Cultural Resource Consultants

TECHNICAL MEMO 1801B-2

DATE: July 16, 2021

TO: Berni Kenworthy
Axis Land Consulting

CC: Jeremy Febus
KPFF

FROM: Margaret Berger, Principal Investigator

RE: Addendum to Cultural Resources Assessment for the Oslo Bay Apartments Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington

The attached short report form constitutes our final report for the above referenced project. Project plans updated in 2018 included areas not covered by CRC's 2011 cultural resources assessment. CRC undertook field investigations in these areas on January 26, 2018 and did not identify any archaeological or historic sites. Updated plans were reviewed in August 2019 and July 2021; all proposed work is within the areas surveyed for cultural resources in 2011 and 2018. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project location and it is recommended that the project proceed as planned. Please contact our office should you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Margaret Berger

Title of Report: Addendum to Cultural Resources Assessment for the Oslo Bay Apartments Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington

Date of Report: July 16, 2021

County(ies): Kitsap Section: 10 & 11 Township: 26 N Range: 01 E

Quad: Poulsbo, WA Acres: ~ 6

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☐ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

Addendum to Cultural Resources Assessment for the
Oslo Bay Apartments Project,
Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington

Table of Contents

Management Summary

This report describes an addendum to the cultural resources assessment for the Oslo Bay Apartments Project in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington. Team 4 Engineering requested additional investigations to cover areas added to the project after a cultural resources assessment was completed in 2011. This addendum was developed to identify any previously recorded archaeological or historic sites in the added areas and to evaluate the potential for the project to affect cultural resources. Background research and field investigations conducted by Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC (CRC) did not result in the identification of any archaeological or historic resources in the project location. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project location and it is recommended that the project proceed as planned. An unanticipated discovery plan is attached.

1.0 Administrative Data

1.1 Overview

Report Title: Addendum to Cultural Resources Assessment for the Oslo Bay Apartments Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington

Author (s): Margaret Berger

Report Date: July 16, 2021

Location: This addendum covers Kitsap County Tax Parcels 112601-3-003-2003 and 102601-4-028-2003, and right-of-way along SR 305 and SR 307. The legal description for the project is in Sections 10 and 11 of Township 26 North, Range 01 East, W.M. This area is partially within the City of Poulsbo and partially in unincorporated Kitsap County.

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map(s): Poulsbo, WA (Figure 1).

Total Area Involved: approximately 6 acres.

Regulatory Nexus: SEPA.

1.2 Research Design

This assessment was developed as a component of preconstruction environmental review with the goal of preventing cultural resources from being disturbed during construction of the proposed project by identifying the potential for any as-yet unrecorded archaeological or historic sites within the project. CRC's work was intended, in part, to assist in addressing state regulations pertaining to the identification and protection of cultural resources (e.g., RCW 27.44, RCW 27.53, RCW 68.60). The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves, and the Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves Act (RCW 68.60) calls for the protection and preservation of historic era cemeteries and graves.

This assessment is being completed through compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). SEPA requires that impacts to cultural resources be considered during the public environmental review process. Under SEPA, the DAHP is the sole agency with technical expertise in regard to cultural resources and provides formal opinions to local governments and other state agencies on a site's significance and the impact of proposed projects upon such sites.

CRC's investigations consisted of review of available project information and correspondence provided by the project proponent, the cultural resources assessment completed in 2011 (Phillips 2011); and field investigations. This assessment utilized a research design that considered previous studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the project location, as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36CFR800.4 (b)(1)) (DAHP 2018a).

1.3 Project Description

In 2011, Edward Rose & Sons proposed development of approximately 55 acres located northwest of the intersection of SR 305 and SR 307 (Bond Road) in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington. CRC completed a cultural resources assessment for the project in 2011. Results of the survey were negative and no further cultural resources investigations were recommended for the 55 acres surveyed (Phillips 2011). In 2018, two parcels and an area in existing road right-of-way were added to the project to accommodate proposed road access improvements. A right-in/right-out public street access is proposed to SR305 (Access #1) and a full public street access will be provided to Viking Avenue through adjacent parcels 102601-4-028-2003 and 112601-3-003-2003 (Access #2).

