Phase IB Archaeological Survey
Proposed Development, 705 Broadway

City of Albany, Albany County, New York

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Prepared for:

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Revised Draft Report
June 22, 2016

Management Summary

Involved State and/or Federal Agencies	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; New York State Department of Health; New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Cultural Resource Survey Type	Phase IB Archaeological Survey
Location Information	Project area is bounded by Broadway (west), Quackenbush Street (south), Montgomery Street (east), and Spencer Street (north) (Capital Center Brownfield Cleanup Program Site [#C401070]). Project area measures 0.66 hectare (1.64 acres)
Subsurface Survey Area	4 test trenches 15 meters (50 feet) long and 1.5 meters (5 feet) wide
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map	*Troy South, NY* (USGS 1953)
Sensitivity Assessment	Prehistoric: Moderate to High if portions of the project area are undisturbed Historic: Moderate to High if portions of the project area are undisturbed
Archaeological Survey Overview	
Methods Used	Mechanical excavation with sample screening
Artifacts Recovered/ Features Identified	None
Results of Archaeological Survey	
No./Name(s) of Prehistoric Sites Identified	None
No./Name(s) of Historic Sites Identified	None
No./Name(s) of Historic Sites Recommended for Further Investigation	None
No./Name(s) of Listed/Eligible or potentially Eligible National Register Sites That May Be Impacted	None
Recommendations	No archaeological deposits or features were identified. Original surface soils are truncated by historical development. No further archaeological investigations are warranted.
Report Authors	Delland Gould and Christopher Morine
Date of Report	June 22, 2016

Abstract

On behalf of FC 705 Broadway, LLC, The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Louis Berger), completed a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed development of 705 Broadway. The project is located in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York, and falls within the Capital Center Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) Site (#C401070). At the time of this report, the development plans had not been completed; however, immediate plans involve remediation of contaminated soils, including the removal of 3.66 meters (12 feet) of soil below grade throughout the entire project area.

The 705 Broadway project area, or area of potential effect (APE), includes the area associated with potential ground-disturbing impacts from the proposed development. It encompasses the entire parcel measuring 0.66 hectare (1.64 acres) and is bounded by Broadway to the west, Quackenbush Street to the south, Montgomery Street to the east, and Spencer Street to the north.

A Phase IA archaeological survey completed by Louis Berger in 2006 determined that large portions of the APE had been subjected to building construction and subsequent razing and asphalt paving; however, some areas of the APE that were not in the immediate vicinity of any razed structures were considered to have moderate to high historical archaeological sensitivity. Louis Berger concluded that these previously undeveloped spaces in the APE may have served as backyards to the now demolished buildings. Furthermore, the historical cartographic research indicated that small outbuildings were present in the backyards and suggested the presence of trash middens or privies. The general topographic setting of the project area, the density of known and recorded sites, and the proximity to the Hudson River suggested a moderate to high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity.

The goals of the Phase IB archaeological survey were to determine if (1) intact soils are present in the APE and (2) any intact subsurface cultural resources are present in the APE. Fieldwork was conducted May 9–11, 2016. The subsurface survey consisted of the mechanical excavation of four trenches. No prehistoric artifacts and no intact historic artifact deposits were identified. A disturbed and dismantled railroad spur dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century was found in Trench 4.

Because the project area is located on a BCP site, Louis Berger staff performing fieldwork were Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certified (29 CFR 1910.120). A site-specific health and safety plan (HASP) was designed that (1) identified the potential hazards of the site and (2) identified the personal protective equipment for on-site personnel. Clough Harbour and Associates LLP (CHA) performed air quality monitoring throughout the trenching.

Although no intact artifact deposits were recovered, Louis Berger did sample areas that lay outside the footprints of building foundations and would have represented backyard and open areas within the historic landscape. Near-surface soils truncated by cut-and-fill episodes were identified, but no evidence of shaft features or other intact archaeological deposits was present. Given the nature and location of contaminants in the project area, if intact deposits had been present, there is a strong likelihood that the contamination could not be successfully removed from any recovered materials.

Considering all of these factors, it is Louis Berger's opinion that no further archaeological investigations are warranted and that the project may proceed as planned.

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I. Introduction

On behalf of FC 705 Broadway, LLC, The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Louis Berger), completed a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed development of 705 Broadway. The project is located in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York, and falls within the Capital Center Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) Site (#C401070) (Figures 1 and 2). At the time of this report, the development plans have not been completed; however, immediate plans involve remediation of contaminated soils from throughout the project area. Remediation activities call for the removal of up to 12 feet (3.66 meters) of soil below grade throughout the entire project area.

The 705 Broadway project area, or area of potential effect (APE), includes the area associated with potential ground-disturbing impacts from the proposed development. It encompasses the entire parcel measuring 0.66 hectare (1.64 acres) and is bounded by Broadway to the west, Quackenbush Square to the south, Montgomery Street to the east, and Spencer Street to the north.

Prior to the Phase IB survey, Louis Berger completed a Phase IA survey, which involved historical and cartographic research, including site file research at the New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and pedestrian survey in December 2005 and January 2006 (Louis Berger 2006). From the Phase IA research Louis Berger identified locations in the APE that did not appear to be developed and could therefore contain intact soils and potential cultural deposits, resulting in a determination of prehistoric and historical archaeological sensitivity in the APE, and therefore Louis Berger recommended a Phase IB archaeological survey. The Phase IB survey consisted of subsurface testing of the APE from May 9 to 11, 2016. The goals of the Phase IB archaeological survey were to determine if (1) intact soils are present in the APE and (2) any intact subsurface cultural resources are present in the APE.

The field investigations and technical report meet the specifications of the New York State OPRHP; the *Cultural Resources Handbook: Guidance for Understanding and Applying the New York State Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations*, published by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) (2000); and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (*Federal Register* 48:190:44716–44742) (United States Department of the Interior 1983). The Project Manager and the Principal Investigator who performed these investigations meet or exceed the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (*Federal Register* 48:190:44738–44739) (United States Department of the Interior 1983).

The report is organized into five chapters. After the introduction in Chapter I, Chapter II summarizes the results of the Phase IA sensitivity assessment. Chapter III discusses field methodology and testing results. Chapter IV provides a summary of the survey and recommendations. Chapter V contains a list of the references cited.

Louis Berger Archaeologist Rebecca Brodeur served as project manager. Louis Berger Principal Field Director Dell Gould and Field Supervisor Christopher Morine conducted the Phase IB fieldwork. Galusha & Sons, LLC performed the mechanical trenching. Clough Harbour & Associates LLP (CHA) performed air quality monitoring during trenching. This report was produced under the supervision of Ms. Brodeur. The report was written by Mr. Gould and Mr. Morine. Principal Editor Anne Moiseev edited and produced this report, and Principal Draftsperson/GIS Analyst Jacqueline L. Horsford prepared the graphics.

