

Cultural Resource Consultants

TECHNICAL MEMO 1808B-1

DATE: September 17, 2018

TO: Randy Barnett
Ichijo USA Co. LTD

FROM: Margaret Berger, Principal Investigator

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond,
King County, Washington

The attached short report constitutes our final report for the above referenced project. No evidence of archaeological sites was found in the project location. No further cultural resources investigations are recommended. Please contact our office should you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Margaret Berger and Zach Allen

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, King County, Washington

Date of Report: September 17, 2018

County(ies): King Section: 12 Township: 25 N Range: 05 E

Quad: Redmond, WA Acres: .78

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.

**Cultural Resources Assessment for the
Penny Lane II & III Project,
Redmond, King County, Washington**

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Management Summary

This report describes the cultural resources assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project in Redmond, King County, Washington. Ichijo USA Co. LTD requested an archaeological assessment prior to ground disturbing activities associated with construction of 18 new townhomes. This assessment was developed to identify any archaeological sites in the project location 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 previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project location. No evidence of precontact or historic era archaeological sites was identified during field investigations. No further cultural resources investigations are recommended. An inadvertent discovery protocol is attached.

1.0 Administrative Data

1.1 Overview

Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, King County, Washington

Author (s): Margaret Berger and Zach Allen

Report Date: September 17, 2018

Location: The physical address for the project is 7960 – 7990 170th Ave NE, Redmond, Washington 98052. The project is on King County Assessor’s parcels 7792900115, 7792900125, 7792900130, and 7792900140. The legal description for the project is in the NE¼ of the NW¼ of Section 12 of Township 25 North, Range 05 East, W.M.

USGS 7.5’ Topographic Map(s): Redmond, WA (Figure 1).

Total Area Involved: .78 acre.

Regulatory Nexus: City of Redmond.

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.

CRC's investigations consisted of review of available project information and correspondence provided by the project proponent, local environmental and cultural information, and historical maps; and field investigations. CRC contacted cultural resources staff of the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Duwamish Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation to inquire about project specific information and concerns on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis (Attachment A). This communication was not meant to be or replace formal government-to-government consultation. The Stillaguamish Tribe responded noting the project's location near a historically mapped stream and concern for any ground disturbance below 4 feet in depositional environments similar to artifact-bearing strata at a local archaeological site. The Suquamish Tribe responded that there were no specific concerns at this time. Any additional information made available subsequent to the submission of this report will be included in a revision of this report. 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

Ichijo USA Co. LTD requested an archaeological assessment of the Penny Lane II & III Project. The project will demolish all existing structures and construct 18 townhome units within two at-grade buildings on conventional spread footings. Potential impacts to historic structures are being addressed by others. For the purposes of this assessment, 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 September 2018.

Recorded Cultural Resources Present: Yes No

No archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the project. Four historic inventory properties are within the project and are being addressed by others.

Context Overview: The context presented here summarizes environmental, ethnographic, historical, and archaeological information presented in local cultural resource reports by reference; relevant information from *Archaeology of King County, Washington: A Context Statement for Native American Archaeological Resources* (Kopperl et al. 2016); archaeological and historic data from DAHP and the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) records search; ethnographic resources; geological and soils surveys (e.g., USDA NRCS 2018; WA DNR 2018); and historical maps and documents from Bureau of Land Management United States Surveyor General (USSG) Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records database, HistoryLink, Historic Map Works, HistoricAerials (NETR 2018), University of Washington's Digital Collection, Washington State University's Early Washington Maps Collection, county assessor website, and in CRC's library; and historical information from the King County Historic Preservation Program, City of Redmond Historic Society, and the City of Redmond Landmarks Commission. The following discussion of project

location geology, archaeology, history, and ethnography incorporates context information from CRC's prior work in Redmond (e.g., Berger 2014; Kassa 2016, 2017; Kleinschmidt 2018).

2.2 Environmental Context

Overview: The project is located on the eastern edge of the Sammamish River valley. It is situated at the base of a ridge between the Sammamish River valley to the west and the Bear Creek valley to the east. Lake Sammamish is approximately 1.45 miles south of the project, the Sammamish River flows within .85 mile to the west, and Bear Creek is located approximately .25 mile to the east. According to a topographic survey of the property, elevation is 53 to 57 feet (see Figure 2). The project is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock) vegetation zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Prior to logging and clearing for agriculture, the primary plant species included Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), western hemlock, and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:72).

Geomorphology: The landscape of northwest Washington is a product of crustal deformation initiated by the Cascadia subduction zone; successive glacial scouring and deposition most recently during the Pleistocene; and landslides, erosion and deposition, and human activity during the Holocene (Troost and Booth 2008). The project is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock) vegetation zone in the Willamette-Puget Lowland physiographic province characterized by the wide "trough" between the Coast and Cascade Ranges formed during the advance and retreat of Pleistocene epoch glaciers (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; McKee 1972). During the Late Pleistocene or last glacial period (110,000 to 12,000 years BP), the Cordilleran ice sheet covered much of the American northwest and scoured the landscape during advance and retreat episodes initiated by localized climate fluctuations. The most recent glaciation was the Vashon Stade of the Fraser glaciation during which the Puget Lobe entered northwest Washington around 17,000 years BP (Thorson 1980). This final episode scoured the landscape producing moraine features and topographic lows prior to its recession.

The Puget Lobe reached the vicinity of present-day Seattle by about 14,500 years BP achieving its maximum extent near Olympia by 14,000 years BP (Booth et al. 2003). The onset of climatic warming caused the ice sheets to retreat to the north and began the transition into the Holocene. The Puget Lobe retreated past Seattle by 13,600 years BP (Booth et al. 2003). As the glacier receded during this more temperate period, meltwater became impounded behind the ice forming a series of proglacial lakes that eventually merged into Lake Russell, which extended roughly from the southern margin of present day Whidbey Island to Olympia impounding low lying sections of the Puget Sound and adjacent river valleys including the Sammamish River valley (Bretz 1913; Waitt and Thorson 1983). The glacial Lake Russell created a shoreline at 330 feet elevation in the Redmond area (Thorson 1981). Glacial Lake Russell merged with Lake Bretz, defined by a 130-foot elevation shoreline in the Redmond vicinity (Thorson 1981), before draining via the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The retreat of the glacier and draining of recessional meltwater deposited sediments and formed Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, saltwater lakes that were later replaced by freshwater after they were isolated from Puget Sound.

While sedimentation was widespread and voluminous during the Pleistocene, deposition during the Holocene has been more restricted occurring in river valleys and at the base of steep slopes (Booth et al. 2003). In addition, geomorphic processes such as isostatic rebound, global sea level

rise, and a large earthquake 1,100 years ago originating from the Seattle fault zone are also factors that have affected the geography of the Puget Sound region to varying degrees during the Holocene (Booth et al. 2003; Thorson 1989). These events created a palimpsest landscape characterized by glacial advance and retreat features, the results of which shaped the landforms and parent materials present in the project location.

Mapped Surface Geologic Unit(s): Mapped surface geology for the project location consists of Qgo (Pleistocene continental glacial outwash) (WA DNR 2018). The Qgo geologic unit is composed of Fraser-age recessional and proglacial stratified sand, gravel, and cobbles with minor silt and clay interbeds deposited in delta, ice-contact, beach, and meltwater stream environments, and may include advance outwash. Minard and Booth (1988) mapped the northern part of the project as Qvry (Younger recessional outwash deposits) and the southern part as Qyal (Younger alluvium [Holocene]). The alluvium is described as largely derived from recessional outwash deposits, and consists of fine-grained sediments eroded from the upper Bear Creek drainage and deposited in lower energy parts of stream valleys. The outwash was deposited following draining of Lake Bretz as a south descending valley train (Minard and Booth 1988).

Mapped Soil Unit(s): Soils mapped in the project location consist of Everett very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2018). This soil unit forms under conifers on convex segments of moraines, eskers, and kames from sandy and gravelly glacial outwash that is excessively drained (USDA NRCS 2018; USDA SCS 1973). A typical profile of this unit is, 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material; 1 to 24 inches: very gravelly sandy loam; 24 to 35 inches: very gravelly loamy sand; and 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly coarse sand (USDA NRCS 2018; USDA SCS 1973).

Geotechnical Investigations: A draft geotechnical report was prepared for the project by Associated Earth Sciences, Inc. Subsurface explorations included four borings and five test pits. The explorations typically encountered surficial alluvial sediments consisting of medium dense sand and gravel sediments, but two of the borings and three of the test pits encountered surficial fill deposits ranging from 2 to greater than 9 feet thick. Fill consisted of sands and silts with varying amounts of gravel. Alluvium was described as medium dense grading to dense, sandy gravels/gravelly sands with varying amounts of silt (AESI 2018). Review of the draft boring logs did not identify any potential peat or organic-rich strata.

