

2.6 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

2.6.1 INTRODUCTION

Historic and cultural resources include both archaeological and historic architectural resources, and are defined in the *CEQR Technical Manual* as districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects of historical, aesthetic, cultural, and archaeological importance. This includes resources listed in the State/National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP), resources determined eligible for listing in the S/NRHP by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), landmarks designated or under consideration for designation by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC), National Historic Landmarks (NHL), National Monuments, and previously unidentified resources that meet the S/NRHP and/or NYCLPC eligibility requirements.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends that a historic and cultural resources impacts assessment be conducted for projects that would result in ground disturbance, new construction, physical alterations to existing structures, and/or change in scale, visual prominence or visual context of buildings, structures, or landscape features, among others.

The Proposed Project involves the development of an approximately 66-acre Development Area located in Charleston, Staten Island, with parkland, retail, residential, and community facility uses, along with the mapping as parkland of an existing 20-acre Conservation Area, and the mapping and construction of new streets, including approximately 6-acres for the construction of Englewood Avenue. The overall Project Area of approximately 93 acres is generally bounded to the north by the future northern limit of Englewood Avenue and present-day Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve (“CPPSPP”), to the south and east by Veterans Road West, and to the west by Arthur Kill Road.

Previously-identified archaeological resources have been documented within the Development Area, and areas of archaeological sensitivity have been identified as a result of the research conducted as part of the current study. Both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites have been identified through previous Phase IB/II archaeological surveys conducted in 1999 and 2000 by John Milner Associates, Inc. for the Bricktown Centre at Charleston Project. The Phase IB/II survey area encompassed 120 acres, and included much, but not all, of the current Project Area. Three prehistoric sites and one historic site with multiple features were identified.

Areas of archaeological sensitivity may exist in the extreme southwest corner of the current Development Area, which the current research indicates was not included in previous subsurface testing surveys. These areas, which include Lots 8, 90, 95, 97, and 183 in Block 7494 and the southwest portion of Block 7487, Lot 100, are in the portion of the Development Area proposed as Retail Site “B” (see **Chapter 1**, “Project Description”, for a list of block and lots that are part of the Development Area). Areas of prehistoric archaeological sensitivity may exist within the proposed corridor of the Englewood Avenue extension to the east. The portion of the proposed extension that may be archaeologically sensitive currently separates the CPPSPP from the Conservation Area. Previous surveys appear to have included all land to the south of Englewood Avenue, but not the footprint of the proposed roadway. The Proposed Project would result in subsurface disturbances to previously-identified and potential archaeological resources in these areas, and as such, have the potential to cause significant adverse impacts to such resources.

There is one historic architectural resource within the historic architectural study area. The Proposed Project would allow for construction of building types not currently permitted in the affected area, and therefore has the potential to affect historic architectural resources. However, as discussed below, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts on historic architectural resources.

2.6.2 BACKGROUND HISTORY

2.6.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The period of prehistory represented in this area of southwestern Staten Island extends for over 11,000 years and is presented as a series of major cultural periods describing specific adaptations to a changing environment and other factors. The basic cultural sequence and chronology for New York State is based on Ritchie (1994 [originally published 1965, revised 1969, 1980]). This cultural sequence, shown below in **Table 2.6-1**, "Cultural Sequence and Chronology", generally follows the sequence for the entire northeastern United States.

Table 2.6-1
Cultural Sequence and Chronology

Cultural Period	Time Period	Geological Epoch
Paleo-Indian	Ca. 11,000 - 9,000 BP (Ca. 9,000 - 7,000 BC)	Late Pleistocene
Early Archaic	9,000 - 7,000 BP (7,000 - 5,000 BC)	Early Holocene
Middle Archaic	7,000 - 5,000 BP (5,000 - 3,000 BC)	
Late Archaic	5,000 - 3,000 BP (3,000 - 1,000 BC)	
Early Woodland	3,000 - 1,950 BP (1,000 BC – AD 1)	
Middle Woodland	1,950 - 950 BP (AD 1 - 1000)	
Late Woodland	950 - 450 BP (AD 1000 - 1525)	
Contact	450 - 300 BP (AD 1525-1650)	

Notes: BP = Before Present; BC = Before Common Era; AD = Anno Domini

The following subsections provide summary information on this chronology, organized by the three major prehistoric adaptive trends (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland) as they pertain to the project vicinity. The Contact Period, a period of increasing contact and conflict between the native populations and European settlers, is also briefly summarized below.

The Paleo-Indian Period

The terminal Pleistocene in southwestern New York was characterized by a peri-glacial or boreal environment, dominated by open spruce woodlands and stands of birch, poplar, and willow. This was succeeded in the Early Holocene by closed-canopy pine-birch-oak forests. Open woodland provided optimal grazing for fauna such as caribou, musk-ox, mammoth, and horse, while the advent of closed-canopy forest created habitat for deer and small game. Paleo-Indian peoples on coastal Staten Island would also have been able to exploit food sources such as shellfish. Archaeological evidence suggests that Paleo-Indian peoples were highly mobile hunters and gatherers who lived in small groups and did not maintain permanent settlements.

The distinctive artifact of the Paleo-Indian Period is the fluted point, a clearly recognizable spear or projectile point type that is usually identified as having a deep flake or scar chipped vertically along the center section from the base. The diagnostic material culture of the Paleo-Indian Period consists largely of projectile points, but also includes smaller numbers of knives, scrapers, flakes, choppers, and pounding tools. These tool kits indicate heavy dependence on hunting – probably of large game -- and exploitation of local flint resources.

Of the few Paleo-Indian sites that have been identified in New York City, nearly all have been found on Staten Island (AKRF 2006). The most important Paleo-Indian sites were identified at Port Mobil, located less than one mile to the northwest of the Development Area (HPI 1996).

The Archaic Period

The period ca. 9,000 before present (BP) saw intense rises in temperatures and drying, lowering water tables and shrinking post-glacial lakes, with the expansion of pines and birches at the expense of the majority of deciduous species. Another result of this short-term change, and deglaciation in general, was rising sea levels. The rising sea levels in turn resulted in the inundation of many former coastal environments. The Early and Middle Archaic environment of coastal Staten Island may have been less favorable to specialized hunting than before, but offered a variety of marine resources and small game along the new coastal environment, which included swamps and inland waterways, and in mixed forests, especially along forest margins.

Archaic settlements consisted of small, multi-component sites located on tidal inlets, coves, bays, and freshwater inland ponds and streams. Archaic tool kits indicate that a wider variety of food resources were being systematically exploited than during the Paleo-Indian Period. The Archaic Period tool kits include plant-processing implements and fishing-related artifacts. Generalized hunter-gatherers characterize the Archaic Period, exploiting not only large game but also a wide variety of fauna, such as small mammals and birds, and riverine resources.

Archaic Period sites do not provide evidence that agriculture was practiced. However, technological innovations, such as the emergence of stone bowls (steatite), evidently of Southeastern derivation, were important pre-adaptive features for the development of agriculture during the Woodland Period.

The Woodland Period

Important developments of the Woodland Period include the practice of agriculture and the emergence of larger social units, including the predecessors of historically recognized tribes. In technological terms, the Early Woodland Period is marked by the emergence of pottery, but several additional technological advancements arose during the Woodland Period, including smoking pipes, the bow and arrow, and a wide variety of chipped and groundstone artifacts.

Woodland Period sites across the region indicate that there was an overall shift toward permanently settled villages and full-time agriculture. However, hunting of both large and small game and exploitation of marine resources continued to provide the bulk of the subsistence base during the period. Woodland sites are often found near lakes, streams, and rivers.

The Contact Period

The Late Woodland Period ended with the arrival of the first Europeans during the early-16th century. The explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano reached New York Harbor on April 17, 1524, and the explorer Henry Hudson's voyage in search of the Northeast Passage to the Orient took place in 1609, whereupon he discovered the river that now bears his name. Almost immediately thereafter Dutch traders in great numbers began flooding into the area in search of furs and other materials. Hudson's discovery also marked the beginning of violent encounters between Native American groups and the Europeans.

At the time of contact, the Native American population encountered on Staten Island included bands of Raritans, Hackensacks, and Neversincks, who inhabited overlapping territories. The Native Americans at first continued to occupy the village sites they had established near water sources. As the European settlements grew and subsequently required more land, the conflicts with Native Americans escalated.

2.6.2.2 Historic Period

The background history for the Historic Period is excerpted from the Bricktown Centre at Charleston Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (REF, date), and NYCLPC designation reports for historic architectural resources in the Kreischerville area of Staten Island.

Dutch settlers arrived in Staten Island in 1639, but were massacred by the Raritan Indians shortly thereafter. Subsequent failed attempts at settlement were made in 1641 and 1650, but ultimately, in 1661, a permanent colony was established. By 1683, 200 families resided on Staten Island. In the 1680s, French Huguenot families fleeing persecution settled in Staten Island, including the Androvette family, who settled on the western side of the island in the vicinity of the Development Area. The area they settled in became known as Androvetville, and was one of a number of small settlements scattered across the southwestern portion of Staten Island.

