The Reserve at Woodinville Project

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION

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Prepared for:

TALASAEA
Resource & Environmental Planning

Prepared by:

TETRA TECH

Frank Stipe M.A.

Tetra Tech
19803 North Creek Parkway
Bothell, Washington 98011
(425) 482-7600

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Proponents of The Reserve at Woodinville Project have applied for a permit to excavate, grade and develop a parcel of property located in Woodinville Washington. The Reserve at Woodinville Project Area (project area) is located on the former Woodinville Lumberyard grounds adjacent to the Sammamish Slough. Project plans were distributed to Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and concerned tribes for comment. The DAHP, the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe returned comments that identified the project area as within a "Very High Risk –Survey Highly Advised" area. The DAHP and the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians requested an archaeological survey be completed prior to ground disturbing activities. The Stillaguamish and Snoqualmie both requested that an inadvertent discovery plan be written for this project and have construction personnel trained on the identification of archaeological resources, both groups requested ground disturbing activity dates in order that tribal monitors are arranged.

This report details the cultural resource survey completed at the request of the DAHP and the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians. The cultural resource survey was completed with the use of a mechanical backhoe excavator and shovel test probes dug between the asphalt and the Sammamish Slough. No cultural materials were identified in any of the test excavations.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Reserve at Woodinville Project will remove former Woodinville Lumber structures, asphalt, concrete and associated features in order to construct a 48,000 square foot multi-tenant commercial building, a 152,240 square foot warehouse a storm water treatment facility and associated infrastructure such as parking and access drives. Excavation activities will be limited to the top 4 feet of soil based on recommendations made in a Geo-technical report produced by Terra Associates for this project. Four feet is the expected excavation depth required for these size building being built on elevated foundations, this includes two feet of excavations under the final foundations for granular fill on top of two feet of foundation depth.

LOCATION

The project area is found within the NW, NE and SE Quarters of the NW Quarter of Section 15, Township 26 North, Range 5 East of the Willamette Meridian. The project area is located at the former Woodinville Lumber location which is now vacant and surrounded by gated fences. The eastern boundary of the project area is located adjacent to the Sammamish Slough, the western border of the project area is the east side of the Burlington Northern Railway Right of Way (ROW). The project area is bordered to the south by a lumberyard and to the north by commercial buildings.

The project area itself is covered with a patchwork of asphalt layers that a Geo-technical report produced by Terra Associates (2013) identified as varying in depth across the entire project area. Numerous utilities cross the project area via underground trenches. A utility locator was used to identify existing utilities to be avoided by the mechanical excavator.