As of July 2021, the proposed development includes the construction of 13 apartment buildings and associated infrastructure, utilities, stormwater management, open spaces, and amenities. As currently proposed, the development would be within the areas surveyed for cultural resources in 2011 and 2018. For the purposes of this addendum, the area of interest for cultural resources (hereafter, "the project location") is understood to be the area described above and depicted in Figures 1 – 3.

2.0 Background Research

2.1 Overview

Background research was conducted in January 2018.

Recorded Cultural Resources Present: Yes [ ] No [x]

Context Overview: Additional research for this addendum was limited to the following sources to identify information that would guide field investigations: the original cultural resources assessment for the project (Phillips 2011); Kitsap County Assessor records; historical aerial imagery (Google Inc. 2018; NETR 2018); mapped soil units (USDA NRCS 2018) and surface geology (WA DNR 2018); historical maps (e.g., Metsker 1926); and the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) (DAHP 2018b). Environmental, archaeological, ethnographic, and historical context information for this project is presented in Phillips (2011).

Soils and Surface Geology: The soil units mapped in the project location are Norma fine sandy loam and Poulsbo gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2018). The Norma soil formed in parent material composed of alluvium with some volcanic ash in the upper part in depressions. The Poulsbo soil formed on moraines and terraces in parent material composed of basal till with volcanic ash in the upper part. Surface geology mapped in the project location consists of Quaternary glacial outwash and Quaternary glacial till (WA DNR 2018); these units correspond to the Norma and Poulsbo soil units, respectively. The glacial till is an unsorted, unstratified, highly compacted mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders deposited by glacial ice. The glacial outwash is a deposit of recessional and proglacial stratified sand, gravel, and cobbles with minor silt and clay interbeds deposited in delta, ice-contact, beach, and meltwater stream environments (WA DNR 2018).

Kitsap County Assessor: Review of assessor's office records online did not identify any structures on the parcels included in this addendum (Kitsap County 2018).

Historical Maps: The General Land Office cadastral survey map depicts a stream flowing through the southeastern part of the project (USSG 1860). This is a branch of Dogfish Creek, which drains to the south towards Liberty Bay. This early map does not show any cultural features such as trails, villages, or homesteads in the project location. Early twentieth century landowners in the project location included the Puget Mill Company and members of the Tornensis family (Anderson Map Company 1909; Metsker 1926).

Historical Aerial Imagery: Aerial imagery of the project location is available from 1951 and 1969 (NETR 2018), and from several years since 1990 (Google Inc. 2018). In 1951, portions of the project were forested and others were cleared but undeveloped. Imagery from 1969 shows a small rectangular structure along Access #2 in the area now occupied by the parking lot; a road had been built in the alignment of present-day SR 305 adjacent to Access #1 (NETR 2018). Conditions appear unchanged in imagery from 1990 (Google Inc. 2018). By 2004, the stormwater detention pond on parcel 112601-3-003-2003 and the parking lot on parcel 102601-4-028-2003 had been constructed, adjacent to the proposed Access #2 (Google Inc. 2018).

DAHP WISAARD Database: A review of the WISAARD database did not identify any previous cultural resource studies, recorded archaeological sites, or recorded built environment within the project (DAHP 2018b).

3.0 Archaeological Expectations

3.1 Archaeological Predictive Model

The DAHP statewide predictive model uses environmental data about the locations of known archaeological sites to identify where previously unknown sites are more likely to be found. The model correlates locations of known archaeological data to environmental data "to determine the probability that, under a particular set of environmental conditions, another location would be expected to contain an archaeological site" (Kauhi and Markert 2009:2-3). Environmental data categories included in the model are elevation, slope, aspect, distance to water, geology, soils, and landforms. According to the model, various parts of the project location are ranked as "Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk" and "Survey Highly Advised: High Risk."

