

**TECHNICAL MEMO 1109A-1**

DATE: October 4, 2011

TO: Paul Mott  
Edward Rose & Sons

Berni Johnston  
Team 4 Engineering

FROM: Glenn Hartmann, Principal Investigator

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Rose Master Plan Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, WA

The attached short report form constitutes our final report for the above referenced project. No cultural resources were identified within the project APE and no further cultural resources investigations are recommended. Please contact the office should you have any questions about our findings and/or recommendations.

# CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: S. Colby Phillips

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Rose Master Plan Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, WA

Date of Report: October 4, 2011

County (ies): Kitsap Section: 10/11 Township: 26 North Range: 1 East  
Quad: Acres: 55 acres

CD Submitted? ☒ Yes ☐ No PDF of Report? ☒ Historic Property Export Files? ☐

Does this replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Sites/Isolates Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Does this report fulfill a DAHP permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

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## REPORT CHECK LIST

Report should contain the following items:

- Clear objectives and methods
- A summary of the results of the survey
- A report of where the survey records and data are stored
- A research design that:
  - Details survey objectives
  - Details specific methods
  - Details expected results
  - Details area surveyed including map(s) and legal locational information
  - Details how results will be incorporated into the planning process

Please submit reports unbound. Please be sure that any electronic version of a report submitted to DAHP has all of its figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, cover sheet, etc., compiled into one single PDF file. Please check that all digital files display correctly when opened.

## **Management Summary**

Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) conducted a cultural resources assessment for the proposed development of approximately 55 acres located northwest of the intersection of SR 305 and SR 307 (Bond Road) in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington. The development will consist of the construction of residential and commercial structures and will include public facilities, open space, and amenities. Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing. The results of the survey were negative; no cultural materials or deposits were identified within the proposed project area. Based upon available information about the geomorphology, history and prehistory of the area, the potential that any intact cultural deposits remain within the proposed project area is low. CRC does not recommend archaeological monitoring of construction activities.

### **1. Administrative Data**

Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Rose Master Plan Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, WA

Author (s): S. Colby Phillips

Report Date: October 4, 2011

Location: The project is located at SR 305 and SR 307 (Bond Road) in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington (Figures 1 and 2).

Legal Description: The project is located in Section 10/11, Township: 26 North, Range: 1 East, Willamette Meridian.

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (s): Poulsbo, WA (2011)

Total Area Involved: 55 acres

Objective (Research Design): This assessment was developed with the goal of ensuring that no cultural resources are disturbed during construction of the proposed project and to determine the potential for any as-yet unrecorded cultural resources within the project area. 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), and compliance with Section 106 of NHPA. The Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly disturbing archaeological sites without a permit from the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), and the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly disturbing Native American or historic graves. Under Section 106, agencies involved in a federal undertaking must take into account the undertaking's potential effects to historic properties (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)).

Assessment methods consisted of review of project plans, related reports, historic maps, and field studies, in order to estimate the potential for as-yet unidentified archaeological deposits. 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 area of potential effects (APE), as well as other applicable laws, standards, and guidelines (per 36CFR800.4 (b)(1)).

Project Background: Edward Rose & Sons is proposing the development of approximately 55 acres located northwest of the intersection of SR 305 and SR 307 (Bond Road) in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington. The development will consist of the construction of residential and commercial structures and will include public facilities, open space, and amenities. For the purposes of this assessment, the APE for this project is understood to be that described and depicted in Figures 4 and 5.

## **2. Background Research**

Background research conducted in September 2011. Consulted sources for this project included archaeological, historical, and ethnographic records online at the Washington State Department of Archaeological and Historic Preservation (DAHP), and selected published local historic and ethnographic records.

### Archival Sources Checked:

DAHP WISAARD	There are no recorded archaeological sites in the project APE. The DAHP files check was conducted in September 2011.
Web Soil Survey	The Web Soil Survey mapped in the APE is Poulsbo gravelly sandy loam and Norma sandy loam (USDA NRCS 2011).
Library	[x] Various historical, archaeological, and ethnographic references at the Seattle Public Library, and in CRC's library.

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

Background research did not identify any recorded archaeological or historic sites in the APE; thus this project does not have potential to affect any previously recorded historic properties. A number of cultural resource assessments and site evaluations have been conducted within a mile of the project APE, including along the SR 305 and SR 307 corridors, for road improvement and development projects (e.g. Berger and Chambers 2006, 2008; Chambers 2006; Forsman et al. 1996; Lutrell 2004; Regan 2000; Robinson 1997). The nearest recorded archaeological site is located over one mile south of the project on the western shoreline of Liberty Bay; other sites recorded in the Poulsbo area are across the Bay in Scandia, on the shores of Port Orchard east of Keyport, and on Miller Bay north of Suquamish. The nearest recorded historic period archaeological sites are historic buildings in downtown Poulsbo; the proposed project will not affect any recorded cultural resources.

### Previously Unrecorded Cultural Resources Identified and Recorded: Yes [ ] No [x]

No previously unrecorded archaeological or historic sites were identified within the project area.

## Context Overview:

### *Geological Context*

Archaeological evidence suggests human occupation in the Puget Sound region began following the last glacial retreat at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 14,000 – 10,000 years ago. The environmental changes produced by deglaciation, including alterations to the landscape, climate, and vegetation, significantly influenced the spatial distribution of human activities, based on the availability of resources and the suitability of landforms for occupation. The potential distribution of cultural resources in the vicinity of the project, and the identification of conditions that may have affected contemporaneous preservation of these resources, are informed by understanding changes to the local environment over time (Berger et al. 2008).

