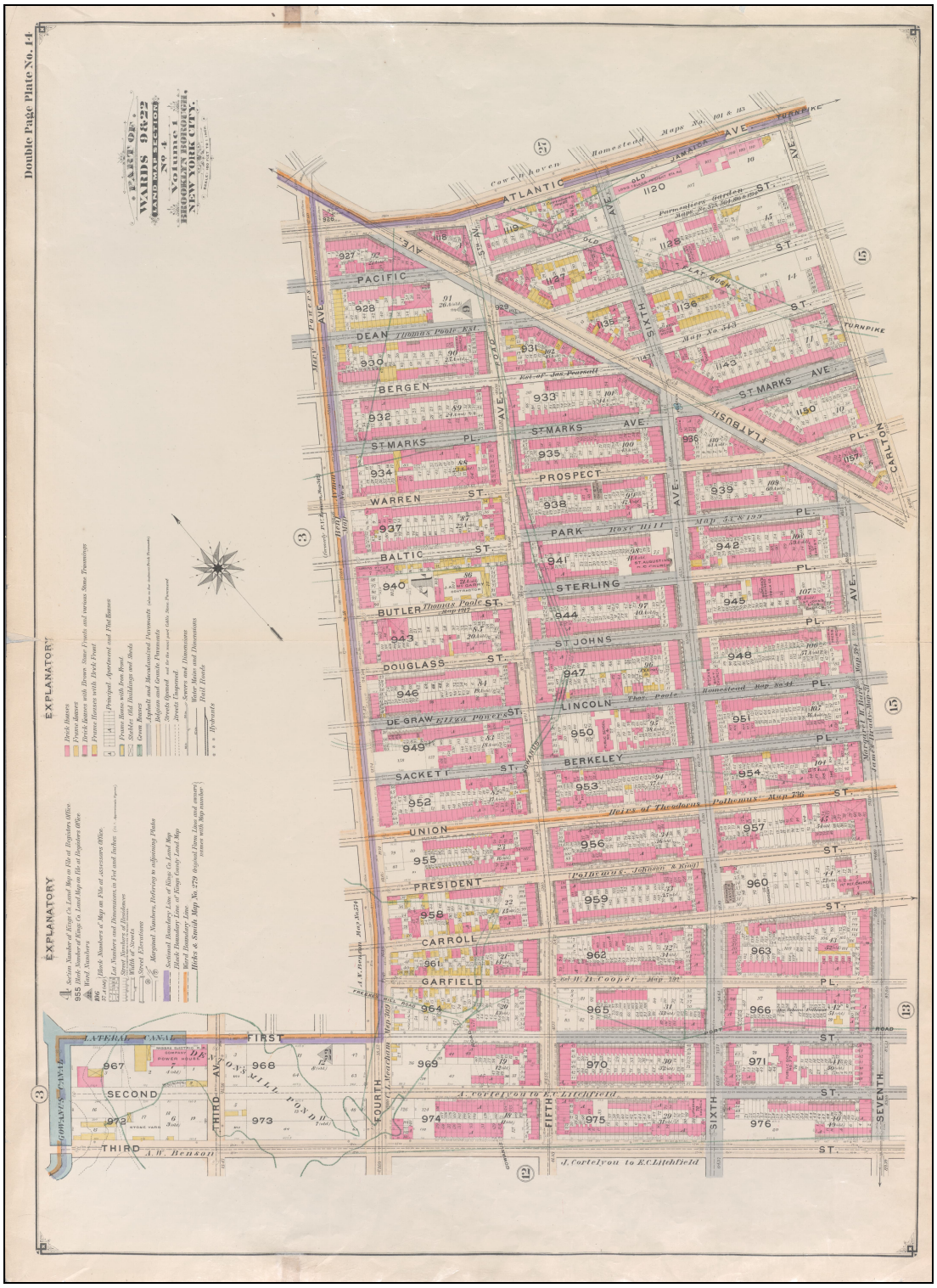


Figure 3a: Location of Project Area in 1898

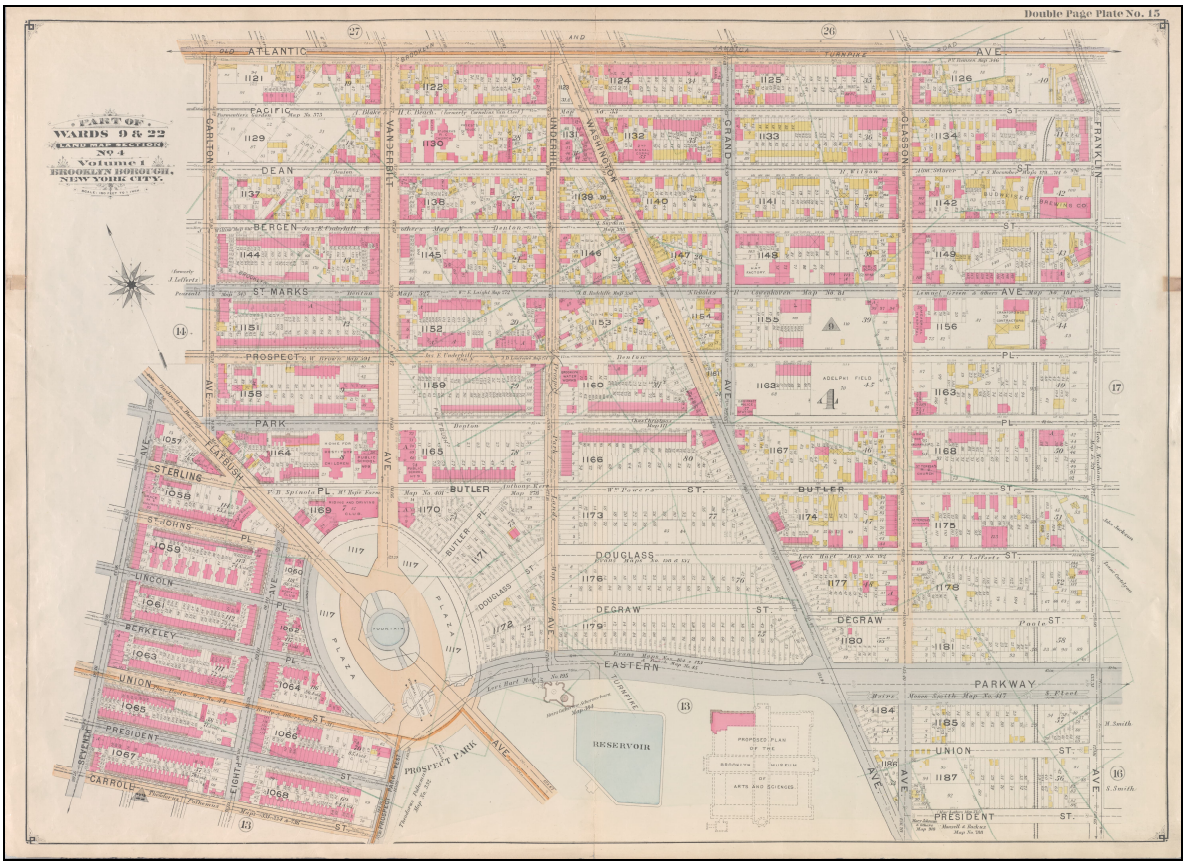


Figure 3b: Location of Project Area in 1898

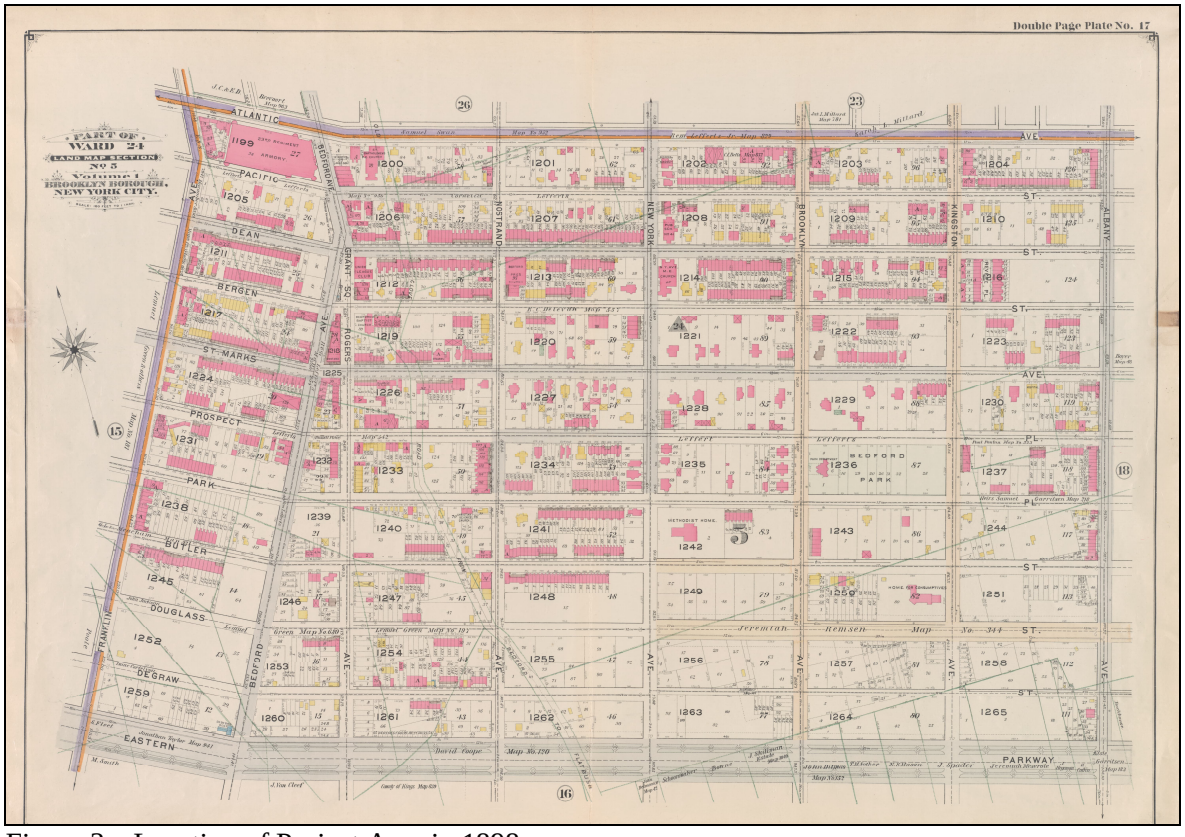


Figure 3c: Location of Project Area in 1898

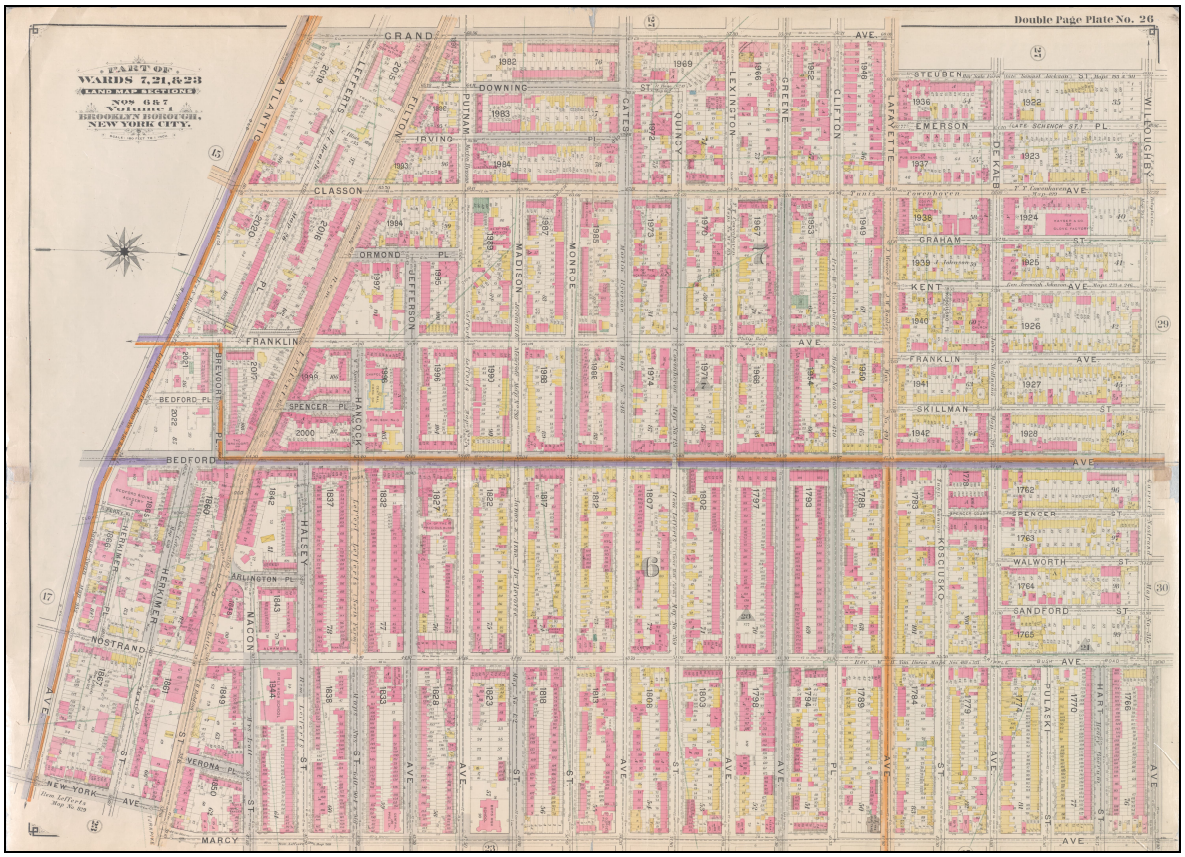


Figure 3d: Location of Project Area in 1898

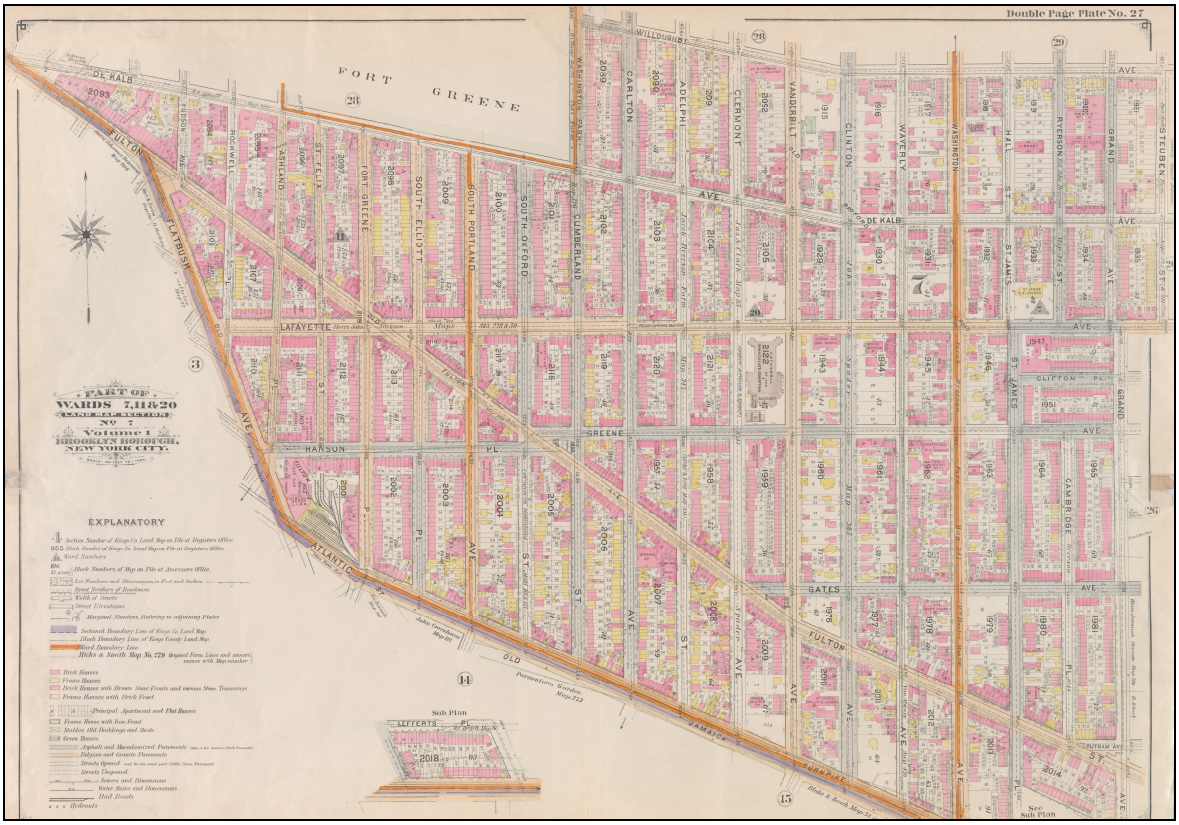


Figure 3e: Location of Project Area in 1898

III. Pedestrian Reconnaissance and Sensitivity Assessment

A. Pedestrian Reconnaissance

An archaeological sensitivity assessment was required because the proposed project would result in new, in-ground disturbance resulting from both above- and below-ground construction in projected and potential development sites (the APE). Archaeological resources are considered only for projected and potential development sites where new, in-ground disturbance would occur compared to the No-Action condition. Because these sites could experience additional, in-ground disturbance as a result of the Proposed Actions compared to No-Action conditions, a Phase IA study was completed for the 70 projected and potential sites identified where new, in-ground disturbance is expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Actions and will be submitted to LPC for review.

To assess the Proposed Actions' potential impacts on archaeological resources, this chapter:

- Describes land use in the APE.
- Identifies those areas thought to be potentially archaeologically sensitive.
