CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

DAHP Project Number: 2024-02-01232

Author: Whitney Osiensky and Jessica Kearney

Title of Report: Cultural Resources Assessment Addendum for the Lake Forest Park Lakefront Improvements Project Phase 2, Lake Forest Park, King County, Washington

Date of Report: August 2024

County: King Section: 10 Township: 26 Range: 04E

Quad: East Edmonds Acres: 1.95

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

_____

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

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August 15, 2024

Amber Mikluscak
FacetNW Inc.
Seattle, WA

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment Addendum for the Lake Forest Park Lakefront Improvements Project Phase 2, Lake Forest Park, King County, Washington

Dear Ms. Mikluscak,

ASM Affiliates Inc. (ASM) was contacted by FacetNW Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment addendum for the Lake Forest Park Lakefront Improvements Project Phase 2 in Lake Forest Park, King County, Washington. ASM previously conducted a cultural resources assessment for the project on two adjacent lots 17345 and 17347 Beach Dr (Osiensky and Baker 2024). The project area is within Section 10 of Township 26 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Base and Meridian (Figure 1). Pertinent background and context sections as well as the original evaluation on the property are provided in the original survey report (Osiensky and Baker 2024). During the current assessment no cultural resources were encountered. As such, the recommendations in the original survey report should still apply.

PREVIOUS STUDIES ON THE LAKE FOREST PARK PROPERTY

The 2024 study completed by ASM was an extensive survey of the project area. A total of 12 shovel test probe (STPs) were completed throughout the property. STP excavations extended up to 100 cm in depth; the ground soil consisted largely of three distinct layers. The first layer was a dark brown silty sand with very few rounded gravels; this layer is typical for a topsoil. Beneath this, a layer consisting of grayish brown sand with rounded to subrounded gravels overlaying a layer composed of grey sand with rounded to subrounded gravels was identified. No significant cultural resources were discovered during this survey, although one STP yielded woody debris and nails (Osiensky and Baker 2024). The project area consists of several residential lots with multiple houses and other structures. Some of the structures within the project area were previously evaluated for the HPI, the remaining structures that appeared to be older than 50 years were photographed for further documentation. In a previous study, the properties had been determined ineligible for the NRHP (Borth 2021). Following this survey, FacetNW Inc. requested STPs be conducted in the Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve, a parcel of land adjacent to this previous project area. This addendum report documents the results of that survey.