In the mid-1850s, refractory fire clay was discovered in the vicinity of Androvetville (in present-day CPPSPP). In 1853, Balthasar Kreischer, who had established one of the first fire-resistant- brick works in the country in Manhattan, purchased several tracts of land with clay deposits, as well as the right to mine clay on nearby lands. In 1855, he established a brick works along the Arthur Kill, and three years later expanded his operations. He also erected an estate, known as Fairview, located on a hill east of Arthur Kill Road, within the limits of the Development Area. By this time, Androvetville, dominated by the brickworks and clay mining started by Balthasar Kreischer, had become known as Kreischerville.

The Kreischer and Androvette families also constructed workers' housing, leading to the creation of a quasi-company town. In the 1870s, present-day Kreischer Street was laid out, and Kreischer erected multiple double houses along Kreischer and Androvette Streets. Kreischer treated the community like family, lending money to workers to enable them to afford housing and offering assistance to employees in times of sickness and other troubles. In addition to residential development, Kreischer and Androvette were also involved in building civic and commercial establishments, including a post office, a school, a store, a blacksmith shop, and churches.

Balthasar Kreischer was born in Germany in 1813 and came to the United States in 1836, the year after the Great Fire that had destroyed over one third of New York City. Kreischer was a mason and architect by trade, and began life in New York as a laborer. In 1845, he entered into a partnership in the fire-brick business; in 1849 he assumed control of the business upon the death of his partner. In 1854 Kreischer bought land containing Cretaceous-Period clay beds on Staten Island and built his fire-brick factory nearby. By 1858 he had constructed a gas retorts factory in the same area. The B. Kreischer & Sons fire-brick business was an enormous financial success. Kreischer built his summer estate Fairview in 1855 on a hill that was part of an 88-acre parcel of land he owned on the east side of Arthur Kill Road. The estate overlooked the brick works and the town he was responsible for founding, and the hill was known as Kreischer's Hill from that time forward.

Balthasar Kreischer was not only an entrepreneur and successful businessman, but a philanthropist as well. Kreischer was in large part responsible for the founding of Steinway & Sons, the famous German-American piano makers, as he gave then-unknown Henry Englehard Steinway \$75,000.00 to start a piano manufactory. Kreischer was also one of the promoters and directors of the Staten Island Railway Company, a member of the first German Masonic Lodge established in the United States, an original Trustee of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, and an active member of the Association of Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York (www.findagrave.com/).

In 1878, Balthasar Kreischer retired from day-to-day operations at the brick works and transferred control to his sons, Charles and Edward. That year, the brick works was destroyed by fire, but was quickly rebuilt

to continue to meet growing demand. The brick works continued to be expanded throughout the 19th century. In the 1880s, two ornate Stick-style residences were constructed by Edward and Charles Kreischer. Balthasar Kreischer died in 1886 and his funeral was held in St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Kreischerville, the church he built as part of his company town. In 1899, the Kreischer family's financial troubles led to foreclosure of their property, and it was sold at auction to Captain Peter Androvette, who operated a successful transportation company and had served as transportation manager for the Kreischer Brick Works. In 1902, he incorporated the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company. Captain Peter Androvette carried on the business under the old name until 1927, when it closed as a result of changing technologies in the brick-making process. In 1931, Fairview, Balthasar Kreischer's estate, was destroyed by fire (www.tottenvillehistory.com). In 1937, another fire destroyed the former brick works. By this time, Kreischerville had become known as Charleston, in response to anti-German sentiment during World War I. The area continued to be developed for residential and light-industrial uses throughout the 20th century. Only the residence occupied by Charles and his family remains extant, at 4500 Arthur Kill Road, and is within the historic architectural resources study area.

2.6.3 METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the purpose of this chapter is to determine whether the Proposed Project might impact archaeological and/or historic architectural resources. The key components of the process are: delineation of a study area, identification of resources, and assessment of effects of the proposed project on identified resources. In the event the Proposed Project results in adverse effects to resources, mitigation measures must be developed.

As per CEQR guidelines, the study area is defined as the area in which resources may be affected by the project, and includes both direct impacts, such as physical alteration to all or part of a resource, and indirect impacts, such as visual intrusions or changes in the resource's setting that may impact its historic significance. The *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines indicate that the standard study area for most projects is defined by a 400-foot radius from the border of the Proposed Project. Impacts of the proposed Charleston Mixed-Use Redevelopment are not anticipated to extend beyond the standard 400-foot radius. Therefore, the Historic Architectural Resources study area is defined as the Development Area, along with the area for the construction of Englewood Avenue, plus an approximately 400-foot radius around these redevelopment areas (see **Figure 2.6-1**, "Historic Architectural Resources"). These are the areas in which it is expected that new development could affect physical, visual, and historic relationships of historic architectural resources. Archaeological resources are considered only in those areas where subsurface disturbances due to excavation, cutting and filling, and grading activities are likely to occur within the Development Area.

For archaeological resources, the site files of the OPRHP and NYCLPC were searched for locations of previously identified prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and relevant survey reports that encompassed all or part of the current Development Area and area for the construction of Englewood Avenue. Archaeological surveys and assessments of sensitivity have been conducted for portions of the current Development Area since 1985. In addition, a site walkover survey was conducted in August 2012 to document the existing conditions on the current Development Area.

For historic architectural resources, OPRHP and NYCLPC were consulted to determine whether any designated resources were located within the study area. In addition, a survey of the study area was conducted to determine the presence of historic architectural resources that might meet NYCLPC and/or S/NRHP eligibility criteria.

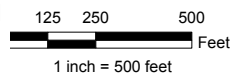
Following identification of resources within the study area, impacts of the Proposed Project are assessed. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, significant adverse effects to historic and cultural resources could potentially result if a proposed project affects those characteristics that make a resource eligible for LPC designation or S/NRHP listing. **Table 2.6-2**, "Possible Impacts to Historic and Cultural Resources",



- Project Area
- Development Area
- Conservation Area

Legend

- LPC-Designated/S/NR-Listed
- Charles Kreischer House
- 400 Foot Study Area



Source: Bing Aerial Map.

Charleston Mixed-Use
Development

Figure 2.6-1
**Historic Architectural
Resources**

provides information about possible direct and indirect impacts to historic and cultural resources according to *CEQR Technical Manual*, Chapter 9–Historic and Cultural Resources.

**Table 2.6-2
Possible Impacts to Historic and Cultural Resources**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction resulting in ground disturbance, including construction of temporary roads and access facilities, grading, and landscaping.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below-ground construction, such as excavation or installation of utilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical destruction, demolition, damage, alteration or neglect of all or part of an historic property
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the architectural resource that cause it to become a different visual entity, such as a new location, design, materials, or architectural features.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation of the property from, or alteration of, its setting or visual relationship with the streetscape. This includes changes to the resource’s visual prominence so that it no longer conforms to the streetscape in terms of height, footprint, or setback; is no longer part of an open setting; or can no longer be seen as part of a significant view corridor.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of incompatible visual, audible, or atmospheric elements to a resource’s setting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replication of aspects of the resource so as to create a false historical appearance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination or screening of publicly-accessible views of the resource.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction-related impacts such as falling objects, vibration, dewatering, flooding, subsidence, or collapse.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of significant new shadows, or significant lengthening of the duration of existing shadows, over an historic landscape or an historic structure to the extent that the architectural details that distinguish that resource as significant are obscured.

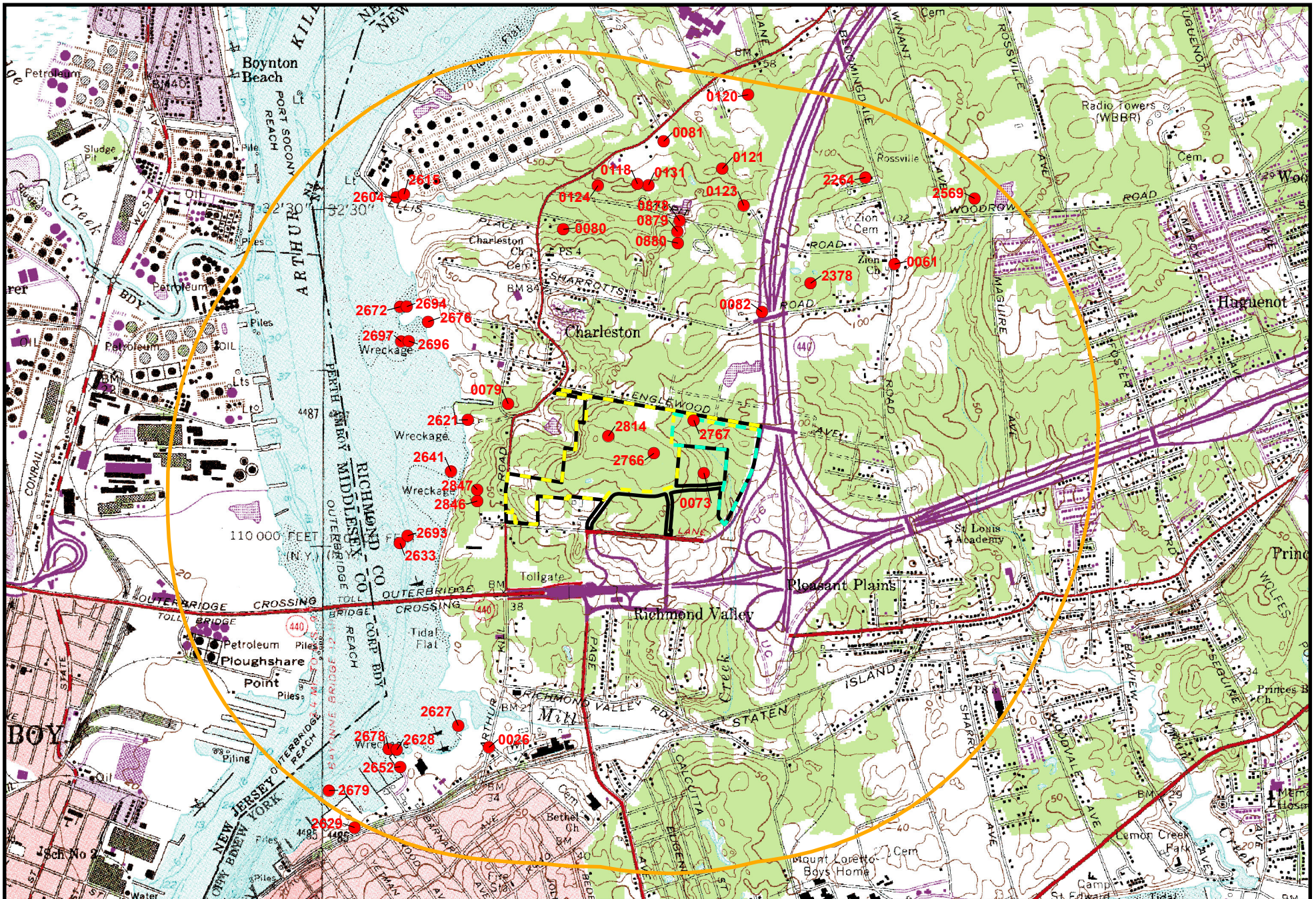
Source: Mayor’s Office of Environmental Coordination (MOEC). Chapter 9 – Historic and Cultural Resources in *CEQR Technical Manual*. June 2012.