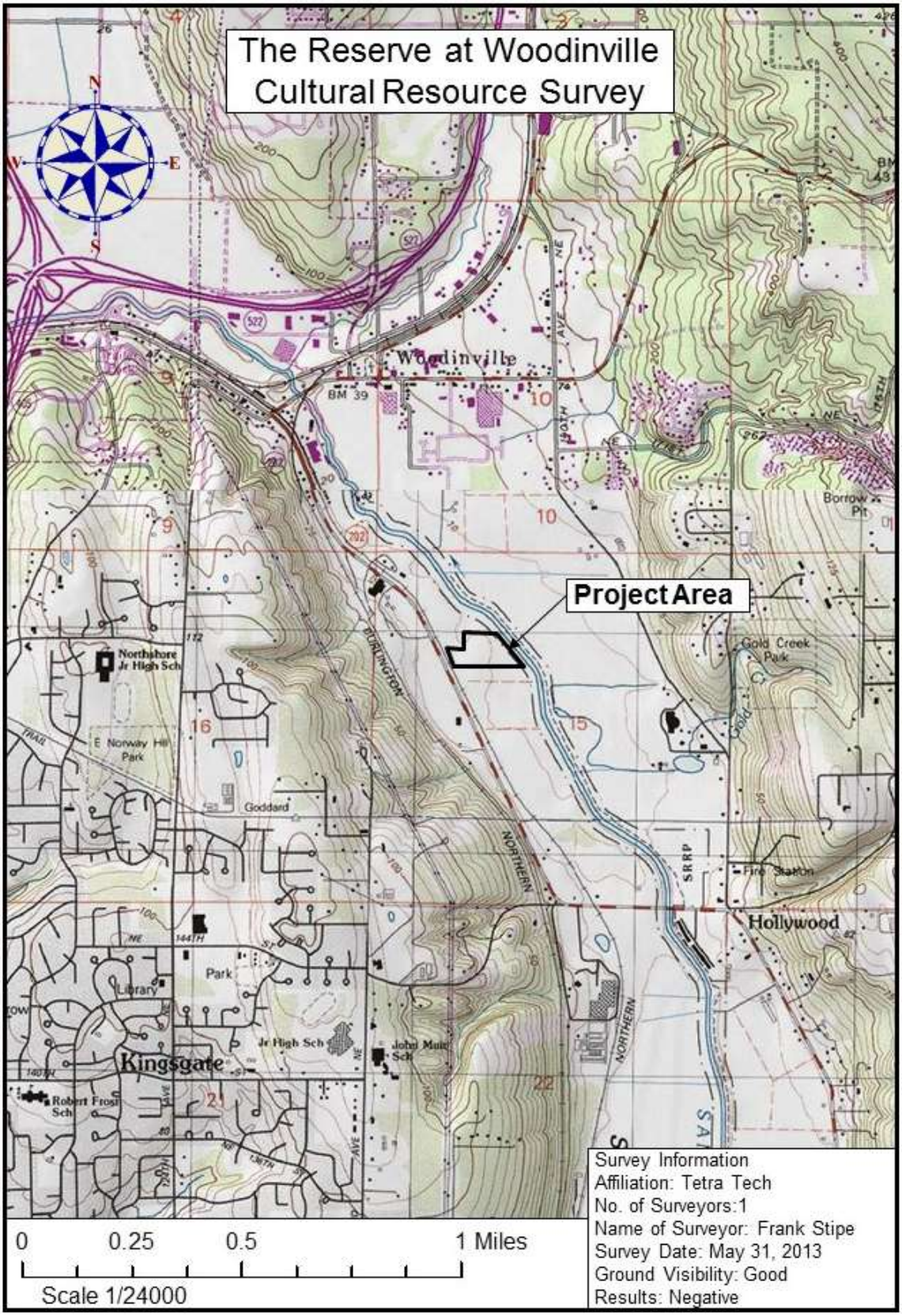

Figure 1. Project Location

ETHNOGRAPHIC/HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Cultural history of the American Northwest region begins with the Paleo-Indian period dating to 11,500 years ago. The Richie-Roberts Clovis Cache contains intact cultural deposits of this age and was found approximately 90 miles west of the proposed project area near Wenatchee, WA (Mierendorf 1987). Elsewhere, numerous artifacts attributed to the Clovis period have been found across the landscape but are entirely limited to surface finds (Ames et al. 1998) where chronological placement is limited to artifact typology association.

Using the Cultural Chronology developed by Ames et al. (1998), the next major technological shift (Period 1B) seen in the archaeological record dates to 11,000-5000/4400 B.C. and is characterized by people who utilized a broad-spectrum hunter-gatherer subsistence economy. These people would have moved across the landscape according to seasonal changes in low population densities that were highly adaptable (Ames et al. 1998). No evidence of pit houses or permanent structures has been found; technology inferred from artifacts and features indicates that these people were highly mobile and likely had no use for a permanent structure. This period also predates the eruption of Mount Mazama in southern Oregon, a chronological marker used to date archaeological sites based on their position above or below the lens of ash.

After the eruption of Mount Mazama, Ames et al. (1998) identifies the next major technological shift at 5000/4400-1900 B.C. This shift in technology is marked by the decline in frequency of projectile points and an increase in milling stone size and evidence of intensified natural resource exploitation including certain roots and salmon. This period also marks the first appearance of pit houses.

The next period of technological shift identified by Ames et al. (1998) spans from 1900 B.C. to A.D. 1720. It is at the beginning of this period that the appearance of pit houses becomes widespread, evidence of a heavy reliance on fishing, storage and intensive exploitation of camas and the establishment of land use patterns observed by Euro-American explorers during their first arrivals. The period ends with the arrival of the horse and Euro-American explorers.

Arrival of Euro-Americans

The people living in and around the project area would have belonged to the Salish group of which there are many divisions based on language and geographic placement (Suttles and Lane 1990). These people relied heavily on fish, especially salmon, but may have used vegetable foods and land animal game more than surrounding peoples. Plank houses were used as dwellings with one or more families staying in each. Canoes were the preferred method of transport across water and overland travel was accomplished with the help of bags looped around either the forehead or chest.

Clothing in the warmer months was minimal, with the women wearing an apron and men wearing a simple breechcloth or nothing at all. During the colder months robes made of animal pelts or whole bear hides were worn with shirts, leggings or trousers. Socially these people were divided by family, household and village. One or two families might live in a plank house, the plank house occupants composed the household and several households might compose a village. Patrilineal or matrilineal kin association might have been used but varied from group to group (Suttles and Lane 1990).

