

HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVES INC.



**CROTONA PARK EAST
WEST FARMS REZONING
& RELATED ACTIONS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD TESTING
COMPASS 6, BLOCK 3016, LOT 60
OPRHP No. 21PR01587.001**

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CROTONA PARK EAST
WEST FARMS REZONING
& RELATED ACTIONS
COMPASS 6, BLOCK 3016, LOT 60
OPRHP NO. 21PR01587.001**

Prepared For:

Signature Urban Properties
and
Monadnock Development
155 Third Street
Brooklyn, New York

Prepared By:

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March 2021

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Executive Summary

The development of Block 3016, Lot 60 by Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development falls within the eleven (11) blocks of the Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning area as designated in 2010 by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP). Since 2010, construction of primarily residential buildings on Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development-controlled parcels in the rezoning area has moved forward in distinct construction phases, each phase in compliance with specific environmental review requirements of city and/or state agencies.

The initial review of the entire eleven-block rezoning area by the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) concluded that portions of it may be potentially sensitive for 19th century cemetery and residential remains (LPC Environmental Review, February 9, 2009) and defined the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for an Archaeological Documentary Study (ADS). In response to LPC's initial review, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI), prepared and submitted for LPC review an ADS analyzing the specific city tax lots identified by LPC in 2009 as potentially sensitive for cemetery and residential rear yard features. These included:

- Block 3016: Lots 60 and 66;
- Block 3015: Lot 87;
- Block 3014: Lots 9 and 15;
- Block 3013: Lots 31, 35, and 37; and,
- Block 3009: Lots 38 and 44.

LPC provided comments on the ADS and a draft Testing Protocol on October 14, 2009 and concurred that field testing would be necessary on the sites specified in the ADS. The ADS and the Testing Protocol also were submitted to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). OPRHP concurred with the recommendations and Testing Protocol (Mackey, September 20, 2010). Since 2010, archaeological investigations have been completed on Block 3014, Lots 9 and 15 and Block 3013, Lots 31, 35, and 37, and these reports are on file with both LPC and OPRHP.

The focus of the current effort of field investigation is Block 3016, Lot 60, identified as potentially sensitive for historical resources including possible burial vaults associated with Grace Episcopal Church and shaft features associated with the former parish house and school once located on a section of Block 3016 (Consolidated Historic Lots 60 and 64).

Phase IB field testing was conducted on the Compass 6 property in accordance with the applicable archaeological guidelines. The field investigation of three test trenches (Trenches 1, 2, and 3) found that the project site had been substantially disturbed during the 20th century and no evidence of historic features or an intact 19th century yard surface was identified. The investigation further found that most of the site had been impacted to some degree by 20th century grading of the hillside and the installation of buried utility lines within the project block. No evidence of burial vaults or shaft features were identified during the trench excavations.

Although no further archaeological testing is recommended for the Compass 6 Block 3016, Lot 60 property, LPC has requested the creation of an Unanticipated Recovery Plan (UDP) to be enacted during the Construction Phase of the site due to the very remote possibility of encountering burials or burial vaults associated with the former Grace Church (Appendix). The UDP must be provided to the Contractor, and a copy must remain on site throughout the Construction Phase.

Introduction

The development of Block 3016, Lot 60 by Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development falls within the eleven (11) blocks of the Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning area as designated in 2010 by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP). Since 2010, construction of primarily residential buildings on Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development-controlled parcels in the rezoning area has moved forward in distinct construction phases, each phase in compliance with specific environmental review requirements of city and/or state agencies.

The initial review of the entire eleven-block rezoning area by the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) concluded that portions of it may be potentially sensitive for 19th century cemetery and residential rear yard features (LPC Environmental Review, February 9, 2009) and defined the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for an Archaeological Documentary Study (ADS). In response to LPC's initial review, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI), prepared and submitted for LPC review an ADS analyzing the specific city tax lots identified by LPC in 2009 as potentially sensitive for cemetery and residential rear yard remains. These included:

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Since 2010, archaeological investigations have been completed on Block 3014, Lots 9 and 15 and Block 3013, Lots 31, 35, and 37, and these reports are on file with both LPC and OPRHP. The development team also divided the overall project into different development areas identified by number (e.g., Compass 1, Compass 3, Compass 6).

Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development (Owner) are currently developing the Compass 6 property on Block 3016, 1931 West Farms Road in the Crotona Park East and West Farms neighborhoods in the Bronx (Figures 1 and 2). Block 3016, lying west of the Bronx River and the Sheridan Expressway, is bounded by Longfellow Avenue to the west, Boston Road to the north, West Farms Road immediately to the east, and Rodman Place to the south.

The ADS included the two historic tax lots within Block 3016 under the control of the Owner (historic tax lots 60 and 64). Research found that both of the lots were sensitive for archaeological resources (Table 1; Figure 3).

Table 1. Potential Archaeological Resources Identified in the Archaeological Documentary Study.

Modern Block/Lot #	Historic Lot #	Sensitivity	Date Range	Location on Historic Lot
B 3016, L 60	60	Church: Possible undocumented burial vaults; shaft features	1847-ca.1896	Vaults – center of lot; Shafts – west end of lot.
	64	Parish House/School shaft features	1851-1893	West end of lot

At the time that the Archaeological Testing Protocol was established, four test trenches were recommended for investigation within the Block 3016. One of the proposed test trenches, however, was located within Lot 71, which

is not the Owner's property and is therefore not within the current project APE. The testing plan was finalized to include only three test trenches for excavation (Figure 3).

In April 2019 Soil Mechanics Drilling Corp. conducted subsurface investigations within Block 3016. The map and accompanying memoranda were completed and forwarded to HPI (2019). Although the primary reason for conducting the subsurface soil investigation was to determine the depth to bedrock, the borings provided some additional subsurface information to HPI. Some of the tests were located near or within the locations of the three proposed trenches in Lot 60/Historic Lots 60 and 64 (Figure 4; Table 2).

Table 2. Locations of Soil Borings Near or Within Proposed Archaeological Test Trenches

Trench	Soil Boring(s)
Trench 1	B-6, B-12, B-13, B-14
Trench 2	B-15
Trench 3	B-19, B-21

The results confirmed the presence of rubble fill (B-12) in the locations that were assumed to be disturbed as well as the presence of large boulders in the subsoil (B-13).