2.6.4 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.6.4.1 Archaeological Resources

Previously Identified Sites

As part of the current study, a site file search at the OPRHP and NYCLPC was conducted to obtain information on previously identified archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the Development Area and the area for the construction of Englewood Avenue. A total of 61 sites were identified in the files of the OPRHP, including 20 sites that were originally registered with the New York State Museum (NYSM) (see **Figure 2.6-2a**, “Previously Identified NYSOPRHP Archaeological Sites”, and **Figure 2.6-2b**, “Previously Identified NYSM Archaeological Sites”; and see **Table 2.6-3** provided at the end of this chapter).



- Previously Identified Archaeological Site
- Project Area

Legend

- Development Area
- Conservation Area
- One Mile Radius

Building Footprint

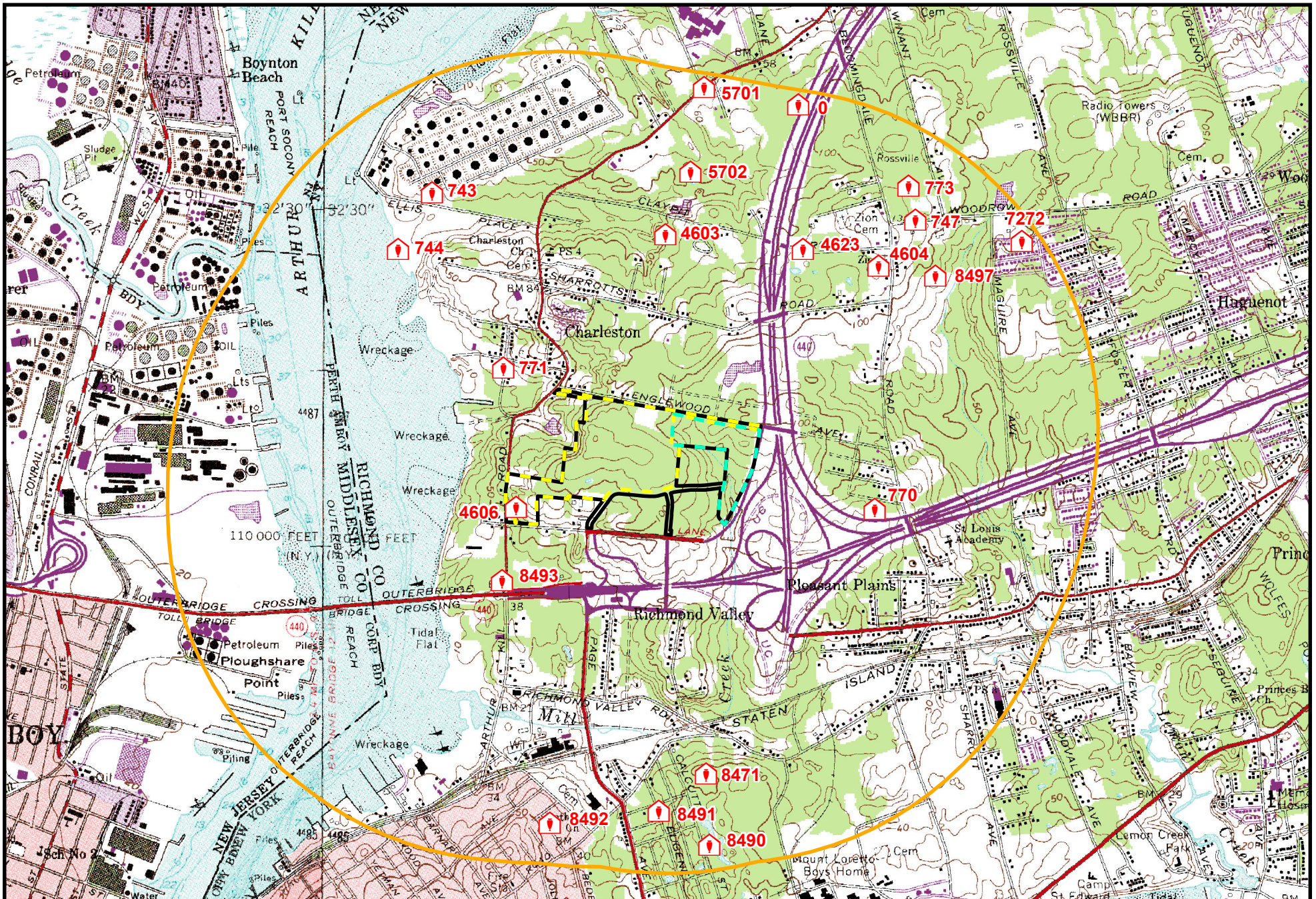
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet


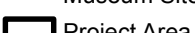

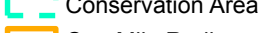

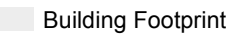


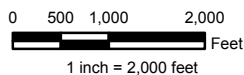
Charleston Mixed-Use Development

Figure 2.6-2a
Previously Identified New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Archaeological Sites



Legend

-  New York State Museum Site
-  Project Area
-  Development Area
-  Conservation Area
-  One Mile Radius
-  Building Footprint



Charleston Mixed-Use
Development

Figure 2.6-2b
Previously Identified
New York State Museum
Archaeological Sites

Previously Conducted Surveys

As mentioned above, multiple archaeological surveys and assessments have been conducted for portions of the current Development Area and Englewood Avenue area since 1985. The prior surveys conducted were project-specific, and only included portions of the current areas by chance. The survey reports were reviewed as part of this study and the most relevant of these reports are summarized below.

Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study for the 50-acre Charleston Plaza Project in 1985 for Sanford Nalitt and Associated Companies. The Charleston Plaza project was proposed to be located in the eastern portion of the current Development Area, from the line of Englewood.

Avenue on the north to Veterans Road West on the south. The study determined that the area possessed high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources, and provided Phase IB and Phase II testing strategies. The Charleston Plaza project, as originally planned, was never built. No Phase IB survey report for the project was found during the research conducted for the current study.

Historic Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) conducted a Phase IA documentary study for the proposed 120-acre Charleston Retail Center Veterans Road West Project in 1996 for Wall and Associates. This documentary study included most of the current Development Area, but did not include the Block and Lots in the southwest corner at the intersection of Arthur Kill Road and Veterans Road West. This study recommended Phase IB testing for the entire 120-acre Development Area.

In discussing the potential for prehistoric archaeological resources on the Charleston Retail Center project site, HPI recommended that:

The entire project site, due to its topographic and environmental condition and its relatively undisturbed state since the occupation of the New World by Europeans, should be considered to have a high potential for prehistoric sites. Therefore, we recommend that Phase IB field testing for prehistoric resources be conducted on the entire project site prior to undertaking any activity which might disturb the integrity of possible archaeological remains. (HPI 2006:22).

In discussing the potential for historic archaeological resources on the Charleston Retail Center project site, HPI recommended that:

The evidence presented indicates that the archaeological sensitivity for historical resources is high for a limited portion of the project site...the potential for the Kreisler estate to contribute significantly to our understanding of the development of this community warrants further consideration. We therefore recommend that field testing be conducted in the "Kreisler's Hill" extreme northwest portion of the project site prior to undertaking any activity which might disturb the integrity of possible archaeological resources. (HPI 2006:24).

John Milner Associates (JMA) conducted a Phase IB/II archaeological survey of a 120-acre parcel that included the proposed 67-acre Bricktown Centre at Charleston Project during 1999 and 2000 for Allee, King, Rosen & Fleming (AKRF). The 120-acre Charleston Retail Center Project studied by HPI in 1996 was apparently not approved in its original form. The proposed Bricktown Centre project was substantially smaller in scope. However, at the request of the NYCLPC the entire 120-acre parcel was archaeologically surveyed. At the time fieldwork was undertaken virtually all of the Development Area was anticipated to be subjected to project-related earthmoving and ground- disturbing activities (JMA 2000:5).

