

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2021-02-00730 (Please contact the lead agency for the project number. If associated to SEPA, please contact [SEPA@dahp.wa.gov](mailto:SEPA@dahp.wa.gov) to obtain the project number before creating a new project.)

Author: Patrick Reed

Title of Report: Predetermination Survey for Proposed Residential Treatment Facility Project, Clark County, Oregon

Date of Report: February 12, 2021

County(ies): Clark Section: 18 Township: 2N Range: 3E

Quad: Orchards, WA 7.5-minute Acres: 20

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 #:  
20-156-1 (temp. field number)

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- 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.

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDETERMINATION REPORT

**Parcel Number or Address:** The project is to occur on a portion of parcel 195925000, located at 16015 NE 50th Ave., Vancouver, Washington.

**Parcel Acreage:** project area is 20 acres

**Disturbance Area Acreage:** 13 acres

- Attach an 8½ x 11 site plan map drawn to scale and indicating the proposed disturbance area if significantly smaller than the parcel. Also indicate the locations of any artifacts found and the locations of subsurface probes.**

**General Physical Description of Site, including current uses:** The project area is located approximately 4 miles south of northeast of Vancouver, Washington in the southwest quarter of Section 18 of Township 2 North, Range 3 East (Figure 1). The property is currently a single-family residential lot occupied by renters, and an open former pasture. The northwestern portion of the property includes permanent structures (i.e. the residence and barn) while the southern and eastern half of the structure is open pasture. The vast majority of this survey area is open grass field with low-lying areas of wetland and standing water (Figure 2). The project area is not currently in use as agricultural or pastoral field, though it is maintained.

**Description of proposed activity:** The Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) is proposing to build a 48-bed community residential treatment facility at the Brockmann property. The area proposed for development is approximately 13 acres on the 20-acre parcel. Typical ground disturbance from project construction is expected to reach two to three feet below existing grade, with some utilities as proposed would extend up to 10 feet in depth. The survey area was the 13 acres proposed for development (Figure 3).

## Predetermination Trigger:

- Discovery principle.
- Planning Official option.
- Any portion of disturbance area within Predictive Model Probability Level A.
- 5 acre or greater disturbance area wholly within Predictive Model Probability Level B.
- Disturbance area within 1/4 mile of known archaeological site.

## Predetermination not necessary because:

- Ground-disturbing actions or activities where the Planning Official determines that the disturbance area was adequately investigated and documented (20.710.110(A) VMC) in the past and the existence of an archaeological site was determined not to be probable (prior predetermination) or not to be actual (prior survey)
- Ground-disturbing actions or activities where the provisions of this Chapter were previously applied to a related application for a larger, more comprehensive, ground-disturbing action or activity which encompasses the scope of the current application
- Ground-disturbing actions or activities where a prior application for a larger, more comprehensive ground-disturbing action or activity which encompasses the scope of the current application was exempt from the provisions of this Chapter pursuant to 20.710.1160(C) VMC
- Ground-disturbing actions or activities where the disturbance area is within 1/4 mile of a known, recorded archaeological site as measured on a horizontal plane extending in all directions may be exempted by the Planning Official when appropriate due to the effects of a geographic barrier

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## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Detail all background research, including review of records, documentation, maps, and other pertinent literature:

WillametteCRA reviewed records on file with the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) online database system (WISAARD) to identify any previous cultural resource studies and archaeological or historical resources at or in the vicinity of the project location. WillametteCRA staff also examined historical maps to assess the potential for historic-period archaeological resources at the project location.

### *Previous Archaeological Investigations*

According to records with Washington DAHP, there have been seventeen previous archaeological investigations (Table 1) within 0.5 miles (mi.) (0.8 kilometers [km]) of the current project area. No previous archaeological investigations have occurred in the current survey area, and no recorded archaeological sites are in the current survey area. According to WISAARD, 12 archaeological resources have been recorded within 0.5 mi. (0.8 km) of the current survey area, three of those resources are solely historic-era sites and seven are solely precontact archaeological sites. The remaining two sites contain both historic-era and precontact archaeological components (Table 2). Additionally, no historic properties are recorded in the project vicinity, although 26 unevaluated properties are within 0.5 mi. (0.8 km) of the current survey area.