The local topography of the project area was formed by the Late Pleistocene glaciers that advanced through the area approximately 15,000 years ago, during the Vashon Stade of the Fraser Glaciation, scouring troughs or channels in older glacial till that was deposited and compacted during previous glacial advances (Thorson 1981). While sedimentation during glacial periods was widespread and voluminous, active deposition during non-glacial times including the present day has been more restricted, occurring primarily in river valleys and at the base of steep slopes (Booth et al. 2003:20-21). Since the last glacial retreat (ca. 12,000 – 13,000 years ago), little, if any, sedimentary deposition has occurred in the vicinity of the project area. Surficial deposits in the project area consist of Quaternary glacial deposits such as till, outwash sands and gravels, and lacustrine clay and silts (Yount and Gower 1991). Local topography has likely remained virtually unchanged since humans have been present on the landscape, and any evidence of postglacial cultural activity in such settings is typically present near the modern ground surface.

Following deglaciation, temperatures began to increase significantly from about 13,000 to 7,000 years ago (Leopold et al. 1982). Climatic conditions were initially cooler than present and supported sparse vegetation consisting primarily of subalpine grasses and sedges. After warming began, subalpine vegetation was replaced with Douglas fir, western fir, and western hemlock (Leopold et al. 1982; Suttles and Lane 1990). Aside from minor fluctuations, due largely to extensive land clearing in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, prehistoric and present ecological landscapes have remained stable for the past 5000 years (Leopold et al. 1982). Due to sea level changes since deglaciation (Downing 1983), the project area would have been farther inland during the early Holocene and the Dogfish Creek drainage would have been further away from the present shoreline (Forsman et al. 1996:5).

Dogfish Creek is a significant drainage system that crosses the extreme southern portion of the project area. Dogfish Creek is a salmon-bearing stream that supports populations of Chinook, coho, and chum, as well as cutthroat and steelhead trout (Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission 2002). Historically, salmon runs in Dogfish Creek were recorded to have been plentiful enough to provide for an entire community (Pitzenberger 1977:38). These fish resources would have undoubtedly been important for pre-contact Native American populations.

## *Soil Survey*

USGS soil survey data categorizes the soil for 85% of the immediate project area as Poulsbo gravelly sandy loam, formed on glacial terraces and moraines. This moderately well-drained soil is typically composed of 0 to 24 inches of gravelly sandy loam underlain by very gravelly sandy loam from 24 to 60 inches below the surface. The soil for the remaining 15% of the project area, primarily in the wetland area north of the intersection of SR 305 and SR 307, is categorized as Norma fine sandy loam, typically found in depressions. This poorly-drained soil is composed of 0 to 22 inches of sandy loam, underlain by 22 to 60 inches of stratified sandy loam to clay loam.

## *Archaeological Context*

Regional and local studies have provided an archaeological and historical synthesis of approximately the last 10,000 years of human occupation in Puget Sound (e.g. Greengo 1983; Larson and Lewarch 1995; Nelson 1990). The earliest evidence of a human presence in the region, consisting primarily of a few chronologically diagnostic stone tools and flakes, indicates that humans colonized the Puget Sound shortly after the retreat of ice from the last glaciation at the end of the Pleistocene (Carlson 1990). Archaeologists have identified an early period of occupation dated to between 9000 – 5000 BP (before present) based on broad similarities in site and lithic assemblages. Many of the early sites are associated with the Olcott Complex in Western Washington, which are contemporaneous with similar Cascade Phase sites identified east of the Cascade Mountains (Berger and Chambers 2006). Olcott sites consist of lithic workshops and temporary hunting camps that contain leaf-shaped projectile points and tools and flakes made from locally available cobbles, and are found on glacial outwash surfaces in inland riverine settings (Morgan 1999). The Olcott complex is believed to be representative of highly mobile hunter-gatherers who typically did not utilize marine resources (Carlson 1990), and several Olcott sites have been documented and studied throughout Western Washington and the Olympic Peninsula.

After 5000 BP, archaeological evidence suggests a change in settlement patterns and subsistence economy in the region. From 5000 – 3000 BP an increasing number of tools were manufactured by grinding stone, and more antler and bone raw material was used for tool production. Living floors with evidence of hearths and structural supports suggesting more long-term site occupation are more common during this period in contrast to the Olcott Complex. On Puget Sound, evidence of task-specific, year-round, broad-based activities, including salmon and clam processing, woodworking, and basket and tool manufacture, date from approximately 4200 BP (Larson and Lewarch 1995).

Characteristic of the ethnographic pattern in Puget Sound, seasonal residence and logistical mobility, occurred from about 3000 BP. Organic materials, including basketry, wood and food stuffs, are more likely to be preserved in sites of this late pre-contact period, both in submerged, anaerobic sites and in sealed storage pits. Sites dating from this period represent specialized seasonal spring and summer fishing and root-gathering campsites and winter village locations. Sites of this type have been identified in the Puget Sound lowlands, typically located adjacent to, or near, rivers or marine transportation routes. Fish weirs and other permanent constructions are

often associated with large occupation sites. Common artifact assemblages consist of a range of hunting, fishing and food processing tools, bone and shell implements and midden deposits.

By the early historic period, Puget Sound peoples practiced a seasonal subsistence economy that consisted of spring, summer and fall migrations to areas for hunting, fishing, gathering of berries and roots, and procurement of shellfish followed by a more sedentary lifestyle as they returned to longhouse villages as winter approached. Although salmon and other fish were the primary food source, the complexity of the Puget Lowland environment provided a rich subsistence base. River fishing strategies involved the use of complex traps and weirs in addition to netting and spearing while coastal fishing strategies included line and hook, trolling from a canoe with hook, dip netting, and spearing (De Danaan 2002:23).

The project area is located within the traditional territory of the Suquamish Tribe, Salish language-speaking people who occupied lands between present-day Gig Harbor, and Bainbridge and Whidbey Islands prior to the implementation of the Point Elliot Treaty in 1855 (Spier 1936; Suttles and Lane 1990). Pre-contact Suquamish settlements were often located on major waterways, and heads of bays or inlets, and people practiced a seasonal subsistence economy that included hunting, fishing, and plant food horticulture. A combination of fish, shellfish, marine mammals, waterfowl, game, roots, and berries served a diverse and relatively reliable resource base (Ruby and Brown 1992:226; Suttles and Lane 1990). In winter, the Suquamish lived at large permanent village settlements, while in summer they spent time at specialized hunting, fishing, or gathering camps located near food resources. The largest winter settlement is known as “Old Man” House, located along Agate Passage several miles east of the project location. By the nineteenth century, Old Man House was comprised of a series of conjoined wooden longhouse structures over five hundred feet long, and representing the final residential complex configuration at this site built over two millennia of continuous occupation (Shalk and Rhode 1985).