- Identifies projected and potential development sites where new, in-ground disturbance is expected to occur as a result of the Proposed Actions.
- Summarizes the results of this Phase IA documentary study.

The portions of the APE (the projected and potential development sites) assessed for archaeological sensitivity include those areas where new excavation or ground disturbance is likely. The lots that were assessed for this study are shown on Figures 4a-e and listed in Table 6. WSP conducted the pedestrian reconnaissance of the APE on February 10, 2024.

B. Sensitivity Assessment

Background research showed that most of the APE has been impacted by the historical development of the urban neighborhood from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. The pedestrian reconnaissance showed that most of the APE fronting on all of the streets consists of paved urban landscapes, such as asphalt streets and concrete sidewalks (Photographs 1-4). Fixtures for buried utilities, including fire hydrants, lampposts, and other utility access points, were visible on the surface of sidewalks and roadways (Photographs 5-7). A portion of the APE between Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street includes a railyard for the LIRR (Photograph 8). A section of the New York City subway extends under the neighborhood. The areas between the residential buildings (in the center of the blocks) have areas of grass lawns, and most of these areas were inaccessible in the course of the pedestrian reconnaissance. Portions of greenspace also front on the connecting streets (Photographs 9 and 10). (All photographs follow at the end of the chapter.)

These observations are consistent with background research of soil data showing the entire study area falls within soil classes with an Urban Land Complex. The degree of modification present in the landscape and soil horizons suggests that the APE has no sensitivity for pre-Contact archaeological deposits. It is WSP's opinion that the APE has no sensitivity for pre-Contact archaeological resources.

Sections of the APE include areas of grassy lawn between the buildings of the city blocks and in the front yards of some buildings. Comparison of the extant greenspace in the APE with Sanborn maps of the area suggests that sections of the APE may include areas with sealed historic features, such as privies and cisterns. These features have the potential to yield data regarding the historical development of the neighborhood, including data regarding immigration, class, and identity from the mid- to late nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, these sections of the APE have a moderate potential for containing intact nineteenth-century archaeological resources (see Figures 4a-e). It is WSP's opinion that a Phase IB archaeological survey should be conducted in the portions of the project sites determined to have sensitivity for archaeological resources prior to any future ground disturbance. The archaeological sensitivity in the APE by project site is detailed below.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY BY DEVELOPMENT SITE

