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State Historic Preservation Office Report Summary of Resources and NRHP Eligibility

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RESOURCES

NRHP ELIGIBILITY

Ice Age Drive Preliminary Cultural Resources Review Report

Prepared for:

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Submitted by

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June 16, 2022

Contract No. HEG 21-167

Executive Summary

Harris Environmental Group (Harris Environmental) contracted with Kittelson and Associates (Kittelson) to conduct a preliminary cultural resources review to support the 30% design development for the proposed Ice Age Drive, from SW 124th Avenue, westerly to SW Oregon Avenue. The review is intended to assess the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources identified within, and immediately adjacent to, the area of potential impacts (API) for the project. The API is located in northwestern Oregon, in the northwestern extent of Washington County, in the northeastern extent of the City of Sherwood.

For the review, Harris Environmental conducted research to establish an environmental, ethnographic, historic, and archaeological context for the proposed project, using Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (ORSHPO)'s Oregon Archaeological Records Remote Access (OARRA) and Oregon Historic Sites Database web portals for previous cultural resources and historic property site and survey reports. Other materials consulted included historic maps and photographs and other relevant sources. Background research revealed that the API is located in an area of moderate to high archaeological probability, but that the majority of its area is within previously disturbed areas, including those disturbed during recent/on-going business development and from recent logging and land clearing. Additionally, the majority of the API is mapped as rocky outcrop soils, which lowers the potential for buried deposits.

We performed a site visit to survey the accessible portions of the API. None of the previously identified archaeological sites were extant or visible from the API, and no new cultural materials were observed. It is the recommendation of Harris Environmental that no further work is needed within the Ice Age Drive API.

Should unanticipated pre-contact or historic-period resources be encountered during construction, all ground-disturbing activity near the find(s) should be halted and SHPO promptly notified. If human remains are encountered in any of the excavations, all ground-disturbing activity in the vicinity of the find(s) must be halted immediately and the Oregon State Police, SHPO, the appropriate Indian tribes, and the Commission on Indian Services shall be promptly notified, pursuant to ORS 97.745(4).

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Introduction.....	4
Environmental Context	7
Pre-Contact Context.....	8
Ethnographic Context	9
Historic Context.....	10
Archaeological Context	11
Site Visit	13
Results and Recommendations	18
References.....	19

Table of Figures

Figure 1. A portion of the Sherwood, OR topographic quadrangle, showing the location of the Ice Age Drive API.....	5
Figure 2. Aerial photomap showing the project area and existing conditions.	6
Figure 3. Eastern terminus of the proposed Ice Age Drive alignment, looking south along SW 124 th Street.	14
Figure 4. Looking west along the Ice Age Drive alignment (to left of metal fencing).....	14
Figure 5. Terrain and soils visible within Ice age Drive alignment, looking east.....	15
Figure 6. Eastern portion of the Ice Age Drive API, looking east toward SW 124 th Avenue (in background).	15
Figure 7. Looking west along the proposed road alignment (SW Dahlke Lane on left).....	16
Figure 8. Looking west along the proposed road alignment (SW Dahlke Lane on left), beneath the powerline corridor.....	16
Figure 9. Looking north along the main branch of SW Dahlke Lane, from the point where Ice Age Drive will cross.	17
Figure 10. Looking east at western terminus of API, SW Oregon Street in foreground, flag visible where API is located.....	18

Introduction

Harris Environmental Group (Harris Environmental) contracted with Kittelson and Associates (Kittelson) to conduct preliminary cultural resources review to support the 30% design development for the proposed Ice Age Drive alignment project.

The proposed area of potential impacts (API) for the Ice Age Drive project is located in the southeastern extent of Washington County, in the northeastern extent of Sherwood, Oregon. It is located approximately 2.58 miles (4.16 km) east of the intersection of Interstates-5 and -205, approximately 1.56 miles (2.51 km) southeast of the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge, and approximately 1.17 miles (1.89 km) north of the Washington/Clackamas County line. It is within Township 2 South, Range 1 West, Willamette Meridian, within the southern portion of Section 28 (Figure 1).