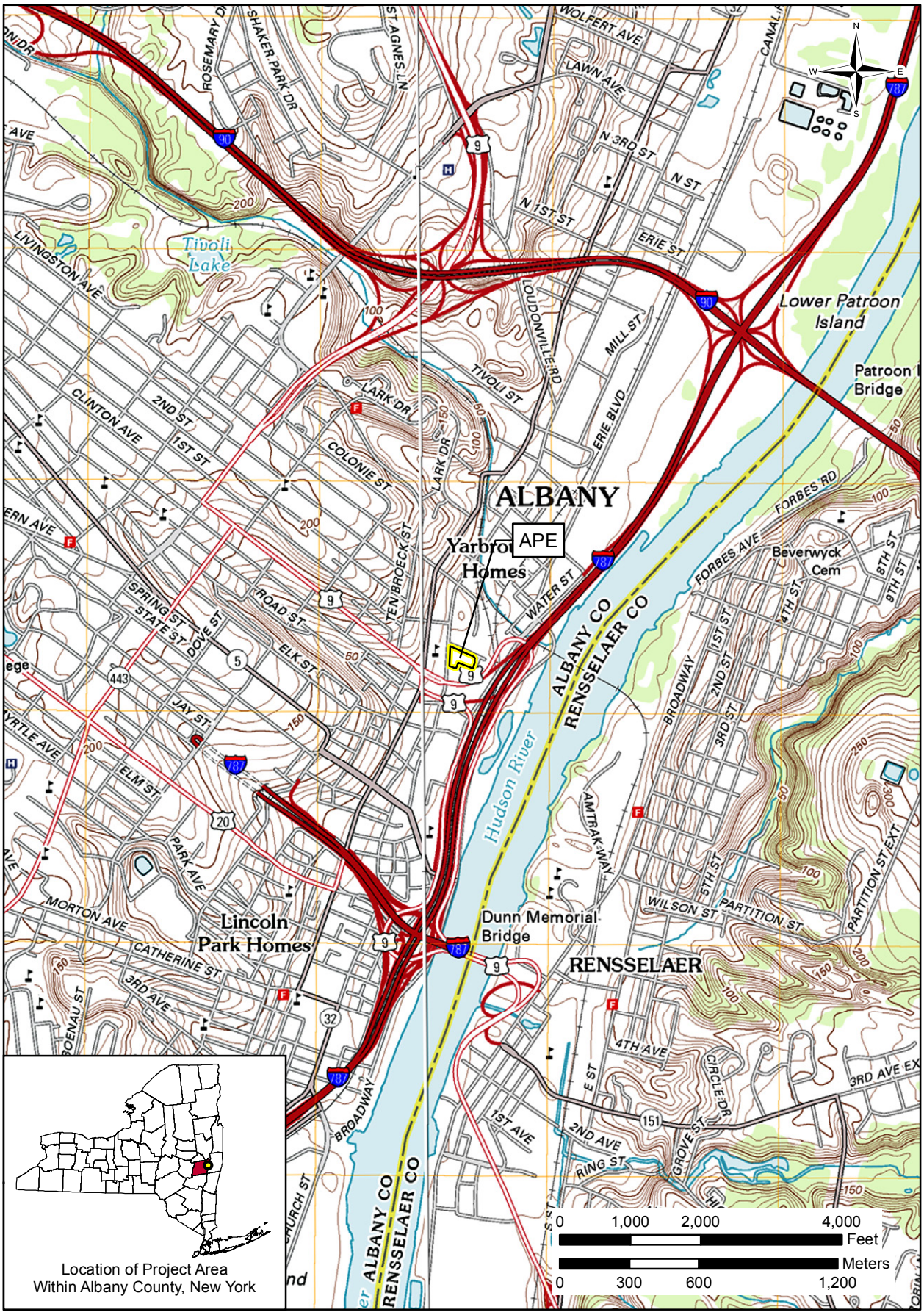

FIGURE 1: Location of Project Area (USGS Albany 2015, Troy South 2015)

FIGURE 2: Aerial View of Project Area (NYSGIS 2014)

II. Phase IA Summary

The goal of the Phase IA survey was to assess the potential for prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits in the project area. A site-specific history of the project area, the results of the reconnaissance, and the conclusions from the Phase IA survey are summarized below. More detailed background research, including environmental context, prehistoric and historic contexts, and neighborhood history of the project area, may be found in Louis Berger (2006).

A. Site-Specific History

The project area is situated toward the northern side of the inner city of Albany. It is located on a city block dating to the late eighteenth century, the historical configuration of which has been obscured in recent decades by transportation improvements and ongoing urban redevelopment. The historical block was bounded by Broadway (west), Quackenbush Street (south), Montgomery Street (east), and Spencer Street (north). In the immediate vicinity of the project area, of the historical street pattern only Broadway and Spencer Street are immediately discernible today owing to the construction of U.S. Route 9. Montgomery Street now dead-ends behind the former city waterworks, and Quackenbush Street was turned into a pedestrian mall in the 1970s.

The development of the project area neighborhood commenced in the late seventeenth century as the location of an extensive brickyard operated by several owners, including Pieter Quackenbush, who purchased the kilns in 1668 (Scherer and Vecchione 1969:2–4). The immediate vicinity evolved throughout the eighteenth century, and by the early and mid-nineteenth century, it had developed as a residential area with some commercial and industrial properties. Many of the residents belonged to a comparatively elite class during this period. In the 1860s, however, in response to railroad and other transportation improvements, the project area vicinity began to develop into a strongly commercial and industrial district, and the better-off residents began to move out. Extensive rebuilding in the area, which tended to create larger commercial and industrial buildings, continued during the early twentieth century. After circa 1935, this part of the downtown entered an extended period of economic depression and urban blight, which has been relieved to some extent by redevelopment in recent years. Extant buildings and structures were present in the remaining lots of the block at the time of the Phase IA assessment (Louis Berger 2006). Since 2006, one structure has been destroyed by fire and all but one of the remaining structures have been demolished.

The area immediately surrounding the project area presents little evidence today that it was first built up around 200 years ago. To the south, across U.S. Route 9, is 677 Broadway, a large office building of recent construction. Landscaped park spaces and the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building occupy the area across Broadway, opposite the project area. Prior to the construction projects of recent decades, these park areas consisted of historic-period development similar to what used to occupy the project area. Clustered around the Quackenbush Street pedestrian mall on the east side of Broadway stands a remnant group of historic-period buildings that have been renovated for tourism- and entertainment-related functions. These properties include a historic city waterworks complex constructed in sections in 1874 and 1895 (now the Albany Pump Station) on the northern side of Quackenbush, and the former Quackenbush family brick townhouse on the southern side, considered one of the earliest remaining residences in Albany.

Tables 1 and 2 summarize information gathered from property assessments and city directories. City directories were consulted primarily for occupancy from 1914 (the first year in which a street index appears in the directories) through 1955. Before 1914, the City's property assessment rolls indicate property owner names and, in some instances, tenants' names. Owner and tenant names were cross-referenced with city directories to determine occupations. The tables show the primarily commercial nature of the project area through time, and also that relatively few owners have lived on the properties since the mid-nineteenth century.

The northwestern corner of the block and the area immediately south of the corner were formerly occupied by a four-story brick hotel with first-floor commercial space along Broadway (see Table 1). Table 2 summarizes the ownership and occupancy of the five three-story brick dwellings that fronted Spencer Street, which were consistently tenant-occupied from the time of their construction in the mid-nineteenth century until their demolition in the early twentieth century.

TABLE 1

PROPERTY HISTORY, 707–719 BROADWAY

DATE	PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME	PROPERTY	TENANT'S NAME, OCCUPATION/PLACE OF RESIDENCE
1956		707 Broadway	Capitol Refrigeration Co., Leo Bronstein/25 Cambridge Rd.
		713 Broadway	Royal Palm Restaurant, Irving Barkow/Colonie
		715 Broadway	Corine Hotel
		717 Broadway	Naco Food Plan, Inc.
1947		707 Broadway	Capitol Refrigeration Co., Leo Bronstein/res. 29 McNutt Ave.
		709 Broadway	Vacant
		711 Broadway	Morris Speigel, second-hand furniture/205 Livingston Ave.
		713 Broadway	Vacant
		715 Broadway	Corine Hotel, Herbert P. Metcalf, manager/Fen Koe Realty Management Co.
		717 Broadway	Tri-City Produce Co., Inc.
1935		707 Broadway	Vacant
		709 Broadway	Vacant
		711 Broadway	Chinese American Restaurant, Charles Yee/55 Green
		715 Broadway	Hotel Albany, Frank W. Pollard/proprietor
		717 Broadway	Tri-City Produce Co., Inc.
1925		707 Broadway	American Phonograph Co., Nathan D. Griffin/497 State; Catherine McNamara; Edward O'Neill, laborer; Frank Roche, chef
		709 Broadway	Arthur W. Bourgerie/chauffer; James J. McNally/laborer
		711 Broadway	Chinese American Restaurant, Charles Yee/15 Chapel
		715 Broadway	Hotel Albany, Goldtrac Corporation, proprietor of hotel
		717 Broadway	Silz, a house of provisions
1914		707 Broadway	American Phonograph Co., Nathaniel D. Griffin/Gloversville
		711 Broadway	Mary E. Pardon, antique furniture store/boards 166 Livingston Ave.
		713 Broadway	Harry T. Evans, barber/boards 487 Hamilton
		715 Broadway	Fred D. Germain, saloon/331 Second Ave.
		717–719 Broadway	Hotel Vendome, John W. Lewis, proprietor/resident of hotel
1900	Janet A. Lathrop	707–719 Broadway	4-story brick Hotel Vendome, Andrew J. Vosburgh, manager
1885	Robert Dunlop	707–719 Broadway	4-story brick .Dunlop House Hotel and stables, S.M. Ballard, proprietor and resident of hotel and proprietor of S.M. Ballard & Co. Liquors at 11 Hudson Ave.
1875	Robert Dunlop	707–709 Broadway	4-story brick hotel and stables, Peter Foland, proprietor/resident of City Hotel
1857	Robert Dunlop	707–719 Broadway	4-story brick hotel and commercial/George W. Chadsey, proprietor of hotel
		707 Broadway	Hannah Rafferty/millinery
		709 Broadway	William Stone & Co. Liquors (William Stone, res. Columbia above Chapel)
		711–719 Broadway	Dunlop House Hotel
1847	Ann and Lydia Lush	707 Broadway	Frame shop: Charles Trowbridge, wheelwright/23 Wilson
		709 Broadway	Frame butcher stall: Elisha Putnam, victualler/152 Second Ave., Arbor Hill
	Mrs. Eliza. Lush	711 Broadway	Frame dwelling: John Gibson/farrier
	John Wilson	713 Broadway	Frame grocery: Matthew Wallace/grocer
	Robert Dunlop	719 Broadway	Brick tavern, Saratoga House/G.W. Chadsey, proprietor