The dense, near-impenetrable ground cover across most of the property led to a revised survey strategy. Rather than a systematic transect walkover and shovel test pit (STP) grid layout, the field team relied on a modified pedestrian survey that searched for macro-indicators of the presence of archaeological sites. Macro-indicators included topographic as well as man-made features on the landscape. Macro-indicators for historic-period resources included depressions left by cellar holes, foundations, or shaft features; concentrations of artifacts at the surface; mounds of structural debris; ornamental plantings; large-

diameter old-growth trees; and stone walls. Macro-indicators for prehistoric sites included elevated hilltops or knolls with good drainage and with views of the surrounding area, particularly that of the Arthur Kill; exposed shell scatters at the surface; and areas of atypical vegetation, suggesting different subsurface soil conditions. To facilitate the search for macro-indicators, the 120-acre area was divided into 30 separate 400-foot-by-400-foot-square quadrants for provenience control. When macro-indicators were encountered, STPs were excavated using a 25-foot interval.

The 1999 and 2000 Phase IB and limited Phase II surveys identified both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Although these sites were not all within the proposed 67-acre Bricktown Centre at that Charleston Project Area, they were within the 120-acre survey area, and are within the current Charleston Mixed-Use Development Area (see **Figure 2.6-3**, "Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within Development Area").

JMA conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey of a 13-acre parcel of land in connection with the development of Fairview Park in 2005 for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), which was proposed then in a slightly different location. This parcel was located within the boundaries of the current Charleston Mixed-Use Development Area, located south of Englewood Avenue. Based on the previous archaeological work conducted in the vicinity, the entire area was considered sensitive for Prehistoric and Historic Period resources.

The proposed layout of athletic fields and recreational facilities at Fairview Park were designed to avoid or minimize impacts to the Kreisler Estate site remains, located immediately to the west of the then proposed park site. Site-preparation work and clearing was done by the contractor on behalf of the DPR prior to the Phase IB survey. This clearing resulted in substantial damage to two of the Kreisler Estate features that were identified during the 1999/2000 Phase IB/II surveys by JMA. The damage included impacts to the northern perimeter of a barn foundation and damage to the eastern perimeter of the Estate pond. JMA conducted limited recovery work at these locations to document the extent of the damage and to recover any additional artifacts that had been uncovered. It should be noted that the Kreisler Estate is adjacent to, not within, the then-proposed park boundaries.

The Phase IB survey of the originally-proposed 13-acre Fairview Park parcel consisted of the excavation of 221 STPs. The survey did not identify any previously unrecorded significant archaeological features or deposits associated with the Kreisler Estate located within the limits of clearing done for the proposed athletic facilities. JMA concluded that the construction of the proposed Fairview Park would not result in any direct effects to previously unrecorded archaeological sites or features (JMA 2005: ii).

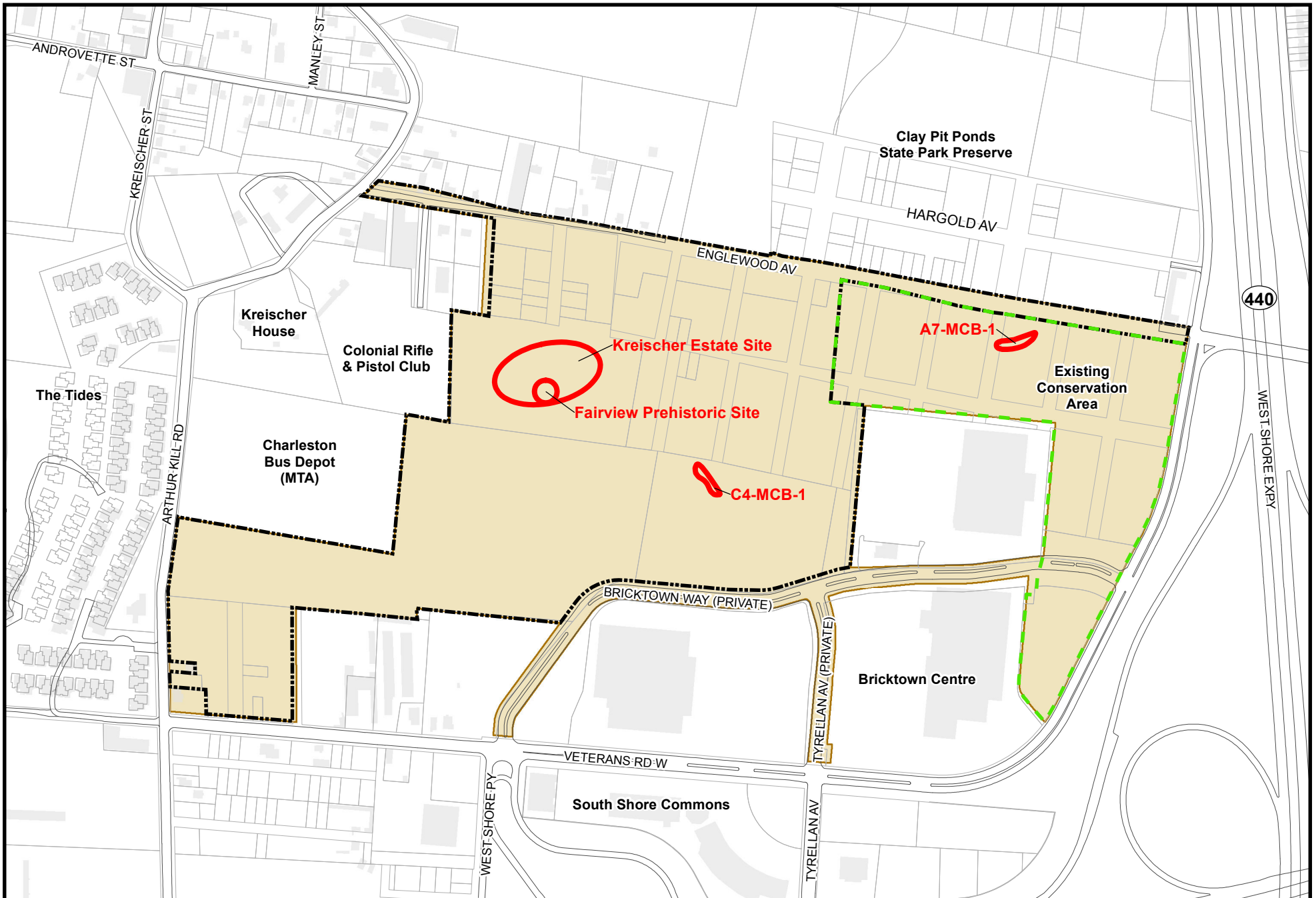
Identified Archaeological Resources in the Development Area and Englewood Avenue Area

Site C4-MCB-1 (NYS Site A08501.002766)

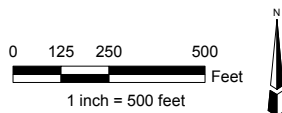
This prehistoric site was located during the Phase IB survey atop a prominent knoll in the east-central portion of the current Development Area. This location would have been conducive to Native American occupation, as it would have offered a good vantage point, affording views of the surrounding, lower-lying terrain.

The site was located through the excavation of 40 STPs that were laid out across the knoll, covering a 175-foot-by-175-foot area. Four of the STPs were positive hits for prehistoric cultural material that included three argillite flakes, one chert flake, and one quartz flake. This location was selected for limited Phase II excavation because of the number of positive STPs within a relatively small area.

Four three-foot-by-three-foot test units were excavated at this location during the Phase II survey. Two of the test units were adjacent, forming one six-foot-by-three-foot test unit. Prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered in three of the four test units, including an argillite flake, a possible quartz biface, a chert flake, and blocky fragments of chert and jasper. Although historic artifacts were also recovered, no historic artifacts were recovered from below the plowzone.



- Legend**
- Previously Identified Archaeological Site
 - Development Area
 - Project Area
 - Conservation Area
 - Building Footprint



Charleston Mixed-Use Development

Figure 2.6-3
Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within Project Area

No temporally-diagnostic artifacts were recovered and no features were identified in the four test units. On the basis of the distribution of Phase IB positive STPs and Phase II test units containing prehistoric lithics, the site is estimated to cover a linear area approximately 150 feet by 40 feet (JMA 2005).

Site A7-MCB-1 (NYS Site A08501.002767)

This prehistoric site was located during the Phase IB survey on a small, pronounced knoll or hill with a flat summit just south of the proposed route of Englewood Avenue, within the (now) existing conservation area, probably on former Tax Map Block 7364, Lot 1. It is the type of location that, because of its well-drained nature and the views afforded, would have been conducive to Native American occupation.

The site was located through the excavation of 26 STPs that were laid out over a 100-foot-by-100-foot area. Four of the STPs were positive hits for prehistoric cultural material that included one chalcedony flake, one chert flake, one quartzite hammerstone, and one fragment of fire-cracked quartzite. This location was selected for limited Phase II excavation because of the number of positive STPs within a relatively small area.