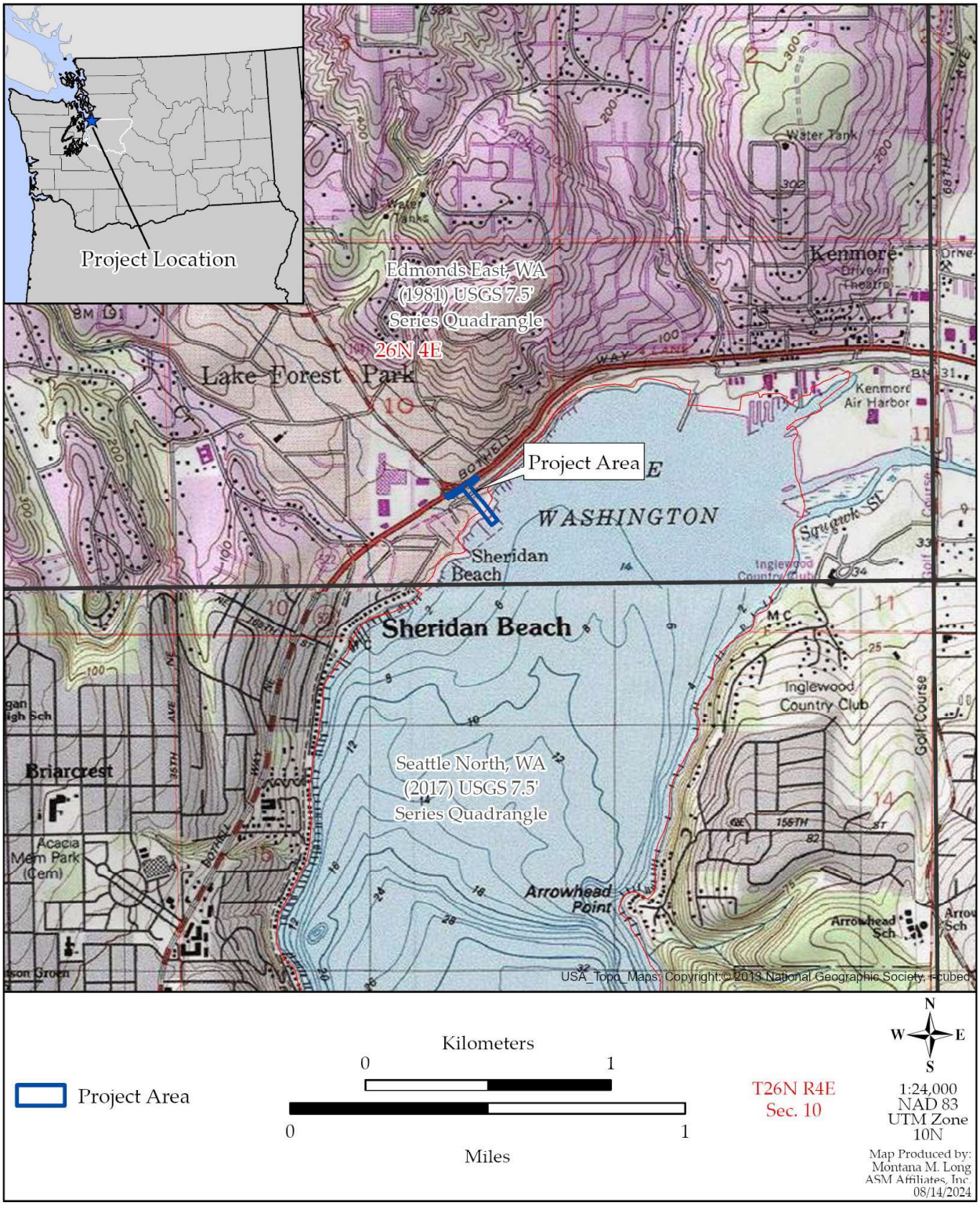


Figure 1. Lake Forest Park Project Area Location

SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODS

This chapter discusses the research design, including expectations for identifying cultural resources within the project area, as well as field methods employed in the cultural resource assessment conducted on the property.

Research Design

Several factors contribute to expectations concerning the likelihood of locating cultural resources within the Project area. Recorded cultural resources, landform characteristics, documented land use, and previous archaeological work discussed in the preceding chapter all contributed to those expectations. The DAHP predictive modeling has determined the Project APE is within an area of "very high" risk for cultural resources. The Project area is along the shores of Lake Washington. An ethnographic Duwamish village is documented at the mouth of McAleer Creek on Lake Washington just west of the Project area. People living at the creek mouth likely utilized the entire watershed during fishing, hunting, and plant gathering forays. Lushootseed place names documented for Lake Washington as well as the mouth of the creek support this assumption. Cultural resources associated with resource procurement activities in project area could include stone tools, ground stone implements, hearth features, fire-modified rock concentrations, culturally modified trees, terrestrial faunal remains, and fish bone.

Historic period cultural remains in the Project area could represent those associated with railroad activities and nearby historic buildings. These activities could have produced resources such as railroad debris and domestic refuse characterized by bottle glass, ceramics, brick, metal, and food remains; these resources would most likely date from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century

Field Methods

ASM Associate Archaeologist Jessica Kearney conducted fieldwork for the cultural resources assessment for the Project. Fieldwork consisted of both a surface and subsurface examination of the project area (Figure 2). A total of 12 shovel test pits (STP) were conducted within the project area. STPs were excavated within the property directly adjacent to the previous survey area. The project area consists of the portion of the project area within the Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve, as well as a stretch of Beach Dr NE. STPs were dug to a maximum depth of 100 centimeters below the surface (cmbs) and were between 45 and 50 cm in diameter. All sediments were screened through a ¼ -inch hardware mesh. All excavation results were documented on ASM forms, which include provenience, cultural material descriptions, information on sediment type, termination depth, and general observations. All excavations were backfilled after documentation. GPS coordinates were collected for all STP excavations using a hand-held GPS unit. Digital photographs recorded the general condition of the survey area and the character of sediment deposits observed in subsurface investigations.