SITE No. / LETTER	BLOCK	LOT	PARCEL	ADDRESS	SENSITIVITY
9	1126	7	3011260007	611 Classon Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
9	1126	13	3011260013	1072 Atlantic Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
10	1126	57	3011260057	1119 Pacific Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
11	1126	3	3011260003	625 Classon Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
11	1126	4	3011260004	623 Classon Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
21	1132	37	3011320037	536-560 Grand Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
22	1133	13	3011330013	962 Pacific Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
24	1133	53	3011330053	622 Classon Avenue	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
27	1133	76	3011330076	887 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
28	1133	80	3011330080	863-879 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
28	1133	89	3011330089	861 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
28	1133	90	3011330090	859 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
28	1133	91	3011330091	857 Dean Street	Moderate/ Late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century deposits
55	2008	1	3020080001	510 Clermont Avenue	Low/None
Not part of a Project Site			3012000016	1227 Pacific Avenue	N/A

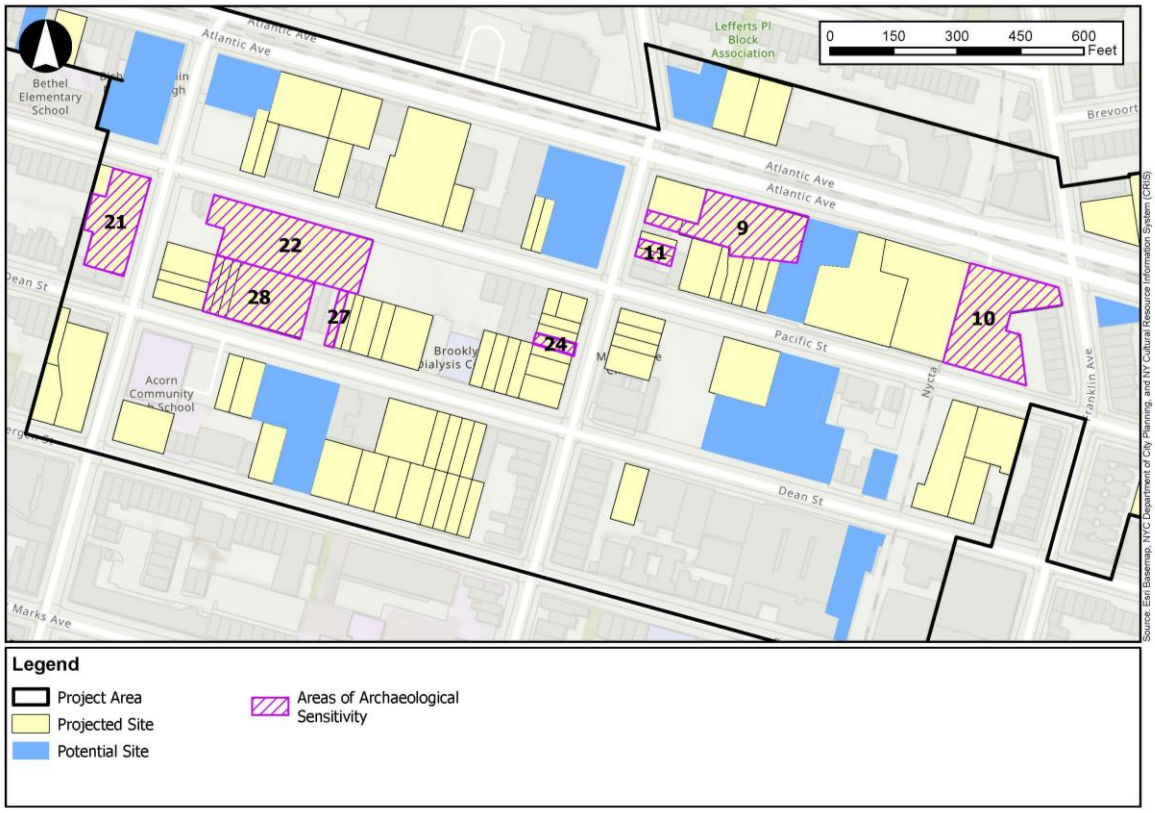


FIGURE 4: Archaeological Sensitivity in Project Area

1. Site 9, 611 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 7) - 3011260007

This property is currently a vacant lot with the front half covered in asphalt and the rear half with gravel. The Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot containing a single structure split into two addresses, numbered 617A and 617B. This is a four-story brick structure with a composition roof that was designated as a store and dwelling. A vertical steam boiler is in the front of address 617A. The structure had two sets of windows on the west side on every floor. The space in the rear of the structure shows no other use at this time. A photograph from 1940 shows that the first floor housed a launderette. Based on aerial imagery, there was a structure on this parcel until at least 1976, but by the early 1980s it was a vacant lot.

2. Site 9, 1072 Atlantic Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 13) - 3011260013

This property is currently an auto trader dealership, "Auto Trader 1," and has been since 2014. The lot is hard to see from the street, but it appears to be completely covered in asphalt and is in active use for storing vehicles. The lot was used for parking in 2013 and appeared vacant in 2011. The Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot as the location for the Wissner Piano Factory. The structure was a brick building with five stories and a basement. Two horizontal boilers and a brick chimney were at the rear of the factory and as well as an Independent Electric Plant (I.E.P).

Otto Wissner was a German immigrant who began work repairing pianos and started manufacturing his own pianos in 1876 (Figure 5). He opened several showrooms as well as Wissner Hall, where many foreign artists were introduced. He incorporated as Wissner & Sons in 1913 and ran the company with his family until his death in 1932 (*The New York Times*, July 19, 1932).

In 1936 the company was absorbed into the Jansen Piano Company, and use of the name stopped by the 1940s (Antique Piano Shop 2024). The current lot encompasses the entire footprint of the factory as well as a portion of space to the east designated "scattered lumber piles." Street photography from the 1940s shows the Wissner building with faded lettering being used by several other businesses. Aerial imagery from 1954 and 1976 appears to show a structure still standing in this location; however, by the 1980s the lot appears to be vacant and overgrown. Aerials of 2002 show only a small structure present at the center of the plot, which appears to be entirely surrounded by grass. Although the lot has value as a historic site of a prominent New York manufacturer, it is unlikely that anything remains of the original Wissner structure, even with the initial presence of a basement of the structure. The entirety of the plot has been demolished, likely graded, and covered by asphalt, which would make the possibility of finding intact remains of cultural value almost nonexistent. If substantial work is being done on this project site, an archaeological monitor should be present to ensure that no intact resources are present below the asphalt.

3. Site 10, 1119 Pacific Street (Block 1126, Lot 57) - 3011260057

This property is currently a parking lot that is covered in asphalt. The Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot containing the building department for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company (B.H.R.R). The buildings are all framed structures with the majority of them having corrugated iron frames. Almost every building had a vertical steam boiler, and a 100-foot-deep hydrant was located near the northern edge of the property. Based on aerial photographs, some structures remained on the lot through 1954, but by 1966 the lot had been converted into a parking lot. Since that date there have apparently been no changes in the use of the parcel.