In 1833 the Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Nisqually as a trading post. Following the establishment of this and other trading posts in the region, Roman Catholic missionaries began traveling the region in an effort to convert the local populations to the ways of the Catholic Church and a mission was established in nearby Cashmere (Miller 1998). By the 1850s most Salish were selling fur, natural resources and labor. During the 1850s Salish peoples signed treaties with the U.S. government and most moved to reservations (Suttles and Lane 1990; Miller 1998).

The project area is located along the Sammamish Slough between Woodinville and Hollywood. The Sammamish Slough was once referred to as the Squak Slough and traveled from Lake Sammamish north to Lake Washington, the river at the time was approximately 30 miles long. With settlers came the need for transportation; steamer boats would be used to travel along the Squak Slough from Lake Washington to Lake Sammamish, the Woodin's property, the areas first settlers and founders of Woodinville, was one of those stops. The slough frequently overflowed its banks and flooded nearby farms. Around the turn of the 20th century the Squak Slough began to be referred to as the Sammamish Slough. Several attempts were made to dredge and control the slough but none were noticeably successful until 1962.

In 1962 the Army Corp. of Engineers undertook the project of channeling and dredging the Sammamish River to create an even flowing river that would not flood nearby residents. BLM Cadastral Survey maps show the Sammamish River prior to channelization and dredging by the Army Corp. of Engineers, the river appears to have been moved approximately 50 meters from its original location. The same BLM Cadastral Survey maps identified wetlands on the east bank of the Sammamish River, opposite from the west bank of the Sammamish River where the Project Area is located.

Today the Sammamish Slough is approximately 15 miles long, about half its length prior to the Army Corp. of Engineers work.

FINDINGS

All portions of the project area were investigated via subsurface test excavations. Excavations were completed on the former Woodinville Lumber Yard with a mechanical excavator to break though the asphalt and dig down to at least 6 feet below the surface to investigate the possibility for subsurface archaeological materials in the project area.

Ten shovel test probes were hand dug along the Sammamish Slough between the asphalt covered lumber yard and the Sammamish Slough (Figure 2). None of these shovel test probes identified any archaeological materials. Soils within these test probes are summarized below and detailed in Appendix A.

A dark brown loam with over 50% organic material composes the top 8-10 cm. of soil. This dark brown loam is followed by brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels. The brown compacted silty sand appears to be fill as it is uniform in texture and color, contains unusually large amounts of gravel and maintains a consistent profile down to 80-100 centimeters below ground surface.

A total of 18 mechanical excavations were made across the project area (Figure 2). A spacing of 100-feet was attempted but some excavation locations were moved due to the presence of underground utilities and concrete pads. Underground utilities were marked by the appropriate utility providers. Detailed soil profile information is found in Appendix A of this report. In general the mechanical excavations revealed that under the asphalt the top soil has been removed down to clay subsoil or a layer of gravel fill has been placed between the asphalt and the subsoil. Excavation trenches 11, 12 and 17 were placed in an area where Terra Associate's (2012) Geo-technical report identified soil under the asphalt rather than fill or subsoil. The soil identified in excavation trenches 11, 12 and 17 consisted of brown sandy clay that varied in depth from 1 to 2 feet below the asphalt. This brown sandy clay abruptly changes to light brown clay containing 3-4 inch yellow/grey mottles.