Early Euro-American visitors to the area included Captain George Vancouver in 1792 and the Wilkes Expedition in 1841. By 1854, Catholic missionaries had established St. Peter’s Mission at Old Man House (Forsman et al. 1996:17), which had a Suquamish population of almost 500 men and women (Gibbs 1967:41). In 1855, the Point Elliot Treaty required the Suquamish and many other neighboring tribes to abandon most of their Northern Puget Sound villages and relocate to reservations; many Suquamish individuals were moved to the Port Madison Indian Reservation located a few miles east of the project location.

Early Euro-American occupation and land use in the immediate project area was associated with logging and the development of the town of Poulsbo. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, timber from the Poulsbo area was harvested and shipped to nearby mills such as that at Port Blakely (Kvelstad 1986:58) and Port Madison (Moe 1977:21). A logging camp was known to have been built near where SR 305 and SR 307 intersect today, adjacent to the project area (Riddell 1977:13). The timber industry attracted families, which subsequently necessitated the building of roads, schools, churches, and shops to provide essential goods and services to the growing population. Early development in Poulsbo was focused on the waterfront, but by the early 1900s, lands around the project area had been logged off and was subsequently used for dairy pasture, farming, and orchards (Kvelstad 1986).

### *Ethnohistoric Context*

From the early nineteenth century, ethnographers (e.g. Snyder 1968; Waterman 2001) recorded many traditional place names in the project area, as told to them by Suquamish informants. A network of forest trails indicated on the 1860 (1859 survey) General Land Office map linked the Agate Pass area with Port Gamble, Poulsbo, and other locales.

Numerous Suquamish place names have been identified for the Liberty Bay and Poulsbo vicinity, all but one being over one mile away from the project area (Snyder 1968; Waterman ca. 1920, 2001). A village, *Xo'yatcid* (no meaning given), was located where Dogfish Creek entered the head of Liberty Bay and formed an estuary with extensive mudflats (Waterman 2001:51). Salmon, deer, and mushrooms were available locally (Snyder 1968:133). Spiny dogfish were also caught. They were not a preferred food source but they were useful for a number of crafts. Their skins were used as sandpaper in woodworking, the oil could be used for painting, and their cartilage was used in necklace making (Castile 1985:126, 168).

Named places recorded along the east shore of Liberty Bay include *Xwo3qwa'laqid* ("headband," a large rock once fifteen feet high, but since broken up) and *Q3euq3ewa':dats* ("kinnickinnick" or "Indian tobacco," a small promontory near Poulsbo) (Waterman ca. 1920, 2001). *Tcutcu3Lats*, or "maple grove," was the name for a camping area that was once located at present-day downtown Poulsbo (Snyder 1968; Waterman ca. 1920, Waterman 2001:199). On the west side of Liberty Bay, *Ba'dituticid*, or "craggy," was recorded as the name for the location directly opposite of Poulsbo where a small creek entered the harbor (Waterman 2001:199). Snyder (1968:134) also noted a trail that led from the head of Liberty Bay to Old Man House, following the general alignment of SR 305 along the eastern shoreline of Liberty Bay.

### *Tribal Consultation*

CRC solicited the Suquamish Tribe and Port Gamble S'Kallam Tribe for comments and input regarding our assessment of the project area. The project is located within the Suquamish Tribe's adjudicated Usual & Accustomed Fishing Area, and the nearest Suquamish villages and traditional use areas are located about 0.5 miles south of the project area. There are no known specific traditional cultural places in the project APE, but the local area was used by pre-contact and historic era Suquamish people and therefore has the potential to contain unrecorded cultural resources (Stephanie E. Trudel, letter, to Glenn Hartmann, 23 September 2011, CRC, Bainbridge Island, Washington).

### *Previously Archaeological Investigations*

There are no archaeological or historical sites recorded in the project APE according to records at the DAHP (accessed September 23, 2011). The nearest pre-contact archaeological sites are about one mile south of the project area on the northeastern shoreline of Liberty Bay; other sites recorded in the Poulsbo area are across the Bay in Scandia and on the shores of Port Orchard east of Keyport. The nearest recorded historic sites are historic buildings in downtown Poulsbo, over one mile south of the APE. The proposed project will not affect any recorded cultural resources.



Several cultural resources surveys have been conducted in the general vicinity of the project area, including a cultural resources overview (Forsman et al. 1996) and multiple surveys along the SR 305 and SR 307 corridors. The portion of SR 305 from east of Viking Way N.W. to the vicinity of SR 307/Bond Road was identified as having high potential for cultural resources (Forsman et al. 1996, Figure 5). However, subsequent archaeological reconnaissance has not identified any potentially significant cultural resources in the area (Crisson 2008; Kiers 2008; Luttrell 2004; Regan 2000; Robinson 1997).