2.3 Archaeological Context

Overview: Thousands of years of human occupation of the Puget Sound have been summarized in a number of archaeological, ethnographic, and historical investigations over the past several decades that provide a regional context for evaluating the project (e.g., Greengo 1983; Kopperl 2016; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Morgan 1999; Nelson 1990). Archaeological evidence suggests the presence of nomadic hunter-gatherers not long after glaciers retreated, meltwaters subsided, and landforms stabilized during the late Pleistocene to early Holocene. Following deglaciation, subsequent changes to landforms, climate, and vegetation influenced the available resources and, consequently, the spatial distribution of human activities. Similar to elsewhere, human land use was generally structured around the value of natural resources available in local environments including fresh water, terrestrial and marine food resources, forests, and suitable terrain.

Evidence of human occupation in the Puget Lowland dates to approximately 12,000 cal BP as evidenced by archaeological site 45KI839 identified below stratified Holocene sediments overlaying Pleistocene glacial deposits at the confluence of Bear Creek and the Sammamish River in Redmond (Kopperl 2016). While early evidence of human occupation in the region is relatively sparse, archaeological sites dating to the mid- to late-Holocene are more commonly found.

Archaeological Chronologic Sequence: Kopperl et al. (2016) developed an archaeological chronologic sequence for King County based on their review of previous cultural history, selectionist, and evolutionary ecological interpretations of western Washington from which they identified a general chronological framework demarcated by changes in the geological, paleobotanical, and archaeological records. Based on their research, they identify five Analytic Periods (AP) that are used to establish an archaeological sensitivity model for King County (discussed in section “3.0 Archaeological Expectations”). Kopperl et al. (2016:10-101) also identified an archaeological resource classification that is first defined by activity association parsed into task intensity then divided into 11 site types. According to their research, based on available data, these site types are represented variably throughout the Analytic Periods and demonstrate an increase in diversity and number of site types over time with an appearance of residential activity, multi-task site types such as villages and base camps in later periods in comparison to the earlier record comprised of more limited-task site types such as specific-resource procurement/processing sites and specific-resource field camps, in addition to a representation of certain multi-task sites such as multiple-resource field camps.

The following provides an overview of the chronological sequence defined for King County (Kopperl et al. 2016:95):

1. Analytic Period 1 (14,000 cal BP to 12,000 cal BP) was a period of relative postglacial environmental stability in Western Washington. During this period, hunter-gatherers began to colonize Western Washington subsequent to the retreat of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet. This period is demarcated by regional climate and vegetation patterns, and estimated arrival of the first hunter-gatherers into the Western Washington region.
2. Analytic Period 2 (12,000 cal BP to 8000 cal BP) is characterized by increasingly sophisticated land use strategies adapted to local environments and the associated shifts of those strategies in regard to regional climate and vegetation patterns.
3. Analytic Period 3 (8000 cal BP to 5000 cal BP) is defined by a shift from a warm, dry climate to a cool, moist climate. During this period, archaeologists have argued that hunter-gatherer subsistence and technology was reorganized in response to the environmental change within this analytic time period.
4. Analytic Period 4 (5000 cal BP to 2500 cal BP) is defined by the appearance of shell middens in the archaeological record of Puget Sound, and the development of old growth Douglas-fir and western hemlock forests within the Puget Lowland. Archaeologists generally recognize shifts in hunter-gatherer economic and technological organization during this period.
5. Analytic Period 5 (2500 cal BP to the commencement of settlement in the area by Euro-Americans about 200 years ago) is defined by developments in hunter-gatherer economic and social patterns and concluding with initial Euro-American contact. The local archaeological record of Puget Sound demonstrates an increase in the number of shell midden sites after 2500 cal BP. The period is also marked by adaptations to localized environmental changes caused by

the 1100 cal BP earthquake on the Seattle Fault in addition to probable changes in economic and social organization as a result of Euro-American contact.

2.4 Ethnographic Context

Traditional Territory: The project is located in the traditional territory of the Sammamish and was likely utilized by other local tribes (Ruby and Brown 1986). The Sammamish are considered a “prominent subdivision” of the contemporary Duwamish tribe (Ruby and Brown 1986:72). Prior to the twentieth century, the Duwamish’s traditional territory is reported to have extended across the Duwamish River basin and included Lake Sammamish, the Sammamish River, and the eastern shore of Lake Washington (Ruby and Brown 1986; Spier 1936). Ethnohistoric economies were structured based on seasonally available resources, which translated to seasonal occupation and logistic mobility. Permanent villages were generally established along rivers during the winter, and temporary camps were used while traveling to obtain seasonal food sources during the warmer summer months. Local Indian people shared many broadly defined traditions with their Puget Sound neighbors, including subsistence emphasis on salmon and other fish, land game, and a wide variety of abundant vegetable foods as well as household and village communities linked by family and exchange relations (Suttles and Lane 1990).

Ethnographic Place Names: Twentieth century ethnographers documented locations of villages and names for resource areas, water bodies, and other cultural or geographic landscape features from local informants. Knowledge of these features contributes to the broader archaeological context of the project location and the nature of the archaeology that may be encountered during this assessment. Named places at the northern end of Lake Sammamish are located along the Sammamish River and Bear Creek (Waterman 2001:112). The present location of Redmond was referred to as *TL³oq³* translated as “crowded in, poked in.” Those closest to the project include, *CEqos-a’lt^u*, translated as “a high place with a house on it,” in reference to a creek entering the Sammamish River from the east located south of Redmond. *Tuba’hal*, translated as “broad,” named for a creek (Bear Creek) entering the Sammamish River just south of Redmond. *Ciqe’d*, translated as the “head or source of the creek,” has also been referred to as “head of Tsap,” named for the head of the Sammamish River where it flows from Lake Sammamish. *Laputsid*, translated to mean “hard to find,” refers to the outlet of Lake Sammamish to the Sammamish River. This outlet was reportedly difficult to find due to the flat marshy nature and location within a swamp.

2.5 Historical Context

By the mid-1850s, Euro-American settlement in the region had drastically affected Indian people and their traditions. Following the arrival of Euro-Americans, and subsequent treaty negotiations between tribal groups and the United States government in 1855, the Sammamish/Duwamish were compelled to relocate to reservation and most of their villages were abandoned (Ruby and Brown 1986). It is reported that the Sammamish were assigned to either the Tulalip Reservation in Snohomish or the Suquamish Reservation in Port Madison (Ruby and Brown 1986). The Homestead Act of 1862 brought an increase of settlers to the region. Early Euro-American settlement activity focused on easily accessed areas such as shorelines and river valleys.

Historic-era settlement in Redmond dates to the 1870s with the arrival of loggers who set up temporary camps and cleared large swaths of land that would later be available for homesteading,

agriculture, and other economic ventures. The first permanent Euro-American settlers in the Redmond area were the McRedmond and the Perrigo families who purchased and cleared land at the north end of Lake Sammamish (Stein 1998). The Perrigos built Melrose House, which also served as an inn in anticipation of loggers and pioneers who traveled through or moved into the area in the 1880s and 1890s (Redmond Historical Society 2013). Subsequent to disputes over town names, the name was officially changed to Redmond when Captain Luke McRedmond became postmaster in 1882. The thick swaths of forest, while excellent for logging ventures, inhibited overland transportation. Similar to elsewhere, early transportation was largely reliant on waterways with steamboats transporting people and goods along the Sammamish River and Lake Sammamish. In 1888, the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern Railway was constructed and allowed timber to be more efficiently exported from the growing town.

In 1905, Campbell Mill was constructed in the area known as Campton. This was the first of many successful mills at the north end of Lake Sammamish. The birth of McRedmond's grandson brought the town's population to 300 in 1912, meeting the criteria for incorporation. Excessive logging during the turn of the century ultimately caused local logging industries to decline as areas to log became sparse and the economy began to shift to agricultural pursuits due to the presence of newly cleared land in the 1920s. The following decades brought increased growth in the small town in addition to periodic set backs from the Great Depression and war. The construction of highways, interstates, and bridges, most notably the SR 520 bridge, connected Redmond to surrounding communities and helped bolster its growth and role as a suburb of Seattle. In the latter half of the twentieth century, Redmond experienced an economic boom with the creation and relocation of Microsoft and other high-tech industries to Redmond.

2.6 Historical Records Search

Review of historical maps and aerial imagery provided an understanding of the historic and modern land use, and ownership of the project. The General Land Office (GLO) conducted early cadastral surveys to define or re-establish the boundaries and subdivisions of Federal Lands of the United States so that land patents could be issued transferring the title of the land from the Federal government to individuals. These maps and land serial patent records provide information on land ownership in the 1800s. The GLO 1871 map depicts the project location as near the base of a hill approximately .8 mile east of the Sammamish River and 1.25 miles north of Lake Washington. A small stream flowed from the project vicinity to the Sammamish River (USSG 1871) (Figure 4). No trails, homesteads, Indian villages, or other cultural features are shown in the project location. The nearest mapped cultural features are homesteads approximately 5 miles west-southwest on Lake Washington. According to records held at the BLM (2018), a patent for land within the project location in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12 was issued to Warren W. Perrigo on October 1, 1879 (BLM Serial Nr: WAOAA 068078; Homestead Entry – Original; 80.00 acres).