Four three-foot-by-three-foot test units were excavated at this location during the Phase II survey. Two of the test units were adjacent, forming one six-foot-by-three-foot test unit. The stratigraphy encountered was generally consistent across the four test units. Prehistoric cultural material recovered from Stratum 2 included six flakes of various raw materials including chalcedony, argillite, and two varieties of chert, and two tested jasper pebbles. Historic material was also recovered from Stratum 2, which has been interpreted as the plowzone. Stratum 3, below the plowzone, yielded one argillite flake, one piece of chert shatter, and two blocky fragments of argillite.

No temporally-diagnostic artifacts were recovered and no features were identified in the four test units. On the basis of the distribution of Phase IB positive STPs and Phase II test units, the site is estimated to cover an area approximately 65 feet by 25 feet (JMA 2005).

Balthasar Kreischer Estate (Fairview) Ruins

The location of Fairview, the Balthasar Kreischer Estate constructed ca. 1855 atop a large hill with commanding views of the Arthur Kill and surrounding countryside, was identified in the HPI 1996 Phase IA archaeological assessment for the Bricktown Centre at Charleston. The assessment identified Fairview as a potentially significant resource (HPI 1996:23). The history of the estate was previously discussed in section 2.6.2.2.

JMA conducted Phase II fieldwork at the Kreischer Estate in 1999. JMA documented 18 features with visible surface remains across the estate ruins. The features included the main house foundation and associated structural remains; a complex of barns and outbuildings to the northeast of the main house foundation; and a group of features representing possible agricultural activity-related outbuildings and/or structures associated with the Estate's water supply and plumbing systems to the east of the main house foundation. A total of 89 STPs and five, three-foot-square test units were excavated across three grid areas during the Phase II survey.

The OPRHP site form prepared by JMA in 2005 states that the Kreischer Estate is largely undisturbed and is likely to contain additional archaeological deposits associated with the 19th century occupation, and is a significant resource with the potential to contribute important information about the history of Staten Island. The site is historically significant in local terms of its association with the Kreischer Brickworks, the establishment of Kreischerville (Charleston), and with other 19th century works that were sponsored by the Kreischer family. The site is also significant as an intact archaeological example of a 19th century elite residence and its associated features.

Fairview Prehistoric Site (NYS Site A08501.002815)

This prehistoric site was located in 1999 during JMA Phase II excavations at the Balthasar Kreisler Estate Ruins Site. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from test units located to the southeast of the foundation remains of the main house at the Kreisler Estate site. Numerous artifacts related to stone tool production were identified; no temporally- diagnostic lithic material was recovered.

Most of the prehistoric material was recovered from a small, 60-foot-by-40-foot area to the southeast of the main house foundation remains; however, prehistoric cultural material was also recovered from test units to the northwest and east of the main house foundation. This distribution of prehistoric cultural material suggests that the prehistoric site may once have covered the entire landform known historically as Kreisler's Hill. Although the site appears to have been disturbed during the mid-19th century by the construction of the Fairview Estate, the limited testing conducted by JMA suggests that at least portions of the prehistoric site retain sufficient integrity to contribute important archaeological data.

The Fairview Prehistoric Site location may be that of the prehistoric site first reported in 1967 by Lorraine Williams, then of New York University, as the Canada Hill Site (NYS Site A08501.00073; NYCLPC Site 17; NYSM Site 770). According to JMA (2000), a sketch map prepared as part of the Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey (MAAS) identifies three loci indicating surface scatters of shell fragments, the westernmost of which appears to be in the approximate location of the Balthasar Kreisler Estate Ruins Site.

The OPRHP site form for the Canada Hill Site description section provides the following information:

From the surface were recovered a fragment of kaolin pipe, a whelk column, quartz and chert chips, fragments of glazed ceramic, and fire-cracked rock. A light scatter of shell fragments (mostly clam) appeared on the surface in the areas marked on map. Five shallow test pits were dug, revealing a humus layer of about 2-3 inches, underlain by at least 1.5 feet of red clay. Numerous potholes attest to excavation by persons unknown.

In the Phase IA survey report prepared for the proposed Charleston Retail Center, HPI (1996:13) determined that the name Canada Hill was erroneous, as the landform known historically as Canada Hill was actually located one half-mile to the south-southeast of the depicted site location, north of the Staten Island Rapid Transit's Richmond Valley station.

JMA believes that the prehistoric material from the Kreisler Estate Ruins recovered during the Phase II excavations at the estate site represent one of the loci previously reported as the Canada Hill site. To avoid future confusion regarding site location and place names, JMA refers to this site as the Fairview Prehistoric Site (JMA 2000), and this site has been given the NYS Site Number A08501.002815.

Potential Archaeological Resources in Development Area and Englewood Avenue Area (Unsurveyed Locations)

Block 7494 (Retail Site B)

Most of the Development Area has been previously surveyed. One exception is the area in the southwest portion of the current area, which is designated on current Tax Maps as Block 7494: Lots 8, 90, 95, 97, and 183. This portion of the current area, at the northeast corner of Veterans Road West and Arthur Kill Road, has been occupied since at least 1853.

The 1853 Butler map of Staten Island indicates C. Shea as the owner of a square parcel at the northeast corner of present-day Veterans Road West and Arthur Kill Road. One structure, probably a residence, is depicted. The 1859 Walling map of Staten Island shows a C. Shay at this location and one structure is depicted. The 1874 Beers Atlas of Richmond County depicts the property as the C. Shea Estate and a frame structure is indicated. The property apparently changed hands and the Beers 1887 Atlas of Richmond County indicates that the parcel is owned by Beckman and contains one structure. The

Robinson 1898 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond depicts the parcel as the William Beckman Estate, and it shows three large structures fronting Arthur Kill Road. The Bromley 1917 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond depicts this property as belonging to Charles H. Beckman and it contains six structures, one of which is a fairly large garage or carriage house. This 1917 depiction represents the maximum development seen on this corner parcel.

It is possible that early features associated with the tenure of the Shea family (ca.1853-1887) are present on this property. Such features could include wells, cisterns, or privies, in addition to foundation remains of the house itself. It is equally possible that features associated with the tenure of the Beckman family (ca.1887-ca.1917) are present.

It is also possible that remains of prehistoric occupation are present on this parcel. Given the number of previously identified prehistoric sites and traces of occupation noted for the southwestern portion of Staten Island, including those located within the Development Area itself, it is quite possible that intact prehistoric resources are located on this parcel (see **Figure 2.6-4**, "Areas of Archaeological Potential").

Block 7487 (Retail Site "B")

Block 7487, Lot 100 lies in the southwestern portion of the current Development Area. This Block has been impacted by recent development, notably the construction of the MTA Bus Annex that fronts on Arthur Kill Road. The bus annex occupies approximately one third of Block 7487, and is excluded from the current Development Area. However, the portion of Block 7487 that lies to the south of the bus annex and north of Block 7494 (see discussion above) has not been previously surveyed.

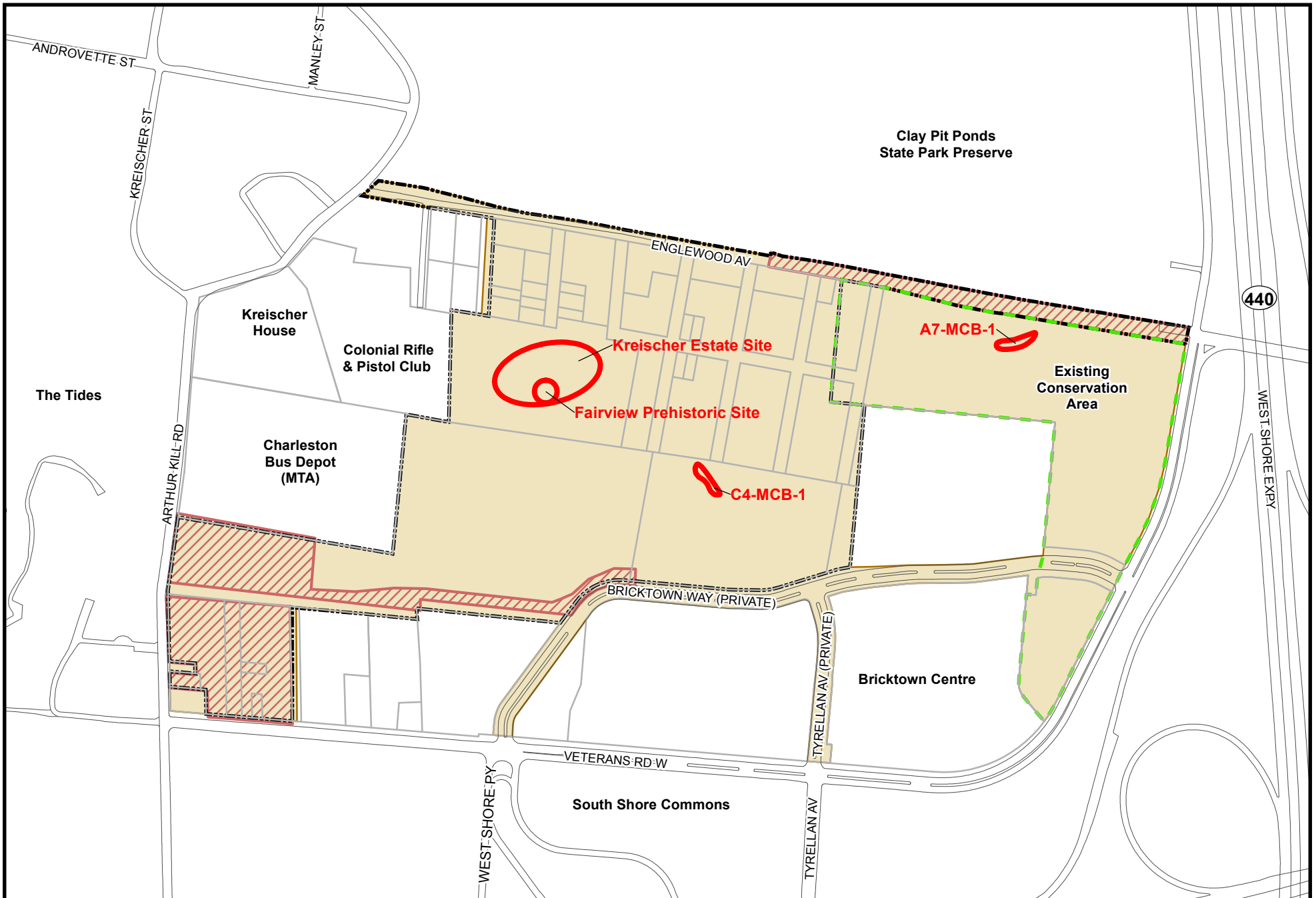
There is an existing 35-foot-wide sanitary sewer easement along the southern boundary line of Block 7487, extending from Bricktown Way on the east to Arthur Kill Road on the west. This linear corridor across the southern boundary of Block 7487 has been disturbed by the sewer line installation. This subsurface disturbance has destroyed the integrity of any archaeological resources that may once have been present in this narrow corridor.