A survey that occurred approximately 0.25 miles south of the project area and resulted in the identification of precontact lithic scatter 45CL1333 (Fuld and Smits 2018). Originally recorded in 2018, eight pieces of CCS debitage was identified in the upper 40 centimeters (cm) of sediment (Fuld and Smits 2018). Additional work including the excavation of test units performed in 2019 identified five more debitage fragments and three expedient tools. The site was interpreted as being heavily disturbed from previous field maintenance and plowing, and was recommended as ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Fuld et al. 2019).

A series of surveys, archaeological test excavations and subsequent archaeological monitoring occurred to the north of the project area resulting in the identification of five archaeological sites (Fuld and Reese 2013, 2014a, 2014b). Three of these sites (45CL1024, 45CL1045, 45CL1046) are precontact sites, a single site is historic (45CL1023), and one (45CL 1025) is a multi-component site. While all are recorded separately, due to their general proximity it is likely that they are related and most likely constitute a single precontact archaeological site, with use in the historic period associated with residential development.

The remaining two previous investigations were performed directly adjacent to the current project area (Hotze et al 2017; Sanders et al. 1992). The first was completed for archaeological survey for the Washington State University (WSU) Vancouver campus west of the current project area. The investigation only included pedestrian survey of the property and no cultural resources were identified (Saunders et al 1992). A latter survey of the same property to the west of the current project (Hotze et al. 2017) resulted in the identification of archaeological site 45CL1311, on the west side of NE 50th Avenue approximately 50 feet from the current project area (Hotze et al 2017). This multi-component site contained both precontact and historic artifacts located on a low terrace

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landform above a swale to the south. Precontact lithic material consisting of debitage and fire-cracked rock (FCR) were observed across the landform, and historic period artifacts were concentrated to the northeast corner of their survey area, directly across from the northwest corner of the current project area.

### ***Historic Map Review***

The earliest formal mapping of the project parcel dates to the mid-nineteenth century and depicts no significant development in the project footprint or vicinity (GLO 1858). In 1858, a majority of Township 2 North, Range 3 East was devoid of development, with four small plats claimed, including one east of the project area. The original land surveyors mapped this part of Clark County as having gently rolling hills and generally swampy (GLO 1858). The 1865 GLO mapping of land plats indicates that the direct project area had not been claimed, but a majority of the surrounding area had been claimed by various members of the Proebstel family (GLO 1865). By 1888 more detailed mapping of the township indicated the presence of “La Camas Creek running northwest-southeast through the project vicinity, and increased development occurring to the north and southeast, including a road from Vancouver to the Cascades (GLO 1888).

Historic topographic maps suggest relatively little development within the project area in the late 1890s and increasing development throughout the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. A United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map from 1897 shows two buildings that straddle 50<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 4). This maybe the historic residence that is no longer existent on the property. These structures continue to be mapped with additional structures including a sawmill to the north on Mill Creek (USGS 1905, 1940, 1948). A 1954 USGS map and subsequent maps at a more refined scale shows the same structure as well as a second structure, presumably the existing barn, present in the project area (USGS 1954, 1990) (see Figure 5).

The earliest aerial imagery from 1951 shows that the project area contained a residence, an associated barn and minimally a single small outbuilding. Two to three additional small outbuildings appear to have been constructed or are more prevalent on 1960 aerial imagery where much of the vegetation around the residence and other structures has been thinned (NETR 1951, 1960, 1970, 1981). The original residence on the property appears to have been demolished sometime between 1960 and 1981.