A late nineteenth century topographic map depicts the project location approximately .25 mile north of the Seattle and International Railroad (USGS 1895). Roads had been established in the approximate routes of Avondale Way south of the project and NE 80th Street along the north side of the project. A cluster of structures forming early downtown Redmond was approximately .25 mile to the west but the project location was undeveloped. A land

classification map from the same era shows the project location as in an area labeled “cut areas restocking,” indicating that it had already been logged (USGS 1897).

Historic county maps of the project location show there have been numerous landowners in the early part of the twentieth century. A 1907 map depicts the project location on land owned by William Waldo (Anderson 1907). A few years later, the project location was part of a 15-acre parcel owned by W. E. Sikes (Kroll 1912). By 1926, the project location was a single parcel owned by Clarence Stitham and listed as .76 acre (Kroll 1926). A 1936 map depicts the project on land owned by Ed Everson, bordered by Waldo Street (now 170th Ave NE) to the west and Kirkland Avenue (now NE 80th Ave St) to the north (Metsker 1936). Aerial imagery from 1936 (King County 2018) shows that the project was occupied by a few residences with lawns and driveways by that time. By 1964, the project location was developed more or less to its present day condition (NETR 2018).

2.7 Cultural Resources Database Review

DAHP WISAARD Database: A review of the WISAARD database identified previous cultural resource studies, recorded precontact and historic sites, and recorded built environment, which helps gauge the potential and likely nature of cultural resources present within the project vicinity (DAHP 2018b). Approximately 60 cultural resources studies have been completed within one mile from the project. Fourteen archaeological investigations have been conducted within .5 mile of the project location. These investigations have been completed in response to transportation developments (e.g., Punke 2018), recreational trail construction (e.g., Berger 2014), habitat restoration (e.g., Hodges 2006), commercial development (e.g., Kassa 2016), and residential construction (e.g., Hushour 2016). Investigation methods have included background research, pedestrian and subsurface survey, test excavations, data recovery excavations, and monitoring during construction or other ground disturbing activities. Within 200 feet southeast of the project, Boersema (2005) completed an archaeological survey including excavation of shovel probes that terminated in glacial outwash sediments less than one meter below ground surface. No archaeological materials were found and no further work was recommended (Boersema 2005:7).

Twenty-five archaeological sites have been identified within one mile from the project (Table 1). These include precontact and historic era sites representing a variety of activities. Historic era sites include remains of public works infrastructure, residential features, domestic and agricultural refuse, and railroad features. Precontact sites range from isolated lithic artifacts to large deposits of stone, bone, shell, and botanical materials.

Three previously recorded archaeological sites are located within .5 mile from the current project and are described as follows:

- 45KI451: This site represents the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad grade (Hudson and Nelson 1997). This grade stretched from Seattle north around Lake Washington to Woodinville then north to Sumas and south to Sallal Prairie; only segments of the grade have been recorded. This site was determined not eligible for listing on historic registers.
- 45KI1321: This site was described as five features identified as privies and/or debris pits associated with two previously documented historical houses that have since been demolished (Steinkraus 2017). Test excavations and monitoring were conducted at this

site as mitigation for its loss due to construction. It was recommended not eligible for listing on historic registers.

- 45KI1349: This site was identified as a post-1957 manhole constructed of dry-fit unmortared, unglazed, unmarked red brick (Stevenson 2017). This site was determined not eligible for listing on historic registers.

Significant (i.e. listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places) archaeological sites are present around the confluence of Bear Creek and the Sammamish River and the outlet of Lake Sammamish, .6 to 1 mile southwest of the project. At 45KI839 (the Bear Creek Site), .6 mile southwest of the project, excavations identified a peat stratum (Stratum Vb) that dates to between 8,000 and 10,000 years old and a buried cultural stratum (Stratum Vc) that dates to between 10,000 and 12,000 years old (Kopperl 2016). This early Holocene stratum contained evidence of salmon harvesting in the Lake Sammamish basin as well as large mammal hunting based on protein residue analysis. Lithic raw materials were primarily fine-grained volcanic material, metasediment, and cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS). Lithic artifacts represented all stages of biface reduction. At least one and possibly three of the tools found were broad necked, lanceolate-shaped stemmed points comparable to point types associated with the Western Stemmed Complex, which dates to 13,000 years ago in the Pacific Northwest and Great Basin (e.g., Davis et al. 2012; Jenkins et al. 2014).

Flaked stone and microblade industries were identified at 45KI9 (the Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site), located .93 mile southwest of the project. Relative dates for lower levels at the site suggest occupation periods as old as 6000 BP, and absolute dates indicate occupations ca. 2500 BP and 1900 BP (Greengo and Houston 1970; Nelson 1990). Artifacts were found at relatively shallow depths; strata below about 75 centimeters (cm) below the surface were found to be devoid of cultural deposits (Greengo and Houston 1970). Although some mixing of the uppermost deposits had occurred due to farming activity, stratigraphic superposition of artifacts was evident in undisturbed contexts; this was clarified by the distinctive natural sand and silt strata identified throughout this area (Greengo and Houston 1970). Historic artifacts were recently identified in a portion of 45KI9 as well, but these were determined to be in a disturbed context (Lockwood 2016).

3.0 Archaeological Expectations

3.1 Archaeological Predictive Models

DAHP 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, rankings for the project location include “Survey Highly Advised: High Risk” and a small area of “Survey Recommended: Moderate Risk” in the southern extent.

King County Model: An archaeological sensitivity model was recently developed as a part of an archaeological context statement for King County (Kopperl et al. 2016). This model conditions

the archaeological sensitivity of particular area of the modern-day King County landscape on two axes, sensitivity and preservation, across five analytic time periods and overall in relation to recorded archaeological sites (Kopperl et al. 2016:173). This model identifies the current project vicinity as having a low sensitivity for AP 1; moderate sensitivity for AP 2 and 3; high sensitivity in AP 4 and 5; and a high sensitivity for archaeological sites overall (Kopperl et al. 2016:Figure 8-2 - 8-7).

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. Mapped surface geology consists of glacial outwash in the northern part of the project and alluvium in the southern part. According to recorded data, local, precontact archaeology and ethnographically named places appear concentrated along rivers, creeks, and lakes (DAHP 2018b; Waterman 2001). Precontact archaeological sites identified on glacially derived landforms demonstrate that intact precontact archaeology can be found at or near ground surface. The historical records search identified early logging and regrowth and subsequent single-family residential development within the project, presumably modifying or removing surface and near surface sediments.

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 an array of deposits or materials such as fire-modified rock, lithic or bone tool or implements, or lithic waste flake scatters. Precontact archaeological sites, if present, would likely be associated with transient activities occurring between more permanent settlements. 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 household refuse.

The Everett soil is typical of topographically higher areas located on the margins of the Sammamish River valley, at elevations above alluvial floodplain sediments deposited during the Holocene (Google Inc. 2018; USDA NRCS 2018). Accordingly, deposition during the Holocene has been minimal as evidenced by the thin O horizon (0 to 1 inch) typical of this soil unit over glacially derived mineral soils. This indicates that any archaeological material that may have been deposited here would have likely been at or relatively near the ground surface due to the paucity of deposition during the Holocene. A comparison of locally mapped precontact archaeological sites (DAHP 2018b) identified within the same glacially derived depositional environment (USDA NRCS 2018; WA DNR 2018) supports this. Local precontact archaeological site comparisons included 45KI1101, where lithic material was identified within 20 centimeters below surface (Craig and Hoffman 2010), and 45KI467, where a projectile point was found on the surface and a lithic flake was found within 2 to 7 centimeters below surface (Norman 1999).

As previously discussed by Kassa (2016), precontact archaeology in the Redmond area has largely been identified along the margins of freshwater features such as creeks and ponds in topographically lower portions of drainage systems (DAHP 2018b). Holocene alluvial sediments, which vary in thickness due to the rate of deposition, over glacially derived deposits characterize these areas. In some instances, as at the Bear Creek site, peat deposits are present within these alluvial derived soil units and occur from the decay of vegetation in wetland environments over thousands of years. Peat can provide an environment suitable for the preservation for archaeological materials and deposits as demonstrated by Stratum Vb at archaeological site 45KI839. This early Holocene stratum formed atop glacially derived deposits (Stratum VI) that were subsequently buried by alluvium (Kopperl 2016).

Given this discussion of the local environmental variation, the general Redmond vicinity does contain alluvial environments where deeply buried archaeology may be present and preserved within or capped by buried peat deposits, but it also contains glacial landforms where archaeology is expected to be present at or relatively near the ground surface. Based upon the review of local geology and soils and geotechnical testing within the project, the project location is not expected to contain deeply buried archaeology or peat deposits due to environmental constraints such as the lack of build-up of organic material during the Holocene.

4.0 Field Investigations

Total Area Examined: The entire project (.78 acre).

Areas not examined: None.

Date(s) of Survey: September 5, 2018

Weather and Surface Visibility: Weather conditions were warm and sunny. Aside from locations of existing structures, surface visibility of soils was excellent throughout the project.

Fieldwork conducted by: Zach Allen. Notes are on file with CRC.

Field Methodology: Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing via hand excavated shovel test probes. Surface survey was conducted in opportunistic transects within the project to avoid dense vegetation and target mineral soils. Probes measuring 40 centimeters in diameter were manually excavated with a shovel and all sediments were screened for artifacts. Probe locations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit.

Narrative: Pedestrian survey was conducted in meandering transects throughout the project and helped gauge the potential for as-yet unknown archaeology within the project location. The project location consists of four previously developed residential parcels. The project is bordered by a fence to the south and roads to the north, east, and west. The parcels are occupied by single-family homes with paved driveways and parking areas. Utilities both above and below ground are common in the project, running to the existing homes from the street. Mature deciduous and coniferous trees are present as well as several ornamental smaller shrubs and bushes (Figures 5 – 8). No archaeological materials were discovered while conducting pedestrian survey.

Subsurface testing was conducted to characterize soil conditions and identify any buried archaeological sites. Four shovel probes were excavated to a maximum depth of 105 centimeters. Excavations were made in areas away from previous geotechnical work and marked utilities, resulting in 25 to 35 meter spacing between probes (Figure 9). The subsurface soil conditions consisted of dark brown silty sand with organics and gravels followed by light brown fine sand with gravels (Figure 9; Table 2). Probes 1, 3, and 4 terminated in coarse gravelly sediments consistent with outwash deposits or high-energy alluvium. Conditions were slightly different in probe 2 where a horizon of light brown sandy silt alluvium was found. Geotechnical testing in this vicinity had identified similar sediments that were underlain by medium to coarse gravelly, cobbly sand. No precontact or historic era materials were identified in the shovel probes. No evidence of buried soils or peat was observed. The probes were backfilled following documentation.

5.0 Results and Recommendations

5.1 Results

No archaeological resources were identified during background research or field investigations.

5.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

Background research and field investigations did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project location. Field investigations consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing. No archaeological materials or deposits were observed on the surface or in the four excavated probes. Given the observed conditions within the project, previous disturbance, proposed project actions, and negative results of survey, no further work is recommended and a finding of no effects to historic properties is recommended. An inadvertent discovery protocol is provided.

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 appropriate local officials, the technical staff at DAHP, and tribal representatives (Attachment B). 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.

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8.0 Figures and Tables

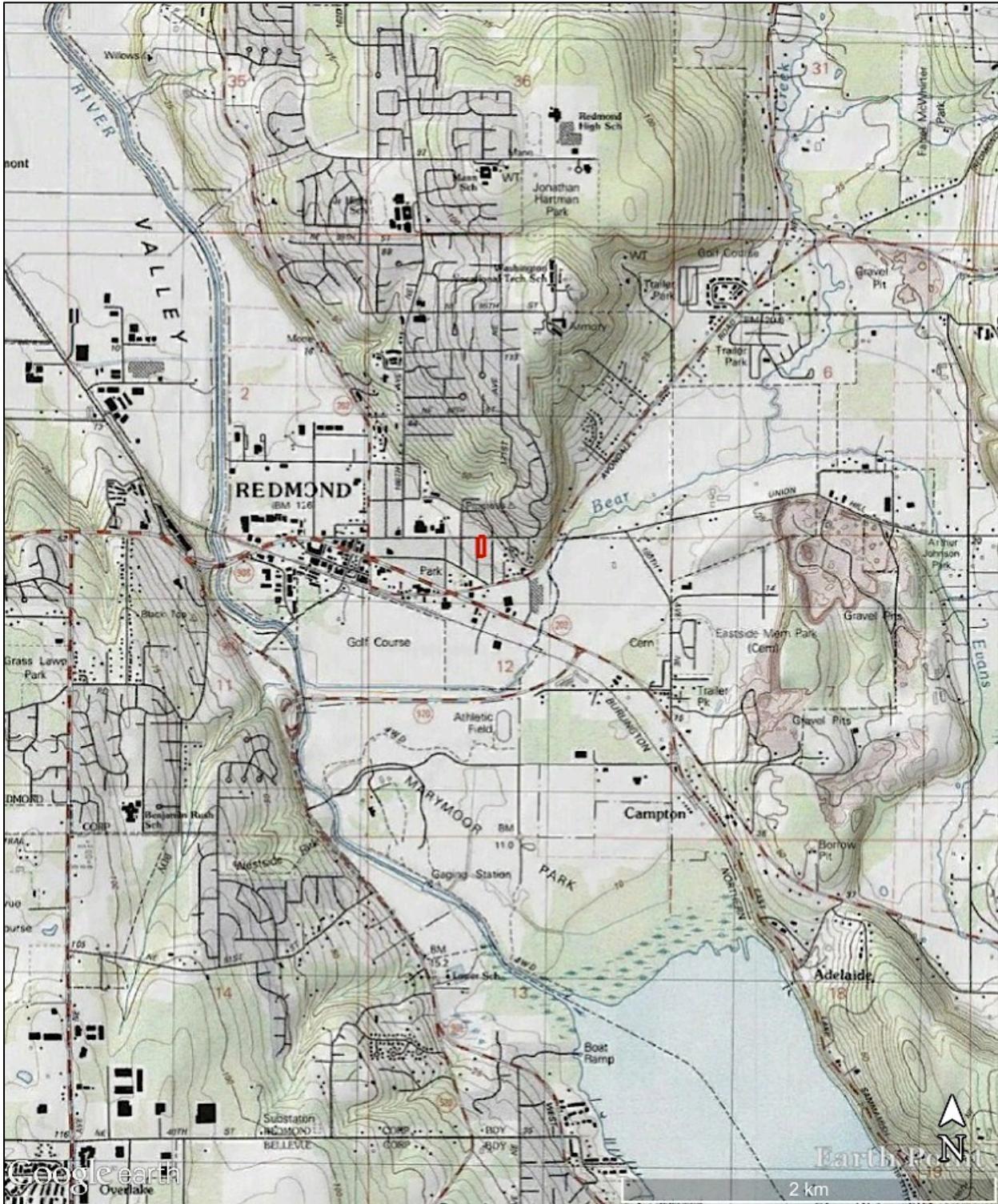
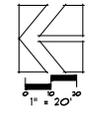


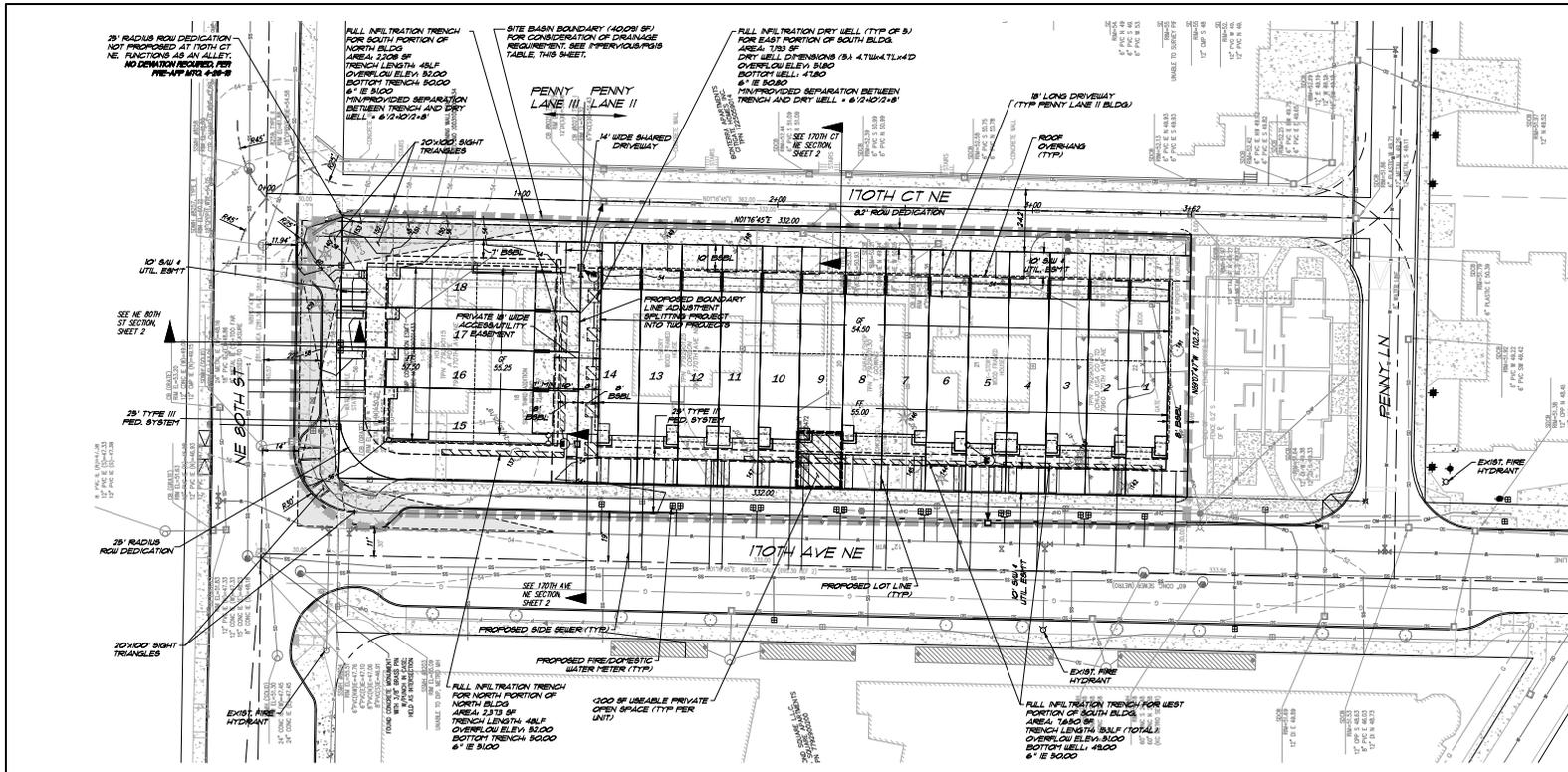
Figure 1. USGS Redmond, WA quadrangle annotated with the project location.