The API consists of the proposed roadway alignment, which begins on the western terminus along the eastern side of SW Oregon Street, approximately 0.3 miles (0.49 km) south of its intersection with SW Tualatin-Sherwood Road. It curves through a variety of mostly unimproved terrain, crossing two powerline corridors, and SE Dahlke Lane, running along the northern side of a branch of SW Dahlke Lane before curving north and terminating on the western side of SW 124th Avenue, approximately 0.22 miles (35 km) south of its intersection with SW Tualatin-Sherwood Road (Figures 2 and 3).

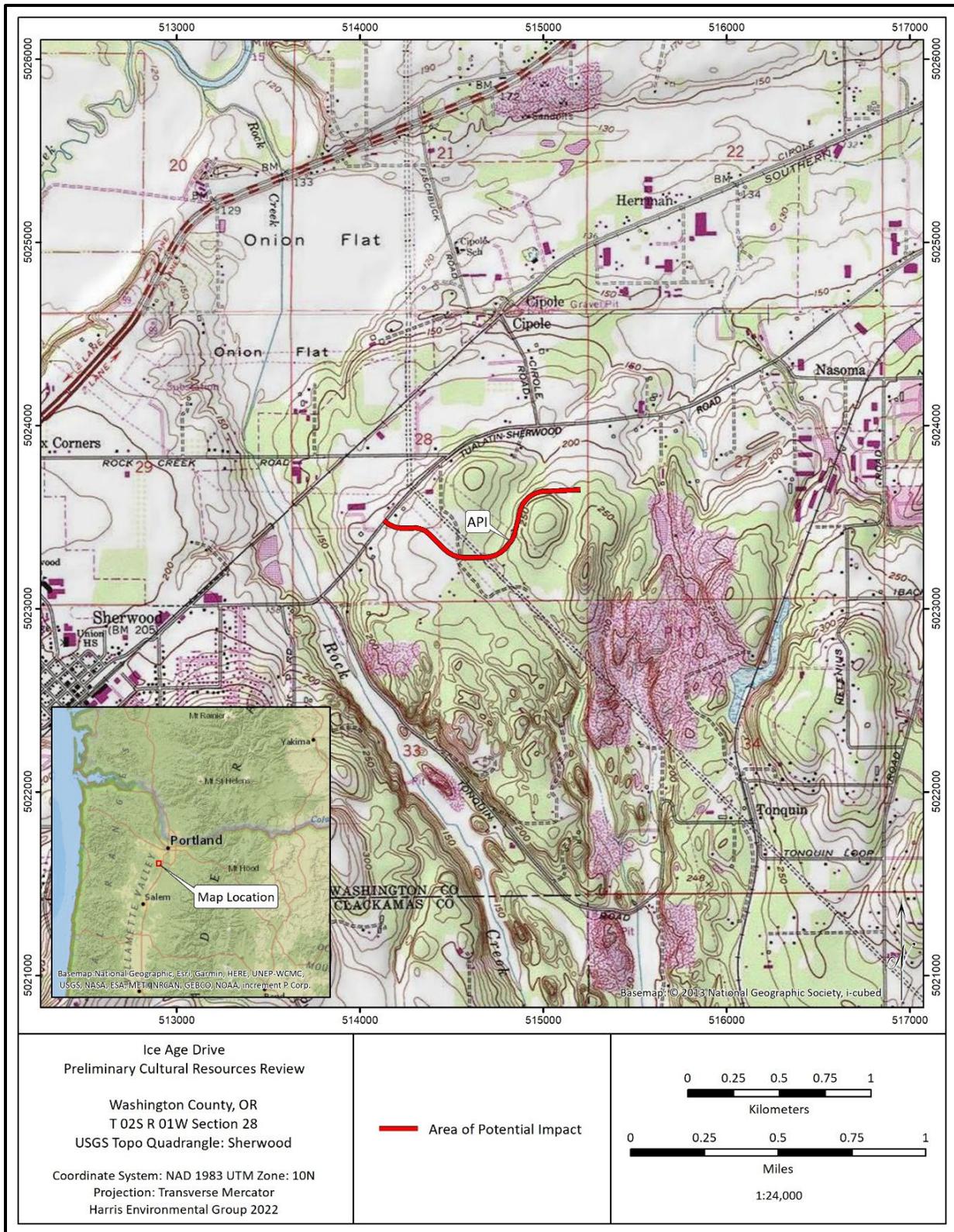


Figure 1. A portion of the Sherwood, OR topographic quadrangle, showing the location of the Ice Age Drive API.