Historically, this portion of Block 7487 fronting onto Arthur Kill Road was part of a large, 80-acre parcel owned by the Drake family. William Drake acquired a 92-acre parcel of land that spanned both the east and west sides of the Arthur Kill Road in 1838 (URS 2005). William Drake died intestate in 1856 and the property passed to his wife and children. The property remained in the hands of the Drake family and its heirs until 1925. At that time, the executrices of the last surviving children of William Drake sold the 80-acre parcel on the east side of Arthur Kill Road to the Charleston Holding Corporation (IBID).

The historic maps examined for this study indicated that the Drake residence and associated outbuildings were located on the west side of Arthur Kill Road; no structures were shown on the east side. However, it is possible that remains of prehistoric occupation are present on Block 7487. Given the number of previously identified prehistoric sites and traces of occupation noted for the southwestern portion of Staten Island, including those located within the Development Area itself, it is quite possible that intact prehistoric resources are located on the portion of Block 7487 that lies to the south of the bus annex and north of Block 7494 and the sanitary sewer easement. This portion of Block 7487 has not been previously surveyed.

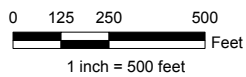
Englewood Avenue Extension and Pedestrian/Bicycle Path

Areas of prehistoric archaeological sensitivity may exist within the proposed corridor of the Englewood Avenue extension to the east, to its intersection with Veterans Road West. Englewood Avenue is depicted on project plans as a major four-lane thoroughfare with a dedicated pedestrian/bicycle lane adjacent on the south. The portion of the proposed extension that may be archaeologically sensitive, at present it separates the CPPSPP from the Conservation Area. Previous surveys appear to have included all land to the south of Englewood Avenue, but not the proposed footprint of the road extension and pedestrian/bicycle path. The fact that prehistoric site A7-MCB-1 (NYS Site A08501.002767) was identified in 1999 by JMA south of Englewood Avenue within the conservation easement provides support for the



Legend

- Archaeological Potential
- Project Area
- Previously Identified Archaeological Site
- Development Area
- Conservation Area



Charleston Mixed-Use
Development

Figure 2.6-4
**Areas of
Archaeological Potential**

determination that the Englewood Avenue extension corridor may be sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources.

Block 7487, Lot 100 – Potential Future Arthur Kill Access Road for Retail Site A and Pedestrian/Bicycle Path

In addition, to facilitate possible future east-west vehicular and/or utility connections from Arthur Kill Road into the Project Site, an approximately 50-foot wide parcel extending approximately 1,820 feet near the southern boundary of the currently proposed Fairview Park from Arthur Kill Road to Retail Site “A” would be created. Unless such connections were made in the future, this roughly 2-acre parcel (except the segment within Retail Site “B”) would remain undeveloped, as there are no current plans for this strip of land, but the land could be improved with a driveway in the future. If not, it will remain in its natural state.

The potential road runs along the southern boundary of Block 7487, just north of the extant 35-foot-wide sanitary sewer easement that runs from Bricktown Way to Arthur Kill Road. The proposed road would also offer access to the northern portion of Retail Site B, and to parking areas for 60 cars in Fairview Park.

The portion of the potential road in the eastern half of Block 7487 and bordering on Bricktown Way appears to have been included in the JMA 1999 Phase IB survey area. However, the western half of Block 7487, including the proposed road corridor has not been previously surveyed.

It is possible that remains of prehistoric occupation are present on this parcel. Given the number of previously identified prehistoric sites and traces of occupation noted for the southwestern portion of Staten Island, including those located within the Development Area itself, it is possible that intact prehistoric resources are located in this corridor.

2.6.4.2 Architectural Resources

As noted above, in order to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Project on historic architectural resources, a study area was defined by drawing a 400-foot radius around the Development Area, along with the construction area for Englewood Avenue, as previously depicted in **Figure 2.6-1**.

There is one historic architectural resource within the study area, the Charles Kreischer House, located at 4500 Arthur Kill Road (see previous **Figure 2.6-1**, and **Photo 2.6-1**). The NYCLPC-designated Charles Kreischer House is also a S/NR-listed resource, known as the Kreischer House. The Charles Kreischer House was constructed in ca. 1888 for Charles Kreischer, son of Balthasar Kreischer who established the B. Kreischer & Sons brick company in this area in 1854. The brickworks were an important 19th-century industry on Staten Island, and led to the development of this area, which became known as Kreischerville. The house was one of two Stick-style residences constructed ca. 1888 for Balthasar's sons, Charles and Edward. The houses were attributed to Palliser & Palliser, and were purported to be mirror images. Only the Charles Kreischer House remains extant. The residence serves as an excellent example of the late-19th century Stick style, and is also significant for its associations with the development of Kreischerville.

Consultation with OPRHP and NYCLPC indicated that no other historic architectural resources are located within the Historic Architectural Resources study area. A survey was conducted in August 2012 to determine the presence of historic architectural resources that may meet NYCLPC-S/NRHP and/or S/NRHP eligibility criteria. The Development Area generally consists of undeveloped land. The 400-foot radius study area consists of a mixture of residential, commercial, and light-industrial buildings.

The northern portion of the study area along the developed portion of Englewood Avenue is characterized by a mixture of historic and modern residential and commercial development. CPPSPP is situated north and east of these buildings. The eastern portion of the study area along Veterans Road West consists of modern commercial buildings and parking areas. The southern portion, along Veterans Road West, is

characterized by a mixture of mid-to-late 20th-century commercial and light-industrial development. The western portion, generally along Arthur Kill Road and a portion of Androvetta Street, consists of a modern condominium complex, the Tides, as well as a mixture of historic and modern residential, commercial, and light-industrial buildings. With the exception of the NYCLPC-designated and S/NR-listed Charles Kreischer House, none of the buildings within the study area appear to meet NYCLPC or S/NR eligibility criteria, in part because many are modern. Those that are historic have been altered, and lack major historic and/or architectural significance.

Photo 2.6-1 Photograph of the Kreischer House



View looking northwest towards the NYCLPC-Designated and S/NR-Listed Charles Kreischer House.

2.6.5 FUTURE NO-ACTION CONDITION

2.6.5.1 Archaeological Resources

In the future without the proposed Charleston Mixed-Use Development Project, it is estimated that no major changes would occur within the Development Area or the area for the construction of Englewood Avenue. Remaining vacant, it is anticipated that there would be no new threats to the archaeological sites present. It is anticipated that buried archaeological resources would remain *in situ*. However, the threat of vandalism, or unauthorized digging, is ever-present, and the situation is not likely to change.

2.6.5.2 Historic Architectural Resources

Under the Future No-Action Condition, if the Proposed Project is not approved, the Development Area is expected to remain in its existing vacant condition. No other projected or potential development is planned or considered likely to occur in these areas by the 2015 or 2020 analysis years of the proposed Charleston Mixed-Use Development.

There is one project planned within the vicinity of the Historic Architectural Resources study area, as well as several projects planned which are well outside the study area. The planned project within the study area consists of development of a food store on Veterans Road West. This development would be over 1,000 feet south of the sole historic architectural resource identified in the study area, the NYCLPC-designated/S/NR-listed Charles Kreisler House, and as such would not be anticipated to affect this resource.

2.6.6 FUTURE WITH-ACTION CONDITION

2.6.6.1 YEAR 2015 ANALYSIS

The Charleston Mixed-Use Development would involve a mix of different uses. By the year 2015, the Proposed Project includes development of Retail Site "A" and the development of Fairview Park. The development of Retail Site "A" would also include construction of the new public library branch and site access. In addition, the DPR expects to proceed with the development of the 23-acre Fairview Park (non-Conservation Area) of the proposed 43 acres of new mapped parkland.