4. Site 11 (625 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 3) – 3011260003

This property is currently a vacant lot that does not appear to be covered in asphalt. The Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot containing a three-story brick structure with a composition roof that was designated as a store and dwelling. A well hole with frame sides is shown on the south side of the structure. A vertical steam boiler is in the front of the structure. The rear of the building has a smaller addition of only one story with another vertical steam boiler. There is space in the rear of the structure that shows no other use at this time.

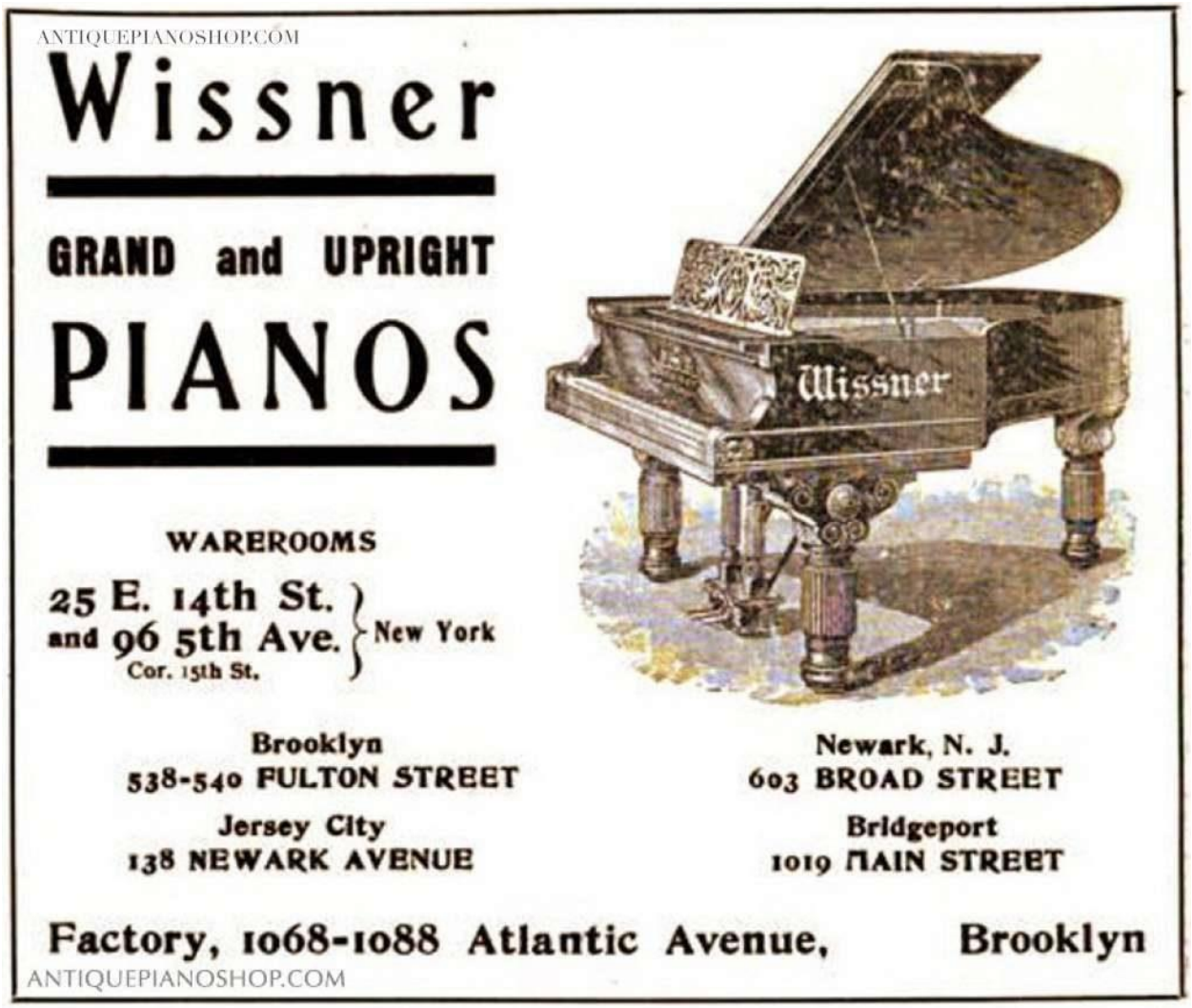


FIGURE 5: Advertisement for a Wissner Piano n.d.

5. Site 11, 623 Classon Avenue (Block 1126, Lot 4) - 3011260004

This property is currently a vacant lot that does not appear to be covered in asphalt. The Sanborn (1808) map shows this plot containing a three-story brick structure with a composition roof that was designated as a store and dwelling. A well hole with frame sides is shown on the south side of the structure. A vertical steam boiler is in the front of the structure as well. The rear of the building has a smaller addition of only one story with another vertical steam boiler. There is space in the rear of the structure that shows no other use at this time.

6. Site 21, 536-560 Grand Avenue (Block 1132, Lot 32) - 3011320037

This parcel originally contained 12 separate parcels numbering 848-854 Pacific Street and 538-560 Grand Avenue. The Sanborn (12908) map shows 560 and 558 Grand Avenue were two-story brick-lined frame dwellings with basements. No. 554 Grand Avenue was a three-story frame shop and dwelling with a one-story addition on the back. No. 552 Grand Avenue was a three-story brick-lined frame dwelling with a basement and a two-story frame addition on the rear. A small one-story structure was also at the back of the property. No. 548 Grand Avenue was fronted by a three-story frame shop and dwelling with a two-story addition in the rear and two further one-story additions. A separate two-story frame dwelling was at the rear of the property. No. 546 Grand Avenue was a three-story brick-built shop and dwelling with a one-story frame addition. A separate two-story frame dwelling stood in the rear of the property. Nos. 436 and 544 Grand Avenue were connected as a two-story frame shop and dwelling. No. 950 Pacific Street was a three-story brick dwelling with a one-story brick addition in the rear. No. 952 Pacific Street was a two-story frame dwelling with a basement and a one-story frame addition in the rear. These structures all appear to be

intact in photos from 1940, including a grocer and laundry at the corner of Pacific and Dean; however, by 1954 aerials show that the current lot was as it is today, a single lot for parking. Over the last 70 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

7. Site 22, 962 Pacific Street (Block 1133, Lot 13) - 3011330013

This parcel originally contained 19 separate parcels numbering 962-998A. Nos. 990-998A were all three-story frame residential buildings with basements, Nos. 966-988 were all two-story frame residential buildings with basements, and Nos. 962-964 were both three-story frame buildings with shops and dwellings as well as a single-story addition in the rear. All structures were joined and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." These structures all appear to be intact in photos from 1940 as well as aerials from 1954; however, aerials from 1966 show many of the structures as demolished, and photographs from the 1980s show the whole row of buildings as demolished. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site. The photos from the 1940s show that at the time 962-964 Pacific Street had an American and Italian grocer on the first floor.