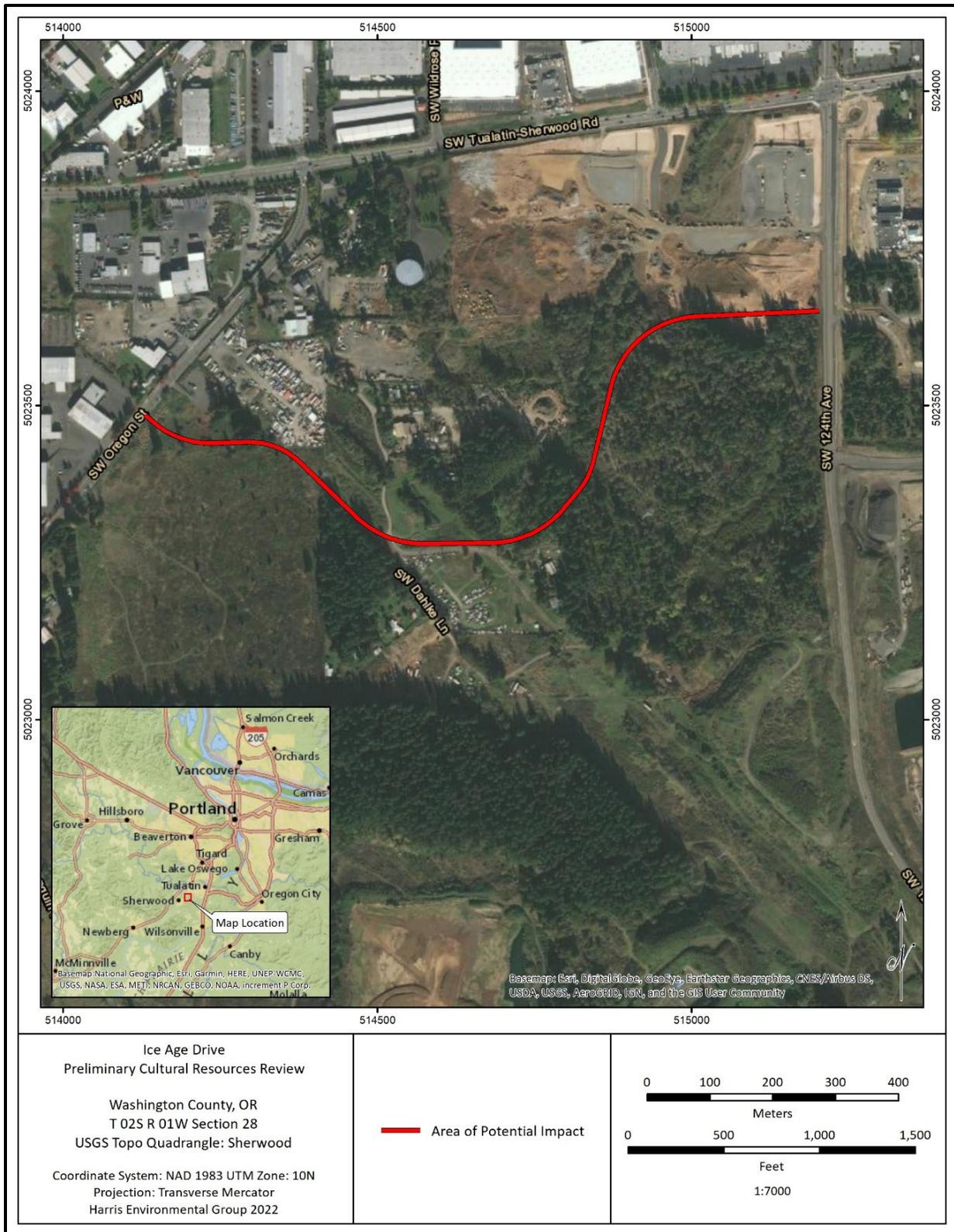


Figure 2. Aerial photomap showing the project area and existing conditions.

Environmental Context

The project API is located within the Willamette Valley and Puget Sound physiographic province, an elongated series of lowlands that extend from Cottage Grove in Oregon to the Georgia Strait in Washington (Orr and Orr 2000). The Willamette Valley portion of the physiographic province is characterized by long alluvial plains with rolling hills. Much of the area consists of nearly level to low-sloping floodplains punctuated by isolated low hills, as is the case in the project area, situated in the northwestern corner of the valley.