## **SURFACE INSPECTION**

**Date of inspection:** January 19 and 20, 2021

**Time of day:** 8:00 a.m.

**Weather conditions at time of inspection:** Cool and sunny with damp ground surface

**Describe soil visibility:**  over 50% visible

less than 50% visible

**Describe the proposed project’s locational characteristics including, but not limited to, topography, hydrology, wetlands, vegetation and any prominent features located on or near the proposed project:**

This portion of central Clark County is geologically mapped as fine-grained silts and sands associated with the Missoula Floods between 18,000 and 12,000 years ago. Loess and clayey soils blanket some of the upland areas

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(Howard 2002; O'Connor et al. 2016). The surficial geomorphology can be classified as glacial/fluvial deposits, primarily remnants of the Missoula Flood, dating to the latest Pleistocene. The soil type is mapped as 65% Hillsboro silt loam, 21% McBee Silt loam, and 13% Dollar loam series' (NRCS 2020).

The project area is located at the southern end of a narrow northwest-southeast trending ridge which drains into the valley to the southwest. Vegetation within the project area consisted mainly of mature cedar, ornamental plants, grasses and Himalayan blackberry in the southern and western half of the project area. Dense Himalayan blackberries are present around the barn structure. Appliances, building material, boats and vehicles were present around the residence in the project area during our visit.

**Describe surface investigation procedures:**

WillametteCRA archaeologists, Patrick Reed (M.S.), Kathryn Berg, and Brandie Johnson-Valdez, performed a pedestrian survey of the project area on January 19, 2021. They surveyed the entirety of the project area at approximately 15-meter intervals, paying close attention to the flat terraces/benches, and areas where the ground surface was visible and or had been previously disturbed exposing subsurface sediments.

Ground surface visibility was generally poor (<25%), however subsurface sediments were exposed/readily visible at surface across the project area due to extensive mole hills. Mole hills were intensively checked for artifacts or evidence of cultural materials (Figure 7). All observed sediments were consistent with the mapped NRCS sediments Hillsboro silt loam, McBee silt loam, and Dollar loam series'. No precontact cultural materials were observed in the pedestrian survey. Areas with burnt earth and charcoal flecks were observed across the project area and were interpreted as natural root burn or a byproduct of the pastoral field maintenance.

Two structures noted in the historic map review section were encountered during the pedestrian survey of the project area (Figures 8 and 9). The modern residence and the historic barn outbuilding are present in the western portion of the project area. The single-family residence was constructed in 1977 and is not of sufficient age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (Clark County Assessor 2021). The existing barn situated within the project area was likely constructed between circa 1913 and 1950 and was documented as a historic property as part of this survey. A detailed description of the barn is provided on the historic property inventory form in Appendix A.

**Describe any artifacts found. Show artifact location on map.**

A single fragment of temporally non-diagnostic stoneware was observed on the surface during pedestrian survey (Figure 2). While the fragment was not indicative of a historic period, it was considered as a potential historic artifact, and exploratory subsurface investigations were conducted in its vicinity to identify if it was perhaps part of a larger deposit that may have greater temporal characteristics (discussed in the following section).

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## SUBSURFACE INSPECTION

**Describe and quantify amount of subsurface probing and manual surface exposing activities that were carried out, if any. Justify the locations of the subsurface probes. Describe the soils and stratigraphy. Describe the soil screening method. Describe any artifacts found. Show artifact locations on map.**

WillametteCRA excavated 39 subsurface shovel probes in the project area between January 19 and January 21, 2021 (see Figure 2). The placement of probes was determined on field conditions, landform, archaeological predictive models, prior disturbance and where the greatest project related ground disturbances (surface grading and filling) are anticipated to occur (see Figure 3). The field director selected locations for probing in areas considered more likely to contain archaeological materials. Areas that would cause disturbance of the current renters were avoided. A single shovel probe was positive for cultural material (SP-8).

Shovel probes measured roughly 35-40 cm in diameter. The field crew excavated round probes with straight walls (cylindrical rather than conical), in roughly 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural strata. Archaeologists excavated all probes to between 50 and 70 cm (where no impasses were found). All material removed were screened through 1/4-inch mesh. All probes were documented in the field and each location mapped using GPS units capable of sub-meter accuracy. The data collected for each shovel probe included the maximum depth of the probe, soil stratigraphy, depth of stratigraphic changes, sediment descriptions, extent of disturbance, and presence/absence of cultural material. Field crews backfilled shovel probes and restored the surface to its original state as much as practicable. A summary of probe descriptions and results of the subsurface survey is presented in Table 3.

All observed sediments were consistent with the mapped NRCS sediments Hillsboro silt loam, McBee silt loam, and Dollar loam series'. These native soils consisted of homogenous dark brown to yellowish brown sandy silt to clayey silt loam. Very few gravels were observed (<5%) and consisted of generally rounded to sub-angular very small to small sized pebbles. Carbonized organic flecks and iron oxide nodules were seen throughout the project area, and in two instances distinct small lenses of burnt earth were observed (SP-38). These lenses were consistent with in situ burning of roots. A textural and color distinction was observed between 25-40 cm below surface in shovel probes on the higher landforms along the northern border of the project area. This change is interpreted as plow disturbance associated with agricultural use/maintenance (i.e., disking) of the fields in the project area.

A series of 8 isolate confirmation probes were placed around the fragment of temporally non-diagnostic stoneware that was observed on the surface during pedestrian survey. These probes were placed at 5 meter and 10 meter intervals from the find. No additional cultural materials or subsurface cultural deposits were observed around the find. Lacking a firm associated deposit and any indicator of a temporal period, the ceramic was considered modern refuse and was not recorded as an archaeological isolate.

A single piece of precontact lithic material was observed in SP-8 from between 20-30 cm below surface. The artifact is an off-white quartzite debitage fragment with some edge modification along one end (Figure 10). No

distinct sediment or buried surfaces were identified in the positive probe (Figure 11). Eight confirmation probes were excavated at 5 meter and 10 meter intervals from the find and no additional cultural materials were observed. The find has been documented and recorded as an isolate. The site form can be found in Appendix B.

**FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

**State findings and conclusions.**

WillametteCRA has completed an archaeological predetermination for the proposed DSHS development on the Brockmann property. The predetermination survey included background research and a pedestrian survey of the proposed project area. Background research determined that the project location was not within the boundaries of any archaeological resources or historic properties. Background research determined that the project location has never been the subject of prior investigation; however, there have been 17 surveys within 0.5 mi. of the project location. There are no previously recorded sites within the project boundaries; however, there are several archaeological resources within 0.5 mi of the project area, including a single archaeological site (45CL1311) that is adjacent to the project area.

While the project location is situated in a high probability area as mapped on WISAARD, WillametteCRA found the project area to be primarily located on relatively irregular topography and seasonal wetlands, and a majority of the project area is located on different and lower landforms than the previously recorded archaeological site in the project vicinity (45CL1311). WillametteCRA identified limited evidence of precontact and historical archaeological resources, including a precontact isolate (20-156-1) and documented the barn as a historic property. Additional subsurface investigations around the find did not indicate the presence of a larger archaeological site and we found no evidence to suggest that 45CL1311 extends into the project parcel. As such, the potential for intact archaeological deposits within the project area is considered generally low to moderate. Additionally, though the barn on the site meets the age requirements and has maintained integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, alterations have somewhat diminished its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. It is WillametteCRA's opinion that it does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (see Appendix A).

We recommend no further archaeological investigations for the proposed project. However, given the presence of precontact archaeological resources in the project area and vicinity, we recommend that the project develop a robust inadvertent discovery plan that outlines the procedures to follow should unanticipated archaeological or historical resources are encountered during future activities at this location.

**FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

**Recommendation:**

- An archaeological resource survey is necessary.
- An archaeological resource survey is not necessary.

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<b>CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE</b>
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I certify that I am a

- Qualified archaeologist, as defined by RCW 27.53.030(9).  
 Professional archaeologist, as defined by RCW 27.53.030(8) and WAC 25-48-020(4).

Signature of Archaeologist:  Date: February 12, 2021

*Please Print or Type:*

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**This document includes records, maps, or other information identifying the location of archaeological sites exempted from public disclosure under RCW 42.56.300. Remaining pages 8-25 have been removed.**