8. Site 24, 622 Classon Avenue (Block 1133, Lot 53) - 3011330053

This property is currently a vacant lot that does not appear to be covered in asphalt. The Sanborn (1908) map shows this plot containing two frame buildings with a slate or tin roof that are both designated as a dwelling. The dwelling along the street is two stories with a basement, and the one to the rear has only one story. It is possible that the basement of this structure may have preserved some remains of previous occupations. A photograph from 1940 shows the structure with a walk-down basement from the street that appears to be a residence. Based on aerial photography, it seems that between 1954 and 1966, the structure was demolished, and the parcel has remained vacant of any structure since. The lot is currently used as parking, but it is unclear if the lot is paved or gravel. If this parcel will be directly impacted by the project, then a Phase IB could take place over the footprint of the structure, or a monitor should be present to determine if any intact resources are revealed during the project.

9. Site 27, 887 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 76) - 3011330076

This parcel originally contained a two-story frame dwelling building with a basement. A single vertical boiler is present, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." The structure appears to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the building as demolished and a fence blocking the site to what was beyond. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

10. Site 28, 863-879 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 80) - 3011330080

This parcel originally contained nine two-story frame dwelling buildings with basements. A single vertical boiler is present in each, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." These structures all had a one-story addition in the rear of the building with another boiler. These structures appear to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the whole row of buildings as demolished. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

11. Site 28, 861 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 89) - 3011330089

This parcel originally contained a two-story frame dwelling building with a basement. A single vertical boiler is present, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." This structure had a one-story addition in the rear of the building with another boiler. The structure appears to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the building as demolished and a fence blocking the site to what was beyond. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

12. Site 28, 859 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 90) - 3011330090

This parcel originally contained a two-story frame dwelling building with a basement. A single vertical boiler is present, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and

labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." This structure had a one-story addition in the rear of the building with another boiler. The structure appears to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the building as demolished and a fence blocking the site to what was beyond. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

13. Site 28, 857 Dean Street (Block 1133, Lot 91) -3011330091

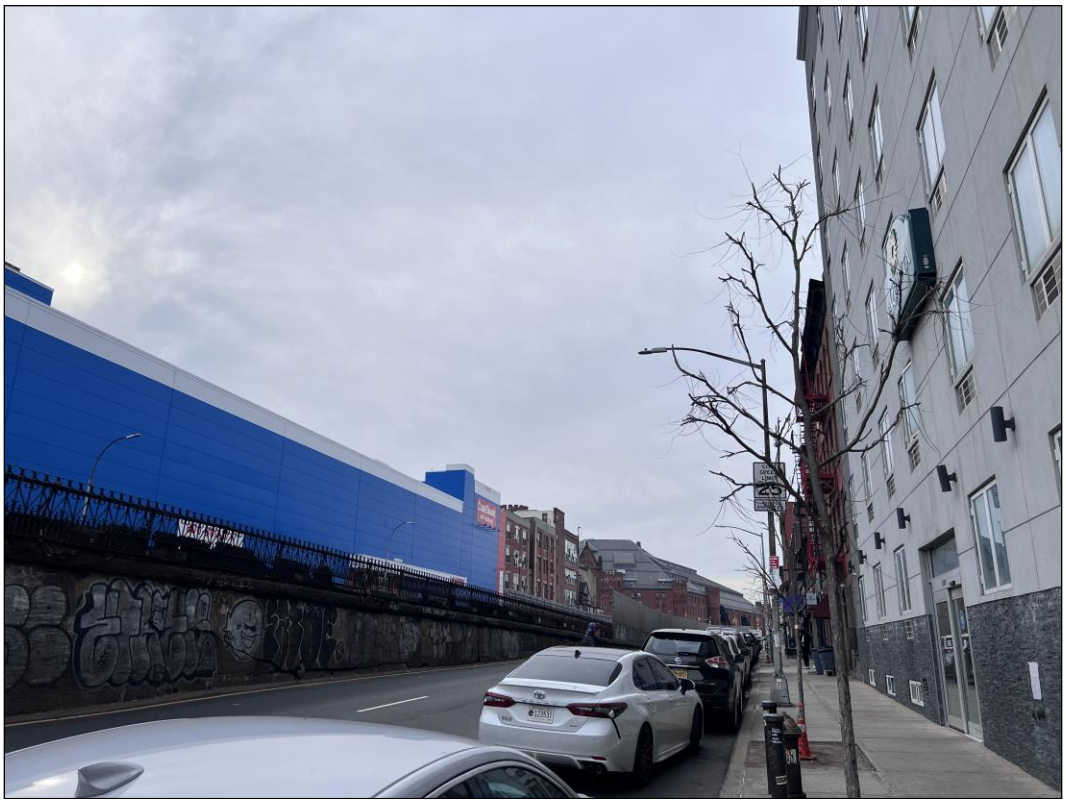
This parcel originally contained a two-story frame dwelling building with a basement. A single vertical boiler is present, and the entire row of houses from 857-891 Dean Street appear to be part of the same building episode and labeled with "Party Walls Brick Filled." This structure had a one-story addition in the rear of the building with another boiler. The structure appears to be intact in a photo from 1940 as well as aerials from 1966; however, photographs from the 1980s show the building as demolished and a fence blocking the site to what was beyond. Over the last 40 years it appears that no new structure has been built on this site, and it is currently a paved lot for parking and storage.

14. Site 55, 510 Clermont Avenue (Block 2008, Lot 1) - 3020080001

This parcel originally contained 24 separate parcels numbering 481-495 Adelphi Street, 492-516 Clermont Avenue, and 761-781 Atlantic Avenue. The Sanborn (1908) map shows a mix of residential and shop structures at that time. Some of these structures appear to be intact in photos from 1940; however, by 1954 aerials show that some of the structures were already gone and replaced with parking lots. By the 1980s P.S. K753-School for Career Development had been built on this plot and no further evidence of structures on the lot exist after that time. It is unlikely that anything would be found intact at this location.



PHOTOGRAPH 1: Herkimer Place, View West (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