3.2 Archaeological Expectations

This assessment considers the implications of the predictive model coupled with an understanding of geomorphological context, local settlement patterns, and post-depositional processes to characterize the potential for archaeological deposits to be encountered. Mapped soils in the project location are derived from Pleistocene glacial sediments capped by a thin layer of organic material deposited during the Holocene. Precontact archaeological sites identified on glacially derived landforms demonstrate that intact archaeological deposits may occur at or near ground surface. The project is in an area used in precontact and historic times by Suquamish people. A village, *Xo'yatcid*, was located where Dogfish Creek entered the head of Liberty Bay and formed an estuary with extensive mudflats (Waterman 2001:51), within approximately .5 mile south of the project. However, as described by Phillips (2011:9), past logging activity within the project likely disturbed or removed surface and near surface sediments indicating that it would be less likely that significant (i.e. intact) archaeology would be present in the project location.

At the time of this survey, no recorded precontact archaeological sites or ethnographically named places were identified within the immediate vicinity of the project. Manifestations of the precontact and ethnohistoric record that may be present within the project location could include evidence of resource procurement activities such as procurement and processing of plant, animal, and/or mineral resources, overland travel, temporary camps as well as ceremonial or religious activities which may be represented by a an array of deposits or materials such as fire-modified rock, lithic or bone tool or implements, lithic waste flake scatters, etc. Historic-period archaeological materials may be associated with historic-era logging or domestic activities, and could consist of a variety of materials most likely lost or discarded tools or debris, and/or springboard notched stumps.

4.0 Field Investigations

Total Area Examined: The entire project (~6 acres).

Areas not examined: None.

Date(s) of Survey: January 26, 2018

Fieldwork conducted by: Margaret Berger. Notes are on file with CRC.

Weather and Surface Visibility: Weather was ~50 degrees and overcast with periods of light rain. Mineral soil visibility was variable and ranged from poor to excellent depending on vegetation coverage.

Field Methodology: Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing via hand excavated shovel test probes. Surface survey was conducted in meandering transects, due to dense vegetation, targeting locations with mineral soil visibility. Probes were manually excavated with a shovel measuring 40 centimeters in diameter and all sediments were passed through ¼-inch hardware mesh to screen for artifacts. Probe locations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Probes were backfilled following documentation.

Survey Results: Surface survey of the project was conducted to observe the conditions within the project, gauge the nature and likelihood for the project to contain as-yet unrecorded cultural deposits, and identify locations amenable to subsurface testing. Access #1 includes a portion of SR 305 and adjacent right-of-way where the surface includes pavement and graded planter strip (Figure 4). Access #2 and the enclosing parcels exhibited variable conditions including an unimproved road, stream, forest, recently cleared areas, and previously cleared areas dominated by Scotch broom, as well as a stormwater detention pond, and parking lot with hardened surfaces (Figures 5 – 7). Topography is gently sloped with the exception of previously graded or excavated areas such as the road and adjacent right-of-way at Access #1, and the parking lot and stormwater detention pond at Access #2. Vegetation within the project includes second or third growth forest with some native understory (e.g. sword fern) as well as some invasive species that thrive in disturbed soils (e.g., Scotch broom, Himalayan blackberry). Native glacial sediments were exposed on the ground surface in dispersed locations in Access #2 and the encompassing parcels (Figure 8). Surface survey demonstrated that much of the project had been previously altered by logging and clearing, as well as some prior earthmoving activity, and did not identify any aboveground cultural resources.

Subsurface investigation was completed through the excavation of four shovel test probes within the project location (Figures 9 and 10; Table 1). Probes were excavated in locations with a higher likelihood to contain intact cultural deposits: areas near the fork of Dogfish Creek with more level terrain and less obvious signs of prior disturbance. Probes ranged between 25 and 35 centimeters below surface and encountered weathered and unweathered Pleistocene glacial till deposits (gravelly, cobbly loamy sand or sand) below a thin layer of decomposing plant matter. These sediments were consistent with expectations based on the locally mapped surface geology and soils and the sediments observed by Phillips (2011:9, Table 1). No cultural materials or deposits were identified within the project location during subsurface testing.