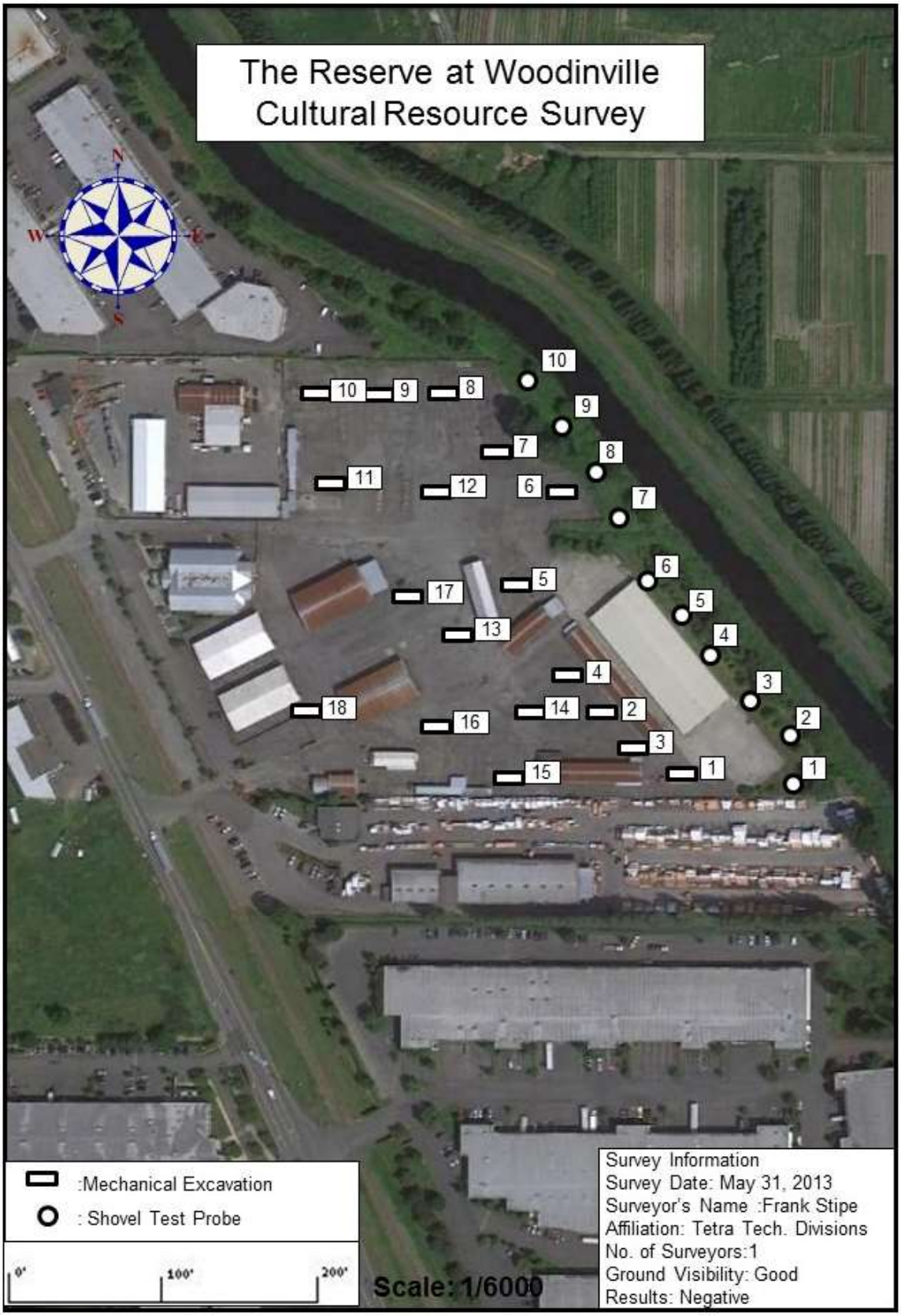

Figure 2. Excavation locations

RECOMMENDATIONS

The report author believes that no significant cultural resources have been disturbed or destroyed by the completion of the excavation testing. No soils expected to contain archaeological materials were observed by the archaeological monitor. The entire project area appears to have undergone several episodes of asphalt installation stemming from utility installation serving both the project area and adjacent properties. All soil horizons were extremely abrupt transitions and do not reflect normal soil forming processes but rather separate horizons of fill and gravel being laid down on top of clay subsoil after all surface soil had been removed.

Future excavation and construction work will be completed with the understanding that an Inadvertent Discovery Plan will be followed should suspect archaeological materials be identified. In the event that future excavation activities uncover suspected archaeological materials, work should be halted in the vicinity of the inadvertent discovery and a professional archaeologist should be contacted. The archaeologist should field-inspect the suspected archaeological materials and determine if they actually represent a cultural resource site. If the archaeologist determines that the discovered materials are archaeological in nature, the find should be recorded as a site and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted.

In the event that any human remains are discovered, work should be halted in the vicinity of the find and local law enforcement officials should be contacted. If the local coroner determines that the human remains are archaeological in nature, a professional archaeologist should inspect the find area and consultation with the Washington State Historic Preservation Office and local tribes should be initiated.