TABLE 2

PROPERTY HISTORY, 48–56 SPENCER STREET

DATE	PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME/OCCUPATION	PROPERTY	TENANT'S NAME, OCCUPATION/PLACE OF RESIDENCE
1925-56		48–56 Spencer	Vacant
1914		48 Spencer	George M. Hake; John H. Small, barber
		50 Spencer	Thomas Brown, lather; Frank Saunders
		52 Spencer	George Crinnau
		54 Spencer	Marion Williamson, bookkeeper
		56 Spencer	Francis Battle; Thomas Kyte, carriage maker
1900	Robert Dunlop	48–56 Spencer (3-story brick)	
1885	Robert Dunlop	48–56 Spencer (3-story brick)	
1875	Robert Dunlop	48–56 Spencer (3-story brick)	
1857	Robert Dunlop	48–56 Spencer (2½-story brick)	
		48 Spencer	Austin S. Kibbe, principal of Dalton & Kibbe, Lumber Dealers at 118 Water St.
		50 Spencer	J. Bamburgh, seller of laces and ribbons at 538 Broadway William R. Justice
		52 Spencer	Angelica Schuyler
		54 Spencer	Franklin Vose, vegetable medicine depot at 4 Maiden Lane
		56 Spencer	
1847	Hiram Fanning & Co., dealers in coal		Frame house on 40x31-foot lot

B. Phase IA Reconnaissance Results

Louis Berger personnel completed separate site inspections of the project area in December 2005 and January 2006. These site inspections involved walking the entire project area to identify any archaeological resources visible on the surface as well as assessing the level of past ground-disturbing activities in the project area.

The project area was occupied by a number of different structures through time and has most likely been highly disturbed through construction processes (Figures 3–6). The extent of this disturbance in unknown; however, the heaviest disturbance is likely to have affected only the immediate vicinity of any razed structures, leaving backyard deposits intact. The fact that little or no construction has occurred in the rear of the structures along Spencer Street indicates a high potential for historic-period backyard deposits. Trash middens, privies, or other subsurface features are likely to be encountered in these areas, and the historical cartographic research has shown that small outbuildings were present.

As a result of the Phase IA survey, Louis Berger concluded, based on the general topographic setting of the project area, the density of known and recorded sites, and the conducted research, that there was a moderate to high potential for undeveloped spaces in the project area to contain prehistoric resources. Furthermore, the historical and cartographic research suggested that the project area had a similar potential for encountering intact historical archaeological resources. It was Louis Berger's opinion that further investigation, in the form of a Phase IB survey, was warranted to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits in the project area.

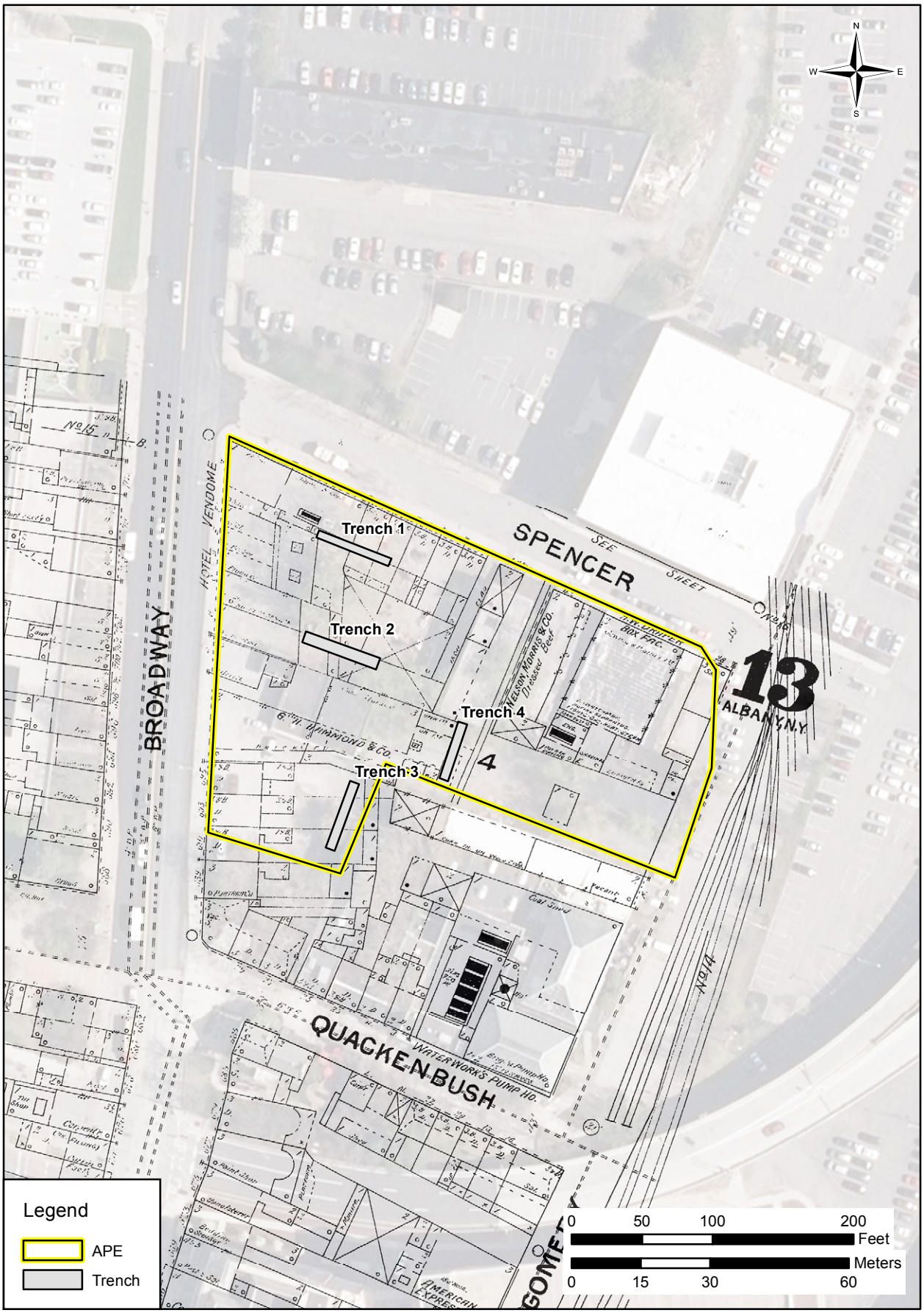

FIGURE 3: Location of Trenches Overlaid on Map of Project Area in 1892 (Sanborn 1892; NYSGIS 2014)