CRC archaeologists have conducted several cultural resources surveys in the vicinity of the current project area. A 7.38-acre area was surveyed for the North Kitsap Maintenance Base project less than 0.5 miles northwest of the current project area; no potentially significant historic period or archaeological cultural resources were identified in the course of the assessment (Berger and Chambers 2006). Proposed development of a 23.36-acre parcel on the Vetter Homestead on Vetter Road N.E. consisted of constructing a residential housing community on 93 lots. The area was surveyed for cultural resources by walking meandering transects with excellent ground visibility over 70 percent of the project area and examination of subsurface deposits that had been exposed by previous tree stump removal. No historic or archaeological materials were identified (Chambers 2005a). Within 0.5 miles south of the APE, CRC conducted a cultural resources assessment of 2.83 acres slated for residential development. Pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, and background research did not locate any potentially significant cultural resources in the project area (Chambers 2005b). Less than one mile south of the APE, CRC conducted a preliminary assessment to determine the potential for cultural resources to be found in construction of the City of Poulsbo's Fish Park at the north end of Liberty Bay. Results of the preliminary assessment indicated that the project was in an area of high archaeological probability based on proximity to an ethnographic village site and fresh water, and further archaeological investigation of subsurface deposits was recommended (Chambers 2006). Another cultural resources investigation less than one mile southwest of the project on a 5.94-acre parcel on the east side of Viking Way N.W. included eight shovel test probes. No evidence of any cultural resources, historic or archaeological, was identified during that investigation (Chambers 2005c). A survey for the Kitsap Transit Olhava Park and Ride Project less than one mile to the northwest of the current project area was conducted with surface survey transects and examination of subsurface deposits, and found no evidence of historic or archaeological cultural materials (Chambers and Berger 2008). To the southwest of the project area, a survey of Viking Way N.W. between SR 305 and the Poulsbo southern city limits did not identify any archaeological materials (Berger 2009).

### **3. Fieldwork**

Total Area Examined: The entire APE (55 acres).

Areas not examined: None.

Date(s) of Survey: September 28 – 29, 2011.

Weather and Surface Visibility: Clear and sunny weather conditions; surface visibility was poor in the densely forested area with thick shrub and grass undergrowth and fallen trees; numerous disturbed soil exposures due to overturned tree roots were observed.

Field investigations were conducted by the author on September 28, 2011 and with Sonja Kassa on September 29, 2011; field notes, photographs, and shovel probe logs are on file at CRC. Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance, examination of available soil exposures, and excavation of shallow shovel probes. Almost all of the project area was heavily wooded with dense undergrowth of small trees, shrubs, and grass; many fallen trees and logs were also present. Evidence of previous disturbance in the APE consisted of several mostly overgrown trails/tracks and former building foundations in the central and western part of the project area. An abandoned portion of Vetter Road runs north-south through the western portion of the project area; several areas of gravel and asphalt may represent former driveways or parking areas.

Meandering pedestrian survey transects at 20 meter intervals covered the project APE. Topography was generally level to downward-sloping towards the south, with the most significant drop in elevation in the southern corner of the APE where the surface slopes down to the wetland area ("Wetland A") around Dogfish Creek which skirts the southern boundary of the project area.

Twenty-four shovel probes were dug across the APE to test for subsurface cultural materials. The shovel probes (35 cm in diameter) were judgmentally placed, with a focus on the higher elevation areas above the wetlands, and were excavated into the glacial till sediments to an average depth of 36 cm below the surface. At each testing location, glacial sediments were reached at relatively shallow depths, within the first 20 cm. Sediments were examined and the probe holes were refilled. The subsurface layer was gravelly sandy loam, consistent with mapped soils in the area. No cultural materials were identified in any of the shovel probes.

No pre-contact or early modern cultural materials and/or deposits were encountered. No intact cultural deposits or features were encountered. CRC did not identify any locations in the APE with a high potential to contain subsurface cultural resources.

#### **4. Results**

Cultural Resources Identified: None.

Project Conclusions, Findings and Recommendations: Assessment included background review of environmental, pre-contact, ethnographic and historic sources, and field investigations.

Given its proximity to a number of historically documented natural and social resources, it is very likely that the project area was visited and used by pre-contact populations in the area. There is also a 125-year history of Euro-American settlement and use of the general project area. However, based on the results of field reconnaissance and testing, the depositional context of the study area, and previous impacts to the APE, the probability that buried significant historic period or pre-contact archaeological and cultural resources exist in the project area is low.

No evidence for archaeological materials or deposits was encountered during field investigations. No further archaeological evaluation is recommended necessary prior to the commencement of the project. Subsurface archaeological testing was conducted throughout the study area. CRC does not recommend archaeological monitoring of the proposed project as described.

A proposed inadvertent discovery plan is attached. The plan describes protocol in the event that archaeological materials or human remains are discovered, in accordance with state laws protecting cultural resources and human remains (RCW 27.44 Indian Graves and Records Act, RCW 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, RCW 68.60 Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves, and RCW 68.50 Human Remains) (Appendix A).

In the unlikely event that ground disturbing or other activities do result in the inadvertent discovery of archaeological deposits, work should be halted in the immediate area and contact made with the State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) in Olympia. Work should be halted until such time as further investigation and appropriate consultation is 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, DAHP and authorized representatives of the concerned Indian Tribes.

No historic properties affected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Historic properties affected	<input type="checkbox"/>
No adverse effect to historic properties	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adverse effect to historic properties	<input type="checkbox"/>

Attachments:

Figures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Photographs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copies of letters sent by CRC to cultural resources staff at the Suquamish and Port Gamble S'Kallam tribes; copy of response letter from the Suquamish Tribe

## **5. 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.

It should be recognized that this assessment was not intended to be a definitive investigation of potential cultural resources concerns with the project APE. Within the limitations of scope, schedule and budget, our analyses, conclusions and recommendations were prepared in accordance with generally accepted cultural resources management principles and practice in this area at the time the report was prepared. We make no other warranty, either express or implied. These conditions and recommendations are based on our understanding of this project as described in this report and the site conditions observed at the time of our site visit.

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## 7. Figures



**Figure 1.** General location of the Rose Master Plan Project in Poulsbo, Washington (Poulsbo, WA 7.5 USGS topographic map 1981).