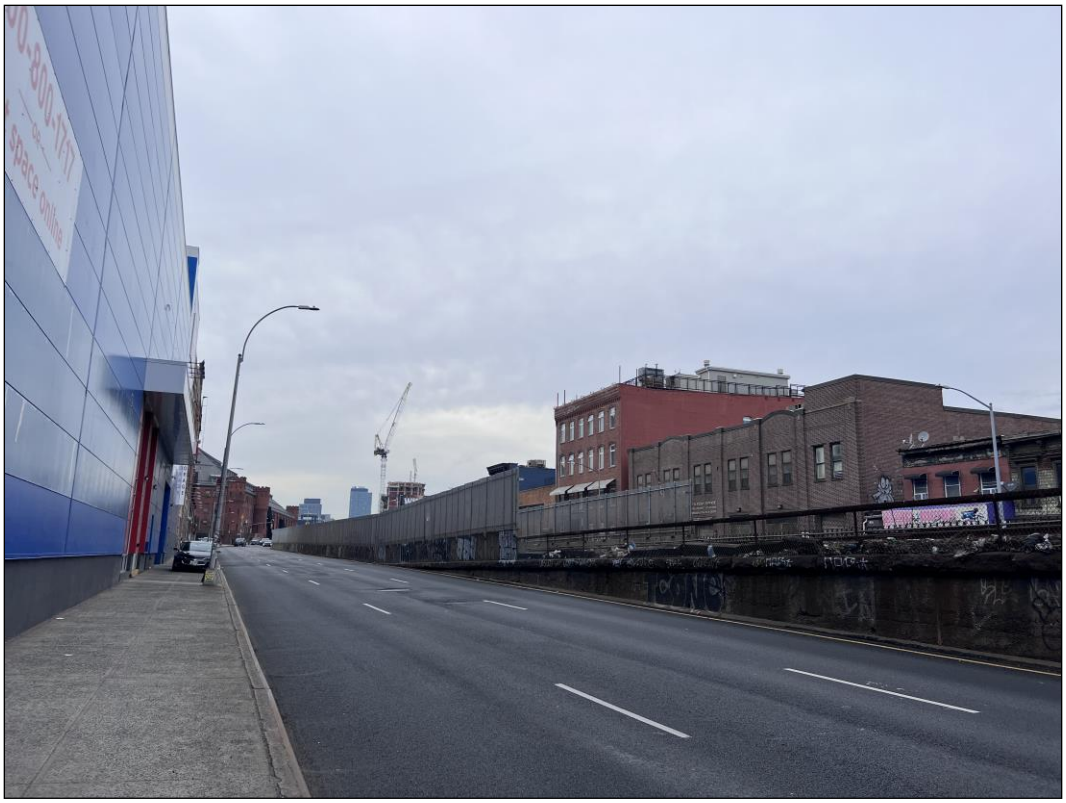
PHOTOGRAPH 2: Atlantic Avenue from Nostrand Avenue, View West
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 3: Pacific Street, View West (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 4: Atlantic Avenue from Washington Avenue, View East
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 5: Atlantic Avenue, View West (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 6: Bedford Avenue from Atlantic Avenue, View North
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



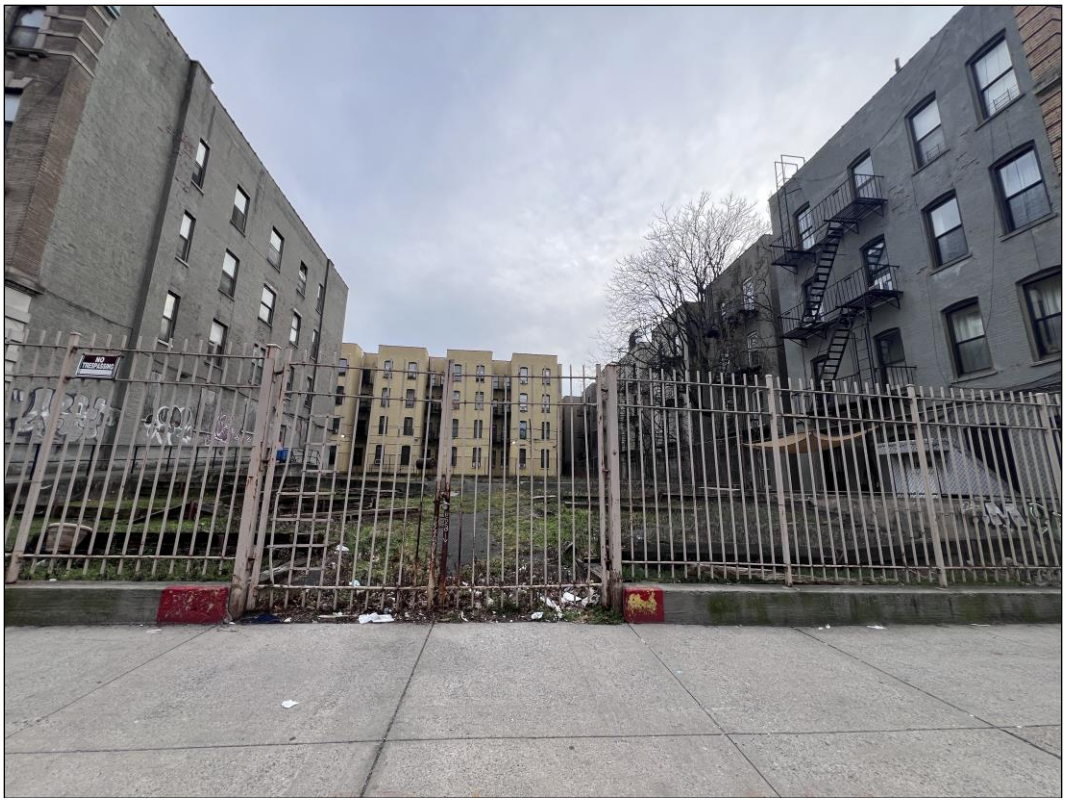
PHOTOGRAPH 7: Atlantic Avenue, View West (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 8: LIRR from Pacific Street at Carlton Avenue, View East (A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 9: St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, View Northeast
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)



PHOTOGRAPH 10: Potential Development Parcel at 1134 Pacific Street, View South
(A. Courselle 2/12/2024)

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of the New York City DCP, WSP has completed a Phase IA archaeological documentary study for the proposed Rezoning and Related Actions for the M Crown Neighborhood in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. The Phase IA was conducted in furtherance of the EIS for the project in accordance with CEQR guidelines and in accordance with methodologies outlined in the 2021 CEQR Technical Manual.

The Phase IA archaeological documentary study consisted of background research and pedestrian reconnaissance. Background research included review of local soil conditions, the area's history, and previous surveys and identified resources located within 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) of the project area. This larger area was defined as the study area. Photographs were taken throughout the APE during pedestrian reconnaissance. The objectives of the study were to determine the APE's sensitivity for archaeological resources, based on the potential for intact subsurface soils; the relationship to nearby known archaeological sites, resources listed in the NRHP, and LPC properties; and criteria including soils, topography, proximity to water, and historic land use.

WSP identified seven historic archaeological sites in the study area. Five sites (04701.013594, 04701.025300, 04701.025301, 04701.025302 and 04701.025303) are historic cemeteries. The two remaining sites (04701.013923 and 04701.025483) consist of nineteenth-century domestic assemblages. None of the sites is located within the project area. Nineteen NRHP-listed properties and 10 Landmarks and Parks Commission properties are located in the study area.

The study determined that the project area has been significantly impacted by the development of the neighborhood beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Soil surveys show that all study area soils consist of Urban Land Complex soils, which are soils impacted by historic and modern construction. The pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area confirmed that the majority of the surface has been covered by concrete and asphalt, with visible utility fixtures present. Construction of the buildings along Atlantic Avenue and adjacent streets began in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Several city blocks included grass lawns on the interior of the city blocks, and the presence of greenspace in areas where historical maps do not indicate prior construction suggests that intact historic features may be present, such as privies or cisterns. These features have the potential to contain sealed deposits of historic artifacts with the potential to yield data concerning the late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century history of the project area neighborhood.