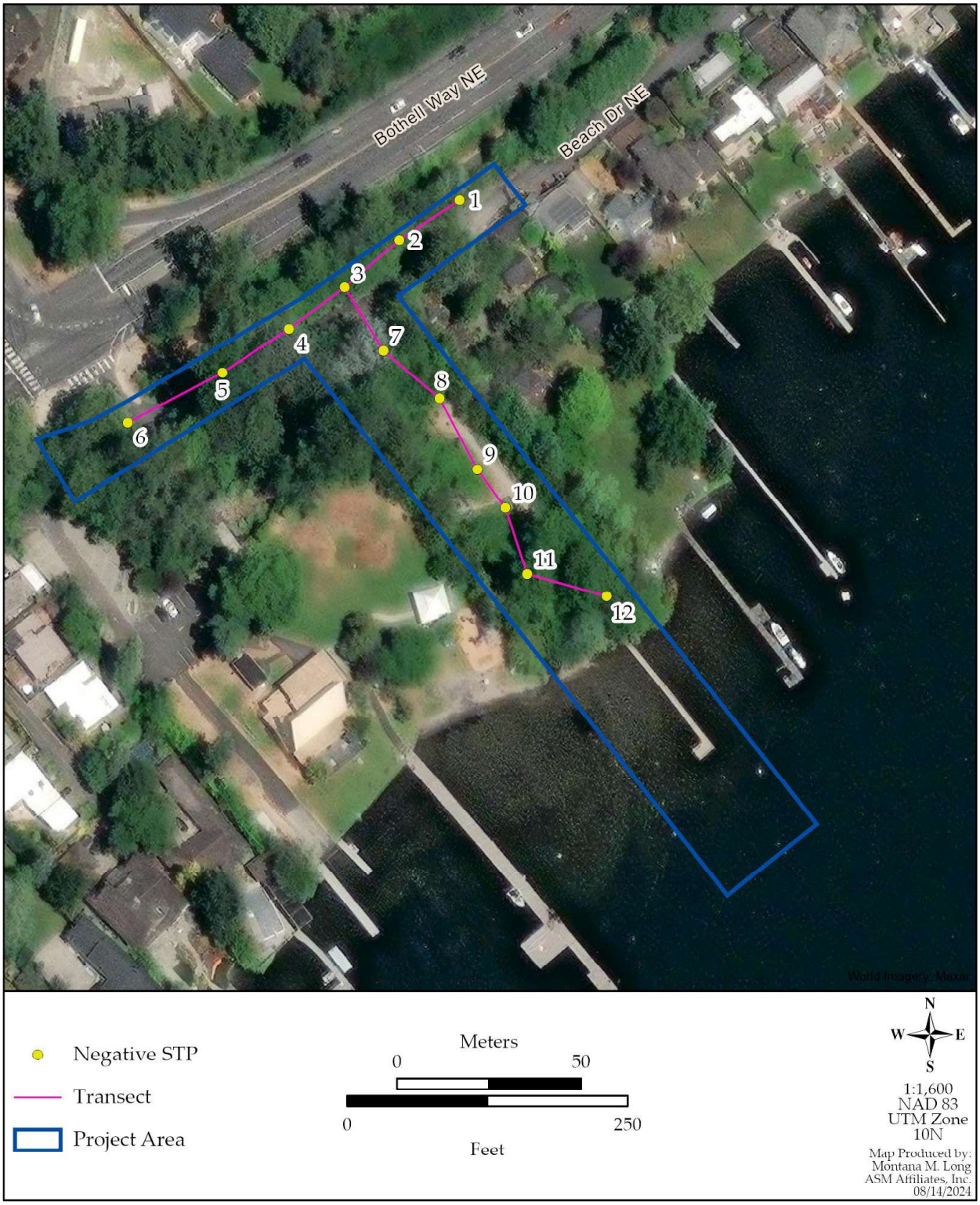


Figure. 2 Field Results.

FIELD RESULTS

ASM conducted the field assessment on the property through surface investigation in combination with subsurface excavation. No cultural resources were identified during the fieldwork. The project consists of a 140 meter (m) stretch of Beach Dr NE and a 108 m stretch of the Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve, ending at the northern bank of Lake Washington (Figures 3-4). Most ground surface was asphalt within the Beach Dr NE area, while the Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve contained soil within a riparian area alongside Lyon Creek and a dirt and wooden plank path. The project is within a nature preserve with a trail, benches, and viewpoints throughout, as well as a stretch of road along Beach Dr NE. Vegetation in the area included Western Red Cedar, vine maple, Fir trees including Douglas-fir, bracken fern, and various shrubs and small trees (Figures 3-4).