The API is located between the Rock Creek and Hedges Creek drainages to the north, and the Coffee Lake Creek watershed to the south. The elevation within the API varies from 216 to 260 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl). The surficial geology consists of Columbia River basalts; these deposits of lava were laid down in the Miocene (23 to 5 million years ago) and, in most of the valley, are now covered in residuum and loess deposits (Ma et al. 2012). The surficial sediment at lower elevations originated from the late Pleistocene Missoula floods. These floods occurred when ice dams that held back enormous glacial lakes in Montana ruptured beginning around 19,000 radiocarbon years before present, releasing immense quantities of water, ice, rock, and sediment that spread down through the Columbia River basin; the floods were repeated at an unknown interval over the course of thousands of years (Benito and O'Connor 2003). As the channel of the Columbia River could not contain the enormous volume of water released by the failure of each ice dam, water naturally backed up into the low-lying elevations of the Tualatin Valley, forming Glacial Lake Allison and leaving behind vast quantities of rock and sediment (Orr and Orr 2000).

Soils within the project area are mapped as Quatama loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes in the eastern portion, as Xerochrepts-Rock outcrop complex through the central portion, and as Laurelwood silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes in the western portion (Green 1982; NRCS 2022). The Quatama series consists of moderately well drained soils that formed in mixed, loamy alluvium on old terraces. Slope is 0 to 20 percent. Elevation is 140 to 200 feet. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark-brown loam about 9 in. (22.86 cm) thick. The subsoil is dark yellowish-brown loam and clay loam about 34 in. (86.36 cm) thick. The substratum is dark yellowish-brown loam about 19 in. (48.26 cm) thick (Green 1982). The Xerochrepts-Rock complex is made up of about 50 percent Xerochrepts and 30 percent Rock outcrop. It occurs in irregularly shaped areas southeast of Sherwood and is composed of shallow and very shallow soils and barren exposures of basalt bedrock. Slope is 5 to 30 percent (Green 1982). The Laurelwood series consists of well-drained soils that formed in silty, eolian material overlying fine-textured materials on uplands. Slope is 3 to 60 percent. Elevation is 200 to 1,500 feet. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark-brown silt loam about 11 in. (27.94 cm) thick. The subsoil is dark-brown, yellowish-brown, and dark yellowish-brown silt loam and silty clay loam about 41 in. (104.14 cm) thick. The substratum is dark reddish-brown and yellowish-red silty clay about 20 in. (50.8 cm) thick (Green 1982; NRCS 2022).

The Willamette Valley is categorized as the *Pinus-Quercus-Pseudotsuga* (pine-oak-Douglas fir) Zone, an interior valley vegetation zone considered too dry to support the lush forests of the nearby

Tsuga heterophylla (western hemlock) Zone. Because of the long history of Native American land use, along with Euroamerican settlement, farming, flood control, fire suppression, and land reclamation in the valley, most native vegetation areas have been greatly altered (Franklin and Dyrness 1988).

Common vegetation in the vicinity of the API today includes mixed woodland with representative trees including Oregon white oak (*Quercus Garryana*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*). The understory consists of a mix of bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier spp.*), salal (*Gaulthoria shallon*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia spp.*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), as well as dense stands of poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), wild rose (*Rosa nutkana*), and hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*).

Terrestrial animals located in the region include Roosevelt elk (*Cervus elaphus roosevelti*), black- (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), cougar (*Puma concolor*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), mink (*Neovison vison*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and rabbits (*Sylvilagus bachman* and *Lepus californicus*). Historically, the area also supported brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) and packs of gray wolves (*Canis lupus*). Dove, quail, and grouse are common game birds found in the region, along with Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) and a wide variety of waterfowl. The tributaries of the Tualatin and Willamette Rivers would have contained several species that could have been vitally important to regional inhabitants. These include freshwater salmonids, such as rainbow (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and cutthroat (*Onchorynchus clarki*) trout, as well as sculpin, lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*), dace (*Rhinichthys spp.*), coarsescale sucker, and redbelt shiner. Anadromous salmonids, such as coho and Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and *Oncorhynchus kisutch*), would have also been present (Hawksworth 2001).