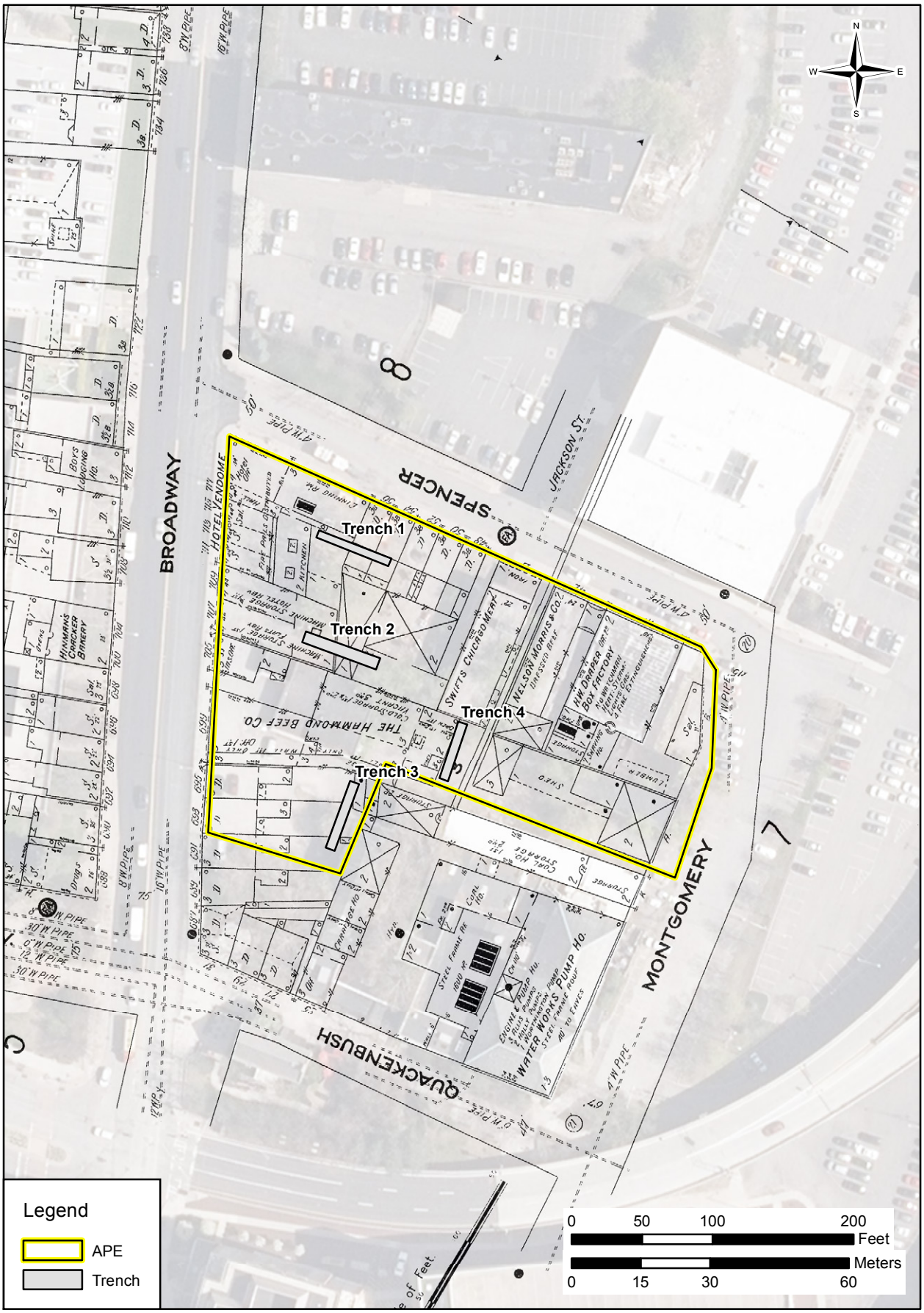

FIGURE 4: Location of Trenches Overlaid on Map of Project Area in 1908 (NYSGIS 2014; Sanborn 1950)

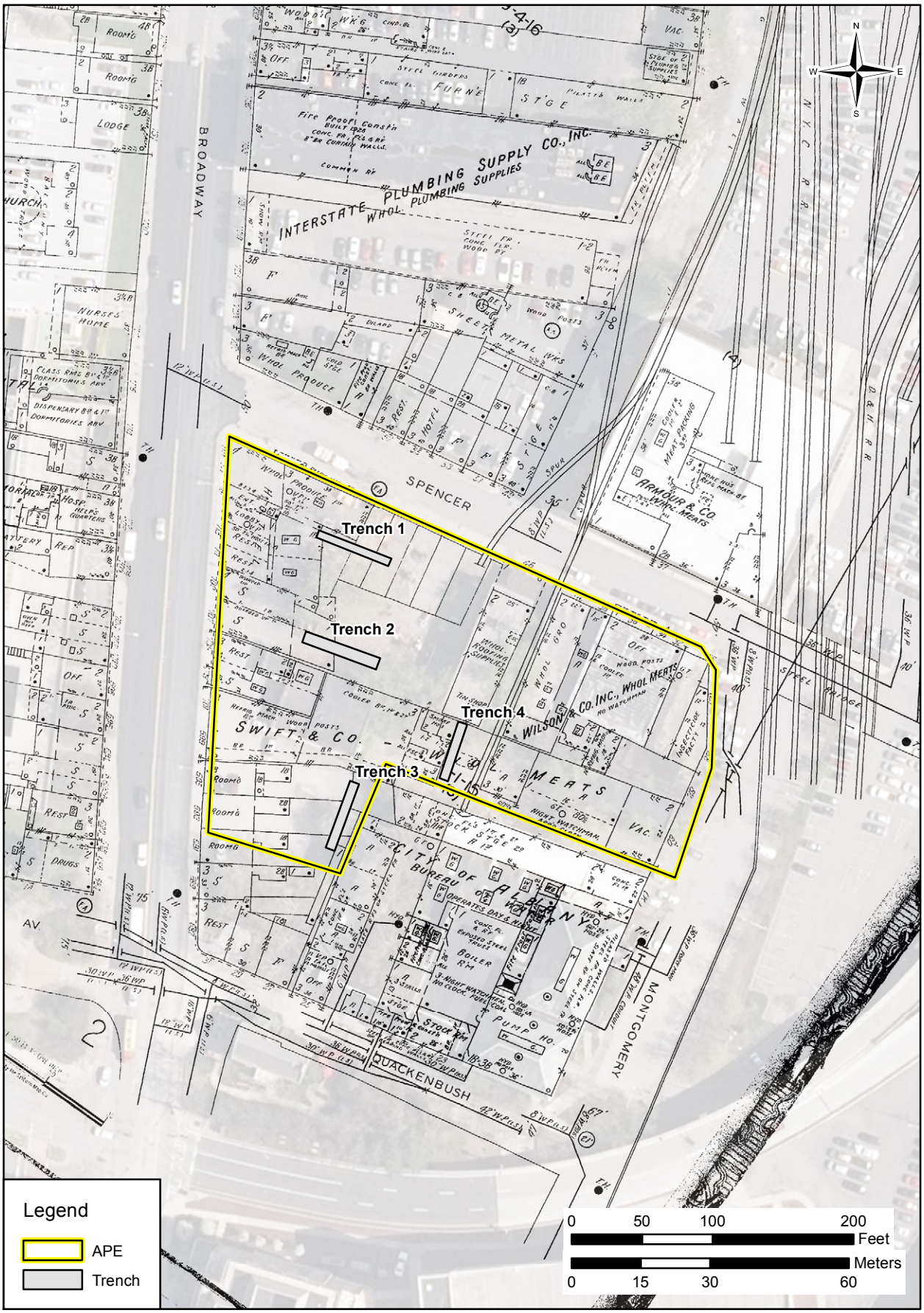

FIGURE 5: Location of Trenches Overlaid on Map of Project Area in 1934 (NYSGIS 2014; Sanborn 1934)