Pedestrian Survey

ASM completed a pedestrian survey of the ground surface throughout the project area. The archaeologists inspected the ground surface for evidence of cultural resources. The archaeologists also inspected the area looking for past ground disturbances (ditches, utility work, evidence of plowing) and looked for remains of foundations of former structures. The ground surface of a portion of the project area was covered in pavement from Beach Dr NE. No cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.

Subsurface Survey

ASM's archaeologist excavated a total of twelve (12) STPs to complete the subsurface survey for the assessment. STP results are available in Table 1. STP excavations were consistent with the previous study and extended up to 100 cmbs. ASM encountered a typical sediment profile throughout the project area that consisted of 3 distinct layers (Figure 5). The first layer consisted of dark brown silty sand with very few rounded gravels; this layer is typical for a topsoil. Beneath this, a layer consisting of very compacted sandy silt loam with 30% angular gravel concentration was identified. Undiagnostic glass fragments and other refuse such as a glazed ceramic fragment and a brick were identified within this layer. The lower layer of each STP consisted of a darker gray sandy loam. Several of the STP excavations were limited by roots, cobbles, and soil compaction, especially those alongside Beach Dr NE. These STPs were located along the road prism, and as such a gravel fill layer was identified in this area. STP 8 contained a large brick within the wall at 40 cmbs, it was unable to be removed (Figure 6).

Table 1: STP Results

STP	Depth (cmbs)	Sediment Description	Termination Reason
1	0-4	Brown forest duff and pine needles	Cobble impasse
	4-51	Light brown sandy silt loam, 30% angular and subrounded gravel content, some large cobbles and some undiagnostic glass fragments found	
2	0-10	Light brown silty loam mixed with forest duff and roots	Cobble impasse, soil compaction
	10-35	Gravel fill	
3	0-9	Brown forest duff	Tree root impasse
	9-54	Light grayish brown sandy silt loam, 20% small subangular gravels	
4	0-15	Dark brown sandy loam with less than 5 percent rounded gravels	Cobble impasse
	15-60	Dark brown sandy loam with 10 percent rounded gravels.	
5	0-60	Light grayish brown sandy silt, 30% gravels, some undiagnostic glass fragments found	Cobble impasse
6	0-47	Gray sand, <10% gravels Utility wire encountered at 47 cmbs	Utility wire
7	0-84	Light brown sandy silt, 20% rounded gravels Corner of a utility pipe in the wall at 22 cmbs, interfered with digging at depth	Utility pipe
8	0-66	Light brown sandy loam, 10% rounded gravel Brick found at 40 cmbs, unable to remove	Brick
9	0-20	Brown silty sand	Plastic mesh
	20-53	Grayish brown sandy silt loam, very compact, 30% angular gravels, plastic mesh found at 31 cmbs in the wall, eventually interfered with digging at depth	
10	0-22	Light brown sandy silt	Maximum depth
	22-60	Light grayish brown silty loam, very compact, 30% gravels, one glazed white ceramic fragment found at 55 cmbs	
	60-100	Gray sandy loam mottled with dark brown, very compact	
11	0-50	Brown sandy clay loam, 10% rounded gravels	Groundwater
	50-70	Dark grayish brown sandy loam, one undiagnostic glass fragment found	
12	0-33	Dark brown sandy clay loam, <10% gravels	Root impasse