Field Methodology

The Compass 6 project APE is located on the east side of Block 3016 (Figure 2). This area was a former hillside with the base of the hill in the location of present-day West Farms Road. Although the two historic project lots were cleared and graded during the 20th century, this location was still considered sensitive for the identified resources, which are typically found deeply buried beneath the surface.

The objective of field testing is to (1) ascertain the presence/absence, type, extent and potential significance of historical archaeological deposits and possible features (located within the project site; and (2) determine the potential significance of any recovered resources. According to the CEQR guidelines for cultural resources, the determination of potential significance of a project site is directly related to whether the identified resource type "is likely to contribute to current knowledge of the history of the period in question" (Section 321.2 Determine Significance of Past Uses that May Remain).

HPI proposed the excavation of three trenches (Trenches 1-3) within Historic Lots 60 and 64 (Figure 2). The trenches slated for archaeological backhoe testing were determined by the proposed impacts of the project in the locations of documented historical development. The locations were selected to sample portions of the historic lots most likely to contain archaeological resources, and which are under the control of the Owner.

The testing protocol noted that after the concrete bedding and any surface layer have been carefully removed, it might be possible to discern discrete burial vaults or potential parish house/school shaft features within the areas deemed archaeologically sensitive. Therefore, the archaeologists directed the machine operator to carefully remove the soil in shallow increments in order to discern any subtle changes in soil color, texture, and inclusions that may indicate the presence of any features. Once subsoil, with the easily recognizable boulders/large rocks and sand was reached, excavation was halted. During the course of the field investigation, professional standards for excavation, screening, recording stratigraphy, labeling, mapping, photographing, and cataloging were applied and the results of the 2021 Archaeological Field Testing of Block 3016 are presented below.

Results of the Field Investigation

Excavation at the site took place during January 2021. Much of the ground surface was covered with concrete as the project lots were most recently used for parking. Prior to the onset of field testing, the thick concrete pad was removed. The corners of the three excavation trenches were marked out and three site datums were established. In order to facilitate the examination of the site, a combination of machine-aided and hand excavation techniques was utilized.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was approximately 33 x 45 feet (10 x 13.7 meters) in size and was located within the center of former Lot 60 (Figures 3 and 5, Photograph 1). Beneath the initial stratum of dark brown sandy fill with crushed concrete and gravel, the remnants of utility lines and foundations were exposed in the fill strata (Figure 6). While building debris was noted in the fill layers, only a small number of artifacts were observed (e.g., 20th century bottle glass, unidentified metal fragments, utility pipe fragments).

Although subsoil was present across the trench, some of the 20th century intrusions (e.g., utility trenches) partially extended into the substrata. These locations were thoroughly excavated exposing subsoil across the entire trench and excavation halted at an elevation of 14.86 feet NAVD 88; approximately 108 cm below the modern surface. A total of four strata were identified and recorded during the field investigation (Table 3; Figure 6; Photograph 2). Testing found no evidence of a buried surface layer, a possible burial vault, or any historic shafts in this location.

Table 3. Column Profile of Trench 1.

Level	Depths	Description
1	(0-20 cmbs) 18.4-17.74 ft NAVD 88	Crushed concrete with gravel bedding and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand fill
2	(20-35 cmbs) 17.74-17.25 ft NAVD 88	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand fill with four sections of utility lines/trenches
3	(35-55 cmbs) 17.25-16.6 ft NAVD 88	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand subsoil
4	(55-108 cmbs) 16.6-14.86 ft NAVD 88	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand subsoil with large boulders/stones

Trench 2

Trench 2 was approximately 10 x 33 feet (3 x 10 meters) in size and was located along the western edge of former Lot 64 (Figures 3 and 5; Photographs 3 and 4). Due to the presence of a large concrete pad, the trench was offset 5 ft to the north of its original location (Figure 5). Beneath the initial stratum of fill, a segment (5 feet long) of a defunct six-inch utility pipe was exposed running north-south approximately 3 feet from the east wall at a depth of 36 cmbs (17.01 feet NAVD 88). Five soil strata were recorded for Trench 2 (Figure 7; Table 4). Subsoil was encountered beneath the utility pipe segment (Level 4). As in Trench 1, large boulders were noted in the subsoil strata. Excavation halted at a depth of approximately 160 cmbs (13.27 feet NAVD 88).

Table 4. Column Profile of Trench 2.

Level	Depths	Description
1	(0-30 cmbs) 18.19-17.21 ft NAVD 88	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand fill with crushed concrete and gravel
2	(30-36 cmbs) 17.21-17.01 ft NAVD 88	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand
3	(36-44 cmbs) 17.01-16.75 ft NAVD 88	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sand
4	(44-104 cmbs) 16.75-14.78 ft NAVD 88	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clayey sand mixed with Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand with large boulders/stones and one lens of black sand subsoil

Level	Depths	Description
5	(104-150 cmbs) 14.78-13.27 ft NAVD 88	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand subsoil

Trench 3

Trench 3 was approximately 15 x 90 feet (4.5 x 27.4 meters) in size and was located in the western half of former Lot 60 (Figures 3 and 5). Due to the instability of the fill strata along the northern and southern ends of the Lot, where it borders the neighboring properties, Trench 3 was set back at both ends approximately 12-15 feet (3.65-4.5 meters). Machine excavation commenced and exposed numerous fragments of loose utility pipes in Levels 1 and 2 fill. None of the fragments appeared to be in situ. Subsoil was encountered at approximately 55 cmbs (16.39 feet NAVD 88). The large boulders noted in the natural subsoil throughout the site were encountered on the north side of the trench, while degrading rocks and smaller boulders were noted at the south end. Four soil strata were recorded in Trench 3 and excavation halted at a depth of approximately 142 cmbs (13.53 feet NAVD 88). No features were identified during excavation (Figure 7; Photograph 5).

Table 5. Column Profile of Trench 3.

Level	Depths	Description
1	(0-15 cmbs) 18.19-17.7 ft NAVD 88	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand fill with crushed concrete and gravel
2	(15-55 cmbs) 17.7-16.39 ft NAVD 88	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey sand
3	(55-122 cmbs) 16.39-14.19 ft NAVD 88	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand subsoil with large rocks and degrading rock
4	(122-142 cmbs) 14.19-13.53 ft NAVD 88	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand subsoil with large boulders/stones

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archaeological Field Testing was conducted on the Compass 6 property in accordance with the applicable archaeological guidelines. The field investigation of three test trenches (Trenches 1, 2, and 3) found that the project site had been substantially disturbed during the 20th century and no evidence of historic features or an intact 19th century yard surface was identified. The HPI team found that the majority of the sensitivity area contained shallow, disturbed fill strata above subsoil that included large boulders/rocks (Photograph 6). The investigation further found that most of the site had been impacted to some degree by 20th century grading of the hillside and the installation of buried utility lines within the project block.

