

## 3.5 Cultural Resources

### 3.5.1 Existing Cultural Resources

The purpose of the Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey was to determine the archaeological sensitivity for the Legacy Ridge project area both for prehistoric and historic resources. The area of potential effect (APE) for archaeology was the same as the project area, and it included all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the Legacy Ridge residential development project.

#### ***Archaeological Sensitivity***

As part of the project evaluation a literature search of published and unpublished sources was conducted of the files of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), the New York State Museum (NYSM), and the Goshen Historical Society in Goshen, Orange County, New York. In addition to the historical documents found at these institutions, a site file search was also conducted at the NYSHPO and NYSM to identify previously recorded sites within a two-mile radius of the project area. Historical maps available on line and at the Goshen Historical Society were also consulted during the evaluation process.

#### ***Previous Archaeological Surveys within a one-mile radius of the project area***

Three Cultural Resource projects were undertaken within a one-mile radius of the project area in the early 1990s and early 2000s. In 1990, a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on the proposed location of the Rushmore Property subdivision located in the Town of Woodbury, Orange County, New York.<sup>6</sup> The 475-acre parcel of land planned for development is located west of New York State Route 32 and north of Ridge Road less than half a mile (800 meters) west of the Legacy Ridge project area. The survey consisted of a walkover of the proposed subdivision site as well as the excavation of shovel-tests. Thirty-three shovel tests were excavated during the survey. Historic Period artifacts were recovered from two distinct locales. The first locale, at the intersection of the Forest Avenue-Estate Road intersection revealed the presence of coal, machine and wire cut nails, window and bottle glass, brick fragments, and whiteware and stoneware ceramic fragments. The second locale, associated with stone foundations, revealed the presence of bottle glass fragments, machine cut nails, an iron spike, a washer, a button, a flowerpot fragment, and a fragment of Rockingham ware. Both locales appear to date to the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

As well, several standing structures, stone foundations and other cultural features were noted during the survey. The Rushmore Estate, comprised of a main residence, guesthouse, and garage with residence, small guesthouse, root cellar, stable and dairy was recorded during the survey. The estate was considered to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The Monroe to Cornwall road, a secondary road used during Revolutionary times was also noted in the southern section of the property. A number of features, including an icehouse, ice pond, stone dam, and a water reservoir were also noted

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<sup>6</sup> Lenik, Edward J., Nancy L. Gibbs and Elise Baranowski 1990 *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Rushmore Associates Property, Town of Woodbury, Orange County, New York*. Prepared by Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, New Jersey for Rushmore Associates, New York, New York.

at the southwestern border of the property. A farm complex comprised of several features, including stone foundations to a residence belonging to Daniel Hallock was also inventoried during the survey. Two stone bridges, a retaining wall, a well, and several cisterns and reservoirs were also noted during the survey. The majority of these historic features appear to date between the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

A Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey was conducted in 2002 by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. for Barry Vittor and Associates, Inc. on the proposed Bull Hill road extension located at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York.<sup>7</sup> The proposed road extension site, covering 0.6 acre, is found approximately 0.6 mile (1 kilometer) southeast of the Legacy Ridge project area. Ten shovel tests were excavated during the fieldwork. No cultural materials were recovered during the excavation of these shovel tests.

A Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey was conducted in 2002 by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. for Barry Vittor and Associates, Inc. on the proposed timber harvest site located at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York. The timber site, covering 192 acres, is situated approximately 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) west of the Legacy Ridge project area. A total of 1387 shovel tests were excavated during fieldwork. Nine prehistoric and historic resources were identified during the survey. A rock overhang was noted adjacent to the project area, possibly having been used during the Prehistoric Period. Four rock-lined or earthen rectangular depressions were also noted in association with a number of historic materials including three plain whiteware body sherds, one decorated whiteware rim, one decorated pearlware body fragment and one hand painted pearlware rim. A small number of prehistoric lithic materials were also recovered in association with two of the features and included ten flakes and small charcoal fragments. A concentration of three fieldstone walls was also noted during fieldwork. Shovel tests excavated in proximity to these features revealed the presence of historic materials including ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts. A clay pipe stem fragment and a stone biface were also recovered indicating a presence at the locale during the Prehistoric Period. Another L-shaped fieldstone wall was also recorded during the survey. Three isolated finds consisting of one complete projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period, one broken projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period and one whiteware body sherd were also identified during the survey. A prehistoric lithic scatter was also noted and consisted of four chert flakes and one chert core fragment. Finally, a small-scale rock stacked feature, two rock-lined enclosures, in association with bullets, glass, and plastic were also recorded relating to modern and military-related activities.