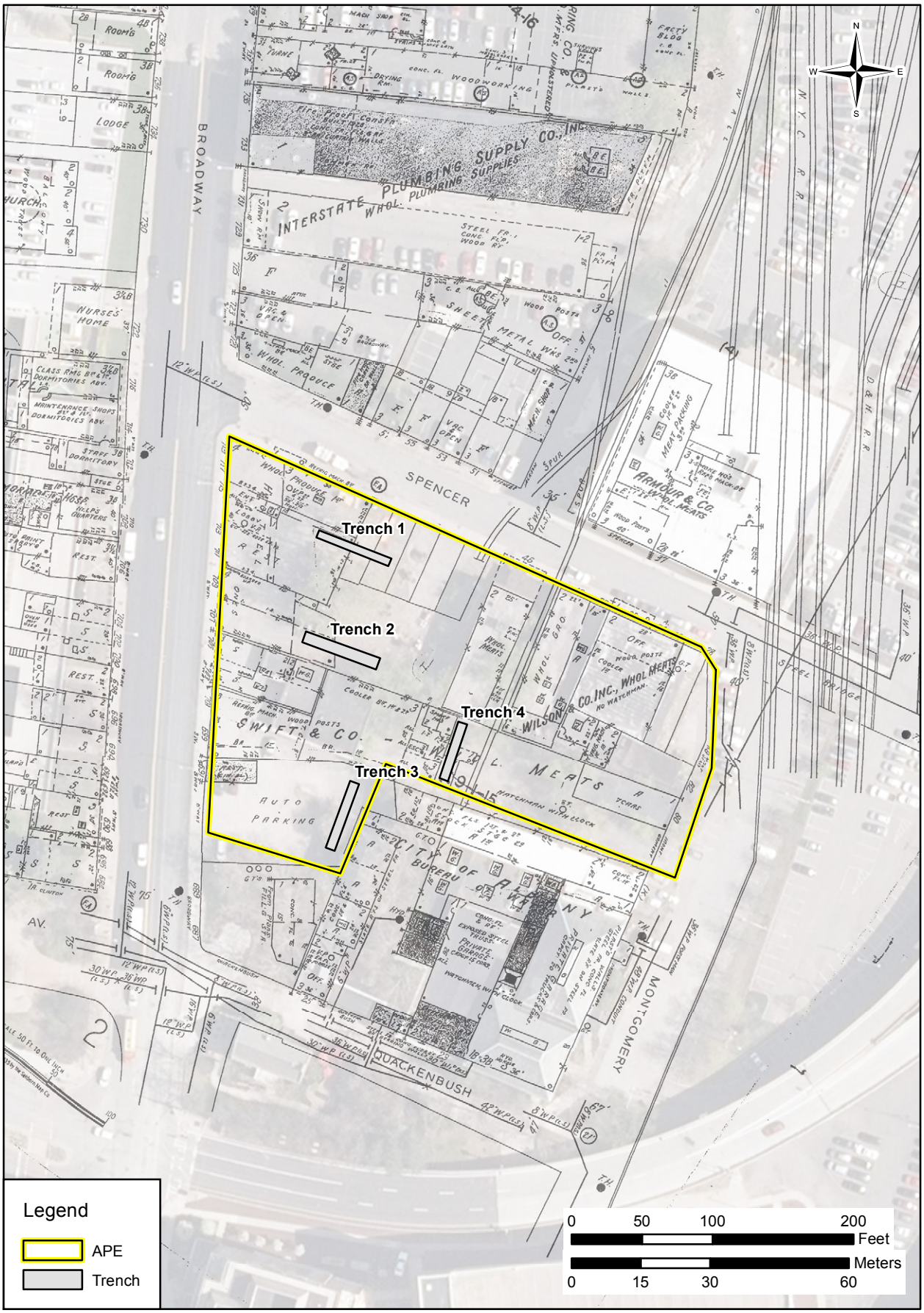

FIGURE 6: Location of Trenches Overlaid on Map of Project Area in 1950 (NYSGIS 2014; Sanborn 1950)

III. Phase IB Fieldwork

A. Archaeological Field Methods and Techniques

The archaeological sensitivity surrounding the undeveloped spaces in the project area was considered diminished by building construction and subsequent razing. Those areas determined to have historical archaeological sensitivity—where there is potential for cultural deposits in stratigraphically intact contexts—were pockets of backyard space in portions of the APE, and therefore Louis Berger focused the subsurface investigation in those areas. Most of the extant buildings in the project area in 2006 were no longer standing in 2016 (Photographs 1–3); however, the locations of the former buildings were apparent from the visible foundations and were avoided during trenching to focus on the previously undeveloped spaces.

Using the historical maps from the Phase IA survey, four trenches were excavated in those areas thought to have been undeveloped throughout Albany's history (see Figures 3–6). Owing to the scale and inconsistencies of historical maps, delineation of all building episodes was approximate.

Excavations began at street level and soil was carefully removed horizontally across each trench to expose any potential resources in plan view. Trenches were excavated using a Volvo EC160CL crawler excavator. Trenches were numbered one through four in the order excavated. These trenches extended into intact Pleistocene-age subsoil and were monitored for the presence of historical or prehistoric archaeological resources. Louis Berger staff removed 2 liters (1.8 quarts) of soil for controlled screening through 0.635-centimeter (0.25-inch) hardware cloth from each natural and/or cultural stratum at 5-meter (16.4-foot) increments across the trenches. Materials recovered from disturbed contexts were noted and discarded in the field.

Because the project area is located on a BCP site, Louis Berger staff performing fieldwork were Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certified (29 CFR 1910.120). A site-specific health and safety plan (HASP) was designed that (1) identified the potential hazards of the site and (2) identified the personal protective equipment (PPE) for on-site personnel. Hazards related to the BCP site were potential exposure to metals, hydrocarbons, localized volatile organic compounds, and trace amounts of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). To mitigate the exposure, Louis Berger established protection levels for site activities. The initial PPE level, Level D, for archaeological monitoring of trenching consisted of safety glasses with side shields, hard hat, safety toed work boots, high visibility vest, and PVC gloves over latex sample gloves. Tyvek boot covers were worn for soil screening in addition to the PPE for monitoring. Level D+ was also established and included all PPE from Level D, with the addition of face shields and Tyvek coveralls. Throughout the fieldwork Level D was not exceeded. Additional control measures included air monitoring, conducted by CHA, to characterize employee exposures and fugitive emissions from site contaminants. Fugitive emissions consist of particulates in the air that are characterized as a nuisance and threat to human health and the environment (CHA 2015).

B. Findings

1. Trench 1

Trench 1 was located along the northern boundary of the project area parallel to Spencer Street. This trench was excavated from east to west and was terminated after unearthing a pocket of a potential petroleum contaminant (Figure 7; Photograph 4).

Stratum A consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam that generally extended to 0.9 meter (3 feet) below ground surface (bgs) and contained fill debris, including brick and concrete along with former tree roots. Stratum B, below Stratum A in the eastern half of Trench 1, consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam generally extending to 2.67 meters (8.75 feet) bgs. Below Stratum A in the western half of Trench 1 was Stratum D, a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam generally extending to 2.74 meters (9 feet) bgs. Stratum D contained the petroleum-like contaminant (see Figure 7), approximately 1.22 meters (4 feet) bgs. This stratum contained brick and concrete fragments. Stratum C was beneath Stratum B and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt

PHOTOGRAPH 1: Eastern Portion of Project Area Along Montgomery Street, View East

PHOTOGRAPH 2: Central Portion of Project Area, View East

PHOTOGRAPH 3: Central Portion of Project Area, View Northwest

PHOTOGRAPH 4: Contaminated Material from Stratum D in Trench 1

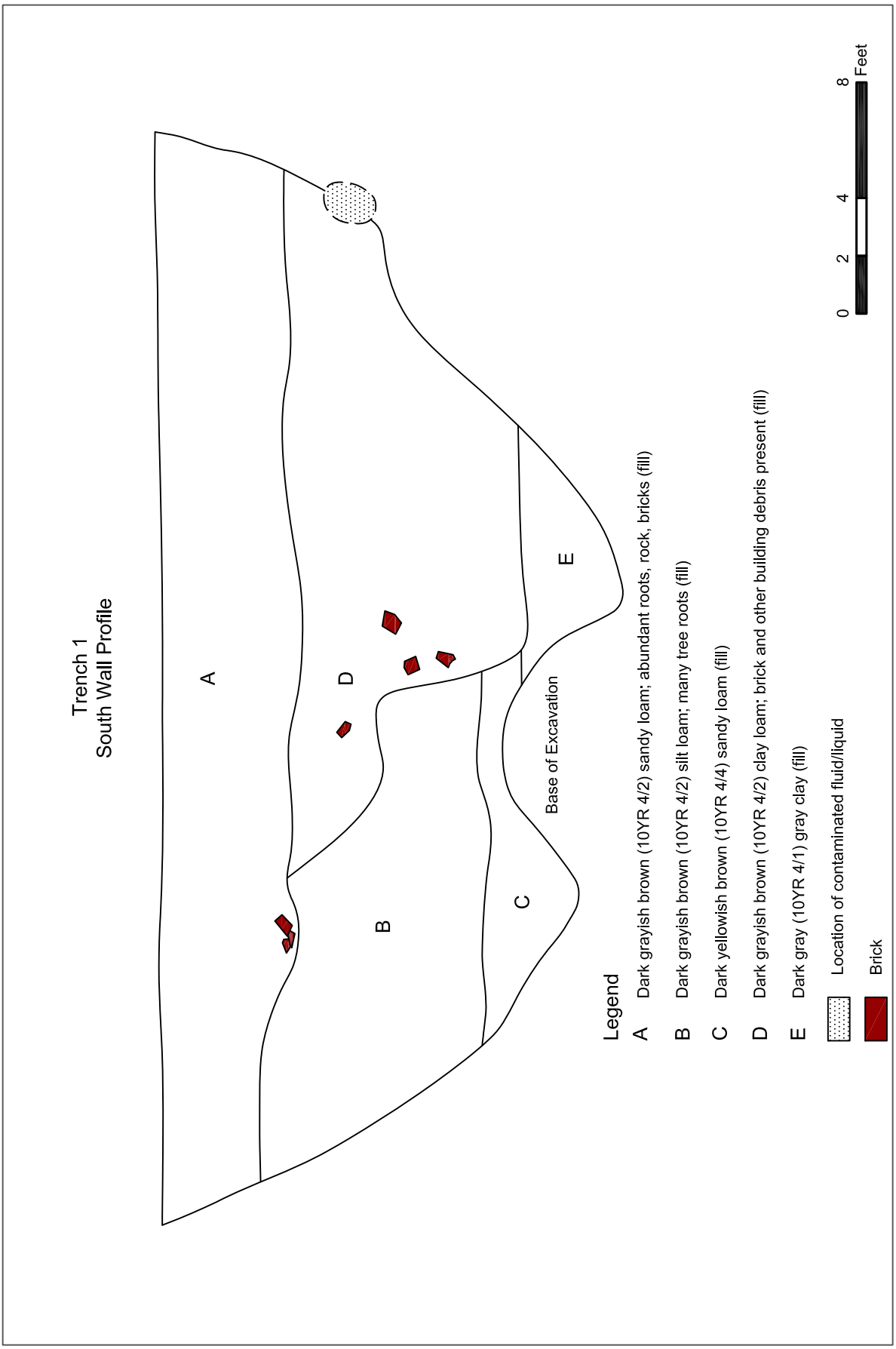

FIGURE 7: Trench 1, South Wall Profile

loam generally extending to 1.42 meters (4.66 feet) bgs. Stratum C was the bottom of excavation in the eastern portion of the trench. Stratum E, located beneath Stratum D and in the western portion of Trench 1, consisted of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) intact clay that extended to 3.66 meters (12 feet) bgs.

Building rubble debris was noted throughout Trench 1 until the intact clay was encountered in Stratum E. No artifacts or features were identified in Trench 1.

2. Trench 2

Trench 2 was located south of Trench 1 along the north exterior wall of the former gas station and was generally oriented east to west (see Figure 2).

In the western quarter of the trench, excavations encountered a collapsed former brick building foundation (Stratum A). The eastern wall of the foundation was readily visible in the northern and southern walls of the trench profile (Figure 8; Photograph 5). The remaining portion of the trench, east of the wall, contained early to mid-twentieth-century fill over intact clay. From the ground surface to 0.43 meter (1.4 feet) bgs, soils consisted of Stratum A, a dark gray (10YR 4/1) loam fill with abundant roots, rock, and bricks. Stratum B was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand and limestone gravel. Beneath Stratum B, adjacent to Stratum A and pinching out toward the center of the excavation trench, was Stratum C, a black (10YR 2/1) silt loam. Under Strata B and C was Stratum D, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay that extended to 1.95 meters (6.4 feet) bgs. This overlaid Stratum E, a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam that extended to 2.44 meters (8 feet) bgs. Stratum F, located beneath Stratum E, was a black (10YR 2/1) clay loam that extended to 2.56 meters (8.4 feet) bgs. A brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay composed Stratum G and extended to 3.29 meters (10.8 feet) bgs. Stratum H was a bluish gray (10B 5/1) clay that extended to 3.9 meters (12.7 feet) bgs.

Louis Berger identified and discarded early to mid-twentieth-century artifacts from Stratum D. Artifacts identified were clam shell (n=2), unidentified ceramic (n=5), undecorated whiteware (n=3), blue transfer-print whiteware (n=1), complete glass bottles (n=5) (Photograph 6), a clear Normanskill Dairy Farm milk bottle, a clear bottle with a jug handle, an unidentified amber bottle, a cobalt blue Bromo-Seltzer bottle from Emerson Drug Company (circa 1920 to 1956) (Lockhart et al. 2014), a clear Blue Label Ketchup bottle circa 1930, clear bottle finishes (n=2), and a Ball Mason Jar zinc cap lining (Lockhart et al. 2014).

3. Trench 3

Trench 3 was located south of Trenches 1 and 2 and along the southeastern edge of the project area (see Figure 2). Trench 3 was oriented north-south and parallel to the building located on the adjacent property (Photograph 7).

Four strata were encountered in Trench 3. Stratum A, found immediately below the gravel parking surface and extending to 1.46 meters (4.8 feet) bgs, was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly silt loam with occasional brick and asphalt fragments (Figure 9). Based on the unconsolidated nature of Stratum A and the corresponding depression in the parking area at the surface, this material appeared to be fill placed when the underground gasoline storage tanks associated with the gas station on the property were removed. Stratum B was subdivided into two sub-strata, Stratum B1 and Stratum B2. The division was based on a color change in the soil with no other corresponding textural change, and appeared to be related the accumulation of groundwater and/or other liquids at the base of the overlying fill. Strata B1 and B2 were clay loam and ranged from grayish brown (Stratum B1, 10YR 5/2) to yellowish brown (Stratum B2, 10YR 5/6). Stratum B occurred across the length of the trench, extending from 1.46 meters to 2.1 meters (4.8 to 6.9 feet) bgs. At the northern end of the trench, Stratum D consisted of former paving episodes of asphalt and loose silty fill with bricks, asphalt fragments, and ash throughout. Because at least two distinct paving episodes were apparent, these fill depots was also subdivided, into Strata D1 and D2 (see Figure 9). Stratum D had the same general thickness as Stratum A, and the evident disturbance to the asphalt parking surfaces apparent in the profile indicated that Stratum D was the original lot fill, with Stratum A as other disturbance. Stratum D was also underlain by Stratum B. Stratum C was a small cut into Stratum B evident in the trench in the form of a drain (see Figure 9). The drain consisted of a glazed ceramic pipe within a small trench roughly 0.4 meter (1.1 feet) wide. The base of the drain was just above the floor of the trench at 2.0 meters (6.7 feet) bgs.