Although no further archaeological testing is recommended for the Compass 6 Block 3016, Lot 60 property, LPC has requested the creation of an Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) to be enacted during the Construction Phase of the site due to the very remote possibility of encountering burials or burial vaults associated with the former Grace Church. The OPRHP also provided the Human Remains Discovery Protocol (January 2021) for inclusion in the final UDP (Appendix). The UDP must be provided to the Contractor, and a copy must remain on site throughout the Construction Phase.

Bibliography

City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR)

2012 City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual. City of New York, Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination.

Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI)

2009 Archaeological Documentary Study, Crotona Park East Proposed Rezoning, Bronx, New York. Prepared for Stantec, New York.

2010a Archaeological Documentary Study, Crotona Park East Proposed Rezoning, Bronx, New York. Amended. Prepared for Stantec, New York.

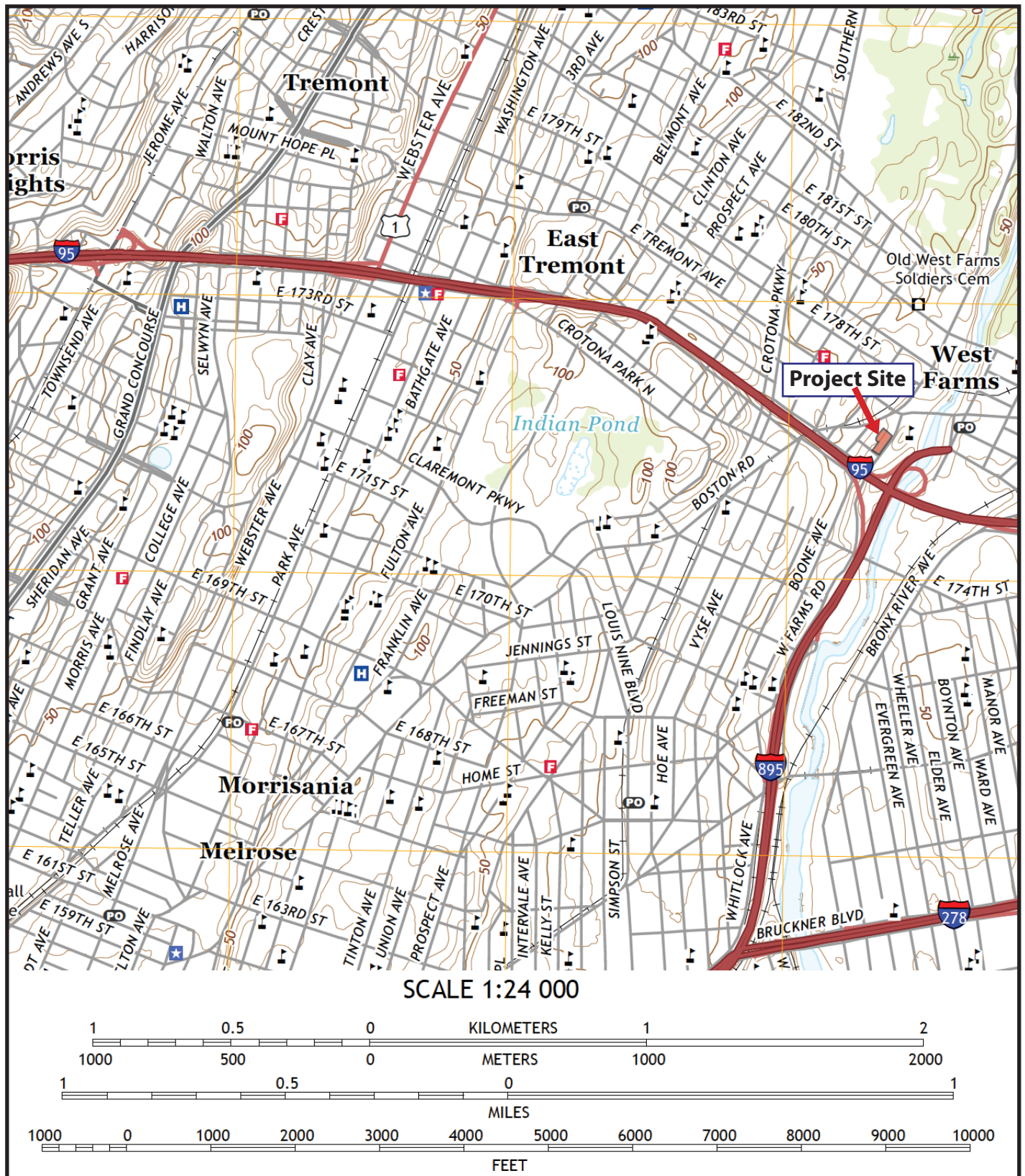
2010b Crotona Park East /West Farms Rezoning & Related Actions, Archaeological Testing Protocol. Prepared by HPI for Stantec, New York.

2016 Phase IB Field Investigation, Crotona Park East Compass Residences, Portion of Block 3013, Lot 29, Bronx, New York.

2017 Archaeological Field Investigation, Crotona Park East, West Farms Rezoning, Block 3014, Lot 15, Bronx, New York. OPRHP No. 17PR07344

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP)