Archaeological Resources (Year 2015)

Previously Identified Sites

Construction of the sections of the Charleston Mixed-Use Development Project projected by year 2015 has the potential to disturb or destroy three archaeological sites located within these sections of the Development Area that were identified through prior archaeological survey work, resulting in potential adverse impacts to archaeological resources. Two of these resources are prehistoric sites and one is a historic site complex. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, in the event the proposed project results in adverse effects to resources, mitigation measures must be developed.

Site C4-MCB-1 (NYS Site A08501.002766)

This prehistoric site was located during the Phase IB survey atop a prominent knoll in the east-central portion of the current Development Area. The site is estimated to cover a linear area approximately 150 feet by 40 feet. According to project mapping, this site is located in Block 7452, Lot 75, proposed Retail Site A. The site is considered to be archaeologically significant.

Project actions have the potential to adversely impact this prehistoric site. Construction activities such as excavation, cutting, filling, grading, grubbing, vegetation-stripping, drainage improvements, and subsurface utility installations create subsurface disturbances that have the potential to destroy or

severely compromise the integrity of this prehistoric site. The construction of the proposed Public Library complex, associated retail buildings, and parking areas proposed as Retail Site "A" will adversely impact this prehistoric site.

Fairview Prehistoric Site (NYS Site A08501.002815)

This prehistoric site was located in 1999 during JMA Phase II excavations at the Balthasar Kreischer Estate Ruins Site. Most of the prehistoric material was recovered from a small, 60-foot-by-40-foot area to the southeast of the main house foundation remains, but prehistoric cultural material was also recovered from test units to the northwest and east of the main house foundation. This distribution of prehistoric cultural material suggests that the prehistoric site may once have covered the entire landform. The limited testing conducted to date suggests that at least portions of the prehistoric site retain sufficient integrity to contribute important archaeological data; the site is considered to be archaeologically significant.

Project actions have the potential to adversely impact this prehistoric site. Construction activities such as cutting, filling, grading, grubbing, vegetation-stripping, and utility installations associated with the proposed 23-acre park trail system have the potential to adversely impact the site depending on their specific location and the degree of disturbance required for the trail construction. If construction of the proposed park trail system requires ground disturbance in these locations to a depth where the archaeological resource is located, the site would be adversely impacted.

Balthasar Kreischer Estate (Fairview) Ruins

JMA conducted Phase II fieldwork at the Kreischer Estate in 1999. JMA documented 18 features with visible surface remains across the estate ruins. The features included the main house foundation and:

- An extensive complex of foundation remains – houses, barns, water tower, and troughs.
- Intact archaeological features such as possible cisterns and wells.
- Landscape features such as summer house/gazebo remains, pond, and driveways.
- Mid-Late-19th century and Early-20th century sheet middens (ceramic and glass sherds, etc).

The site is historically significant in local terms for its association with the Kreischer Brickworks, the establishment of Kreischerville (Charleston), and other 19th century works that were sponsored by the Kreischer family. The site is also significant as an intact archaeological example of a 19th century elite residence and its associated features.

The project actions associated with the development of the 23-acre proposed park have the potential to adversely impact portions or components of this historic site complex. Construction activities such as cutting, filling, grading, paving, drainage improvements, grubbing, vegetation-stripping, and subsurface utility installations have the potential to adversely impact the archaeological features associated with the Kreischer Estate Ruins. In addition, the movement and staging of large pieces of mechanized equipment required to carry out the construction activities have the potential to adversely impact the site.

Although an area of known archaeological remains has been labeled on the project mapping, it is unclear what the boundaries of this "archeological area" are intended to be. Detailed Site Concept Plans indicate a pathway encircling a portion of what is known as Kreischer's Hill, the location of the foundations of the main house and associated features. However, the barns and other outbuilding foundation remains lie to the northeast of the main house and may or may not be included in the "archeological area" indicated on the site mapping.

Unsurveyed Areas of Archaeological Potential

Block 7487, Lot 100 – Potential Future Arthur Kill Access Road for Retail Site A and Pedestrian/Bicycle Path

A new potential roadway and pedestrian/bicycle path may be provided at a later date to provide future access to Retail Site "A" and Fairview Park from Arthur Kill Road. The 50-wide easement runs along the southern boundary of Block 7487, Lot 100, just north of the extant 35-foot-wide sanitary sewer easement that runs from Bricktown Way to Arthur Kill Road. The western half of Block 7487, south of the MTA Bus Annex and north of the sewer line through which the proposed road corridor runs has not been previously surveyed.

It is possible that remains of prehistoric occupation are present on this parcel. Given the number of previously identified prehistoric sites and traces of occupation noted for the southwestern portion of Staten Island, including those located within the Development Area itself, it is possible that intact prehistoric resources are located on this parcel.

Further archaeological investigation will be required to be undertaken in the parkland and on Retail Site "A" prior to construction or any ground disturbing activities. A Scope of Work for archaeological field testing will be prepared and submitted to NYCLPC for review and approval. Remedial measures, including Phase 1B testing, any necessary Phase 2 and 3 investigations, and continued consultation with NYCLPC and/or OPRHP, will be required to be undertaken by the developer(s) through provisions in the Contract of Sale between NYC and the developer(s).

Historic Architectural Resources (Year 2015)

No historic architectural resources have been identified within this section of the Development Area or the area for the construction of Englewood Avenue. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not directly affect historic architectural resources. However, one resource has been identified within the Historic Architectural Resources study area: the NYCLPC-designated/S/NR-listed Charles Kreisler House, which has the potential to be indirectly affected by the Proposed Project.

The eastern boundary of the Charles Kreisler House property is just over 400 feet west of the western boundary of the Development Area, with the house itself approximately 800 feet away from the Development Area limits. The only development associated with the Proposed Project in this vicinity that would be completed by 2015 is the proposed Fairview Park. The location of the park is generally screened from the Charles Kreisler House by existing development. The Colonial Rifle Range, adjacent to the eastern edge of the property, provides a buffer between the resource and proposed development to the east. As a result, it is anticipated that views of the Proposed Project would continue to be screened from the Charles Kreisler House. In the event that elements of the Proposed Project become visible from the resource, it would not be anticipated to impact its setting, because such development would be compatible with the current setting.

In terms of construction-related effects, it is not anticipated that the Proposed Project would result in indirect visible or audible impacts, including vibratory impacts, because of the distance between the Proposed Project and the resource.

It is anticipated that the Proposed Project may result in increased traffic along Arthur Kill Road. However, it is not anticipated that an increase in traffic would impact the Charles Kreisler House because it is situated on a large parcel and is relatively well-screened from the road.

Therefore, it is anticipated that the Proposed Project would have no significant adverse impacts to historic architectural resources by the year 2015.

2.6.6.2 YEAR 2020 ANALYSIS

By the year 2020, the remainder of the Development Area is expected to be developed, including Retail Site "B", the proposed senior housing, and the public school, along with the construction of Englewood Avenue.

Archaeological Resources (Year 2020)

Previously Identified Sites

Construction of the remainder of the Development Area by the year 2020 has the potential to disturb or destroy one prehistoric archaeological site located within the remaining sections of the Development Area and the area for the construction of Englewood Avenue that was identified through prior archaeological survey work, resulting in potential adverse impacts to archaeological resources. In addition, there are portions in these areas that possess archaeological potential that have never been surveyed. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, in the event the proposed project results in adverse effects to resources, mitigation measures must be developed.

Site A7-MCB-1 (NYS Site A08501.002767)

This prehistoric site was located during the Phase IB survey on a small, pronounced knoll or hill with a flat summit just south of the proposed route of Englewood Avenue, within the (now) existing Conservation Area. The site, which covers an area of approximately 65 feet by 25 feet, is considered to be archaeologically significant.

Project actions are limited at this site location, as it lies within the existing conservation area. However, completion of Englewood Avenue and the pedestrian/bicycle path along the northern boundary of the conservation area has the potential to adversely impact this prehistoric site. The movement and storage of large pieces of mechanized equipment necessary to complete the road could inadvertently create substantial subsurface disturbance to this site location. It is recommended that the site location be fenced off prior to the initiation of construction activity in this area.

Unsurveyed Areas of Archaeological Potential

Development of the remaining sections of the proposed Charleston Mixed-Use Development Project by the year 2020 may disturb or destroy potential archaeological resources in areas of the proposed site that have not been archaeologically surveyed, noted below.

Block 7494: Lots 8, 90, 95, 97, and 183 - Retail Site "B"

Development of Retail Site "B" may disturb or destroy potential archaeological resources. It is possible that early features associated with the tenure of the Shea family (ca.1853-1887) are present on this property. Such features could include wells, cisterns, or privies, in addition to foundation remains of the house itself. It is equally possible that features associated with the tenure of the Beckman family (ca.1887-ca.1917) are present.

It is also possible that remains of prehistoric occupation are present on this parcel. Given the number of previously identified prehistoric sites and traces of occupation noted for the southwestern portion of Staten Island, including those located within the Development Area itself, it is quite possible that intact prehistoric resources are located on this parcel.

Project actions have the potential to adversely impact significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources that may be present. Construction activities such as excavation, cutting and filling, grading, grubbing, vegetation-stripping, and subsurface utility installations create subsurface disturbances that have the potential to adversely impact archaeological resources.