Pre-Contact Context

The upper Willamette Valley has been inhabited by Native peoples for over 10,000 years (Aikens 1984; White 1975). No sites that date to earlier than 8,000 years before present (BP) have been identified in the lower Willamette Valley. Information on early periods of human occupation in the Tualatin River Basin can be inferred from early archaeological sites in surrounding areas.

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Willamette Valley is represented by leaf-shaped Cascade points dating to the Early Archaic period between 8,000- and 6,000-years BP (Aikens 1984). These darts were hafted for use with an atlatl. Atlatl technology persists in the archaeological record throughout the Middle Archaic (6,000 to 2,000 BP). Archaeological data from the region suggests people employed a broad-spectrum foraging economy, focusing on terrestrial resources found in oak woodlands and savannah during the Middle Archaic (Ames and Maschner 1999). At the end of the Middle Archaic Period and into the Late Archaic (2,000 to 200 BP), people shifted the focus of their economy towards riverine ecosystems and harvested surpluses of seasonally available resources to store for consumption during the winter or to trade with surrounding groups. Native groups throughout the Pacific Northwest participated in an active

trade network. Willamette Falls, located approximately 9 miles (14.5 km) to the east of the API, was a major trade center. Semi-permanent large villages were established along major waterways. Smaller arrow points used with bow and arrow technology, groundstone, and bone artifacts appear in the archaeological record during this period.

Archaeological studies in the Willamette Valley and the Portland Basin have shown that archaeological sites are often associated with specific environmental and geographic features. Multiple studies throughout the Tualatin River Basin have found that archaeological sites are generally found on terraces along rivers and streams, on high ground adjacent to marshes, and in environments that supported resources on which Native people relied (Hibbs and Ellis 1988; O'Brien et al. 2005; Pettigrew 1990).

Ethnographic Context

The Tualatin, the northernmost Kalapuyan sub-group, were known to have traditionally inhabited the project area. Kalapuyan peoples occupied the Willamette Valley, its tributaries, and portions of the Umpqua River drainage. The Kalapuya were divided into 13 dialectally distinct regional tribes, part of a Kalapuyan linguistic stock unlike any language spoken by the surrounding Native American groups (Swanton 1952). The territory of the Tualatin people was within the Tualatin River Basin from its headwaters in the Coast Range to the Willamette River, including Chehalem Creek, and the North Yamhill River south to the Yamhill River at Lafayette.

During the colder months of the year, the Tualatin came together and inhabited winter villages consisting of one or more patrilocal extended family groups. Village groups were politically and economically autonomous. Interaction and exchange between groups often occurred through marriage. Women married and moved outside of their village, establishing alliance and relationships with families from surrounding groups (Zenk 1990). The village group was led by a chief; however, the role of the chief in Kalapuyan society is unclear. Men acquired and displayed status through the acquisition and distribution of wealth. Men having high status acted as village leaders responsible for directing affairs and settling disputes.

During winter months people inhabited long houses with a dugout earthen floor, cedar bark or fir bough for a roof, and split cedar plank siding. The walls and floors were lined with mats. There would be a fire pit in the center, and bed and storage platforms along the perimeter of the house. During the warmer months of the year, individuals and small family task groups set out to hunt and gather seasonally available food resources (Zenk 1990). Shelter in the summer was simple and temporary, consisting of mats laid over a light frame, or people sheltered in a grove of trees or at a natural windbreak (Zenk 1990).

The Kalapuya relied heavily on plant foods available within the fertile Willamette Valley. Surpluses of nuts, seeds, berries, and roots were harvested for trade and stored to consume over the winter. The Tualatin mostly shared access to subsistence areas within a larger common territory. Each winter village group had a large and diverse territory allowing sufficient access to an adequate range of resources. Camas is abundant in the valley and was an important resource. Camas bulbs were roasted in pit ovens, dried, pressed into cakes, and stored for winter or traded

(Zenk 1990). People would congregate at Wapato Lake (near Gaston) and the swamps along the Tualatin River to gather wapato in the fall. Each village group owned rights-of-access to a tarweed plot that was divided into sub-plots managed by each family group. The plot was set afire in August and harvested soon after by women who beat the seeds into rawhide buckets with wooden paddles. The seeds were roasted and then ground into a meal with mortar and pestle. The Kalapuya burned the valley regularly to maintain open space, sustain healthy plant food populations, and attract animals to forage (Boyd 1999; Whitlock and Knox 2002).