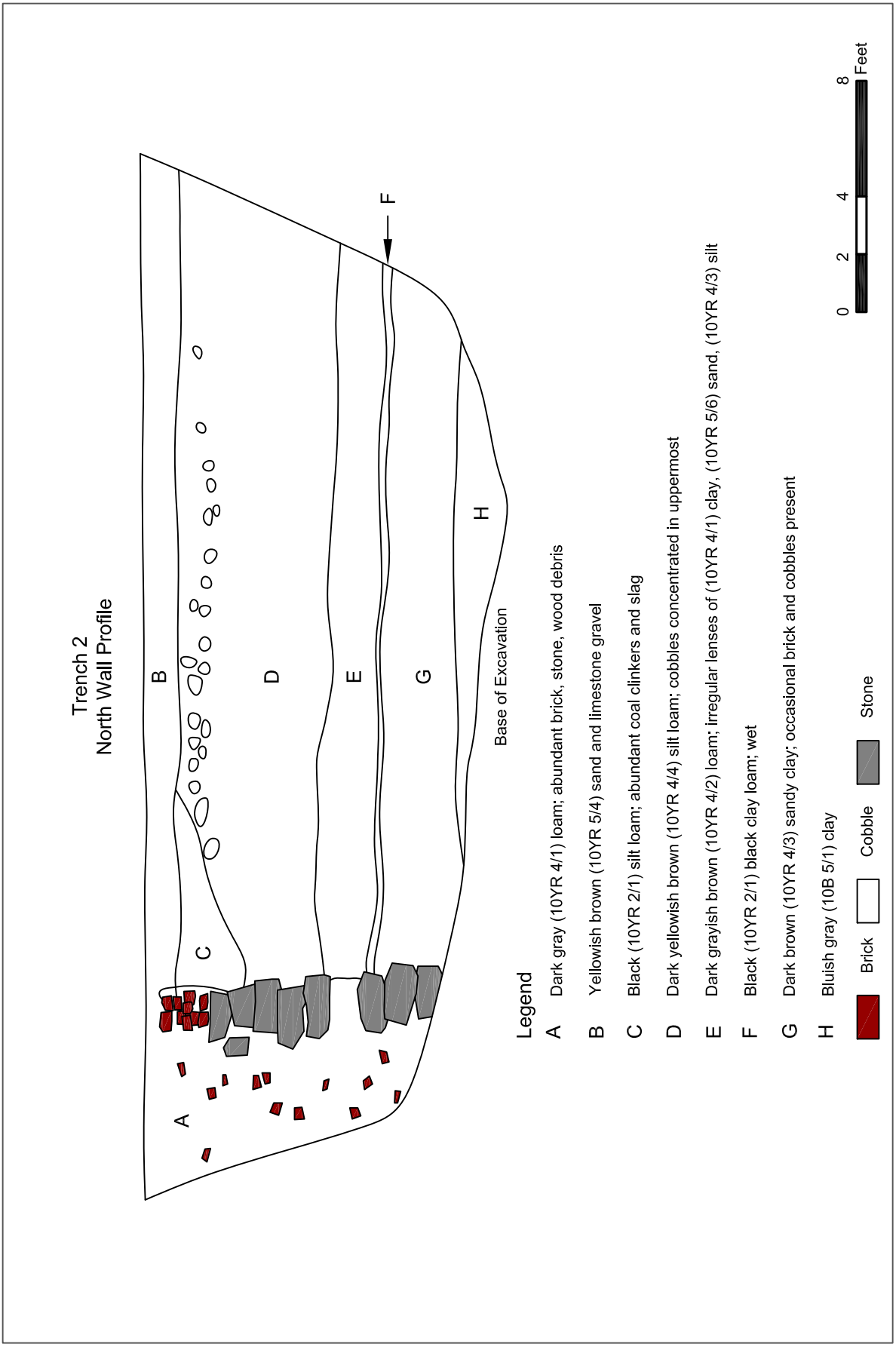

FIGURE 8: Trench 2, North Wall Profile

PHOTOGRAPH 5: Eastern Portion of Brick Foundation in Trench 2, View South

PHOTOGRAPH 6: Intact Bottles from Trench 2

PHOTOGRAPH 7: Excavation of Trench 3, View North

PHOTOGRAPH 8: Excavated Railroad Ties from Trench 4, View North

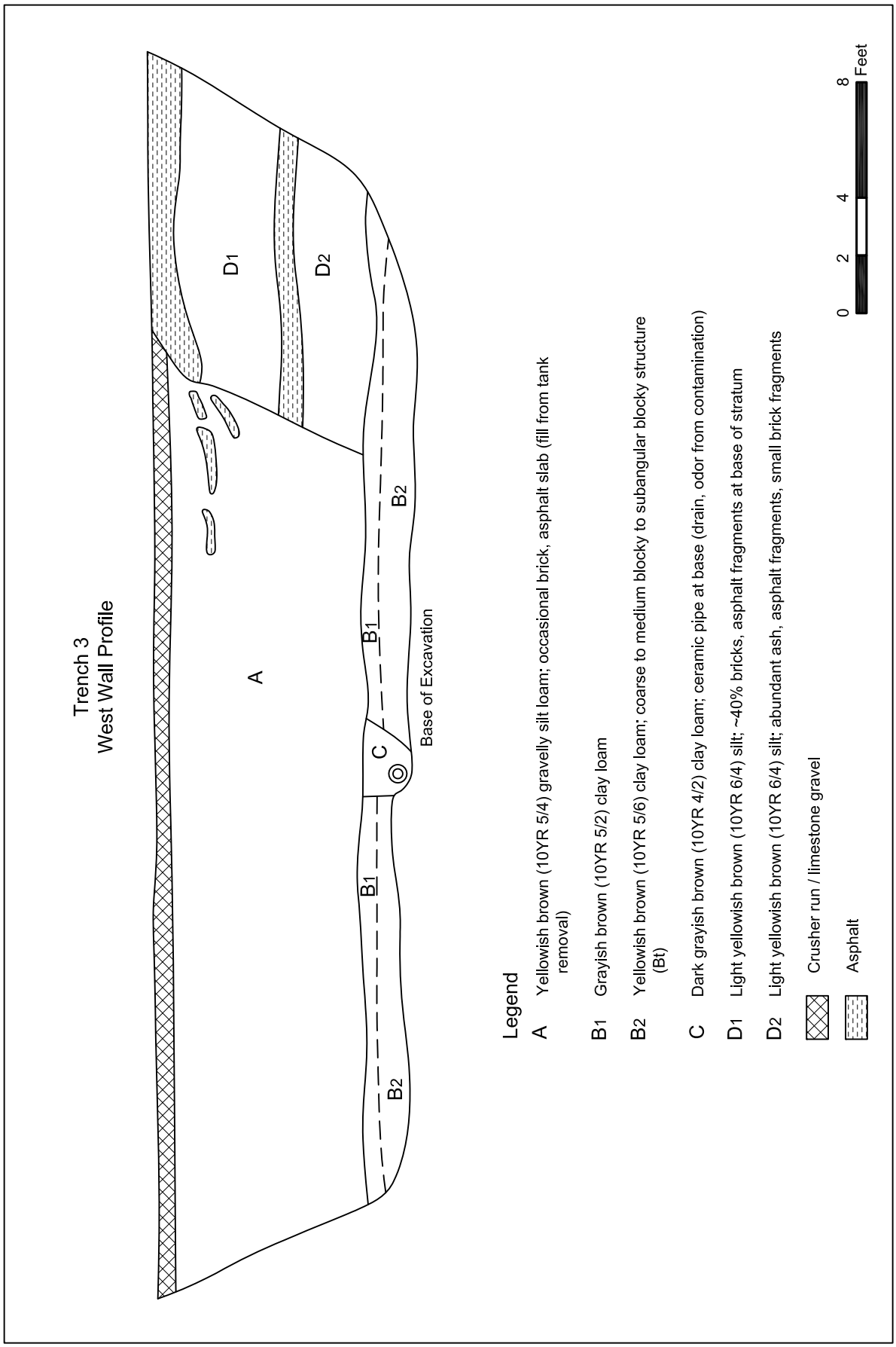

FIGURE 9: Trench 3, West Wall Profile

No artifacts were recovered and no features were identified in Trench 3.

4. Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the central portion of the project area, northeast of Trench 3 and southeast of Trench 2 (see Figure 2).

The profile of Trench 4 consisted of three primary strata and a fourth stratum that was likely some type of filled in drainage trench (Stratum C) (Figure 10). Stratum A consisted of a series of asphalt surfaces interlaid with various coarse fills (sand, gravel, dense brick fragments, and cinders). At the top of Stratum B, a series of railroad ties was encountered along with varying lengths of steel rail (Photograph 8). This appeared to be the remains of a railroad spur line that served the surrounding buildings and was present until at least the mid-twentieth century (see Figures 3–6). Stratum A was approximately 0.5 meter thick (1.6 feet) across the length of the trench. Below Stratum A was Stratum B, a mixed fill deposit ranging from yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to dark gray (10Y 4/1) with numerous pockets of cinders brick, ash, and other materials (see Figure 10). Stratum B was apparently the fill placed to establish the former railway spur. Stratum B ranged in thickness from 0.9 to 1.2 meters (2.9 to 3.5 feet). Below Stratum B throughout the Trench was Stratum D, a gray (10YR 4/1) clay. Stratum D was present from approximately 1.7 to 2.5 meters bgs, to the base of the trench. The base of Stratum B and the top of Stratum D were cut by a small irregular pocket of wet gravel (Stratum C) that appeared to be some type of drainage feature. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 2.0 meters bgs (see Figure 10).

No artifacts were recovered and no features were identified in Trench 4.

C. Hazardous Materials Results

Contamination characterization of the project area was underway during the Phase IB archaeological investigation. Results were received by Louis Berger on June 2, 2016. The results indicate that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were identified in two cores at the locations of both Trenches 2 and 4. Other contaminants of concern identified in the project area included barium, lead, arsenic, and selenium (Alpha Analytical 2016). Barium and lead were present across most of the project area. It should be noted that this sampling was for characterization and remediation, and the results represent only a sample of the vertical profile. Although the vertical profile is sampled, it represents systematic horizontal sampling across the project area and serves to demonstrate the extent of contaminants.

Metals were present throughout the project area and may derive from multiple sources (on-site activities, imported to the site via fill soils), but it is not known why the PCB contamination would be essentially limited (in these testing results) to the formerly open portions of the project area. It may be related to activities that took place in these areas, and probably does not derive form an off-site source, such as fills imported to the site for filling, grading, or other earthmoving activities.