Englewood Avenue Extension and Pedestrian/Bicycle Path

It is possible that remains of prehistoric occupation are present in this 80-foot wide roadway corridor where Englewood Avenue is to be extended. Given the density of prehistoric site locations already identified for this portion of Staten Island, including a site located less than 50 feet south of Englewood Avenue on the Development Area itself, it is possible that intact prehistoric resources are present.

Construction activities associated with completion of the Englewood Avenue extension and construction of the pedestrian/bicycle path likely include cutting, filling, grading, paving, and installation of public services and utility lines. All these activities have the potential to adversely impact intact archaeological resources that may be present along this linear corridor.

Block 7487, Lot 100 – Retail Site B

Block 7487, Lot 100 lies in the southwestern portion of the current Development Area. This Block has been impacted by recent development, notably the construction of the MTA Bus Annex that fronts on Arthur Kill Road. The bus annex occupies approximately one third of Block 7487, and is excluded from the current Development Area. However, the portion of Block 7487 that lies to the south of the bus annex and north of Block 7494 and the extant sewer line running along the southern block boundary has not been previously surveyed.

Construction activities associated with completion of the Retail Site “B” and construction of its access roads and the pedestrian/bicycle path likely include cutting, filling, grading, paving, and installation of public services and utility lines. All these activities have the potential to adversely impact intact archaeological resources that may be present.

At this time, there are no specific development proposals for Site Retail Site “B” or the senior housing site and future developers will be selected pursuant to a RPF process. Further archaeological investigation will be required to be undertaken by the developer(s) after selection. For all developments in the Project Area to be completed by the year 2020, remedial measures, including Phase 1B testing, any necessary Phase 2 and 3 investigations, and continued consultation with NYCLPC and/or OPRHP, will be required to be undertaken by the developer(s) through provisions in the Contract of Sale between NYC and the developer(s).

Historic Architectural Resources (Year 2020)

The anticipated effects by the year 2020 are the same as the anticipated effects previously discussed by the year 2015. The eastern boundary of the Charles Kreisler House property is just over 400 feet west of the western boundary of the Development Area, with the house itself approximately 800 feet away from the Development Area limits.

The elements of the Proposed Project in this vicinity that would be completed by 2020 include the proposed senior housing development along the south side of Englewood Avenue and the proposed retail stores within Retail Site “B”, in addition to Fairview Park that would be completed earlier by the year 2015. The location of the park is generally screened from the Charles Kreisler House by existing development. The Colonial Rifle Range, adjacent to the eastern edge of the property, provides a buffer between the resource and proposed development to the east, while the MTA bus depot provides a buffer between the resource and the proposed development to the south. As a result, it is anticipated that views of the Proposed Project would continue to be screened from the Charles Kreisler House. In the event that elements of the Proposed Project become visible from the resource, it would not be anticipated to impact its setting, because the development of parkland and commercial, residential and civic buildings would be compatible with the current setting.

In terms of construction-related effects, it is not anticipated that the Proposed Project would result in indirect visible or audible impacts, including vibratory impacts, because of the distance between the Proposed Project and the resource. Additionally, as previously noted, it is also anticipated that the

Proposed Project may result in increased traffic along Arthur Kill Road. However, it is not anticipated that an increase in traffic would impact the Charles Kreischer House because it is situated on a large parcel and is relatively well-screened from the road.

Therefore, it is anticipated that the full development of the Proposed Project would have no significant adverse impacts to historic architectural resources.

**Table 2.6-3
Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the
Development Area and Construction of Englewood Avenue**

Site Name	Site No.	Time Period	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Comments	Reference
OPRHP Site Number (Prefix A08501.)						
Canada Hill	0073	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown	Three loci on sketch – shell scatters; lithics recovered.	L. Williams 1967 MAAS; site form.
C4-MCB-1	2766	Prehistoric	Unknown	Workshop	On knoll; lithics recovered.	JMA 2000; OPRHP site form.
A7-MCB-1	2767	Prehistoric	Unknown	Workshop	On knoll; lithics recovered.	JMA 2000; OPRHP site form.
Fairview Prehistoric	2814	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown	Probably same as western locus of Canada Hill Site.	JMA 2005; OPRHP site form.
Porzio House	0082	Historic		Domestic occupation	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form.
Abraham's Pond- Locus A	0878	Prehistoric	Archaic to Woodland	Unknown	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form. AKRF 2006
Abraham's Pond- Locus B	0879	Prehistoric	Archaic to Woodland	Temporary camp sites	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form. AKRF 2006
Abraham's Pond- Locus C	0880	Prehistoric	Archaic to Woodland	Temporary camp sites	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form. AKRF 2006
Clay Pit Road Bluff North	0123	Prehistoric	Archaic to Woodland	Temporary camp sites	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form. AKRF 2006
Clay Pit Pond East	0121	Prehistoric	Archaic to Woodland	Unknown	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form. AKRF 2006
Gericke Farm	0120	Historic & Prehistoric	Archaic and Woodland	Farmstead & Unknown	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve; spearheads, scrapers, hammerstones, pottery sherds, triangular points.	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form.
Liss House	0081	Historic		House foundation	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form.
Junkyard	0131	Prehistoric	Archaic to Woodland	Temporary camp sites	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form. AKRF 2006
T & J	0118	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form.

Site Name	Site No.	Time Period	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Comments	Reference
Clay Pit Road	0124	Prehistoric	Unknown	Temporary camp sites	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form. AKRF 2006
DuBois House	0080	Historic		House foundation	Stage IB Survey for Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve	A. Pickman 1986; OPRHP site form.
Sandy Ground House	2264	Historic	19 th / 20-Century		Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences	W. Askins
NYC SCA 56R	2569	Prehistoric	Middle-Late Archaic; Woodland	Unknown	Projectile points, bifaces, debitage, pottery.	HPI 1996; OPRHP site form.
Missing from site file	0061					
RMSC/Salamander	2378	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown		AKRF 2006 report.
V-57	2615	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-58	2604	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-72	2694	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-75	2672	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-83	2697	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-102	2676	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-82	2696	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
Anderson Brick Works	0079	Historic		Foundation remains	Stage IB Survey for Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project	Pickman 1984
V-120	2621	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-134	2641	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
Price	2847	Prehistoric	Not known	Not known	The Tides at Charleston Data Recovery	D. Mackey 2007 based on URS Corp. 2005 report
Van Allen Farmstead	2846	Historic	Not known	Not known	The Tides at Charleston Data Recovery	D. Mackey 2007 based on URS Corp. 2005 report
V-194	2693	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998

Site Name	Site No.	Time Period	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Comments	Reference
V-195	2633	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
Nassau Place	0026	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown	Stage IB Survey for Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project	Pickman 1984
V-196	2627	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-208	2628	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-215	2678	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-242	2652	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-254	2679	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
V-260	2620	Historic		Vessel	CRS, NY Harbor Collection & Removal of Drift Project	Panamerican Consultants 1998
NYSM Sites						
Wort Farm	735	Prehistoric & Historic	Late Archaic; Woodland; Historic	Camp; Farmstead	Located on high ground -100 ft amsl; Bare Island and Poplar Island projectile points.	NYSM; Greenhouse Consultants 1985
New Site 1	5701	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp? Workshop?	Scrapers, hammer, debitage.	Greenhouse Consultants 1985
Rossville Campsite	773	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	No information	NYSM; HPI 1996
New Site 2	5702	Prehistoric & Historic	Early Woodland; historic	Surface finds	Side-notched projectile point, knife/scrapper; 19 th and 20 th century ceramics.	Greenhouse Consultants 1985
Port Socony South	743	Prehistoric	Paleo-Indian	Camp?	Fluted point	NYSM
Sandy Ground, Woodrow	747	Historic	19 th - 20 th century	Oldest free Black community in NY	Foundations, outbuildings, refuse.	NYSM; HPI 1996
Charleston Beach	744	Prehistoric	Paleo-Indian	Finds eroding out of bank	10 fluted points and many other artifacts reported to have eroded from bank.	NYSM
ACP Rich 13A	4603	Prehistoric	Unknown	Series of "Indian fields"	Traces of occupation; fields.	NYSM
ACP Rich No #	4623	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp (same location as village)	No information	NYSM
ACP 14A	4604	Prehistoric	Unknown	Sites from Sandy Brook to Wort Farm	Villages? Stone mortars, iron trade axes.	NYSM
?	8497	Prehistoric	Unknown	Village	No information	NYSM
ACP OLNS No#	7272	Prehistoric	Unknown	Traces of occupation	No information	NYSM

Site Name	Site No.	Time Period	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Comments	Reference
Kreischer Indian Fields	771	Prehistoric	Woodland	Traces of occupation	No information	NYSM; AKRF 2006
Canada Hill	770	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unknown	See also A08501.0073; site location is uncertain.	NYSM
Kreischerville Campsites	4606	Prehistoric	Paleo-Indian to Late Woodland	Campsites; shell middens; traces of occupation	Stone points, fire-cracked rock.	NYSM; AKRF 2006
ACP Rich 16B	8493	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	No information	NYSM
ACP Rich 19C	8471	Prehistoric	Unknown	Shell middens; traces of occupation	All over the point and as far north as Richmond Valley.	NYSM; AKRF 2006
?	8491	Prehistoric	Unknown	Traces of occupation	No information	NYSM
?	8490	Prehistoric	Unknown	Traces of occupation	No information	NYSM
?	8492	Prehistoric	Unknown	Traces of occupation	No information	NYSM

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