Sources

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Photo Log

Photo 1. Facing north along the east edge of the project area, a drainage swale runs the length of the subject property

Photo 2. Facing north along the east edge of the project area

Photo 3. Facing north along the east edge of the project area, note the drainage swale

Photo 4. View of the work to break through the asphalt

Photo 5. View of a mechanical excavation showing several layers of asphalt

Photo 6. View gravel fill found across most of the project area

Photo 7. View of Mechanical Excavation # 5 and the subsoil typically found across the entire project area

Photo 8. Facing NW across the project area

Photo 9. Facing east towards Mechanical Excavation # 2

Photo 10. View of the solid gravel fill in Mechanical Excavation # 3

Photo 11. View of the subsoil in Mechanical Excavation # 3

Photo 12. View of the Light Brown silty sand found directly under the asphalt

Photo 13. Facing west across the project area

Appendix A

Excavation Soil Log

Shovel Test Probes (STP) along west bank of Sammamish Slough

STP #	STP Depth	Soil Description	Materials Found/Notes
1	100 cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8- 100 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
2	80 cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8-80 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
3	82cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8-82 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
4	82 cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8- 82 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
5	80 cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8- 80 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
6	75 cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8- 75 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
7	80 cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8- 80 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
8	83 cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8- 83 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
9	81cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8- 81 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction
10	78 cm.	0-8 cm. BGS dark brown loam with over 50% organic material 8- 78 cm. BGS brown compacted silty sand containing at least 20% sub-angular gravels	None/Ground surface severely altered by grading and berm construction

BGS: Below Ground Surface

Mechanical Excavations (ME)

ME #	ME Depth	Soil Description	Materials Found/Notes
1	2 Meters	0-16 cm.: Asphalt 16 cm.- 140 cm.: grey/brown sandy silt with 50% sub-angular gravels throughout 140 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well-developed clay subsoil
2	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 60 cm.: grey/brown sandy silt with 50% sub-angular gravels throughout 60 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well-developed clay subsoil
3	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 45 cm.: solid gravel fill, no soil 45 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to brown clay containing 6-8 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well-developed clay subsoil
4	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 200 cm.: very well structured brown clay containing 6-8 cm. orange/grey mottles	None/Asphalt to a well-developed clay subsoil (no fill)
5	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 140 cm.: light brown silty sand with 20% sub-angular gravels 140 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well-developed clay subsoil
6	2 Meters	0-16 cm.: Asphalt 16 cm.- 45 cm.: solid gravel, no soil 45 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well-developed clay subsoil
7	2 Meters	0-16 cm.: Asphalt 16 cm.- 140 cm.: brown silt sand with 80% sub-angular gravels throughout. 140 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well-developed clay subsoil
8	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 50 cm.: solid gravel fill, no soil 50 cm. – 110 cm.: brown sandy clay 110 cm.-200 cm.: gradual transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to brown sub-soil gradually transitioning to a well-developed clay subsoil

9	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 50 cm.: solid gravel fill, no soil 50 cm. – 65 cm.: brown sandy clay 65 cm.-200 cm.: gradual transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to brown sub-soil gradually transitioning to a well-developed clay subsoil
10	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 50 cm.: solid gravel fill, no soil 50 cm. – 65 cm.: brown sandy clay 65 cm.-200 cm.: gradual transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to brown sub-soil gradually transitioning to a well-developed clay subsoil
11	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 50 cm.: solid gravel fill, no soil 50 cm. – 110 cm.: brown sandy clay 110 cm.-200 cm.: gradual transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to brown sub-soil gradually transitioning to a well-developed clay subsoil
12	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm. – 110 cm.: brown sandy clay 110 cm.-200 cm.: gradual transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to brown sub-soil gradually transitioning to a well-developed clay subsoil
13	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to a well-developed clay subsoil
14	2 Meters	0-16 cm.: Asphalt 16 cm.- 70 cm.: light brown silt/sand 70 cm.-200 cm.: gradual transition to grey clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well consolidated sandy horizon containing no organic material (likely a C horizon created by the river meandering) immediately transitioning to a well-developed clay subsoil.
15	2 Meters	0-16 cm.: Asphalt 16 cm.- 70 cm.: light brown silt/sand 70 cm.-200 cm.: gradual transition to grey clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well consolidated sandy horizon containing no organic material (likely a C horizon created by the river meandering) immediately transitioning to a well-developed clay subsoil.
16	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light	None/Asphalt to a well-developed clay subsoil

		brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	
17	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 80 cm.: brown silt sand with 50% rounded gravels throughout. 80 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well-developed clay subsoil
18	2 Meters	0-20 cm.: Asphalt 20 cm.- 80 cm.: brown silt sand with 50% rounded gravels throughout. 80 cm.-200 cm.: immediate transition to light brown slightly silty clay containing 4-6 cm. yellowish grey mottles	None/Asphalt to gravel fill to a well-developed clay subsoil

BGS: Below Ground Surface