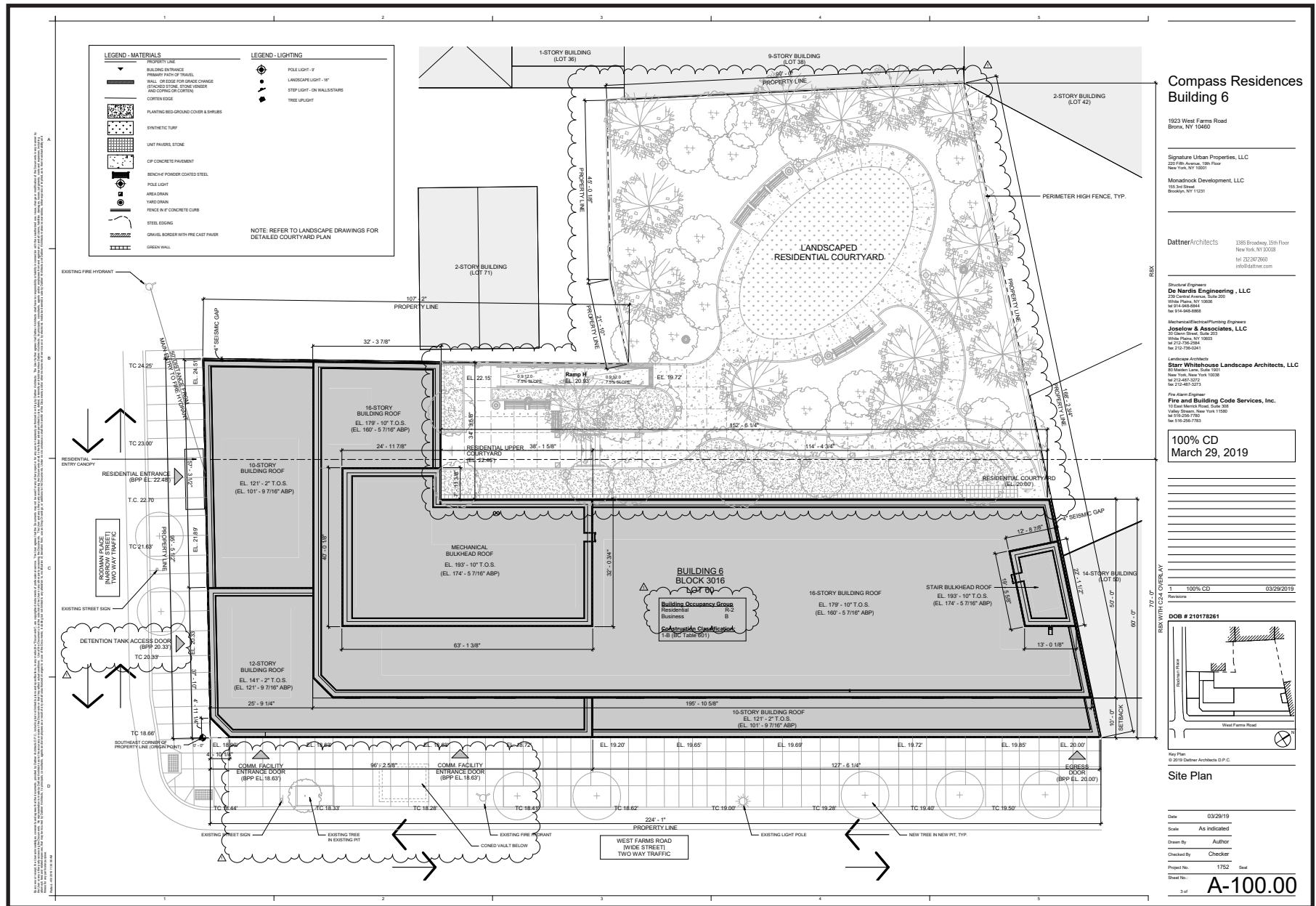
2005 Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements.



PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3016, LOT 60
 BRONX, NY



Figure 1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: Central Park Quadrangle, 2019.



PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3016, LOT 60
 BRONX, NY

Figure 2. Proposed Development of Block 3016, Lot 60 (Dattner Architects, 2019).

Typ. Line of Proposed Building

Typ. 5' Wide Concrete Footing

elev. pit @ el. 13

elev. pit @ el. 14

Elevations Indicate Lowest Slab Elevation
 Bottom of Footing - Approximately 4'-6" Below Indicated Elevation
 Column Footings Not Shown

- Area of Historical Archaeological Sensitivity (non-burials)
- Area of Potential Sensitivity for Burial Vaults (to be verified through additional research)
- Area of Proposed Archaeological Test Trench - Historical Resources (non burials)
- Area of Proposed Archaeological Testing - Potential Burials (if confirmed through additional research)