5.0 Results and Recommendations

5.1 Results

This survey was negative for archaeological and historic resources.

5.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

Background research did not identify any precontact or historic era archaeology within the area covered by this addendum. Field investigations, inclusive of pedestrian survey and the excavation of four shovel test probes, did not result in the identification of any historic structures or any archaeological materials or deposits. Field investigations established that the project was characterized by glacial till, had been logged in the past, and had been partially impacted by prior transportation development leaving little probability that as-yet unrecorded archaeological deposits would be present in the project location. Based on the negative findings of significant cultural resources within the project location, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned.

In the event that any ground-disturbing or other construction activities result in the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources, work should be halted in the immediate area, and contact made with county officials, the technical staff at DAHP, and tribal representatives, following the inadvertent discovery protocol for the project (Phillips 2011:Attachment A). Work should be

stopped until further investigation and appropriate consultation have concluded. In the unlikely event of the inadvertent discovery of human remains, work should be immediately halted in the area, the discovery covered and secured against further disturbance, and contact effected with law enforcement personnel, consistent with the provisions set forth in RCW 27.44.055 and RCW 68.60.055.

6.0 Limitations of this Assessment

No cultural resources study can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric sites, historic properties or traditional cultural properties to be associated with a project. The information presented in this report is based on professional opinions derived from our analysis and interpretation of available documents, records, literature, and information identified in this report, and on our field investigation and observations as described herein. Conclusions and recommendations presented apply to project conditions existing at the time of our study and those reasonably foreseeable. The data, conclusions, and interpretations in this report should not be construed as a warranty of subsurface conditions described in this report. They cannot necessarily apply to site changes of which CRC is not aware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

7.0 References

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2018a Washington State Standards for Cultural Resources Reporting 2018. On file at DAHP, Olympia.
2018b Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) database. Electronic resource, https://secureaccess.wa.gov/dahp/wisaard/, accessed January 26, 2018.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WA DNR)
2018 Washington Interactive Geologic Map. Division of Geology and Earth Resources – Washington's Geological Survey. Electronic resource, https://fortress.wa.gov/dnr/geology/, January 26, 2018.

Waterman, T. T.
2001 *sda?da? gweł dibeł lešucid ?acaciłtalbixw Puget Sound Geography*. Vi Hilbert, Jay Miller, and Zalmai Zahir, contributing editors. Lushootseed Press, Federal Way, Washington.

8.0 Figures and Tables

Figure 1. USGS Poulsbo, WA quadrangle annotated with the area surveyed in 2011 and the two locations surveyed in 2018.