SITE PLAN
TOWNHOMES

PENNY LANE II & III
ICHIGO USA CO., LTD

DATE PLOTTED	APR 11 2018
SHEET	2
PROJECT NUMBER	17051



APPLICANT INFORMATION

APPLICANT: ICHIGO USA CO., LTD
 CONTACT: RANDY BANETT
 ADDRESS: 833 NE BOSTON STREET, SUITE 200
 REDMOND, WA 98074
 PHONE: 206-895-1318

DESIGN STANDARDS

FRONT/SIDE SETBACK: 25' FRONT BACK OF CURB (170TH AVE NE/ NE BOSTON ST)
 SIDE YARD SETBACK: PER RPC TABLE 2UG.03B
 REAR YARD SETBACK: 10' FRONT R/W (170TH CT, NE)
 REQUIRED PARKING: 154.4, 225 SPACES PER DU
 MIN. 1 SPACE PER DU
 GUEST: 1 SPACE PER 4 DU
 COMMON OPEN SPACE REQD: 100 SF/UNIT OR 200 SF OF PRIVATE OPEN SPACE PER UNIT

Data Note: Topography and parcel data shown herein was derived from Lidar data and shape files provided by the Puget Sound Lidar Consortium and/or King County GIS Department. It is a representation of the ground topography and lot configurations only and shall only be used for planning purposes. Core Design, Inc. does not warrant the information and recommends field topography be collected for design purposes. 40% slopes were derived from this Lidar contour mapping and are not specific to any municipality regulations.

SITE STATISTICS

PARCEL NUMBERS: T1820001, T1820002, T1820003, T1820004
 30488 SITE AREA: 3484 SF (0.18 AC)
 PUBLIC R/W DEDICATION: 2484 SF (0.07 AC)
 NET SITE AREA: 3128 SF (0.12 AC)
 PENNY LANE II: 2233 SF (0.09 AC)
 PENNY LANE III: 894 SF (0.03 AC)
 CURRENT USE: SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
 EXISTING ZONING: S4
 ALLOWED DENSITY: PENNY LANE II: DENSITY IS CONTROLLED BY THE APPLICATION OF BULK HEIGHT, PARKING AND ALL OTHER DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS. SITE WIDTH IS MEASURED ALONG 170TH AVE NE WHICH IS 235FT - 80FT PER TABLE RPC 2UG.03A. 36 DU/AC
 PENNY LANE III: 18
 PENNY LANE II: 14
 PENNY LANE III: 4
 IBC CONSTRUCTION TYPE: VB

IMPERVIOUS/PGIS TABLE

	PENNY LANE II	PENNY LANE III
EXISTING PAVEMENT/CONCRETE:	5407 SF	1441 SF
EXISTING CONTRACTED GRAVELLS:	2025 SF	665 SF
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS:	2484 SF	5,307 SF
NEW IMPERVIOUS:	2109 SF	934 SF (INCL. ALL OF SHARED DW)
ROOF (DOES NOT INCLUDE):	1484 SF	438 SF
NET NEW IMPERVIOUS:	1716 SF	4,968 SF
NEW PGS (15,000 SF):	2874 SF	2,333 SF (INCL. ALL OF SHARED DW)
NET NEW IMPERVIOUS + EXISTING IMPERVIOUS:		

FIRE PROTECTION NOTES

ALL HOSES (UNIT LOT SUBDIVISION) TO BE PROVIDED WITH NIPPA AND FULL-TIME/ROOF SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.

DRAINAGE DESIGN

FULL INFILTRATION OF ROOF DRAINAGE PER 2014 DOE BPP TRUO4 (DRY WELLS + TRENCHES) SIZED FOR COARSE SANDS AND COBBLES.

Figure 3. Plan showing proposed conditions, provided by Core Design.

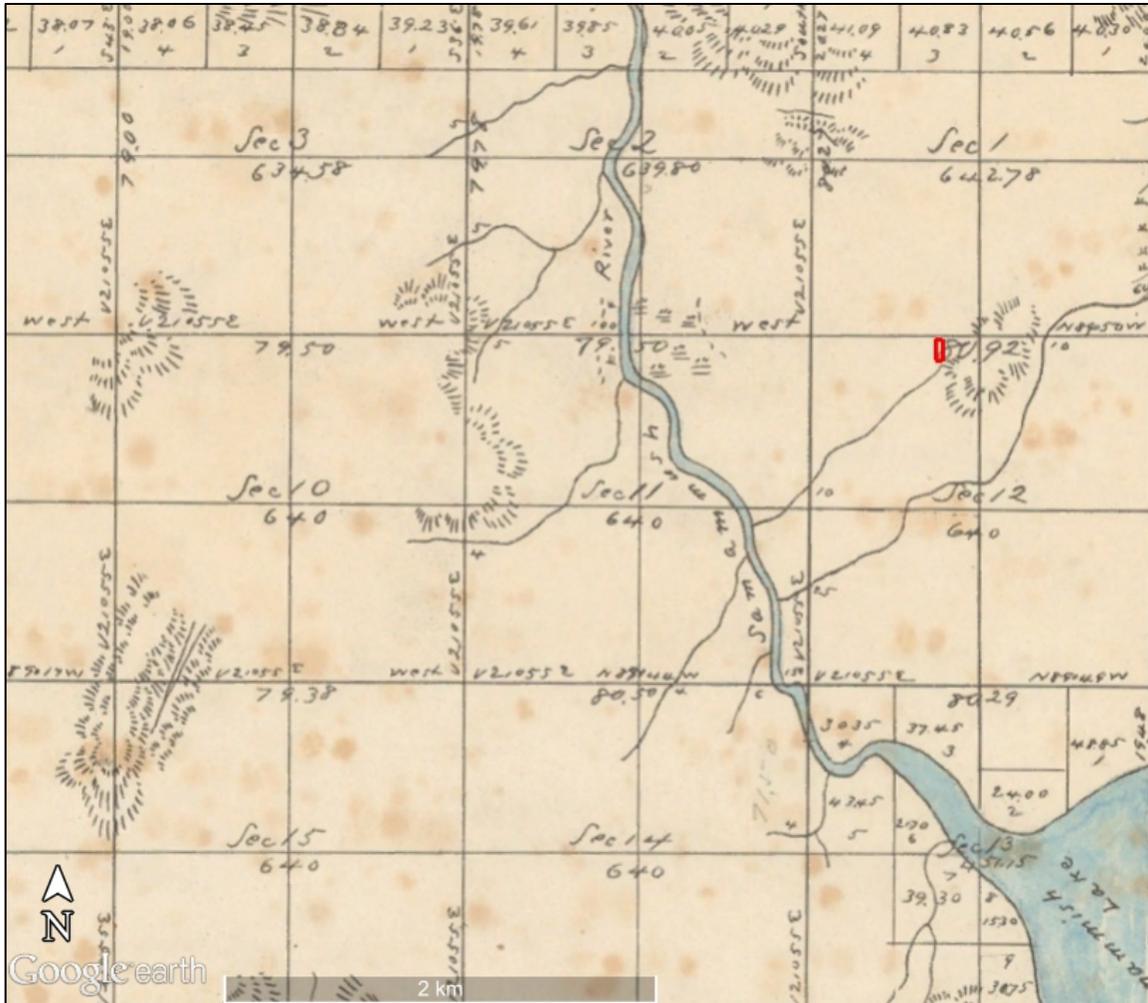


Figure 4. Approximate project location marked on cadastral survey map (USSG 1871).

Table 1. Archaeological sites recorded within approximately one mile from the project. No archaeological sites have been recorded in or adjacent to the project.