### ***Prehistoric Sites Within a two-mile radius of the Project Area***

As part of the project evaluation process the Phase I survey conducted a literature search of published and unpublished sources in the files of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), the New York State Museum (NYSM), and the Goshen Historical Society in Goshen, Orange County, New York.

A total of 16 prehistoric sites have been previously recorded within a two-mile radius of the project area. One site relates to the Middle Woodland Period, and one other site possibly associated with the Native Historic Period, while the majority of sites do not have a temporal affiliation.

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<sup>7</sup> Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2002a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the proposed Bull Hill Road Extension at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York. Prepared for Barry Vittor and Associates, Inc., Mobile, Alabama under contract to the U.S. Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.

Site A07120-000212 (Rockshelter site) is located west of Highway 293 approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) south of the project area. The site relates to a rockshelter used during the Woodland Period. Shovel tests excavated at the site revealed the presence of one Levanna projectile point, as well as one biface, and lithic debitage. Site A07120-000245 is located about 0.3 mile (0.5 kilometer) to the northwest of Popolopen Lake approximately one mile (1.6 kilometer) east of the Legacy Ridge project area. The site is defined by the presence of four chert flakes and one chert flake fragment recovered during the excavation of shovel tests as part of a Cultural Resource Survey. Site A07109-000943 is found along the northwestern shore of Popolopen Lake approximately 1.4 miles (2.3 kilometers) southeast of the project area. Three chert shatter fragments and one nodular chert core fragment were recovered during the excavation of shovel tests as part of a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of a timber harvest area. Site A07109-000995 is located on the western bank of Brooks Hollow approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the project area. One projectile point tip, three utilized flakes, and 26 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered at the site during excavation of shovel tests as part of a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of a timber harvest area. Site A07109-000996 is located at the northern edge of Brooks Hollow approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the Legacy Ridge project area. Twelve pieces of lithic debitage were recovered during excavations of shovel tests as part of a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of a timber sale area. Site A07109-000997 is found on the south side of New York State Route 293 approximately 1.8 miles (2.9 kilometers) southeast of the Legacy Ridge project area. During a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of an area designated to be harvested for timber, a total of 14 chert artifacts were recovered during excavation of shovel-tests. The artifacts included 12 chert flakes and two pieces of debris. Finally, Site A07109-00998, identified during the same survey, is situated on the first terrace south of Brooks Hollow approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the project area. Six chert artifacts including four chert flakes and two pieces of lithic debris were recovered during excavations of shovel tests at the site.

Nine other archaeological sites related to the Prehistoric Period were also recorded using the New York State Museum denomination. Sites 566 and 567 are both located in Mountainville on the west side of New York State Route 32 approximately 1.2 miles (1.9 kilometers) north of the project area. No additional information is available for these sites. No information is also provided for Site 568, which is found to the west of Spring Road approximately 1.1 miles (1.8 kilometers) north of the project area. Site 4388 located on the south side of Spring Road approximately 0.8 mile (1.3 kilometers) to the north of the Legacy Ridge project area. The site refers to the presence of possible burial ground dating to the Prehistoric Period. Site 4389 refers to a possible Historic Native American palisaded village being located along the north end of Schunnemunk Mountain approximately two miles (3.2 kilometers) northwest of the project area. Both Sites 7700 and 7701 are located between New York State Route 32 and the New York State Thruway in Mountainville, approximately 1.3 miles (2.1 kilometers) north of the project area. Site 7700 relates a possible campsite while Site 7701 is identified as a possible rockshelter used during the Prehistoric Period. Site 7702, found on the south side of Spring Road, in the vicinity of Site 568, approximately 1.1 miles (1.8 kilometers) north of the project area, relates to a possible campsite. Finally, Site 7705 is also identified as a campsite located to the southeast of Popolopen Lake approximately two miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the project area.