**Figure 2.** General location of the Rose Master Plan Project in Poulsbo, Washington (Google Earth 2011).

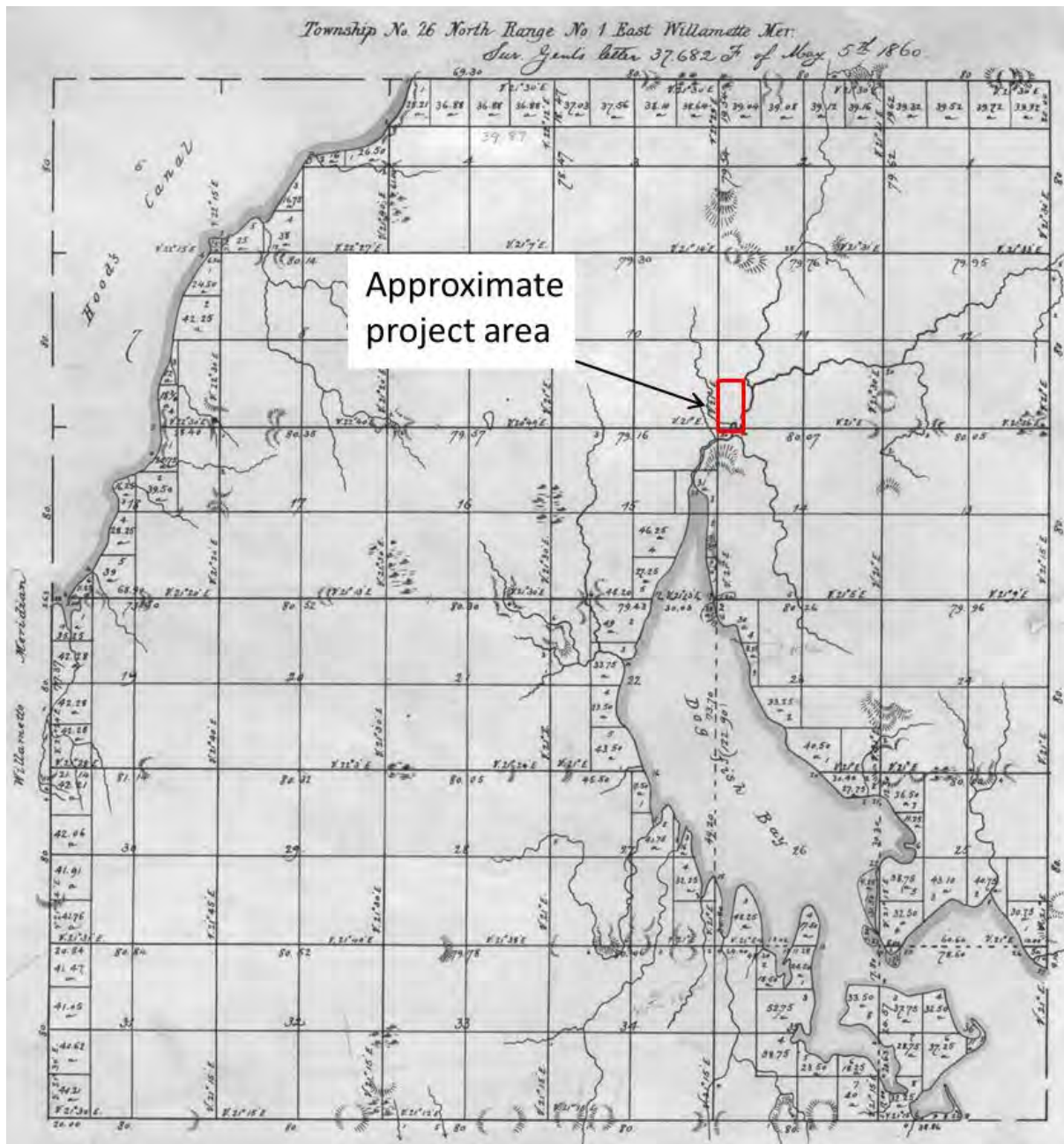


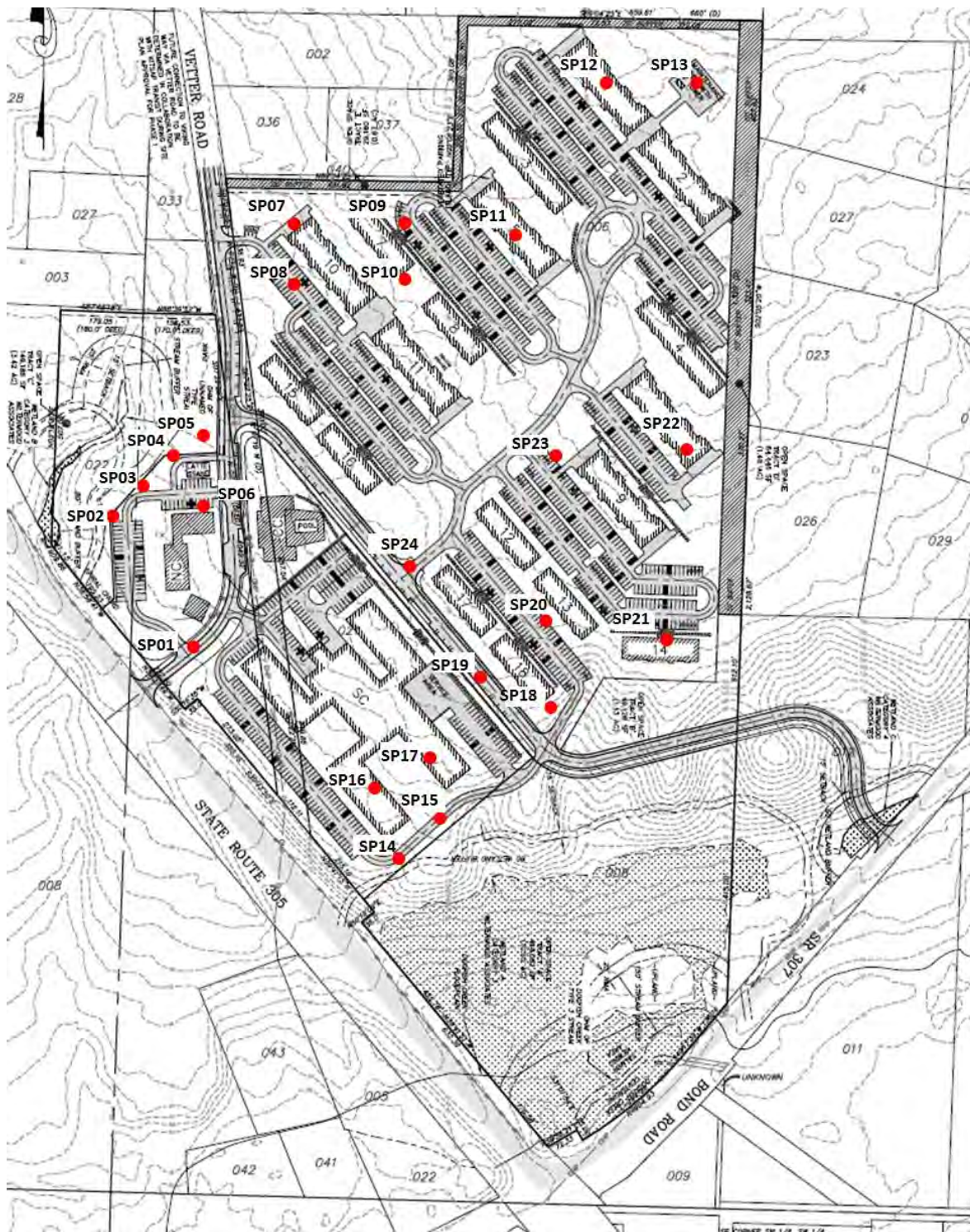
Figure 3. 1861 Government Land Office (GLO) map and general location of project area.