It is WSP's opinion that the APE contains no potential for pre-Contact archaeological resources. The presence of open greenspace between the buildings in the neighborhood suggests that portions of the study area contain moderate potential for containing sealed historic features. In WSP's opinion Phase IB archaeological testing should be conducted in the portions of the project sites determined to have sensitivity for archaeological resources prior to any future ground disturbance. Prior to any Phase IB testing, WSP recommends continued consultation with the LPC, including submission of and concurrence with all required work plans. If significant archaeological resources are identified, Phase II evaluation studies and/or mitigation measures may be required as specified in the CEQR Technical Manual. For some project sites, if substantial work is done, an archaeological monitor should be present to ensure that no intact resources are present.

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Appendix A: Correspondence with Landmarks Preservation Commission

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 24DCP019K
Project: AAMUP
Date Received: 3/12/2024

LPC is in receipt of the draft Historic and Cultural Resources chapter of the DEIS. Comments are as follows.

Project sites with Architectural significance and are also adjacent to Properties with Architectural significance:

1) 178 BROOKLYN AVENUE, BBL: 3012350037.

   COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO LPC DESIGNATED CROWN HEIGHTS NORTH AND CROWN HEIGHTS NORTH II HDS. WITHIN S/NR LISTED CROWN HEIGHTS NORTH HD BOUNDARY INCREASE.

2) 457 NOSTRAND AVENUE, BBL: 3018440001

   COMMENTS: LPC DESIGNATED GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND WITHIN LPC DESIGNATED AND S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Project sites that are not significant, but are adjacent to Properties with Architectural significance:

1) 1104 PACIFIC STREET, BBL: 3011340044, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT ELIGIBLE S/NR HD, COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HILL HD.

2) 542 DEAN STREET, BBL: 3011360035, LPC FINDINGS: BUILDING NEAR LPC HISTORIC DISTRICT, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT LPC PROSPECT HTS. HD AND S/NR PROSPECT HTS. HD BOUNDARY EXPANSION HD.

3) 1010 DEAN STREET, BBL: 3011420034, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT DESIGNATED S/NR PROPERTY, NASSAU BREWERY, 1046 DEAN STREET.

4) 569 FRANKLIN AVENUE, BBL: 3011990008, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT ELIGIBLE S/NR HD, COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HILL HD.

5) 1154 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3011990012, LPC FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS., STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS., COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO LPC DESIGNATED AND S/NR LISTED 23RD REGIMENT ARMORY, 1322 BEDFORD AVE.

6) 1134 PACIFIC STREET, BBL: 3012050011, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS., COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HILL HD.

7) 1142 PACIFIC STREET, BBL: 3012050014, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS., COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO S/NR ELIGIBLE BEDFORD HILL HD.

8) 1025 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020200001, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT S/NR LISTED CLINTON HILL SOUTH HD.

9) 1035 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020200086, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT S/NR LISTED CLINTON HILL SOUTH HD.

10) 1029 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020200089, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT S/NR LISTED CLINTON HILL SOUTH HD.

11) 1027 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020200092, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT S/NR HISTORIC DISTRICT, COMMENTS: ADJACENT S/NR LISTED CLINTON HILL SOUTH HD.

12) 1087 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3020210001, STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER FINDINGS: ADJACENT DESIGNATED S/NR LANDMARK, COMMENTS: ADJACENT 559 FRANKLIN AVENUE, S/NR LISTED.

13) 1222 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BBL: 3012000016, LPC FINDINGS: PROJECT NEAR SIGNIFICANT BLDGS. COMMENTS: ADJACENT TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 1227 PACIFIC ST. LPC DESIGNATED.

Properties with Archaeological significance:

LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains of 19th Century occupation on the BBL project sites:

3020080001
3011330089
3011330090
3011330080
3011330091
3011330076
3011330053
3011330013
3011320037
3011260004
3011260003
3011260057
3011260007
3011260013

https://wsponlinenam-my.sharepoint.com/personal/lauren_hayden_wsp_com/Documents/Documents/AAMUP Revisions/37112_FSO_DNP_04082024_ALS.docx

LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models, reports and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from a potential 19th Century burial ground on the project site for BBL 3012000016.

Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for these identified site BBLs to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2021). For BBL 3011330013, see: Historical Perspectives, Inc. 2021, Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study, 962 Pacific Street Rezoning Project, Block 1133, Lot 13, Brooklyn, NY.

The LPC notes that a draft archaeological documentary study was submitted as part of this review request titled, "Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the Atlantic Avenue Mixed Use Plan," prepared by WSP and dated March 11, 2024. However, it is unclear how and why the lots that were included in that report were selected, and the LPC further notes that in any event the study should adhere to the requirements for an archaeological documentary study as specified in the Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City. At this point, the archaeological documentary study should be revised to focus upon the lots LPC has identified above and include all of the expected information about those sites as noted in the guidelines. Finally, the city's archaeological reports, which include many not found in CRIS, may be found on LPC's website here and should be consulted for any archaeological work within New York City.

Comments:

There are no further archeological concerns for the following BBLs:

3011410069
3011470021
3011340081
3011340078
3011340028
3018650003
3018650010
3011260080
3011260079
3011260078
3011340074
3011340073
3011420034
3011990012
3011990008
3020200001
3020200092
3011250040
3011250009
3011250008
3011250007
3011250006
3011250005
3011250004
3011250002
3011240047
3011240046

3011240037
3011240027
3011240026
3011220037
3018440001
3012350037
3011430020
3018650077
3018660009
3011260029
3012050111
3012050014
3012050011
3011430025
3011360035
3011360034
3011360033
3011360032
3011360029
3011260032
3011340044
3011250061
3011410061
3011410059
3011420010
3011410073
3011410128
3011410062
3011410058
3011410057
3011410056
3011410055
3011410033
3011410040
3011410039
3011410038
3011410037
3011410001
3011400031
3011400044
3011400035
3011340067
3011340064
3011340017
3011340007
3011340005
3011340009
3011340008
3011330004
3011330003
3011330001
3011330075

3011330074
3011330072
3011330071
3011330067
3011330063
3011330062
3011330061
3011330060
3011330057
3011330055
3011330054
3011330052
3011330051
3011330048
3011330049
3011320034
3018660001
3018660007
3018650090
3018650087
3018650095
3020220001
3020210020
3020210001
3020200089
3020200086
3011260086
3011260085
3011260084
3011260083
3011260082
3011260081
3011260105
3011260008
3011250053
3011250052
3011250072
3011250025
3011250016
3011250081
3011250080
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3011240029
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cc: NYSHPO

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4/10/2024

SIGNATURE DATE
Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

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