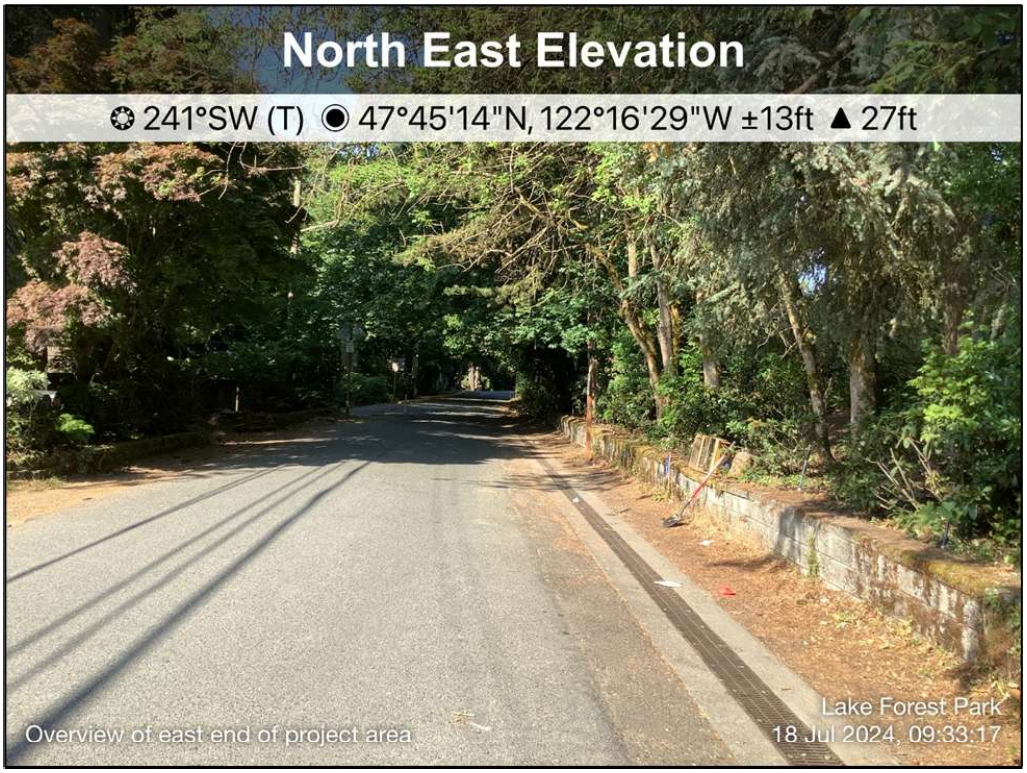


Figure 3. Overview of Project Area alongside Beach Dr NE

Figure 4. Overview of Project Area within Lyon Creek Waterfront Preserve

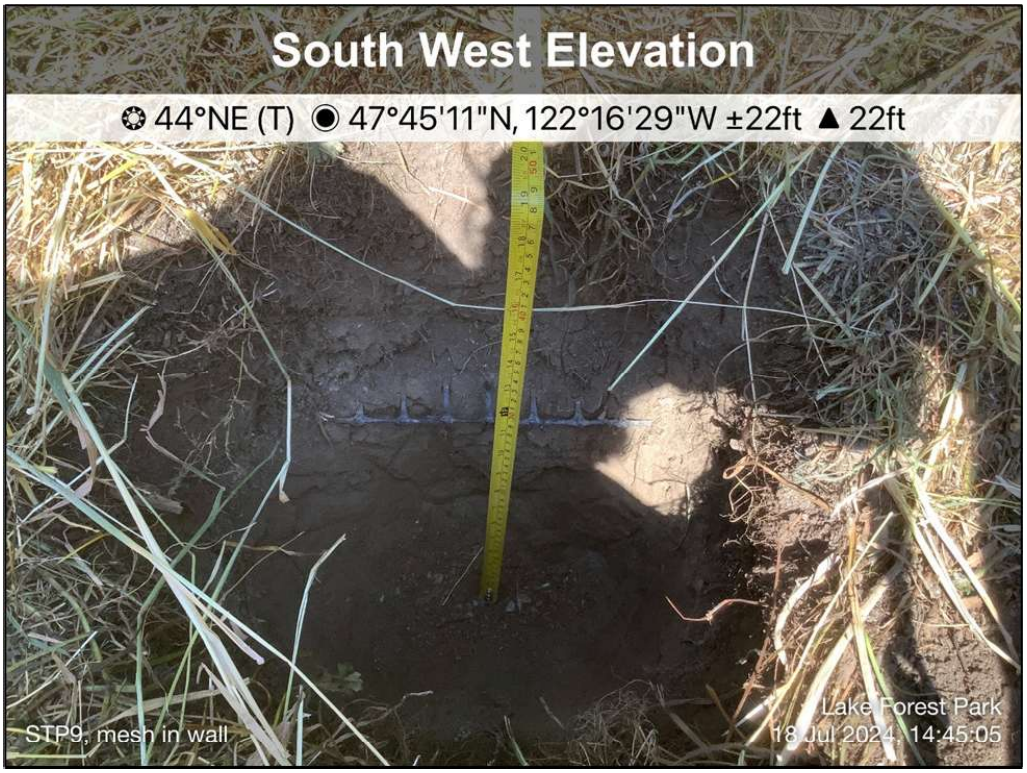


Figure 5. STP 9 Showing Typical Sediment Profile and Plastic Mesh

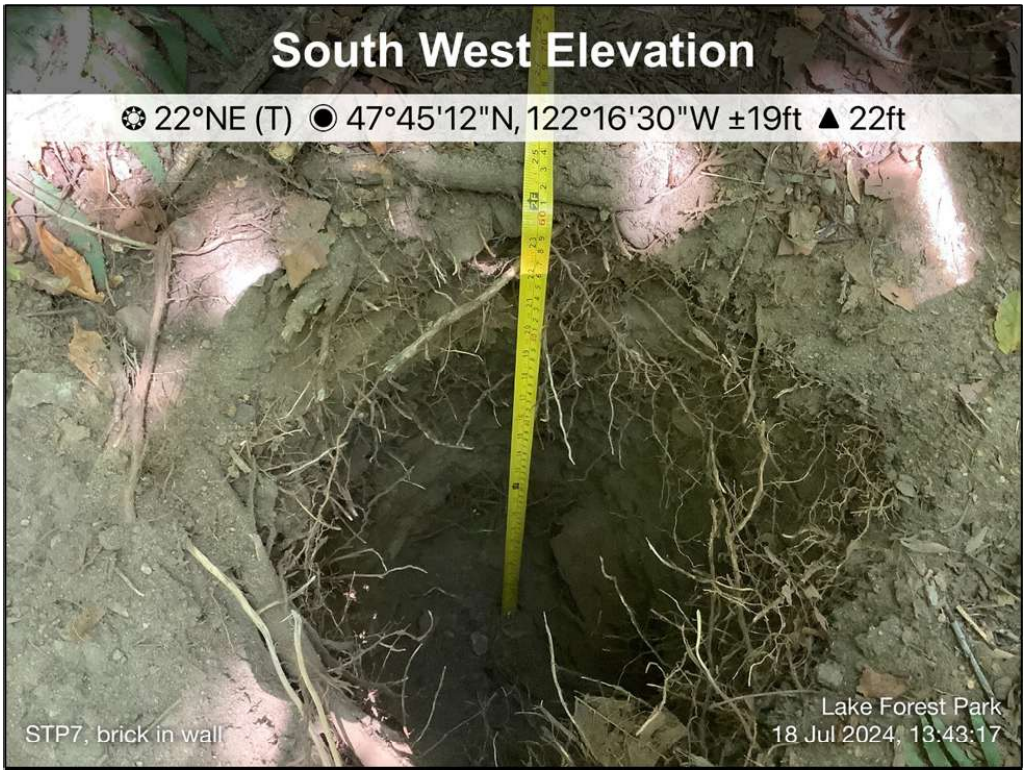
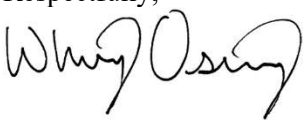


Figure 5. Overview of STP 8 and Brick

CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

ASM Affiliates Inc. (ASM) was contacted by FacetNW Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment addendum for the Lake Forest Park Lakefront Improvements Project Phase 2 in Lake Forest Park, King County, Washington. ASM previously conducted a cultural resources assessment for the project. FacetNW Inc. requested that an assessment be conducted in a parcel of land adjacent to this previous project area. As such, an addendum was necessary to document the excavation of this area. During the assessment ASM encountered a sediment profile consistent with the previous study. No cultural resources were identified. As a result of the study, ASM recommends the project continue to follow the recommendations presented in Osiensky and Baker 2024.

Respectfully,



Whitney Osiensky, M.A., RPA

References Cited

Borth, Holly
2021 Historic Property Inventory: 41542. Form on file at the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.

Osiensky, Whitney, and Austin Baker
2024 *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Lake Forest Park Lakefront Improvements Project 17345 and 17347 Beach Dr NE, Lake Forest Park, King County, Washington.* Report on file with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia.