

5.1 Map-Documented and Existing Structures

Each past or current structure within the Project Area is assigned a unique structure number. Map-documented structures—those structures that are depicted on one or more maps—are distinguished using the abbreviation “MDS” after the structure number (e.g. Structure 3 (MDS)).

There are no map-documented structures in the area of potential effects (APE) prior to construction of the existing houses in the mid-20th century. There are 11 vacant, single family residences along with associated outbuildings such as garages and sheds within the Project Area (Map 2). These structures are summarized in Table 4. Photos of the houses have been submitted separately to OPRHP via CRIS.

Table 4. Summary of existing structures within the Project Area/APE

Structure #	Name/Address	Date
1	263 Fuller Road	c. 1945
2	269 Fuller Road	c. 1950
3	271 Fuller Road	c. 1950
4	3 Loughlin Street	c. 1956
5	4 Loughlin Street	c. 1951
6	5 Loughlin Street	c. 1949
7	7 Loughlin Street	c. 1950
8	8 Loughlin Street	c. 1955
9	10 Loughlin Street	c. 1960
10	11 Loughlin Street	c. 1957
11	12 Loughlin Street	c. 1955

6 Archeological Sensitivity Assessment

The New York Archaeological Council provides the following description of archeological sensitivity:

Archaeologically sensitive areas contain one or more variables that make them likely locations for evidence of past human activities. Sensitive areas can include places near known prehistoric sites that share the same valley or that occupy a similar landform (e.g., terrace above a river), areas where historic maps or photographs show that a building once stood but is now gone as well as the areas within the former yards around such structures, an environmental setting similar to settings that tend to contain cultural resources, and locations where Native Americans and published sources note sacred places, such as cemeteries or spots of spiritual importance (NYAC 1994:9).

6.1 Precontact Archeological Sensitivity

The precontact sensitivity of an area is based on proximity to previously documented precontact archeological sites, known precontact resources (e.g. chert outcrops), and physiographic characteristics such as topography and drainage. Generally, areas in the vicinity of streams and wetlands are considered to have elevated sensitivity for sites associated with Native American use or occupation because they presented potential food and water sources as well as transportation corridors.

The project area is located within the eastern portion of the Albany Pine Bush and in the vicinity of the Patroon Creek and Krum Kill. These streams would have provided Native Americans with a source of water and food. In addition, nine previously reported precontact sites are located within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the APE.. The geographical characteristics and proximity to documented precontact sites suggest a moderate sensitivity for the presence of precontact archeological sites within the project area.

6.2 Historic Archeological Sensitivity

The historic sensitivity of an area is based primarily on proximity to previously documented historic archeological sites, map-documented structures, or other documented historical activities (e.g. battlefields).

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