**Figure 4.** Aerial photograph showing specific location of the Rose Master Plan Project in Poulsbo, Washington (Google Earth 2011).





**Figure 5.** Map of project area showing general location of subsurface testing shovel probe units (Map: Team4 Engineering).



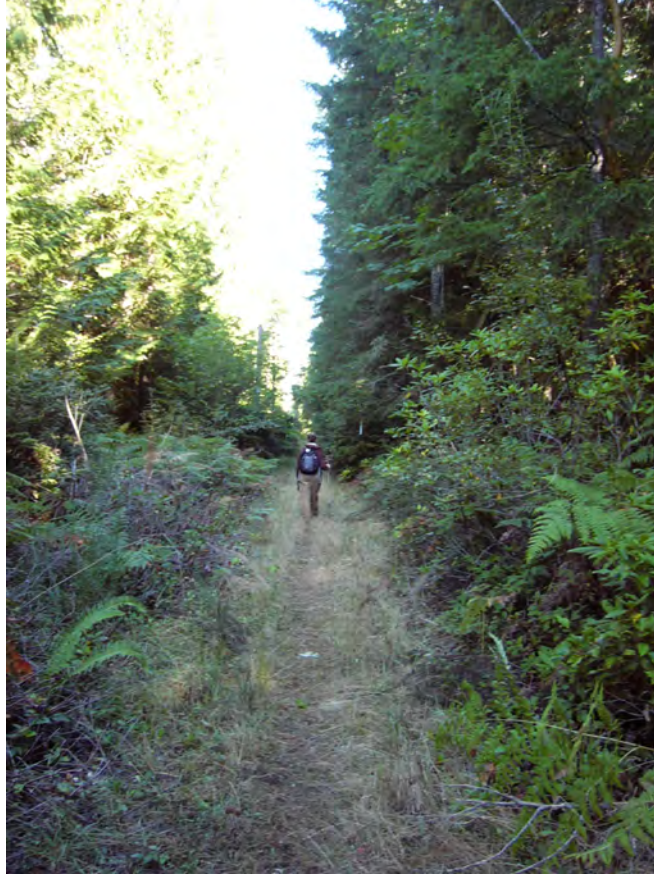


**Figure 6.** Aerial photograph of project area showing location of subsurface testing shovel probe units (Google Earth 2011).



**Figure 7.** Photo of landscape terrain in the northwest portion of the project area (facing east).





**Figure 8.** Photo of abandoned portion of Vetter Rd. running north-south through project area (facing north).



**Figure 9.** Photo of landscape terrain at Shovel Probe #24 (facing south).



**Figure 10.** Example of subsurface testing shovel probe unit (Shovel Probe #1).

**Table 1.** Shovel probe testing results.

Shovel Probe #	Depth (cm below surface)	Description
Shovel Probe 01	0 – 17	Brown sandy loam, very dry, 50% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	17 – 68	Light tan gravelly sandy loam, very dry and compact, 70% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	68 – 90	Grayish-tan gravelly loamy sand, dry and loose, 40% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 02	0 – 12	Brown sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	12 – 32	Light tan gravelly sandy loam, 50% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 03	0 – 15	Brown sandy loam, 15% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	15 – 55	Light tan gravelly sandy loam, very dry and loose, 20% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 04	0 – 14	Brown sandy loam, grass roots, 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	14 – 26	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	26 – 47	Light tan sandy loam, 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 05	0 – 5	Light brown sandy loam, grass roots, 5% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	5 – 25	Tan sandy loam, 5% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 06	0 – 10	Light brown sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	10 – 25	Tan sandy loam, 30% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 07	0 – 9	Brown sandy loam, grass roots.
	9 – 26	Tan sandy loam, 40% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.