The Kalapuya hunted deer, elk, black bear, birds, and small mammals. Lamprey eels, grasshoppers, and caterpillar were also collected. Clothing was made from hides, fur, rush or grass or bark, and decorated with dentalium shells, porcupine quills, bone beads, and feathers. People also adorned their bodies with piercings and tattoos. Baskets were woven with grass, rush, and bark. Stone, bone, wood, antler, and shell were collected and modified to make tools. Timber was also harvested to construct housing and canoes for river travel (Zenk 1990).

Historic Context

Research was conducted on the early settlement and development of the project vicinity to provide an overview of significant historical trends and events in the area. Historical maps were examined to track the sequence of land claims and road development throughout the project area.

The first Euro-Americans to explore the Willamette Valley were employees of the Pacific Fur Company. In March 1812, Captain Donald Douglas McKenzie traveled by canoe from Astoria, up the Columbia and Willamette Rivers to the present-day location of Eugene (Mackie 1997). He noted rich prairies and extensive wildlife. The Pacific Fur Company was sold to the North West Company in 1813 and in 1821 merged with the Hudson's Bay Company and established Fort Vancouver. By the 1820s, the Hudson's Bay Company sent out regular expeditions to the Willamette Valley (Mackie 1997). The earliest settlers followed soon thereafter. Immigration and settlement increased significantly in Washington County during the 1850s with the implementation of the Donation Land Act.

In 1843, the Tuality district, now Washington County, was one of the first four districts to be organized in Oregon. Congress passed a bill making Oregon a territory in 1848 and in 1849 the Tuality district was renamed Washington County. Joseph Lafayette Meek, with a small party of families, were the first Euroamerican settlers in Washington County and arrived in 1840. Meek claimed land north of present-day Hillsboro and was an important figure in the early history of Washington County (Gates and Goldmann 1975).

The 1852 GLO map of Township 2 South, Range 1 West, depicts a road running in the approximate configuration of the modern SW Tualatin-Sherwood Road. Historically, this road connected with the "Road from Lafayette to Oregon City" (GLO 1852). No additional development was depicted within or near the project APE on the 1852 GLO map. The area is described as "land broken gently rolling and rocky Timber Fir Dogwood and brushy" (GLO 1852). The 1861 GLO map of Township 2 South, Range 1 West, shows no donation land claims in the vicinity of the project area (GLO 1861).

On May 15, 1888, John H. Clear filed a Donation Land Claim (DLC) for 160.00 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 28 (BLM 1888). John Harrison Clear was a soldier in the Union Army, The Clears moved to Walla Walla, Washington, in 1864, then to Umpqua, Oregon, and then to the Cipole community near Sherwood (Griffin 2005; Oregon City Enterprise 1913). The property they settled was described as: “a heavily timbered 160-acre property. There was only a log house on the property. They built a barn and a new house” (Griffin 2005:45).

The 1909 map depicts a network of roads, the community of Smockville (later Sherwood), and the Southern Pacific Railroad (Wilkes Brothers Abstract Co. [Wilkes 1909]). The Clears’ ownership of the property continued at least until 1909 (Wilkes 1909). Family lore claims the Clears eventually traded the farm complex property and some cash to John L. Smith, of the Tualatin Mill Company, for 5 acres in Tualatin south of the bridge (Griffin 2005:45). Smith, who moved to Tualatin around 1890, established a sawmill near the river and built a store, a brick yard, and homes for his family in the Tualatin area (Martinazzi 2011; Nygaard 2018). The USGS topographic quadrangle from 1916 depicts what had been the Clear home approximately 0.15 mi to the north of the eastern portion of the API, and also shows a structure located at the end of the road that will be SW Dahlke Lane (USGS 1916).

A 1928 Metsker’s map of Washington County indicates the property was owned by William and Mary Jankauskas (Metsker Maps 1928). The 1937 Metsker’s map shows the farm complex was owned by Frederick Laist (Metsker Maps 1937). The 1961 USGS map is the first to depict the Pearl-Sherwood Transmission line crossing the API (USGS 1961). The land is shown to be wooded and undeveloped, though massive quarry operations are well underway to the southeast. By 1964, brothers Glen E. and Ray C. Orr owned the property (Metsker Maps 1964). The Orrs owned the property until at least 1989. Currently, agriculture, industry, mining, and dispersed rural residential development characterize the vicinity of the API.