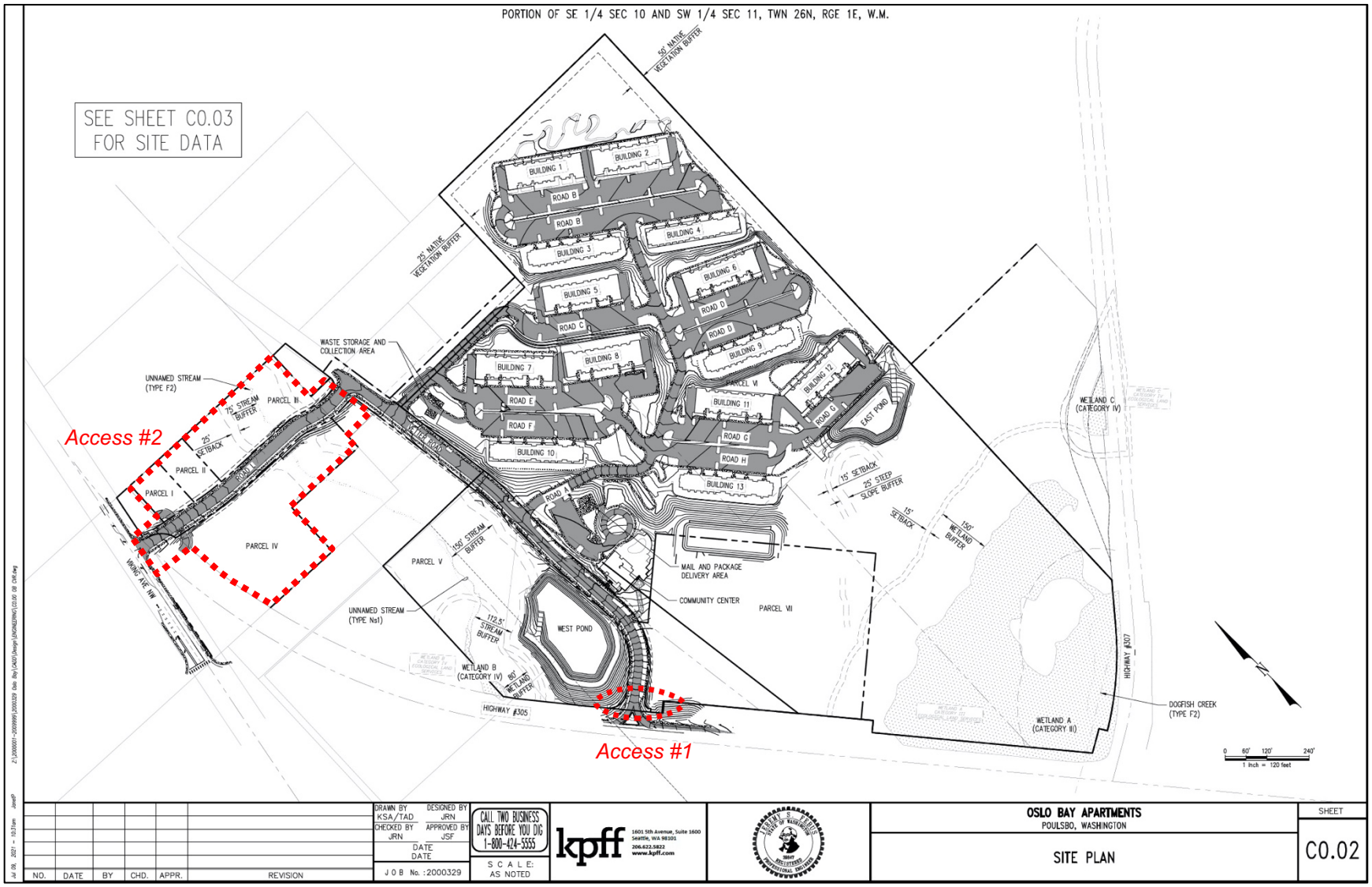

Figure 2. Proposed site plan, provided by KPFF, marked with areas surveyed in 2018.