Shovel Probe #	Depth (cm below surface)	Description
Shovel Probe 08	0 – 10	Brown sandy loam, grass roots, 20% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
	10 – 33	Tan sandy loam, 30% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 09	0 – 8	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	8 – 46	Tan sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 10	0 – 6	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	6 – 30	Tan sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 11	0 – 8	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	8 – 35	Tan sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 12	0 – 8	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	8 – 36	Tan sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 13	0 – 12	Dark brown sandy loam, moist, soft, roots and moss.
	12 – 46	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, few pebbles.
Shovel Probe 14	0 – 10	Light grayish-brown sandy loam, dry and loose.
	10 – 35	Light tan/yellowish sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 15	0 – 3	Brown sandy loam, organics and roots.
	3 – 23	Light tan/yellowish sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 16	0 – 3	Brown sandy loam, organics and roots.
	3 – 20	Light tan/yellowish sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 17	0 – 16	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	16 – 40	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 18	0 – 8	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	8 – 37	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 19	0 – 3	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	3 – 38	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 20	0 – 2	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	2 – 35	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 21	0 – 5	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	5 – 24	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 22	0 – 4	Light brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	4 – 31	Yellowish-tan gravelly sandy loam with 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 23	0 – 3	Brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	3 – 37	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.
Shovel Probe 24	0 – 2	Brown sandy loam and organic layer with roots, grass, moss.
	2 – 36	Yellowish-tan sandy loam, 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.

## Correspondence with the Suquamish Tribe and Port Gamble S'Kallam Tribe



September 20, 2011

Suquamish Tribe  
Stephanie Trudel  
15838 Sandy Hook Rd  
PO Box 498  
Suquamish, WA 98392-0498

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Rose Master Plan Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, WA

Dear Stephanie:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project. Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) is conducting this assessment at the request of Team 4 Engineering. The project is located in Section 10 and 11, Township 26 North, Range 1 East Willamette Meridian at SR 305 and SR 307 in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington.

Team 4 Engineering, on behalf of Edward Rose & Sons, is requesting this assessment prior for the Rose Master Plan, which involves the development of approximately 55 acres located northwest of the intersection of SR 305 and SR 307 in Poulsbo. The proposed 55 acres land uses includes 45.91 acres of residential uses and 9.29 acres of commercial uses, and will include public facilities, open space and amenities and will incorporate an innovative design for low impact development. Two wetlands have been delineated on this site and will require buffers and setbacks, and Dogfish Creek flows east to west across the southern tip of the project area.

CRC is 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 (DAHP), 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 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Glenn D. Hartmann  
President/Principal Investigator

PCT files (0058) document to have WA-08110  
Project file (035 0825) -- 0000000000000000



September 20, 2011

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe  
Marie Hebert  
31912 Little Boston Rd NE  
Kingston, WA 98346

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Rose Master Plan Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, WA

Dear Marie:

I am writing to inform you of a cultural resources assessment for the above referenced project. Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) is conducting this assessment at the request of Team 4 Engineering. The project is located in Section 10 and 11, Township 26 North, Range 1 East Willamette Meridian at SR 305 and SR 307 in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington.

Team 4 Engineering, on behalf of Edward Rose & Sons, is requesting this assessment prior for the Rose Master Plan, which involves the development of approximately 55 acres located northwest of the intersection of SR 305 and SR 307 in Poulsbo. The proposed 55 acres land uses includes 45.91 acres of residential uses and 9.29 acres of commercial uses, and will include public facilities, open space and amenities and will incorporate an innovative design for low impact development. Two wetlands have been delineated on this site and will require buffers and setbacks, and Dogfish Creek flows east to west across the southern tip of the project area.

CRC is 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 (DAHP), 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 should you wish to provide any comments. I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Glenn D. Hartmann  
President/Principal Investigator

PORT GAMBLE S'Klallam Tribe, WA 98346  
Phone: (360) 555-0023 - 360 555 0023



Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Fisheries Department  
360/394-8529  
Fax 360/394-4566

**THE SUQUAMISH TRIBE**  
P.O. Box 498, Suquamish, Washington 98191

September 23, 2011

Glenn Hartmann  
Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc.  
PO Box 10668  
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

RE: Rose Master Plan Project, Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington  
Request for Traditional Cultural Property Information  
Suquamish Tribe Reference: 11-9-23-1

Dear Mr. Hartmann:

Thank you for consulting with the Suquamish Tribe regarding CRC's cultural resources assessment of the proposed Rose Master Plan Project. The project is within the Suquamish Tribe's adjudicated Usual & Accustomed Fishing Area. As you know, a Suquamish winter village was at the mouth of Dogfish Creek and head of Liberty Bay, and village residents likely gathered resources in the project vicinity.

Please contact me at 360-394-8533 or via e-mail at [strudel@suquamish-nsn.us](mailto:strudel@suquamish-nsn.us) as additional project information becomes available.

Sincerely,

*Stephanie E. Trudel*

Stephanie E. Trudel  
Archaeologist

Cc: Gretchen Kaehler, Local Government Archaeologist, Washington State Department of  
Archaeology and Historic Preservation

## **Appendix A. Proposed Inadvertent Discovery Protocol**

**PROPOSED INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PROTOCOL FOR THE  
ROSE MASTER PLAN PROJECT,  
POULSBO, KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

**CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC.  
GLENN D. HARTMANN, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc. (CRC) was retained by Edward Rose & Sons (Rose) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Rose Master Plan Project in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington. The development will consist of the construction of residential and commercial structures and will include public facilities, open space, and amenities. This project is located in Poulsbo, Kitsap County, Washington.

CRC's cultural resources study included archaeological reconnaissance survey and subsurface testing. No archaeological resources have been identified in the APE. Results of the survey supported the recommendation for no additional investigation prior to the commencement of construction. In the event that resources are encountered during construction-related activities, this document serves as the plan for dealing with the inadvertent discoveries of human remains, artifacts, sites, or any other archaeological resources during the project. This plan will provide Rose officials and involved contractors with the appropriate protocols and procedures so they can:

- Utilize as guidance for treatment, Chapter 27.44 Indian Graves and Records, Chapter 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, and Chapter 68.60 Section 68.60.050 Protection of Historic Graves of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW);
- Describe to regulatory and review agencies the procedures Rose will follow to prepare for and deal with inadvertent discoveries; and,
- Understand and follow the procedures and protocols established in this document should an inadvertent discovery occur.

If any Rose employee, contractors or subcontractors suspects the inadvertent discovery of an archaeological resource, all ground disturbing, construction or other activities around the immediate area of the discovery shall cease.