D. Discussion

Judging from the stratigraphic profiles observed during the Phase IB investigation, the proposed trenching strategy appears to have been successful. Three of the four trenches were placed in areas that were either unbuilt or lightly built, and were not impacted by deeply excavated foundations or other disturbances associated with the dense development of the project area in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

It is also clear from the investigation that these areas are limited in horizontal extent, and all of the trenches were located within 5 meters (17 feet) of a building foundation at least 1 to 1.5 meters (3 to 5 feet) deep. Based on the soil profiles, disturbance to this depth would have impacted any historical surfaces present, as Pleistocene lake clay was identified at comparable depths. Given that the trenches are located in areas with the least disturbance in the project area, the stratigraphic sample observed during this investigation appears to be representative of the subsurface conditions in the project area. This greatly reduces the likelihood that any intact archaeological features or deposits are present, as none were identified during the investigation. The possibility that such deposits or features are present cannot be completely excluded, and it is well understood that presence of significant archaeological sites in or capped

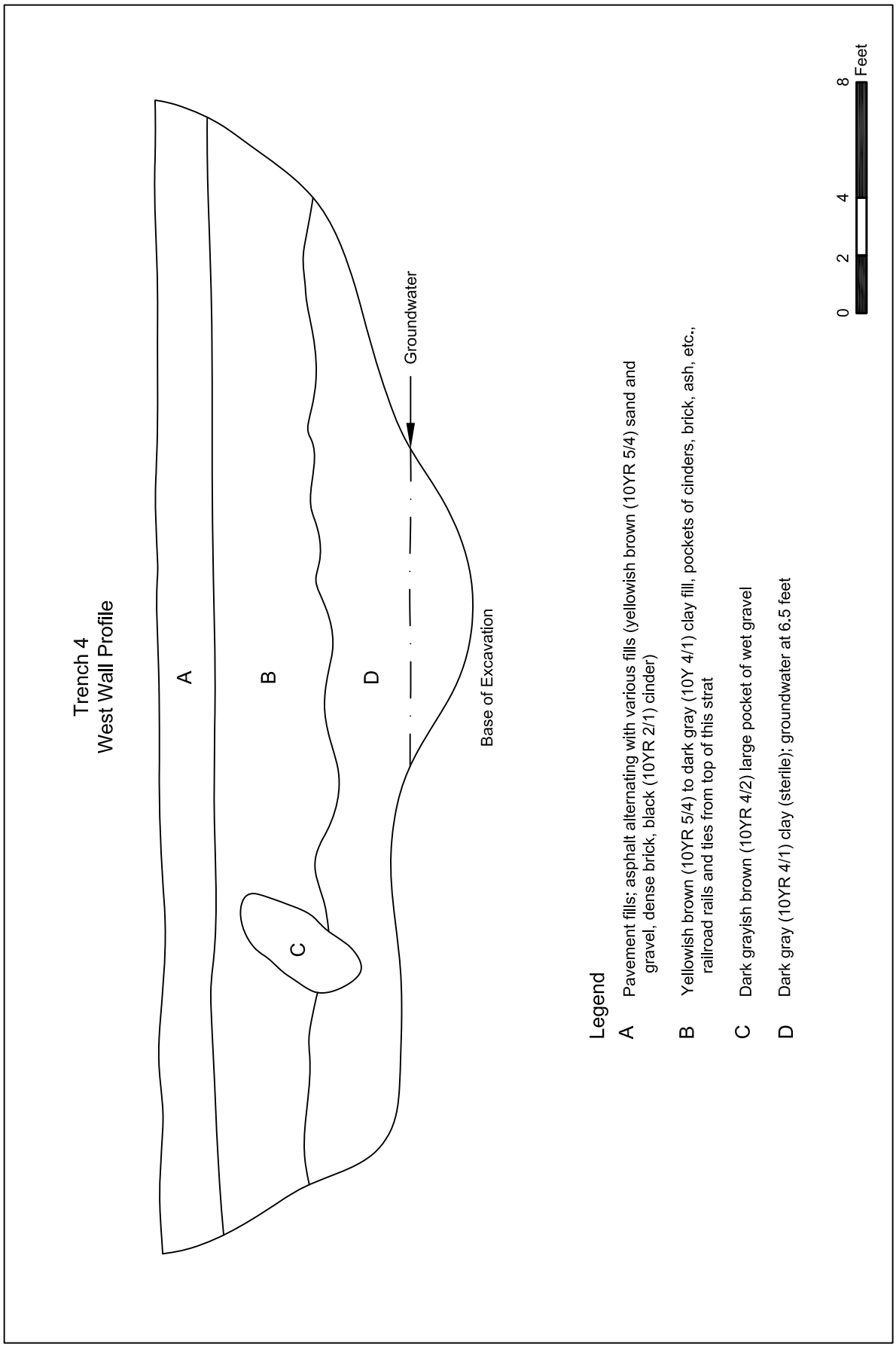

FIGURE 10: Trench 4, West Wall Profile

by disturbed urban contexts have been found in the vicinity of the project area (Fisher 2003; Fisher et al. 2007; HAA 2002a, 2002b, 2005).

It is also important to note that, given the results of the characterization sampling and the presence of PCBs in formerly undeveloped spaces of the project area, if these results been available prior to the archaeological investigation, the general locations of Trenches 2 and 4 may not have been investigated. PCBs are defined as hazardous substances by Section 101(9) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) 42 U.S.C 9601(22) and fall under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 6(e) and the regulations pursuant to it (e.g., 40 CFR 761). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) classifies PCBs as a "probable human carcinogen," although inadequate human carcinogenicity data exist at this time (EPA 1997). PCB carcinogenicity is based on lifetime exposure, with primary consideration focused on bioaccumulation through the food chain and exposure to dioxin-like congeners. PCBs readily attach to organic molecules and are extremely difficult to remove from permeable or porous materials such as brick, ceramic, wood, bone, shell, leather, or other artifact classes frequently encountered on archaeological sites. Conducting archaeological investigations where this contaminant is present requires strict safety protocols while on-site, and caveats associated with the handling and long-term disposition of artifact collections.

Additional disturbance to on-site soils also introduces hazards to the public, given the location of the project area in downtown Albany. All of these factors can be controlled, but implementing the necessary procedures and controls is also quite costly. Had a significant archaeological site been identified, there would have been a clear need to weigh all of these factors in any decision on how to proceed. In light of the negative results of the investigation, however, and the hazards associated with conducting additional investigations, it is Louis Berger's opinion that further archaeological investigation in the project area is not warranted.

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of FC 705 Broadway, LLC, Louis Berger has completed a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed development of 705 Broadway. The project area is located in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York and falls within the Capital Center BCP Site (#C401070). At the time of this report, the development plans have not been completed; however, immediate plans involve remediation of contaminated soils, including the removal of 3.66 meters (12 feet) of soil below grade throughout the entire project area. The project area, or APE, includes the area associated with potential ground-disturbing impacts from the proposed development and encompasses the entire parcel measuring 0.66 hectare (1.64 acres), bounded by Broadway to the west, Quackenbush Street to the south, Montgomery Street to the east, and Spencer Street to the north (see Figures 1 and 2).

A Phase IA archaeological survey completed by Louis Berger in 2006 determined that large portions of the APE had been subjected to building construction and subsequent razing and asphalt paving; however, some areas of the APE that were not in the immediate vicinity of any razed structures were considered to have moderate to high historical archaeological sensitivity. Louis Berger concluded that these previously undeveloped spaces in the APE may have served as backyards to the now demolished buildings. Furthermore, the historical cartographic research indicated that small outbuildings were present in the backyards and suggested the presence of trash middens or privies. The general topographic setting of the project area, the density of known and recorded sites, and the proximity to the Hudson River suggested a moderate to high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity.

The goals of the Phase IB archaeological survey were to determine if (1) intact soils are present in the APE and (2) any intact subsurface cultural resources are present in the APE. Fieldwork was conducted May 9–11, 2016. The subsurface survey consisted of the mechanical excavation of four trenches. No prehistoric artifacts and no intact historic artifact deposits were identified. A disturbed and dismantled railroad spur dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century was found in Trench 4.

Although no intact artifact deposits were recovered, Louis Berger did sample areas that lay outside the footprints of building foundations and would have represented backyard and open areas within the historic landscape. Near-surface soils truncated by cut-and-fill episodes were identified, but no evidence of shaft features or other intact archaeological deposits was present. Given the nature and location of contaminants within the project area, if intact deposits had been present, there is a strong likelihood that the contamination could not be successfully removed from any recovered materials.

Considering all of these factors, it is Louis Berger's opinion that no further archaeological investigations are warranted and that the project should proceed as planned.

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