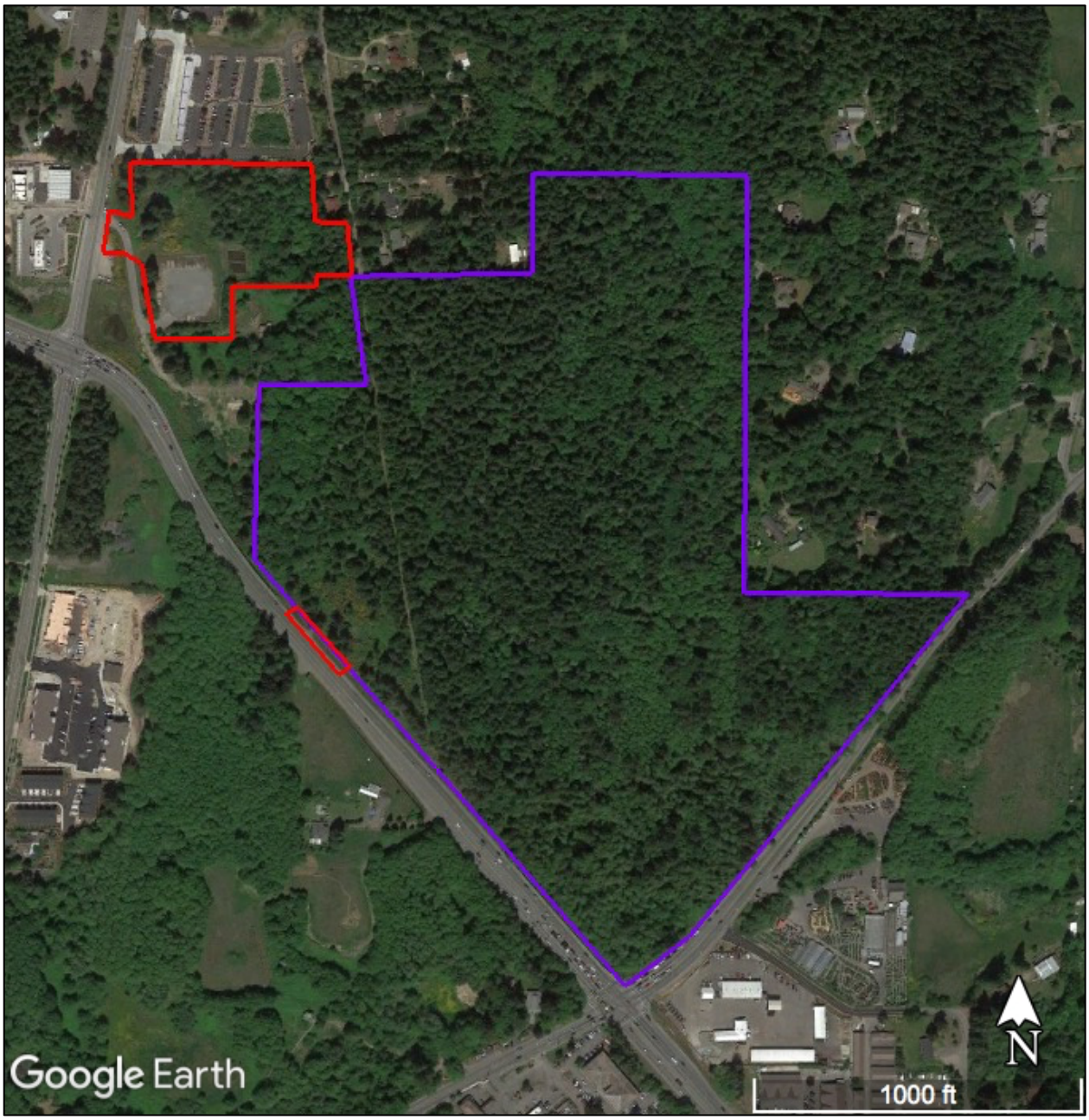

Figure 3. Satellite imagery annotated with the area surveyed by Phillips in 2011 (purple) and the locations surveyed in 2018 (red) (base map: Google Earth).

Figure 4. Conditions observed at Access #1.

Figure 5. Parking lot on parcel -028 south of Access #2.

Figure 6. Conditions observed in western part of Access #2.

Figure 7. Conditions observed in eastern part of Access #2.


Figure 8. Typical surface sediment exposure in the project.

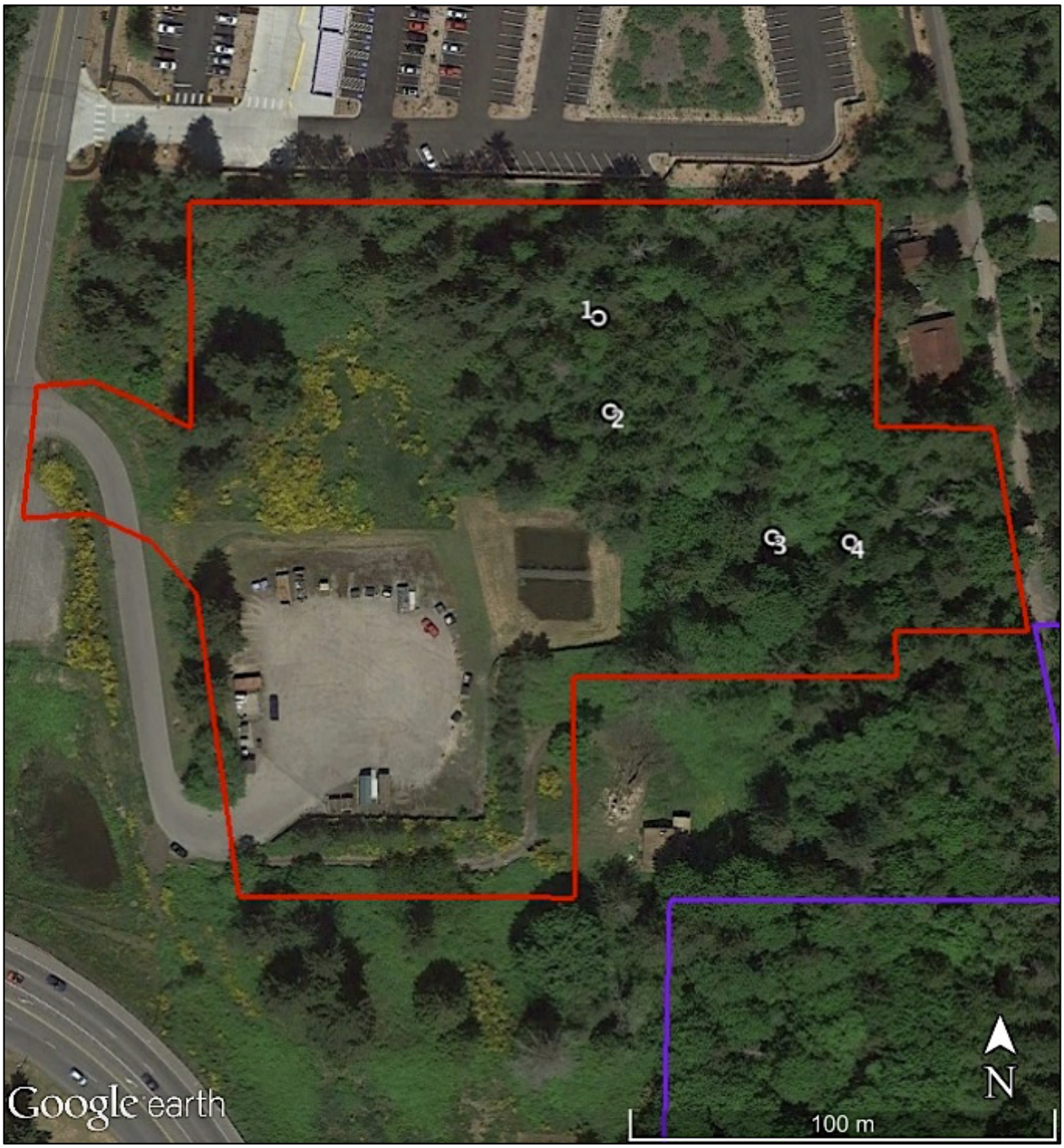

Figure 9. Satellite imagery marked with locations of shovel probes excavated for this addendum, all in proposed Access #2 and encompassing parcels (base map: Google Earth).

Figure 10. Typical subsurface conditions as seen in shovel probe 2.

Table 1. Summary table of probes excavated within the project location.

Probe #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10 UTM coordinates, +/- 3 m)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Archaeological Materials Found
1	526210.60 m E, 5289523.94 m N	0-2: decomposing plant matter; 2-19: grayish brown gravelly loamy sand; 19-25: yellowish brown dense very gravelly, cobbly sand (glacial till).	None.
2	526213.46 m E, 5289502.08 m N	0-1: decomposing plant matter; 1-17: grayish brown gravelly loamy sand; 17-27: yellowish brown dense very gravelly, cobbly sand (glacial till).	None.
3	526251.67 m E, 5289472.80 m N	0-2: decomposing plant matter; 2-15: grayish brown gravelly loamy sand; 15-26: yellowish brown dense very gravelly, cobbly sand (glacial till).	None.
4	526269.81 m E, 5289471.77 m N	0-3: decomposing plant matter; 3-24: brown gravelly loamy sand; 24-35: yellowish brown dense very gravelly sand (glacial till).	None.