### **Inadvertent Discovery Protocol**

In accordance with RCW 27.44 Indian Graves and Records Act, RCW 27.53 Archaeological Sites and Resources, RCW 68.50 Human Remains, and RCW 68.60, Abandoned and historic cemeteries and historic graves, the following protocols will be followed in the event that archaeological materials and/or human remains are discovered:

1. If any Rose employee, contractors or subcontractors suspects the inadvertent discovery of a cultural resource, all ground disturbing, construction or other activities around the immediate area of the discovery shall cease. A cultural resource may include an archaeological or historical resource.

An **archaeological resource** is defined in RCW 27.53.040 as:

All sites, objects, structures, artifacts, implements, and locations of prehistorical or archaeological interest, whether previously recorded or still unrecognized, including, but not limited to, those pertaining to prehistoric and historic American Indian or aboriginal burials, campsites, dwellings, and habitation sites, including rock shelters and caves, their artifacts and implements of culture such as projectile points, arrowheads, skeletal remains, grave goods, basketry, pestles, mauls and grinding stones, knives, scrapers, rock carvings and paintings, and other implements and artifacts of any material that are located in, on, or under the surface of any lands or waters owned by or under the possession, custody, or control of the state of Washington or any county, city, or political subdivision of the state are hereby declared to be archaeological resources.

A **historical resource** is defined in RCW 27.53.030 (11):

... mean[ing] those properties which are listed in or eligible for listing in the Washington State Register of Historic Places (Washington Heritage Register [WHR]) (RCW 27.34.220) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Title 1, Sec. 101, Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 470) as now or hereafter amended.

Cultural resources may qualify for the WHR and/or the NRHP listing if they are intact, aged at least 50 years old, and at least one of the following:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2. Upon discovery of a cultural resource, Rose shall secure the area with a perimeter of not less than thirty (30) feet until all procedures are completed and the parties agree that activities can resume. If such a perimeter would materially impact agency functions mandated by law, related to health, safety or environmental concerns, then the secured area shall be of a size and extent practicable to provide maximum protection to the resource under the circumstances. Work in the immediate area will not resume until all procedures are completed and the parties agree that activities can resume.

3. A qualified archaeologist, in coordination with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), will evaluate all inadvertently discovered cultural resources that may be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommend whether the cultural resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP. If the discovery is considered eligible, the DAHP and the concerned Indian Tribe(s) will consult to determine appropriate treatment, including but not limited to, photography, mapping, sampling, etc.
4. Rose shall ensure that its appropriate personnel, contractors and permittees follow procedures stipulated in this protocol and treat all human remains, cultural items and potential historic properties with respect.

### **Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects**

5. If human remains are found, Rose shall immediately notify the County Coroner to determine whether the remains are Native American and to eliminate the site as a crime scene. Any potential or actual human remains and/or associated funerary objects shall remain in place, unwashed, uncleaned and without analysis, with minimal disturbance and left in the original location until the remains can be determined to not be of significant cultural value by a professional archaeologist qualified to identify human skeletal remains.
6. If the human skeletal remains are determined to be Native American, Rose will notify the DAHP and the concerned Indian Tribe(s). Rose shall continue to maintain the remains and any associated funerary objects in place, unwashed, unexamined and undisturbed until the concerned Indian Tribe(s), the DAHP and Rose determine an appropriate treatment. All parties shall give due consideration to and honor, to the extent possible, requests by the Tribe to leave the remains and/or other cultural items undisturbed and in place. Should the Tribe request to conduct ceremonies or other traditional activities with respect to the remains at the site where the remains were found, Rose will accommodate such requests to the maximum and practical extent possible.
7. If human remains, funerary objects and/or artifacts are inadvertently collected during any archaeological investigation and identified as Native American in the field or in the laboratory, Rose will notify and return the remains, objects and/or artifacts to concerned Indian Tribe(s) within twenty-four (24) hours of the identification, to the extent possible. Such human remains, funerary objects and/or artifacts shall remain unwashed and without further analysis.

### **Confidentiality of Information**

8. All involved parties shall make its best efforts to ensure that its appropriate personnel, contractors, and permittees keep the discovery of all inadvertent discoveries confidential, including but not limited to, refraining from contacting the media or any third party or otherwise sharing information regarding the discovery with any member of the public. Prior to any release, Rose, concerned Tribe(s), and the DAHP, shall concur on the amount of information, if any, to be released to the public, any third party, and the media and the procedures for such a release, to the extent permitted by law.



## **Lead Representative and Primary Contact**

### **Team 4 Engineering**

5819 NE Minder Rd, Poulsbo, WA 98370

Primary Contact: Berni Johnston, PE, Principal, 360-297-5560

### **Suquamish Tribe**

PO Box 498, Suquamish, WA 98392

Primary Contact: Dennis Lewarch, THPO, 360-394-8529, cell 360-509-1321

### **Port Gamble S'Kallam Tribe**

31912 Little Boston Rd NE, Kingston, WA 98436

Primary Contact: Josh Wisniewski, THPO, 360-633-1899, cell 360-621-2299

### **Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

PO Box 48343, Olympia, WA 98504-8343

Lead Representative: Allyson Brooks, State Historic Preservation Officer, 360-586-3066

Primary Contact: Gretchen Kaehler, Local Government Archaeologist, 360-586-3088

Primary Contact for Human Remains: Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist, 360-586-3534

### **Kitsap County Sheriff's Office**

614 Division Street, MS-37, Port Orchard, WA 98366

Primary Contact: Sheriff Steve Boyer, 360-337-7101

### **Kitsap County Coroner's Office**

614 Division Street MS-17, Port Orchard, WA 98366

Primary Contact: Greg Sandstrom, 360-337-7077

### **Cultural Resource Consultants, Inc.**

710 Ericksen Ave NE, Suite 100, PO Box 10668, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Primary Contact: Glenn Hartmann, Senior Archaeologist/Principal, 206-855-9020