Aerial photomaps show that the eastern portion of the API has been heavily disturbed from recent and on-going development. The central portion was heavily wooded as late as recently as 1994, and was logged around that time. The western portion of the API has been logged/undergone extensive clearing at least twice since 1985- once between 2003 and 2004, and again in 2018/2019.

Archaeological Context

There have been at least eleven (11) cultural resources surveys previously carried out within one mile of the project area. The surveys are given in Table 1, below. Cultural resources work has been largely driven by Section 106 compliance, and has been concentrated on the Tualatin-Sherwood Road corridor.

Table 1. Previous cultural resources surveys conducted within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area.

Survey Title	Location	Description/Result	Reference
Cultural Resources Survey for the Garden Corner Curves Transportation Improvements Project, City of Tualatin, Washington County, Oregon	1 mile east of eastern terminus of project area	Section 106-compliant survey; No NRHP-eligible sites or properties recorded	Sargeant and Gordon 2019

Survey Title	Location	Description/Result	Reference
Archaeological Survey of Select Portions of the Washington County Wilsonville to Beaverton Commuter Rail Project Alignment	0.82 miles east of eastern terminus of project area	Section 106-compliant survey; no cultural resources identified within 1 mile of current project area	McDaniel 2006
Archaeological Survey for the SW 124th Avenue Extension: SW Tualatin-Sherwood Road to SW Grahams Ferry Road Project, Washington County, Oregon	Just north of eastern terminus of project area	Section 106-compliant survey; Site 35WN89 recorded to the north of the eastern terminus of current project area. One isolate (two obsidian flakes) recorded at eastern terminus	Hambleton and Tisdale 2014
Cultural Resources Survey of the Tualatin-Sherwood/Edy Road Project	Along Tualatin-Sherwood Road, between 0.2-0.4 miles north of current project area	One pre-contact site identified 35WN31, approx. 0.44 miles E/NE of eastern terminus	Scott 1987
Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Memo 4C Finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) installation project	Along Tualatin-Sherwood Road, between 0.2-0.4 miles north of current project area	Review under Programmatic Agreement; no cultural resources identified	Davis and Perrin 2014
Cultural Resources Survey for the Tualatin-Sherwood Road Project, Washington County, Oregon	Along Tualatin-Sherwood Road, between 0.2-0.4 miles north of current project area	Section 106-compliant survey; no cultural resources identified	Dinwiddie et al. 2020
Willamette Water Supply System: Work Package PLM 4.0, SubPhase PLM 4.2 Cultural Resources Assessment, Washington County, Oregon	Along Tualatin-Sherwood Road, between 0.2-0.4 miles north of current project area	Section 106-compliant survey; no cultural resources identified	Dinwiddie et al. 2021
Willamette Water Supply System: Work Package WTP 1.0 Cultural Resources Assessment, Washington County, Oregon	Immediately south of eastern portion of project area	Section 106-compliant survey; a scatter of automobiles and a few domestic artifacts identified	Dinwiddie and Bialas 2019
A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Tualatin River Basin Water Supply Project (Willamette Pipeline), Clackamas and Washington Counties, Oregon	Along Tualatin-Sherwood Road, passes within 0.3 miles north of current project area; also intersects current project area in the central portion	Reconnaissance-level archaeological and historical resource survey; no cultural resources identified	Smits et al. 2006
Cultural Resource Survey and Selected Subsurface Testing for the Proposed Tualatin River Basin Water Supply Project, Clackamas and Washington Counties, Oregon	0.32 miles SW of western terminus of project area	Section 106-compliant survey; no cultural resources identified within 1 mile of current project area	Punke et al. 2007
Cultural Resources Survey for the Onion Flat Sewer Upgrade Project, Washington County, Oregon.	0.59 miles NW of western terminus of the project area	Section 106-compliant survey; no cultural resourced identified within 1 mile of the current project area	Bialas 2015

There are four (4) archaeological sites that have been previously recorded within a one-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area. Site 35WN89 is located immediately north of the eastern terminus of the project area, along both sides of SW 124th Avenue. This multi-component artifact scatter consists of obsidian, basalt, and crypto-crystalline silicate (CCS) debitage, fire-cracked rock, and nine lithic tools including one scraper, two projectile point base fragments, and six biface fragments. Historic-period artifacts include a milk glass fragments, vessel glass fragments, and pieces of a terra cotta drainage pipe (Hambleton 2013). The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the surface, and the site has since been demolished during roadway improvements and industrial/commercial development.