Site Number	Site Type (Name)	Distance from Project	Historic Register Status	Potential Project Impacts
45KI8	Precontact lithic material	.7 mile WSW	Undetermined.	None.
45KI9	Precontact camp, precontact lithic material (Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site)	.93 mile SW	Listed on NRHP.	None.
45KI10	Precontact camp, precontact lithic material	.9 mile SW	Undetermined.	None.
45KI266	Precontact lithic material	.7 mile SE	Undetermined.	None.
45KI451	Historic railroad properties (Railway Grade of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad)	.25 mile S	Determined not eligible for NRHP.	None.
45KI466	Historic and precontact components (Bear / Evans Creek Site)	.93 mile ENE	Undetermined.	None.
45KI467	Historic and precontact components (Union Hill Road Site)	.86 mile ENE	Undetermined.	None.
45KI492	Precontact camp, precontact lithic material, precontact feature	.8 mile SSW	Undetermined.	None.
45KI493	Precontact camp, precontact lithic material, precontact feature	.9 mile SW	Undetermined.	None.

Site Number	Site Type (Name)	Distance from Project	Historic Register Status	Potential Project Impacts
45KI543	Historic homestead, historic debris scatter / concentration, historic agriculture (Moore Farmstead)	.87 mile NW	Undetermined.	None.
45KI839	Precontact lithic material (Bear Creek Site)	.6 mile SW	Determined eligible for NRHP.	None.
45KI941	Precontact lithic material	1 mile S	Undetermined.	None.
45KI956	Precontact isolate	.91 mile SSW	Undetermined.	None.
45KI1237	Precontact lithic material (Keller Farm Lithic Site)	.9 mile ENE	Undetermined.	None.
45KI1269	Precontact lithic material	.78 mile SSW	Undetermined.	None.
45KI1290	Precontact lithic material	.88 mile SW	Undetermined.	None.
45KI1307	Historic and precontact components	.99 mile SW	Determined not eligible for NRHP.	None.
45KI1312	Historic debris scatter / concentration	.99 mile SE	Determined not eligible for NRHP.	None.
45KI1315	Precontact lithic material	.93 mile SW	Undetermined.	None.
45KI1321	Historic debris scatter / concentration	.25 mile W	Undetermined.	None.
45KI1323	Precontact isolate	.86 mile ENE	Undetermined.	None.
45KI1349	Historic public works	.32 mile WSW	Determined not eligible for NRHP.	None.
45KI1365	Precontact isolate	.75 mile SW	Undetermined.	None.



Figure 5. Typical existing conditions in the project; view is to the southeast.



Figure 6. Typical existing conditions in the project; view is to the east.



Figure 7. Typical existing conditions in the project location; view is to the southwest.

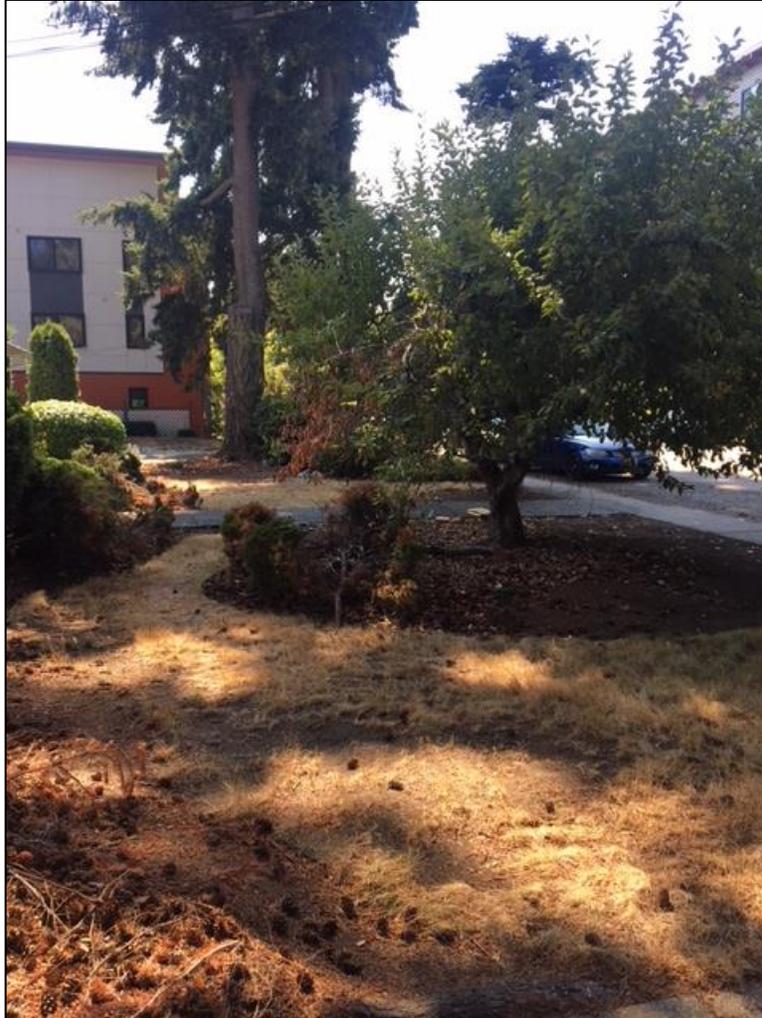


Figure 8. Typical existing conditions in the project location; view is to the south.

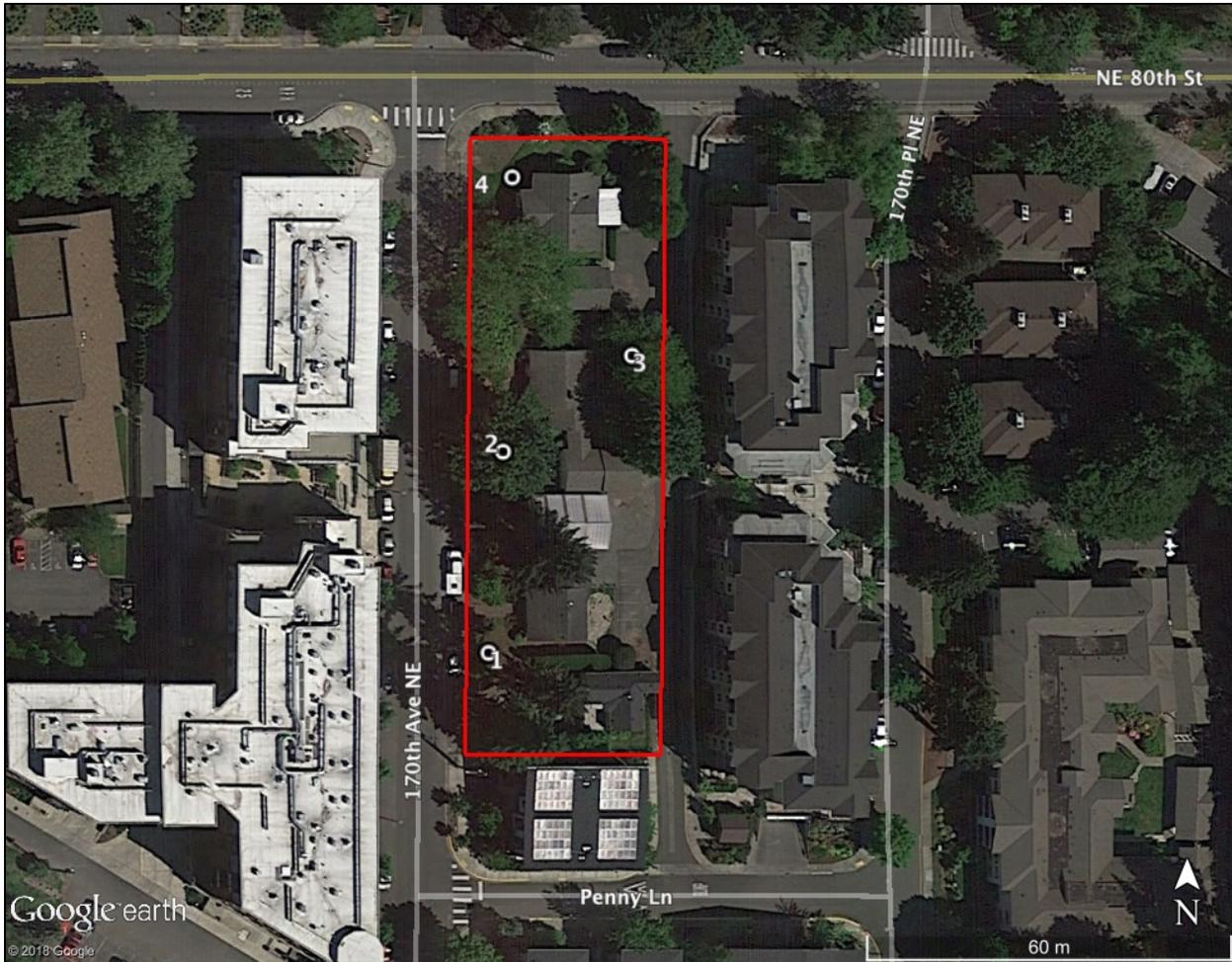


Figure 9. Project location outlined in red and marked with locations of shovel probes (base map: Google Earth).

Table 2. Summary table of shovel probes excavated within the project.

Probe #	Probe Location (WGS84 Zone 10 UTM coordinates, +/- 3 meters)	Stratigraphic Description (depths are centimeters below surface [cmbs])	Archaeological Materials Found
1	566522 m E, 5280452 m N	0-31 cmbs: dark brown silt loam with organics (topsoil); 31-76 cmbs: light brown coarse sand with gravels and cobbles (high energy alluvium).	None
2	566524 m E, 5280485 m N	0-14 cmbs: dark brown silt loam with organics (topsoil); 14-105 cmbs: light brown fine sand and silt (alluvium).	None
3	566545 m E, 5280501 m N	0-30 cmbs: dark brown silt and sand with gravels (fill); 30-64 cmbs: light brown fine sand with gravels and cobbles (alluvium); 64-102 cmbs: light brown coarse sand with gravels (high energy alluvium).	None
4	566525 m E, 5280530 m N	0-26 cmbs: dark brown silt and sand with gravels (fill); 26-97 cmbs: light brown coarse sand with gravels and cobbles (high energy alluvium).	None



Figure 10. Subsurface conditions as observed in probe 1 (left) and probe 2 (right).

Attachment A. Correspondence with Area Tribes.

August 27, 2018

Duwamish Tribe
Cecile Hansen, Chairwoman
4705 W Marginal Way SW
Seattle, WA 98106-1514

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, WA

Dear Cecile:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project is located in Section 12, Township 25 North, Range 05 East Willamette Meridian at 7960 - 7990 170th Ave NE in Redmond, King County, Washington. Ichijo USA Co. LTD is requesting an archaeological assessment of the project. The project will demolish all existing structures and construct 18 townhome units within two buildings.

We are in the process of reviewing available information. Background research will include a site files search at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, review of previously recorded cultural resource reports, and review of pertinent published literature and ethnographies. Results of our investigations will be presented in a technical memo.

We are aware that not all information is contained within published sources. Should the Tribe have additional information to support our assessment, we would very much like to include it in our study. Please contact me at sonja@crcwa.com or 360-395-8879 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com



August 27, 2018

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
Laura Murphy
39015 172nd Ave SE
Auburn, WA 98092

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, WA

Dear Laura:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

The project is located in Section 12, Township 25 North, Range 05 East Willamette Meridian at 7960 - 7990 170th Ave NE in Redmond, King County, Washington. Ichijo USA Co. LTD is requesting an archaeological assessment of the project. The project will demolish all existing structures and construct 18 townhome units within two buildings.

We are in the process of reviewing available information. Background research will include a site files search at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, review of previously recorded cultural resource reports, and review of pertinent published literature and ethnographies. Results of our investigations will be presented in a technical memo.

We are aware that not all information is contained within published sources. Should the Tribe have additional information to support our assessment, we would very much like to include it in our study. Please contact me at sonja@crcwa.com or 360-395-8879 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com



August 27, 2018

Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
Steven Mullen-Moses
PO Box 969
Snoqualmie, WA 98065

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, WA

Dear Steven:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com



August 27, 2018

Stillaguamish Tribe
Kerry Lyste, Cultural Resources
3322 236th Street NE
Arlington, WA 98223

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, WA

Dear Kerry:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com



August 27, 2018

Suquamish Tribe
Stephanie Trudel
PO Box 498
Suquamish, WA 98392-0498

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, WA

Dear Stephanie:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,



Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com



August 27, 2018

Tulalip Tribes
Richard Young
6410 23rd Ave NE
Tulalip, WA 98271

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, WA

Dear Richard:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,



Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com



August 27, 2018

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Mr. Johnson Meninick
PO Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, WA

Dear Johnson:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project and to seek additional information about the project area the Tribe may have that is not readily available through other written sources. This letter is on a technical staff-to-technical staff basis to inquire about project-related cultural information or concerns. It is not intended as formal government-to-government consultation to be initiated by the appropriate regulatory agency.

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Sincerely,



Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt
Projects Manager

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC. 1416 NW 46TH ST, STE 105 PMB346, SEATTLE, WA 98107
PHONE 206.855.9020 - sonja@crcwa.com

9/7/2018

Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. Mail - 1808B Penny Lane Letter



Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt <sonja@crcwa.com>

1808B Penny Lane Letter

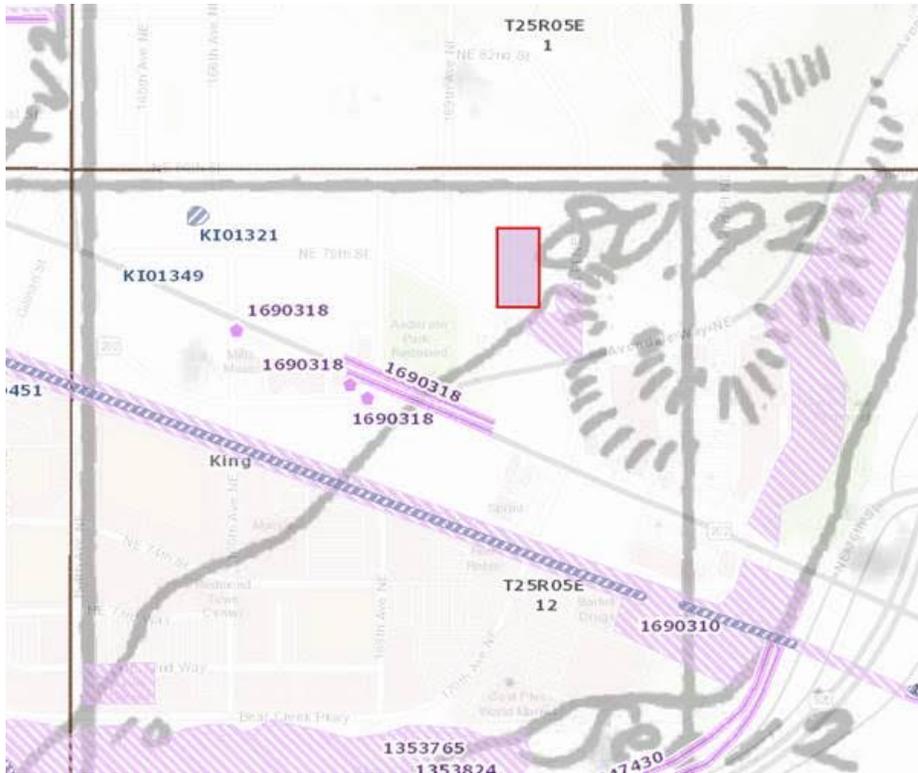
Kerry Lyste <klyste@stillaguamish.com>
To: Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt <sonja@crcwa.com>
Cc: Tracey Boser <traceyboser@stillaguamish.com>

Tue, Sep 4, 2018 at 12:08 PM

Hi Sonja,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. As you are aware from other projects in this vicinity, we are concerned about any ground disturbance that would occur below 4 feet in an environment similar to the Stratum VI (?) deposits found at Bear Creek. Also, in terms of landform, this area is at the headwaters of a small creek that flow into Bear Creek (see below) something I am sure you will cover in your report.

Best, Kerry.



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9/7/2018

Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. Mail - 1808B Penny Lane Letter

Kerry Lyste
THPO/GIS Database Administrator;

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

3322 236th Street NE, Arlington, WA 98223

Mailing Address: PO Box 277, Arlington, WA 98223

Ph:360-572-3072 Fax: 360-659-3113



From: Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt [mailto:sonja@crcwa.com]

Sent: Tuesday, September 04, 2018 11:14 AM

To: Kerry Lyste <klyste@stillaguamish.com>

Subject: 1808B Penny Lane Letter

[Quoted text hidden]

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Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Fisheries Department

360/394-8529

Fax 360/598-4666

THE SUQUAMISH TRIBE

P.O. Box 498 Suquamish, Washington 98392

September 5, 2018

Ms. Sonja Kassa Kleinschmidt
Cultural Resource Consultants
1416 NW 46th St, STE 105 PMB 346
Seattle, WA 98107

RE: Penny Lane II & III Project, Redmond, King County, Washington
Request for Traditional Cultural Property Information
Suquamish Tribe Reference: 18-9-5-1

Dear Sonja:

Thank you for consulting with the Suquamish Tribe regarding CRC's cultural resources assessment for the Penny Lane II & III Project in Redmond, Washington. The Tribe has no specific comments regarding the project area at this time. Please contact me at 360-394-8533 or via e-mail at strudel@suquamish.nsn.us as additional project information becomes available.

Sincerely,

Stephanie E. Trudel

Stephanie E. Trudel
Archaeologist

Attachment B. Inadvertent Discovery Protocol.**PLAN AND PROCEDURES FOR THE UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS**

CITY OF REDMOND
PENNY LANE II & III PROJECT
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

1. INTRODUCTION

Ichijo USA Co. LTD proposes to develop a four-lot short plat with 18 townhomes and associated utilities infrastructure. This will involve demolition of existing homes on the property.

The following Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) outlines procedures to follow, in accordance with state and federal laws, if archaeological materials or human remains are discovered

2. RECOGNIZING CULTURAL RESOURCES

A cultural resource discovery could be prehistoric or historic. Examples include:

- An accumulation of shell, burned rocks, or other food related materials,
- Bones or small pieces of bone,
- An area of charcoal or very dark stained soil with artifacts,
- Stone tools or waste flakes (i.e. an arrowhead, or stone chips),
- Clusters of tin cans or bottles, logging or agricultural equipment that appears to be older than 50 years,
- Buried railroad tracks, decking, or other industrial materials.

When in doubt, assume the material is a cultural resource.

3. ON-SITE RESPONSIBILITIES**STEP 1: STOP WORK.**

If any employee, contractor or subcontractor believes that he or she has uncovered a cultural resource at any point in the project, all work in the immediate area of the discovery must stop (typically a 10 foot radius, but depends on site conditions). The discovery location should be secured at all times.

STEP 2: NOTIFY MONITOR.

If there is an archaeological monitor for the project, notify that person. If there is a monitoring plan in place, the monitor will follow its provisions.

STEP 3: NOTIFY PROJECT MANAGEMENT.

Contact the Project Manager:

Project Manager

Name Randy Barnett, Ichijo USA Co. LTD
 Number 425-497-0616
 Email randy@ichijousa.com

If you can't reach the Project Manager, contact the Project's alternate point of contact:

Alternate Contacts

Name Gina Brooks, Core Design Inc.
 Number 425-885-7877
 Email GRB@coredesigninc.com

The Project Manager or their designated Alternate Contact will make all other calls and notifications.

If human remains are encountered, treat them with dignity and respect at all times. Cover the remains with a tarp or other materials (not soil or rocks) for temporary protection in place and to shield them from being photographed. Do not call or speak with the media about the remains specifically.

4. FURTHER CONTACTS AND CONSULTATION

A. Project Manager's Responsibilities:

- Protect Find: The Project Manager is responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the discovery site. All work will stop in an area adequate to provide for the total security, protection, and integrity of the resource. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery site. Work in the immediate area will not resume until treatment of the discovery has been completed following provisions for treating archaeological/cultural material as set forth in this document.
- Direct Construction Elsewhere On-site: The Project Manager may direct construction away from cultural resources to work in other areas prior to contacting the concerned parties.
- Contact the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP): If the DAHP has not yet been contacted, the Project Manager will do so.
- Identify Find: The Project Manager will ensure that a qualified professional archaeologist examines the find to determine if it is archaeological. This will either be an archaeological consultant hired by the Project or staff from DAHP.
 - If the discovery is determined not archaeological, work may proceed with no further delay.

- If the discovery is determined to be archaeological, the Project Manager will continue with notification.
- If the discovery is human remains or funerary objects, the Project Manager will ensure that the DAHP State Physical Anthropologist examines the find. If the discovery is determined to be human remains, the procedure described in Section 5 will be followed.
- Notify DAHP: The Project Manager will contact the involved federal or permitting agencies (if any) and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

Federal and/or Permitting Agencies:

Agency: City of Redmond
 Name: Kimberly Dietz
 Title: City Planner
 Number: 425-556-2415
 Email: KDIETZ@redmond.gov

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Dr. Allyson Brooks
 State Historic Preservation Officer
 360-586-3066 or 360-586-3064

Stephanie Jolivette
 Local Government Archaeologist
 360-586-3088 or 360-628-2775

The Project Manager will contact the interested and affected Tribes. Tribes consulted on this project are:

<u>Tribe:</u>	Duwamish Tribe	<u>Tribe:</u>	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
<u>Name</u>	Cecile Hansen	<u>Name</u>	Laura Murphy
<u>Title</u>	Chairwoman	<u>Title</u>	Archaeologist/Cultural Resources
<u>Number</u>	206-431-1582	<u>Number:</u>	253-876-3272
<u>Email</u>	DTS@qwestoffice.net	<u>Email</u>	laura.murphy@muckleshoot.nsn.us

<u>Tribe:</u>	Snoqualmie Indian Nation	<u>Tribe:</u>	Stillaguamish Tribe
<u>Name</u>	Steven Mullen-Moses	<u>Name</u>	Kerry Lyste
<u>Title</u>	Director of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	<u>Title</u>	Cultural Resources
<u>Number</u>	425-495-6097	<u>Number:</u>	360-572-3072
<u>Email</u>	Steve@snoqualmietribe.us	<u>Email</u>	klyste@stillaguamish.com

<u>Tribe:</u>	Suquamish Tribe	<u>Tribe:</u>	Tulalip Tribes
<u>Name</u>	Dennis Lewarch	<u>Name</u>	Richard Young
<u>Title</u>	THPO	<u>Title</u>	Cultural Resources
<u>Number</u>	360-394-8529	<u>Number:</u>	360-716-2652
<u>Email</u>	dlewarch@suquamish.nsn.us	<u>Email</u>	ryoung@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

Tribe:	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	Tribe:	
Name	Johnson Meninick	Name	
Title	Cultural Resources	Title	
Number	509-865-5121 x 4737	Number:	
Email	johnson@yakama.com	Email	

B. Further Activities

- Archaeological discoveries will be documented as described in Section 6.
- Construction in the discovery area may resume as described in Section 7.

5. SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETAL MATERIAL

Any human skeletal remains, regardless of antiquity or ethnic origin, will at all times be treated with dignity and respect.

If the project occurs on federal lands (e.g., national forest or park, military reservation) or Indian lands (e.g., reservations, allotments, communities) the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 apply, and the responsible federal agency will follow its provisions. Note that state highways that cross federal and Indian lands are on easements and are not owned by the state.

If the project occurs on non-federal lands, it will comply with applicable state laws, and the following procedure:

A. Notify Law Enforcement Agency or Coroner's Office:

In addition to the actions described in Sections 3 and 4, the Project Manager will immediately notify the local law enforcement agency or coroner's office.

The coroner (with assistance of law enforcement personnel) will determine if the remains are human, whether the discovery site constitutes a crime scene, and will notify DAHP.

Agency: City of Redmond Police Department

Number: 425-556-2500

Agency: King County Medical Examiner's Office

Number: 206-731-3232

B. Participate in Consultation:

Per RCW 27.44.055, RCW 68.50, and RCW 68.60, DAHP will have jurisdiction over non-forensic human remains.

C. Further Activities:

- Documentation of human skeletal remains and funerary objects will be agreed upon through the consultation process described in RCW 27.44.055, RCW 68.50, and RCW 68.60.
- When consultation and documentation activities are complete, construction in the discovery area may resume as described in Section 7.

6. DOCUMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Archaeological deposits discovered during construction will be assumed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D per 36CFR800.13(c) until a formal Determination of Eligibility is made. If the project does not have a federal nexus/compliance requirement, contact the Project Manager or DAHP regarding the possible need for an Emergency Excavation Permit per RCW27.53. In general, expect that

- All prehistoric and historic cultural material discovered during project construction will be recorded by a professional archaeologist on State of Washington cultural resource site or isolate form using standard techniques. Site overviews, features, and artifacts will be photographed; stratigraphic profiles and soil/sediment descriptions will be prepared for subsurface exposures. Discovery locations will be documented on scaled site plans and site location maps.
- Cultural features, horizons and artifacts detected in buried sediments may require further evaluation using hand-dug test units. Units may be dug in controlled fashion to expose features, collect samples from undisturbed contexts, or interpret complex stratigraphy. A test excavation unit or small trench might also be used to determine if an intact occupation surface is present. Test units will be used only when necessary to gather information on the nature, extent, and integrity of subsurface cultural deposits to evaluate the site's significance. Excavations will be conducted using state-of-the-art techniques for controlling provenience.
- Spatial information, depth of excavation levels, natural and cultural stratigraphy, presence or absence of cultural material, and depth to sterile soil, regolith, or bedrock will be recorded for each probe on a standard form. Test excavation units will be recorded on unit-level forms, which include plan maps for each excavated level, and material type, number, and vertical provenience (depth below surface and stratum association where applicable) for all artifacts recovered from the level. A stratigraphic profile will be drawn for at least one wall of each test excavation unit.
- Sediments excavated for purposes of cultural resources investigation will be screened through 1/8-inch mesh, unless soil conditions warrant 1/4-inch mesh.
- All prehistoric and historic artifacts collected from the surface and from probes and excavation units will be analyzed, catalogued, and temporarily curated. Ultimate disposition of cultural materials will be determined in consultation with the federal agencies (if any), DAHP, and the affected tribes.

If assessment activity exposes human remains (burials, isolated teeth, or bones), the process described in Section 5 above will be followed.

7. PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION

Project construction outside the discovery location may continue while documentation and assessment of the cultural resources proceed. A Cultural Resources Specialist (either from DAHP, a consulting Tribe, or a professional consultant) must determine the boundaries of the discovery location. In consultation with DAHP and affected tribes, the Project Manager will determine the appropriate level of documentation and treatment of the resource. If federal agencies are involved, the agencies will make the final determinations about treatment and documentation.

Construction may continue at the discovery location only after the process outlined in this plan is followed and DAHP (and the federal agencies, if any) determine that compliance with state and federal laws is complete.