### ***Woodbury Historical Society Survey of Historic Resources***

In addition to the thirteen archaeological sites previously recorded dating to the Euro-American period, a town wide survey of Historic Resources conducted by the Woodbury Historical Society in 1985 indicates that there are at least 80 sites in the town's vicinity

recognized as historic resources.<sup>8</sup> Of those, twelve relate to cemeteries dating at least from the Revolutionary Period to the 20th century. Other historic resources identified during this survey include residential buildings as well as commercial buildings, churches and scenic locations. Most of these historic resources date to the 19th century, though at least seven of these resources appear to date to the 18th century, as early as the beginning of the 1700s for certain residential buildings. The town wide survey identified one historic resource at the western edge of the project area and another historic resource at the southeastern edge of the project area. The Woodbury Falls School on Smith Clove Road was one of the earliest schoolhouses for that area of Woodbury. A one-room structure, it has now additional wings and porches having been built on each side of the original school. The Eugene Leone Farm is also found on Smith Clove Road but on the opposite side as it runs east of the Legacy Ridge project area. Harry Wallen, secretary to F. Proctor, owned the property prior to Mr. Leone. According to the town wide survey, President Eisenhower visited the farm.

### **3.5.2 Potential Cultural Resources**

#### ***Sensitivity Assessment for Cultural Resources dating to the Prehistoric Period***

Based on the review of documentary information, the project area is considered to be moderately to highly sensitive for the presence of cultural resources associated with the prehistoric period. The sixteen previously recorded archaeological sites located within a two-mile radius of the project area do indicate the presence of a human population throughout the area dating back at least to the Middle Woodland Period, 2,000 years ago. Most of these sites appear to document short-term occupations along wetland areas and indicate the exploitation of such ecological niches by human groups occupying the area during the past. Similar environmental contexts are identified within the Legacy Ridge project area suggesting the potential for such short-term occupations being present in the project area. The presence of a possible Native American village in the general area further supports the assumption that the Legacy Ridge project area was included in the traditional territories of Native American groups at the time of contact with Europeans.

As well, the deep nature of the Swartswood and Mardin soils found within the project area suggest the possibility of intact archaeological deposits not impacted by possible plowing activities occurring during the Historic Period. It is even probable that the Legacy Ridge project area contains Pleistocene-age deposits. If this is the case, since the county is known for its high number of reported mastodon remains, the Legacy Ridge project area should be considered to have the potential for mastodon kill and butchering sites associated with the earliest settlers of the region.

#### ***Sensitivity Assessment for Cultural Resources dating to the Historic Period***

Based on the documentary information, the Legacy Ridge project area is considered to be highly sensitive to Cultural Resources dating to the Historic Period. The information relating to the history of the Town of Woodbury and the local area indicates that the region was first settled in the 18th century. Though there is no evidence of a residence dating to this period being located within the project area, it is clear that, beginning in the 19th century, the Town

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<sup>8</sup> The Woodbury Historical Society 1985 Town-Wide Survey of Historic and Community Resources, Town of Woodbury, Orange County, New York. Published by the Woodbury Historical Society, Woodbury, NY.

of Woodbury was heavily occupied and that by the mid-1800s a number of residences had been built within the project area, as indicated by the historical maps and the town-wide survey conducted by the Woodbury Historical Society. Of possible significance is the School House, dating to the 19th century, which might represent one of the earliest schools in the area.

It is therefore probable that the structural remains of these residences, as well as outbuildings, including, barns, sheds, and privies, as well as historic artifact scatters are to be identified within the Legacy Ridge project area. The documentation of these various structures and the associated artifacts might provide a better understanding of dairy farming activities in the 19th century occurring in a New York rural community.

### ***Field Investigation***

On the basis of the Phase 1A findings a Phase 1B field survey was recommended and a survey predictive model was developed to guide the field investigation. Phase 1B services were divided into three stages, two field and one laboratory/report. The model makes the assumptions that (1) the field results will prove to support model predictions, and (2) these results will be acceptable to the New York State OPRHP. The model considered environmental variables such as slope, soil type, elevation, plant community type, and distance to water. Prehistoric people scheduled resource exploitation based on availability of resources on a seasonal basis. Historic resources are to be field located and mapped during a reconnaissance of the entire project area undertaken in conjunction with shovel testing. During the reconnaissance the area will be surface collected, and locations of historic evidence noted and mapped. Areas to be excluded from the next stage of fieldwork, shovel testing (too rocky or steep, etc.) will also be located and mapped.

### ***Soils***

The project area is predominantly mantled by Swartswood and Mardin soils.<sup>9,10</sup> Swartswood soils are deep and very deep, well-drained soils that are found within till derived from quartzite and sandstone. These soils are found on nearly level to very steep uplands and hillsides. A typical stratigraphic profile consists of an E horizon, 2 inches (5 centimeters) thick of a grayish brown (10YR 2/1) fine sandy loam followed by a Bs horizon of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly fine sandy loam reaching a depth of 5 inches (13 centimeters). Follows a Bw1 horizon defined by the presence of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam, reaching a depth of 18 inches (46 centimeters) overlaying a Bw2 horizon of brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly sandy loam, 12 inches (31 centimeters) in thickness. An underlying Bx horizon of dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam is found reaching a maximum depth of 60 inches (152 centimeters) below ground surface.

Mardin Soils consist of very deep, moderately well drained soils found within loamy glacial till. These soils are usually found on slightly convex parts of dissected glaciated uplands, particularly on broad hilltops. The soils are characterized by a dense fragipan found between 14 inches (36 centimeters) and 26 inches (66 centimeters). Typically, the stratigraphic profile for these soils consists of an Ap defined as a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam from 0 to 8 inches (0 to 20 centimeters) in depth. A Bw horizon characterized as a yellowish

<sup>9</sup> Orange County Water Authority. County Maps. Interactive maps. Land and Water. Soils. <http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi-bin/osd>. Accessed December 29, 2004.

<sup>10</sup> United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Division. Official Soil Series Description. <http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi-bin/osd>. Accessed December 29, 2004.

brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam found between 8 and 13 inches (20 and 33 centimeters) overlays an E horizon defined as a pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam reaching a maximum thickness of 8 inches (20 centimeters). A Bx1 horizon defined as a very coarse structured yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam is found between the depth of 19 and 26 inches (48 and 66 centimeters), followed by a Bx2 horizon characterized as a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam reaching a maximum depth of 42 inches (106 centimeters). An underlying C horizon defined as a massive and firm light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam is found extending from 42 to 72 inches (106 to 182 centimeters). Other minor series found within the project area include Alden, Erie, Fredon, Halsey, Scio and Wayland soils. Alden soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils on upland till plains in depressions and low areas. Erie soils consist of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loamy till and found on footslopes and broad divides in glaciated uplands. Fredon soils consist of very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glaciofluvial materials on outwash terraces. Halsey soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits on level or nearly level terraces. Scio soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in eolian, lacustrine, or alluvial sediments dominated by silt and very fine sand and are located on terraces, old alluvial fans, and in upland basins. Finally, Wayland soils are very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level soils formed in recent alluvium and found in low areas.

### **Hydrology**

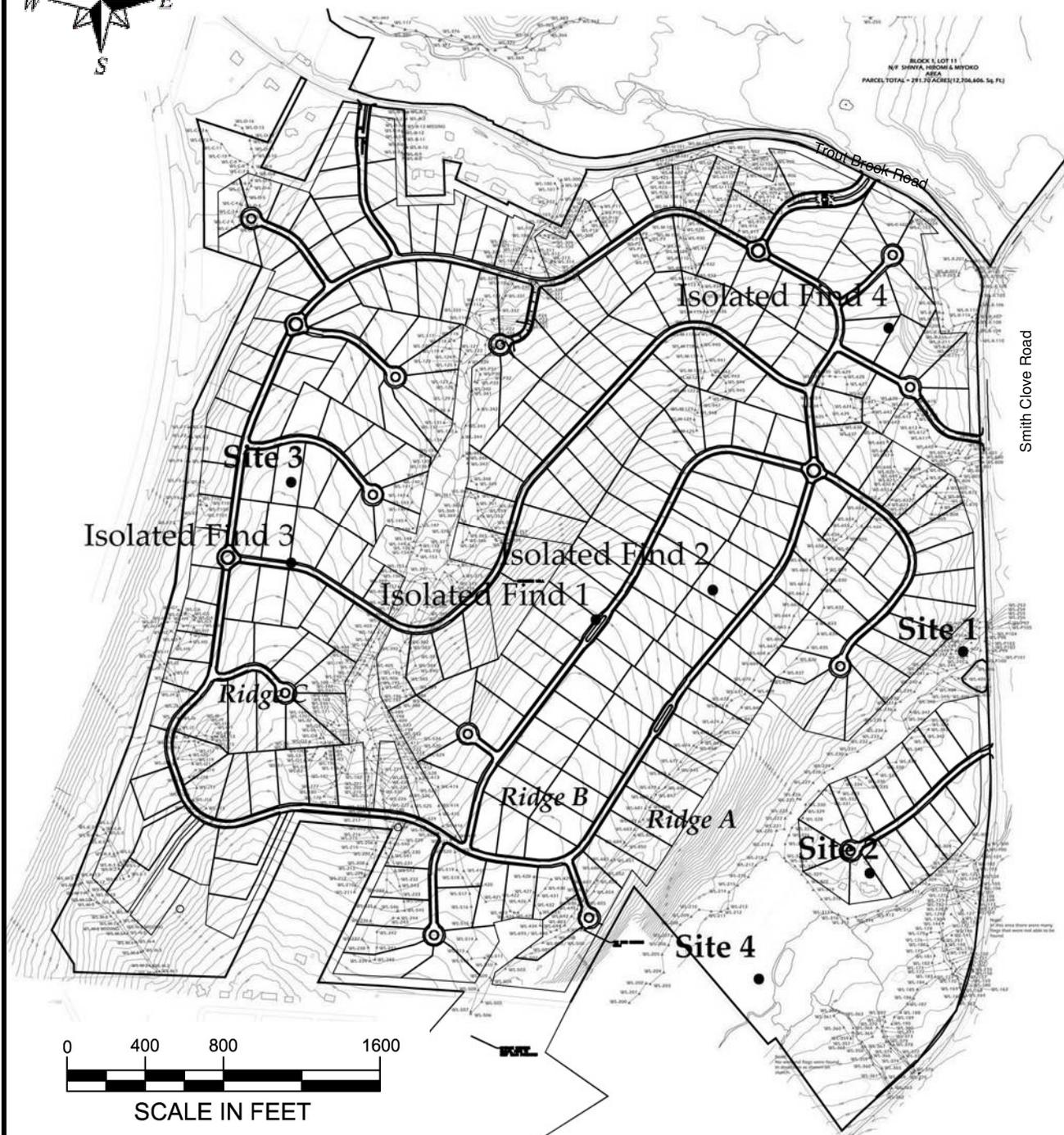
The Mineral Spring Brook drainage is located within the Legacy Ridge project area, running mostly in an east-west direction though to the east it bifurcates to the north and south. The Brook is a tributary of the north flowing Woodbury Creek and adjoining Moodna Creek. Smaller tributaries of Mineral Spring Brook flow to the south within the southern parcel. The 100-year and 500 year floodzone demarcation for Woodbury Creek extends along the western edge of the Legacy Ridge project area.<sup>11</sup> The general area is also dotted with a large number of wetlands. Wetlands are significant since they support a diverse fauna and flora and were particularly attractive to human populations prior to European contact.

### **Phase 1B Findings**

This report presents summary of recent Phase 1B archaeological investigations completed at the Legacy Ridge development tract (southerly parcel). Fieldwork was completed between the dates of May 4 and June 10, 2005. The investigation resulted in the identification of eight (8) cultural resources, including four (4) archaeological sites and four (4) isolated finds. Based on our preliminary findings all four sites are recommended potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These four sites will likely require further historic documentation and/or archaeological work. The remaining four isolated finds are recommended not eligible for nomination the NRHP and should require no additional investigation. Below is a table providing a brief description for each cultural resource identified during the Legacy Ridge Phase 1B field survey, and a map of approximate locations of the archeological sites (See Figure 51).

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<sup>11</sup> Orange County Water Authority. *County Maps. Interactive maps. Land and Water. Topography, Wetlands, and Floodplains.* <http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi-bin/osd>. Accessed December 29, 2004.



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**Legacy Ridge  
at Highland Mills**  
Trout Brook Road  
Town of Woodbury  
Orange County, New York

Source: Greenhouse Phase 1A and 1B

**Figure 51**

**Cultural Resources Map**

May 26, 2006

### **Archaeological Sites**

**Site 1** is located in the southeastern portion of the parcel near an intermittent drainage at the base of Ridge C and west of Smith Clove Road. The site consists of a partial outbuilding foundation, a stone lined well and an associated scatter of artifacts. While no longer standing, it is believed that original house structure was located on an adjacent ridge where artifacts including brick rubble were observed on the surface. Nineteenth century maps suggest the homestead predated 1859 and was the property or residence of S. H. Brown. It should be noted that the residence is shown on the most recent USGS topographical map suggesting the original household was only recently razed. Artifacts were recovered from the surface and from 12 of 24 shovel tests completed in the general site area. The artifact assemblage suggests a mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupational history. One shovel test in particular located immediately outside the outbuilding encountered a dark midden-like deposit containing a large number of artifacts. Overall, given the density and composition of the artifact assemblage along with the presence of cultural features, Site 1 is recommended to be **potentially eligible** for nomination the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additional (Phase 2) archaeological investigation is warranted in order to definitively evaluate its NRHP status.

**Site 2** is located just west of Smith Clove Road and is approximately 195 m (640 ft) south of Site 1. This site consists of a complex of several standing structures including the main residence, stables, a riding ring or corral, and several outbuildings. Personal communication with a local landowner and the present caretakers of the property report that the property is known as the "*Leone Horse Farm*". They report that the property was used for West Point reunions attended by several notable historic figures including Dwight D. Eisenhower. Additionally, this property is shown on the 1859 map as belonging to an S. H. Brown. The site is listed as a significant historic property at the Woodbury Historical Society. Those records indicate the house was built in 1830. The present archaeological investigations required the excavation of 257 shovel tests, of which, 93 were positive for cultural material. The recovered historic artifact assemblage is consistent with a mid 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century period of occupation. No distinct midden deposits were recognized, however, analysis of the distribution of artifacts should reveal if any disposal patterns or activity areas are present. Based on the present investigation, the *Leone Horse Farm* appears to have good potential for further architectural and historical research. As such, Site 2 is recommended as **potentially eligible** for nomination the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

**Site 3** is located in the western portion of the study area on a ridge top (Ridge C) overlooking Woodbury Creek and Trout Brook. This site consists of the remains several historic structures including three house or outbuilding foundations, two stone-lined wells, a cistern, and several intersecting stone walls. This property appears on an 1859 map as belonging to a C. Smith. A 1903 map shows the property as the "*Grand View Farm*", owned by Judge J. F. Barnard. Thirty-three shovel tests investigated at the site core were positive for cultural material including one shovel test that encountered a midden deposit. The majority of positive shovel tests were encountered in close proximity to the main cluster of structures however the general spread of artifact encompasses a wide area measuring approximately 255 x 150 m. Based on the survey data, Site 3 offers excellent research potential and is therefore recommended **potentially eligible** for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). An additional archaeological investigation is warranted in order to definitively evaluate its NRHP status.

**Site 4** consists of a subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts located on a small floodplain terrace immediately west of the large pond associated with the Leone Horse Farm. Spatially, Site 4 is encompassed within the larger historic artifact scatter associated with the Leone Horse Farm site. However, a distinct vertical separation of components was apparent as the majority of the prehistoric component was recovered within the second soil stratum between 30 to 50 cmbs; whereas, most of the historic materials in this general area were limited to the upper strata between 0 and 20 cmbs. The site consists of a cluster of six positive shovel tests encompassing an area measuring 60 m x 60 m. The site assemblage consists primarily of late and intermediate stage reduction debris manufactured from chert and quartz. Lithic tools include a hammerstone and crudely-made Early Woodland (?) stemmed point. Given the limited nature of the Phase 1B investigation, Site 4 appears to represent a discrete, short term, single component occupation. Small, short term, single component archaeological sites tend to provide the best opportunities for understanding intra-site structural composition and function. Additionally, the relatively undisturbed nature of the deposit suggests a good potential for the existence and preservation of cultural derived features. Additional archaeological field investigation would be warranted in order to definitively evaluate its research potential and NRHP status. However, Site 4 is in an area of the site not likely to be disturbed by the project development. Therefore, the site will be maintained in its current undisturbed state.

### ***Isolated Finds***

**Isolated Find 1** consists of a historic ceramic found along the ridge crest of Ridge B. The artifact was recovered at 10 cmbs from a single positive shovel test located close to a rock wall that intersects the ridge crest. Four shovel tests investigated in the area of the isolated find yielded no additional artifacts. Due to a lack of artifacts, we recommend Isolated Find 1 is recommended as **ineligible** for nomination to the NRHP.

**Isolated Find 2** consists of a historic ceramic found along the side slope of Ridge B. The artifact was recovered from a single positive shovel test at 15 cmbs. Four shovel tests investigated in the area of the isolated find yielded no additional artifacts. Due to the lack of additional recovered artifacts, we recommend Isolated Find 2 is recommended as **ineligible** for nomination to the NRHP.

**Isolated Find 3** consists of a chert flake found along the ridge crest of Ridge C. The artifact was recovered from a single positive shovel test at 15 cmbs. Four shovel tests investigated in the area of the isolated find yielded no additional artifacts. Due to a lack of recovered artifacts, we recommend Isolated Find 3 is recommended **ineligible** for nomination to the NRHP.

**Isolated Find 4** consists of a fragment of bottle glass found on the northern end of Ridge B. The artifact was recovered from a single positive shovel test at 10 cmbs. Four additional shovel tests investigated in the area of the isolated find yielded a pair of pliers (modern) but no additional historic artifacts. Given the lack of any additional cultural material, we recommend Isolated Find 4 is recommended **ineligible** for nomination to the NRHP.

### 3.5.3 Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

The Phase 1B survey recommends that four archaeological sites (Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, and Site 4) are potentially eligible for the NRHP. Sites 1, 3 and 4 are recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D as they potentially contain data that may offer new information to the understanding of history or prehistory of the of the region. Site 2 is recommended potentially eligible to the NRHP under both Criterion B and C. This site appears to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and represents a significant and distinguishable historical entity. These sites should be preserved if possible, or if preservation in place is not possible, Phase 2 testing should be conducted to make a final determination of eligibility. Should the Phase 2 results indicate that any of these sites are eligible for nomination to the NRHP, then Phase 3 data recovery would be required if the sites could not be avoided or preserved in place. The remaining four isolated finds are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and as such, it is recommended that no further work is necessary for these resources.

The table below outlines recommendations for additional Phase 2 archaeological investigation at the Legacy Ridge sites. It should be noted that Site 2 does not appear to contain any significant archaeological materials. As such, recommendations for Site 2 could include a limited number of shovel tests but should concentrate on additional documentation for the structures. Phase 2 would likely be in the form of historical research and photo documentation. Assumptions for the additional Phase 2 fieldwork are also provided below.

All additional testing will be performed prior to any disturbance on the site.

Site 4 is located in an area that will not be disturbed by the proposed project. Therefore, no additional investigation of Site 4 will be required.

Table 13 - Cultural Resources						
Site No.	Components	Physiography	Site Size	No. of Shovel Tests*	No. of 1 x 1 m Units	Estimated No. of person days
Site 1	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Upland and Floodplain	90 x 75 m	270	3	60
Site 2	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Floodplain Terrace	465 x 120 m	To be field determined	Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS): historical research and photo documentation	
Site 3	Early to Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Upland	225 x 80 m	384	4	72