Archaeological isolate 10/1889-4 was recorded during the same survey. It is recorded at the eastern terminus of the API and consists of two obsidian flakes recovered from a single shovel test probe, between 40 and 50 cm (16 and 20 in) below the surface in intact soil. No additional artifacts were found in the shovel tests excavated to delineate the 10/1889-4 resource boundary. Intact sediment identified in surrounding shovel tests has demonstrated that the artifacts are not part of a larger archaeological deposit (Hambleton and Tisdale 2014). It did not receive a SHPO trinomial.

Three largely complete automobiles, one pickup truck bed that may have been re-purposed into a trailer, two domestic artifacts—a “smokeless oil heater” in two pieces, and a nondescript galvanized metal pail, crushed, were recorded during the survey of the Willamette Water System (Dinwiddie and Bialis 2020). The artifacts range in manufacture dates from the 1920s through the 1950s and are located to the north of the API.

Site 35WN31 is located approximately 0.38 miles (0.62 km) to the northeast of the eastern terminus of the API. It consists of a biface that had been reworked, one worked chert nodule with cortex, and one chert flake core (Scott 1987). None of the sites are visible from the API.

Site Visit

Harris Environmental archaeologist Dana Holschuh, M.A., RPA conducted a site visit and “windshield” survey on May 21, 2022. The site visit entailed walking/driving portions of the proposed alignment, where permission was not required from landowners, including the eastern and central portions.

In the eastern portion, the API is adjacent to previous, or currently on-going development as it extends west from SW 124th Avenue through flat to mildly undulating topography. The roadway alignment is fenced-off from the active development to the south (Figures 3-6). It then curves south through wooded terrain, crossing a powerline corridor and coming to run adjacent to the northern side of a portion of the existing SW Dahlke Lane (Figures 7 and 8), and crossing a second powerline corridor adjacent to the roadway (Figure 9). It then curves northward to cross wooded, and previously logged terrain to its terminus along SW Oregon Street (Figure 10).



Figure 3. Eastern terminus of the proposed Ice Age Drive alignment, looking south along SW 124th Street.



Figure 4. Looking west along the Ice Age Drive alignment (to left of metal fencing).



Figure 5. Terrain and soils visible within Ice age Drive alignment, looking east.



Figure 6. Eastern portion of the Ice Age Drive API, looking east toward SW 124th Avenue (in background).



Figure 7. Looking west along the proposed road alignment (SW Dahlke Lane on left).



Figure 8. Looking west along the proposed road alignment (SW Dahlke Lane on left), beneath the powerline corridor.



Figure 9. Looking north along the main branch of SW Dahlke Lane, from the point where Ice Age Drive will cross.

No cultural materials or features were observed during limited pedestrian survey conducted during the site visit. Ms. Holschuh noted extensive disturbances in the eastern portion due to development to the north, and on-going construction immediately to the south (Figures 3-6).

The western terminus is within a grassy field with sparse trees adjacent to SW Oregon Street. It was inaccessible at the time of the site visit (Figure 10).



Figure 10. Looking east at western terminus of API, SW Oregon Street in foreground, flag visible where API is located.

Results and Recommendations

Harris Environmental performed a preliminary cultural resources review for the proposed Ice Age Drive project area. Pre-field background research revealed that while the project area is located in an area of moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits, the majority of it has been previously disturbed and/or comprised of rocky outcrop soils. The eastern portion of the API is heavily disturbed from recent, and on-going development, and the central and western portions have been logged/cleared within the past twenty years. It is therefore the opinion of Harris Environmental that no further archaeological work is needed.

Should unanticipated pre-contact or historic-period resources be encountered during construction, all ground-disturbing activity near the find(s) should be halted and SHPO promptly notified. If human remains are encountered in any of the excavations, all ground-disturbing activity in the vicinity of the find(s) must be halted immediately and the Oregon State Police, SHPO, the appropriate Indian tribes, and the Commission on Indian Services shall be promptly notified, pursuant to ORS 97.745(4).

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