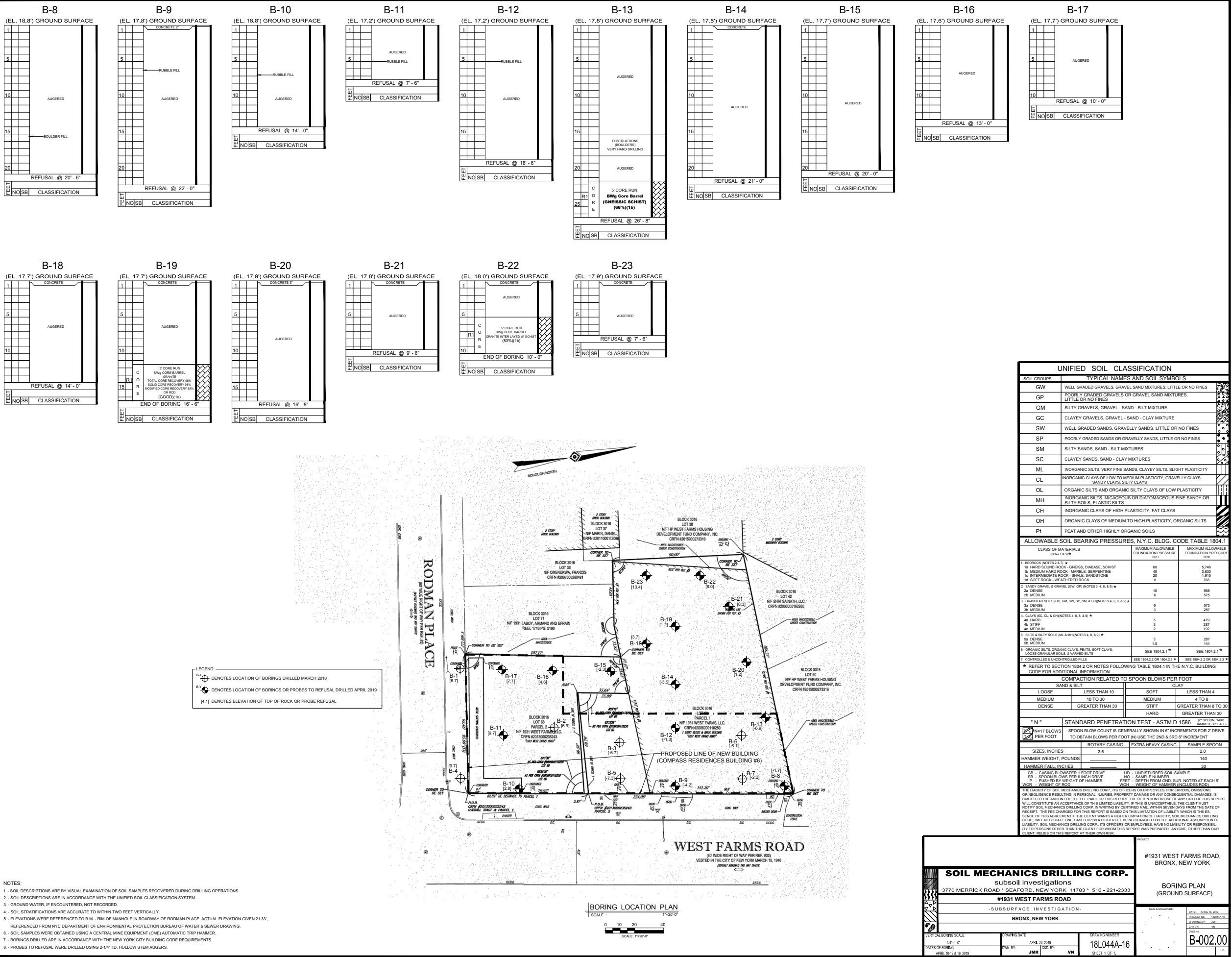
West Farms, Bronx
 Proposed Rezoning

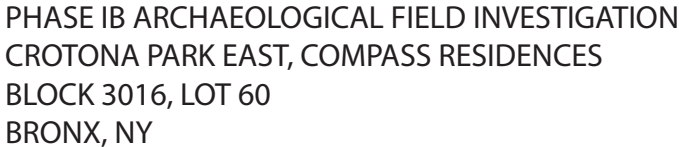
Preliminary Foundation Plan -
 Block 3016

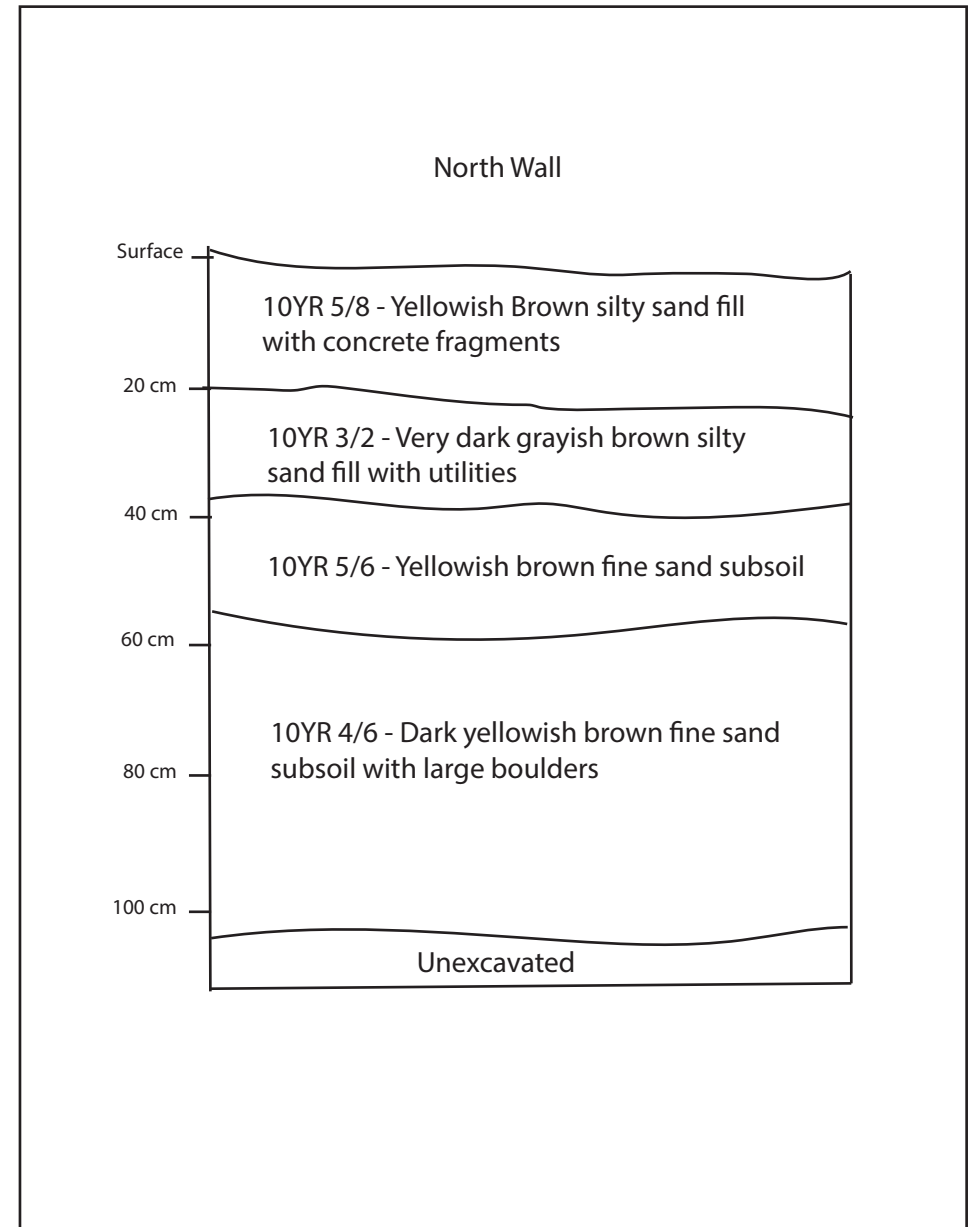
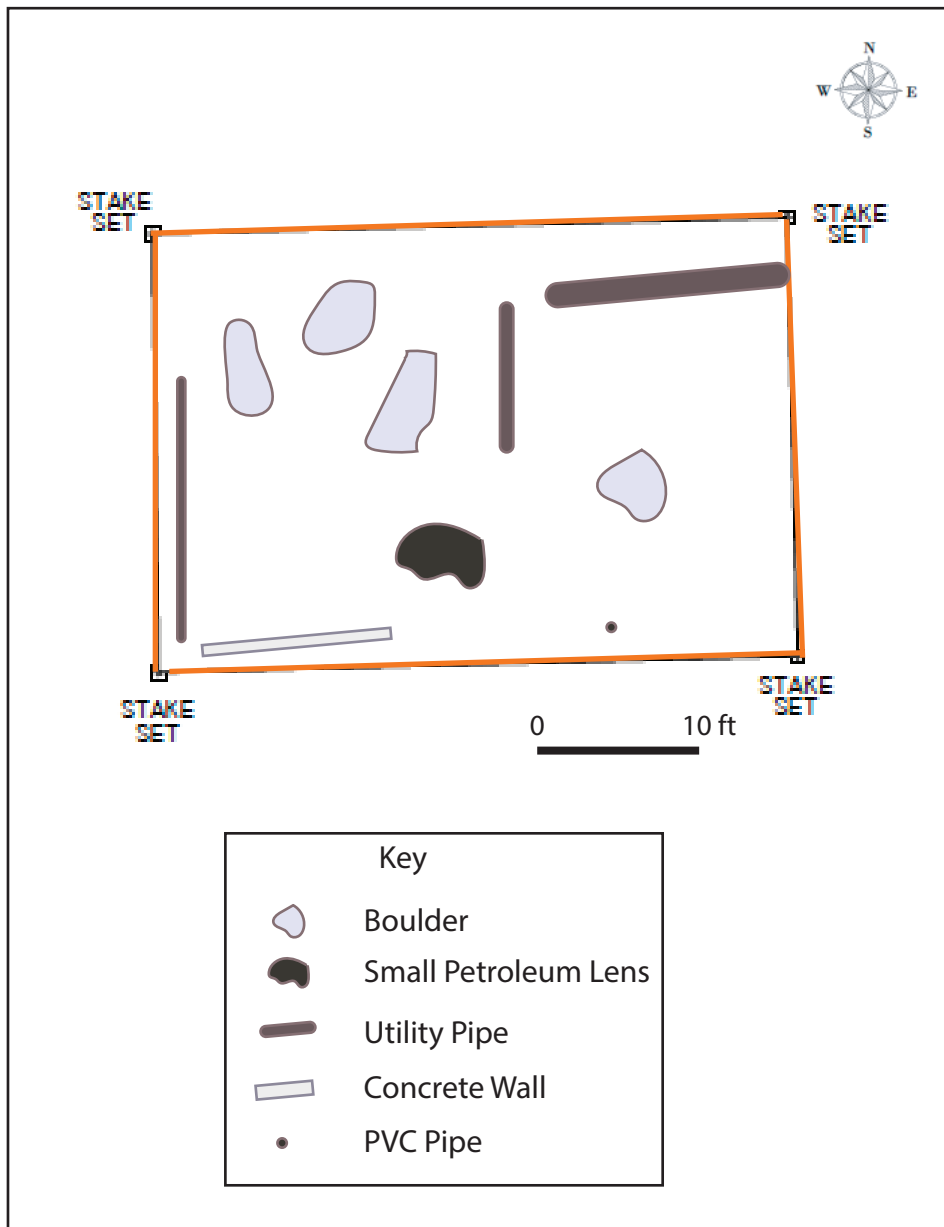
September 14, 2009

PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD INVESTIGATION
CROTONA PARK EAST,
COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3016, LOT 60
BRONX, NY

Figure 4. Soil Boring Location Plan
(Soil Mechanics Drilling Corp, 2019).



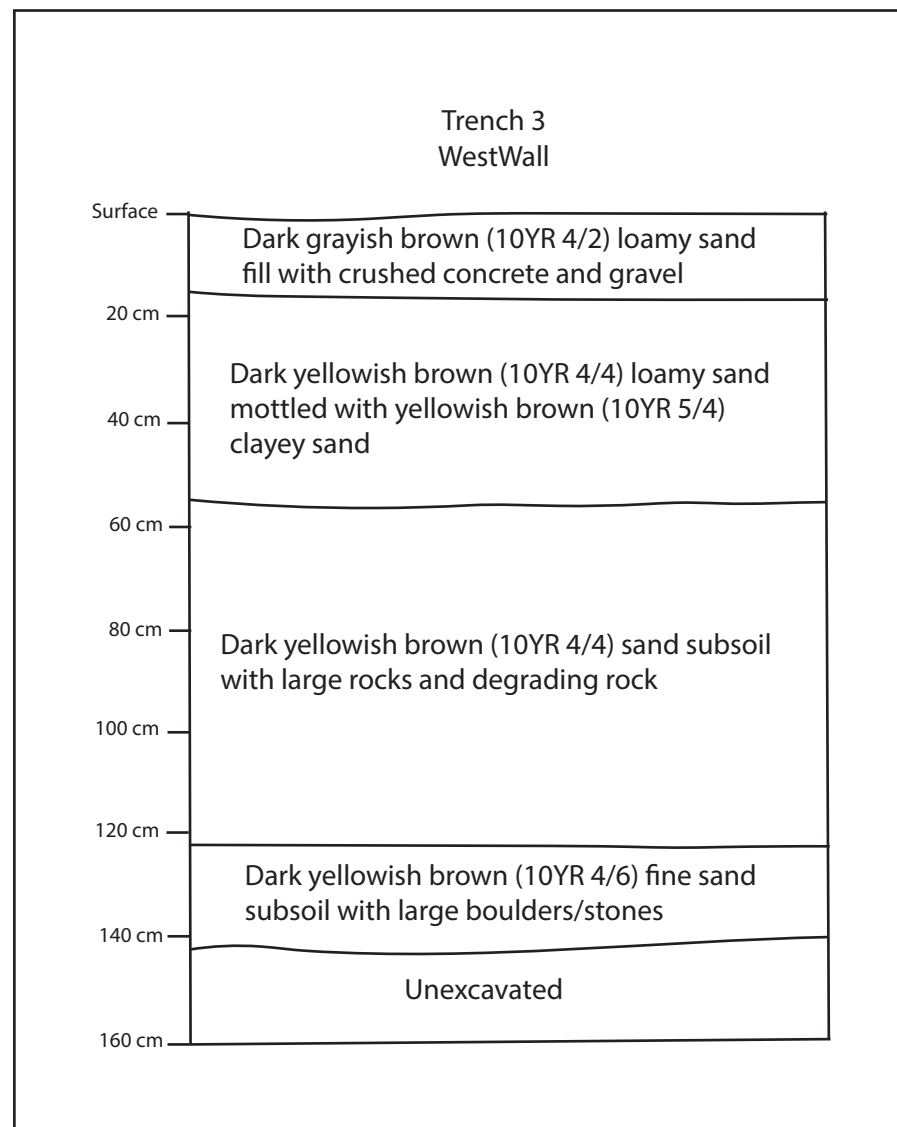
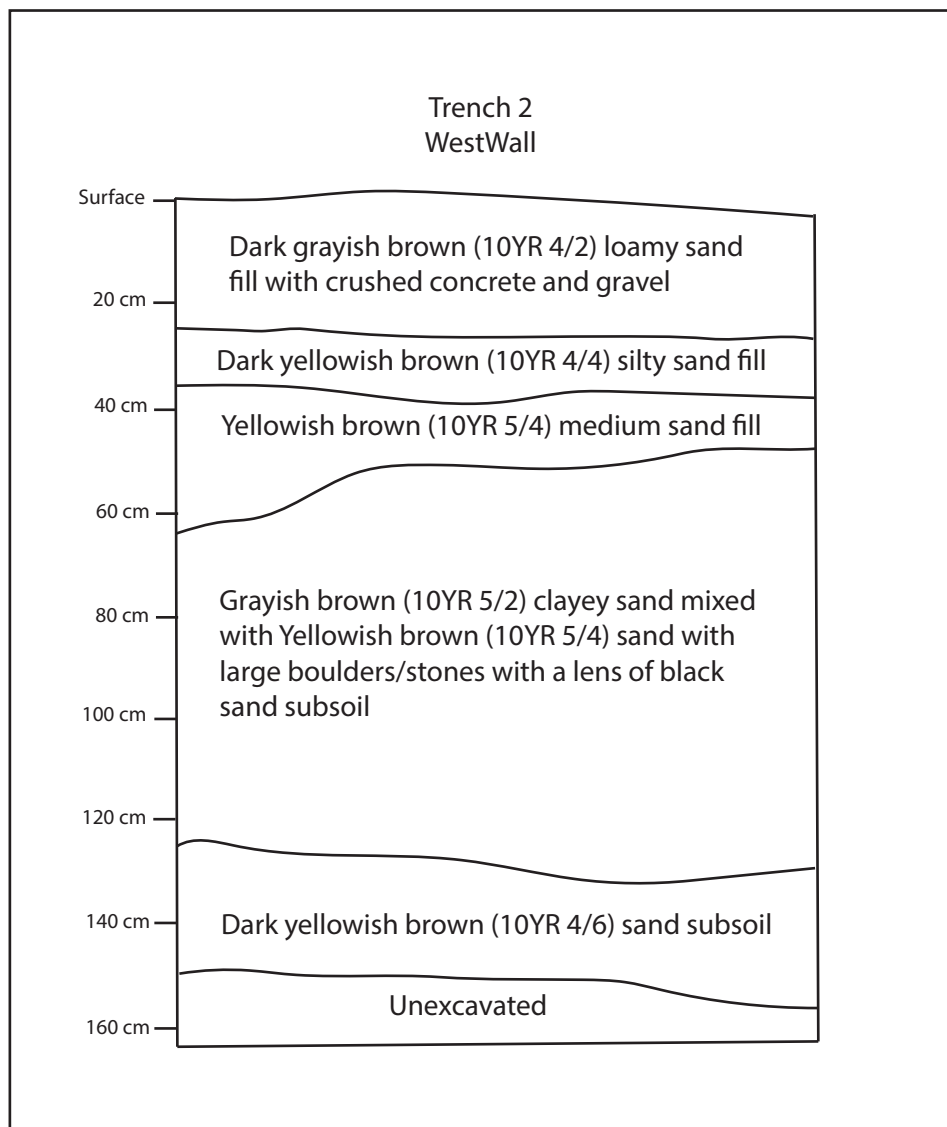




PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION
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Figure 6. Plan and Column Profile of Trench 1.



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BRONX, NY



Figure 7. Column Profile of Trenches 2 and 3.



Photograph 1. Overview of Project Site during Removal of Concrete Surface.



Photograph 2. Profile of a Section of the North Wall of Trench 1.



Photograph 3. Profile of a Section of the West Wall of Trench 2.



Photograph 4. Overall view of Trench 2. Elevation of Neighboring Lot Indicates the Extent of 20th century Grading.



Photograph 5. Profile of a Section of the West Wall of Trench 3.



Photograph 6. View of one of the large Boulders/Rocks Noted in all three Test Trenches.

APPENDIX

Unanticipated Discovery Plan Construction Phase

**Unanticipated Discovery Plan
Construction Phase**

**CROTONA PARK EAST
WEST FARMS REZONING
& RELATED ACTIONS
COMPASS 6, BLOCK 3016, LOT 60
20PR02334**

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March 2021

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of Block 3016, Lot 60 by Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development falls within the eleven (11) blocks of the Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning area as designated in 2010 by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP). Since 2010, construction of primarily residential buildings on Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development-controlled parcels in the rezoning area has moved forward in distinct construction phases, each phase in compliance with specific environmental review requirements of city and/or state agencies.

Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development (Owner/Contractor) are currently developing the Compass 6 property on Block 3016, 1931 West Farms Road in the Crotona Park East and West Farms neighborhoods in the Bronx (Figures 1 and 2). Block 3016, lying west of the Bronx River and the Sheridan Expressway, is bounded by Longfellow Avenue to the west, Boston Road to the north, West Farms Road immediately to the east, and Rodman Place to the south.

Initially, an Archaeological Documentary Study of Block 3016, Lot 60 identified a portion of the lot as potentially sensitive for possible burial vaults associated with the former Grace Episcopal Church. This potential sensitivity was accepted by both the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and the New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP). Subsequently, Phase IB field testing was conducted on the Compass 6 property in accordance with the applicable archaeological guidelines. The field investigation of three test trenches (Trenches 1, 2, and 3) found that the project site had been substantially disturbed during the 20th century and no evidence of historic features or an intact 19th century yard surface was identified. The investigation further found that most of the site had been impacted to some degree by 20th century grading of the hillside and the installation of buried utility lines within the project block. No evidence of burial vaults was identified during the trench excavations.

Due to the sensitive nature of potential burial vaults, although the Phase IB indicated site disturbance, LPC has requested that an Unanticipated Discovery Plan be (UDP) in place as Monadnock (the Contractor) moves forward with the project in order to protect any potential recoveries. NYSOPRHP also provided a copy of their recent Human Remains Discovery Protocol (January 2021) to be included with the UDP for the Compass 6 site (Appendix). This current document constitutes the required Unanticipated Discovery Plan, which will be submitted to the LPC, NYSOPRHP, and Monadnock. This Unanticipated Discovery Plan will also be filed on site with the contractor.

II. DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS: IMPLEMENTATION OF NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

The following Notification Procedures have been prepared by HPI in order to provide a response mechanism in the event that any undocumented human remains are uncovered during the construction process when there is no archaeologist on site. The UDP is in accordance with the current Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC 1994), the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)'s Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (LPC 2018) and the guidelines for the treatment of human remains prepared by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (2007). The following notification procedures will always be adhered to if human remains are recovered during testing.

If potential human remains are found during planned improvements, the notification procedures are as follows.

1. If any human remains or potential human remains are encountered, whether disarticulated or from an intact burial, the construction supervisor will halt excavation/construction activities immediately in the area of the resource. If the find is ambiguous (such as a small or fragmented bone that is not easily recognizable as human) the Contractor will promptly notify HPI and their on-call forensic anthropologist for confirmation, and if indicated, request an immediate on-site evaluation of the find.

2. Although not expected to be the case, as noted in the NYSOPRHP's Human Remains Discovery Protocol, the on-call forensic anthropologist also will, if possible, examine the remains *in situ* to help determine if the remains are Native-American or non-Native American. The project Archaeologist will identify the specific location of the discovery within the project site, the nature of the discovery, and the date of the discovery on the project plans. The Contractor will promptly flag or fence off the site and protect the site from damage and disturbance and the construction team will not restart work in the area of the find until granted clearance. If the discovery is, indeed, human remains the following sequence of action will be observed.
3. The New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) will be notified of the find and the Contractor will cooperate with the OCME to notify, if required, the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and any other appropriate city law enforcement agency(s). The LPC and NYSOPRHP and must also be contacted immediately.
4. The following are names and contacts of the pertinent agencies.

Contact, OCME:	Bradley Adams, Ph.D. Director of Forensic Anthropology
Telephone:	212-447-2030
Address:	NYC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner 520 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016
 Contact, NYPD:	 48th Precinct
Telephone:	718-288-3800
Address:	450 Cross Bronx Expressway, Bronx, NY, 10457
3. The LPC and the NYSOPRHP will be notified by the Contractor and/or HPI at the same time as the OCME and the NYPD, if required.

Contact, LPC:	Amanda Sutphin, City Archaeologist
Telephone:	212-669-7823
Address:	One Centre Street, 9 th Floor North New York, NY 10007
E-mail:	asutphin@lpc.nyc.gov
 Contact, NYSOPRHP:	 Philip A. Perazio, NYSOPRHP, Field Services Bureau
Telephone:	518-237-8643 extension 3276
Address:	P. O. Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189
E-mail:	Philip.Perazio@parks.ny.gov
4. If the appropriate law enforcement agencies determine that they have no concerns for the remains, the Contractor will direct the Archaeologist to begin a more detailed assessment of the human remains and the potential effect of the improvements program.
5. If the find is determined by the Archaeologist to be isolated or completely disturbed by prior, undocumented construction and/or demolition activities, then the Contractor will consult with the LPC and NYSOPRHP and other parties if indicated, and will request approval to resume the planned improvements, subject to any further mitigation that may be required by state and/or federal law.
6. If, however, it is determined that intact primary interments are present and may be disturbed by continuing construction, then the Contractor will consult with the LPC and NYSOPRHP and other parties regarding additional measures to avoid or mitigate further damage. These measures may include:
 - i. Additional archaeological evaluation of the site;
 - ii. Visits to the site by the LPC and/or NYSOPRHP, possibly interested members of a “descendent community,” and other parties;

- iii. Preparation of a mitigation plan by the Contractor/Owner including procedures for removal and re-interment, for approval by the LPC and NYSOPRHP;
 - iv. Implementation of the mitigation plan by Archaeologists developed by Contractor and approved by NYSOPRHP; and,
 - v. Approval to resume planned improvements following completion of the field work component of the mitigation plan.
7. Permit procedures for the removal and re-interment of any recovered human remains must be in compliance with NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOH) Article 205.27, of the NYC Health Code Law. Such law requires a funeral director to procure a disinterment permit before any human remains may be removed from the ground. Further, the law requires one permit per individual and only funeral directors may transport human remains in NYC. Once it has been determined that additional human remains have been recovered at the site, the DOH will be notified and Contractor will arrange removal with a certified funeral director. The following is the contact for the DOH.

Contact, DOH:	Flor Betancourt
Telephone/ Email:	(212) 639-9675; fbetanco@health.nyc.gov
Address:	125 Worth Street, New York, NY 10013

VIII. REFERENCES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

2007 *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects*. Adopted February 23, 2007.

Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI)

2009 *Archaeological Documentary Study, Crotona Park East Proposed Rezoning, Bronx, New York*. Prepared for Stantec, New York.

2010a *Archaeological Documentary Study, Crotona Park East Proposed Rezoning, Bronx, New York. Amended*. Prepared for Stantec, New York.

2010b *Crotona Park East /West Farms Rezoning & Related Actions, Archaeological Testing Protocol*. Prepared by HPI for Stantec, New York.

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2018 *Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City*.

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)

1994 *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections*. New York Archaeological Council.

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP)

2021 *Human Remains Discovery Protocol*. (January 2021).

**State Historic Preservation Office/
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Human Remains Discovery Protocol
(January 2021)**

If human remains are encountered during construction or archaeological investigations, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommends that the following protocol is implemented.

- Human remains shall be treated with dignity and respect. Should human remains or suspected human remains be encountered, work in the general area of the discovery shall stop immediately and the location shall be secured and protected from damage and disturbance.
- If skeletal remains are identified and the archaeologist is not able to conclusively determine if they are human, the remains and any associated materials shall be left in place. A qualified forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist or physical anthropologist shall assess the remains in situ to help determine if they are human.
- If the remains are determined to be human, law enforcement, the SHPO, the appropriate Indian Nations, and the involved state and federal agencies shall be notified immediately. If law enforcement determines that the burial site is not a criminal matter, no skeletal remains or associated materials shall be removed until appropriate consultation takes place.
- If human remains are determined to be Native American, they shall be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal is developed. Please note that avoidance is the preferred option of the SHPO and the Indian Nations. The involved agency shall consult SHPO and the appropriate Indian Nations to develop a plan of action. Photographs of Native American human remains and associated materials should not be taken without consulting with the involved Indian Nations.
- If human remains are determined to be non-Native American, the remains shall be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal is developed. Please note that avoidance is the preferred option of the SHPO. The involved agency shall consult SHPO and other appropriate parties to develop a plan of action.
- The SHPO recommends that burial information is not released to the public to protect burial sites from possible looting.