CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Robert Patterson, Rebecca Rutheford, and Alyssa Paulin

Title of Report: 2315 Inter Avenue Archaeological Monitoring Report

Date of Report: April 2024

County(ies): Pierce Section: 40 Township: 20N Range: 4E

Quad: Puyallup Acres: 0.11

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 #:

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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.

2315 Inter Avenue Archaeological Monitoring Report

Prepared for:
CIMCO Sales & Marketing

Submitted by:
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&
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April 9, 2024

Contract No. HEG 23-104 Mod 1

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April 9, 2024

Rick Velasquez
CIMCO Sales & Marketing

RE: Archaeological Monitoring during excavation activities at 2315 Inter Avenue, Puyallup, Washington.

Mr. Velasquez,

CIMCO Sales & Marketing contracted with Harris Environmental Group (Harris Environmental) to perform archaeological monitoring during the excavation of a foundation for a 4,920 square-foot building, 8 pier foundations, a 60-feet-long trench, and a 185-feet-long trench at 2315 Inter Avenue in Puyallup, Washington.

Project Location

The project area is located in Puyallup, Washington, approximately 9.3 miles east of Interstate 5 (I-5) and approximately 1.4 miles east of Puyallup's city center, in Pierce County. It lies north of Inter Avenue, east of 23rd Street Southeast, south of East Main Avenue, and west of Shaw Road East in Section 40 of Township 20 North, Range 4 East (Figure 1). The project area is in the northwest portion of Pierce County parcel tax parcel 2105200140 (Figure 2).

Project Description

The proposed project consists of the construction of a 4,920 square-foot metal building within the 0.11-acre project area, located to the immediate north of the existing building and parking lot. The foundation of the building will be excavated to a depth of between 1.0 and 3.0 feet (30.48 and 91.44 cm), with suitable soils being replaced and compacted as required/recommended by the geotechnical engineer. Additionally, 8 piers were excavated using a vacuum truck on the west side of the CIMCO building and a 60-feet-long trench was excavated from the existing CIMCO building north to the new building foundation. The fire hydrant will be relocated per Fire Department protocols, requiring the additional excavation of two trenches near the fire hydrant off the sidewalk of Inter Avenue. The first trench will be approximately 70 feet long and will connect the new fire hydrant with the existing water connections. The second trench will be approximately 60 feet in length and will connect the new located fire hydrant with the existing fire department connection (FDC). An additional trench was required to connect a water main and a fire sprinkler riser to the newly constructed building. The line runs approximately 185 feet south/southwest from the southwest corner of the new building and ends along the western side of the existing building. Soil was removed to a depth between 2.0 to 6.0 feet deep and ecology blocks were placed for stabilization.

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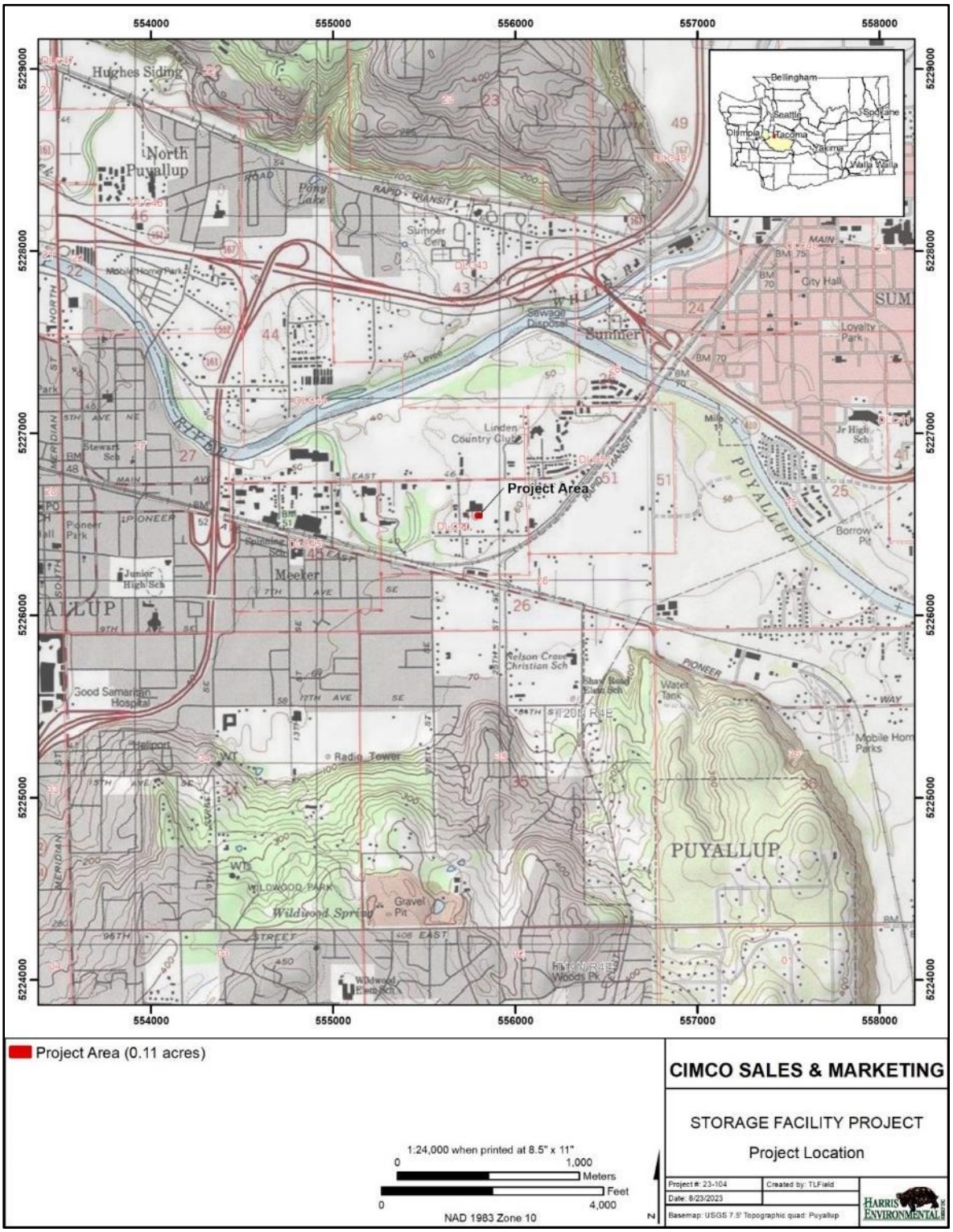

Figure 1. Portion of the Puyallup, WA USGS topographic quadrangle, showing the location of the project area.

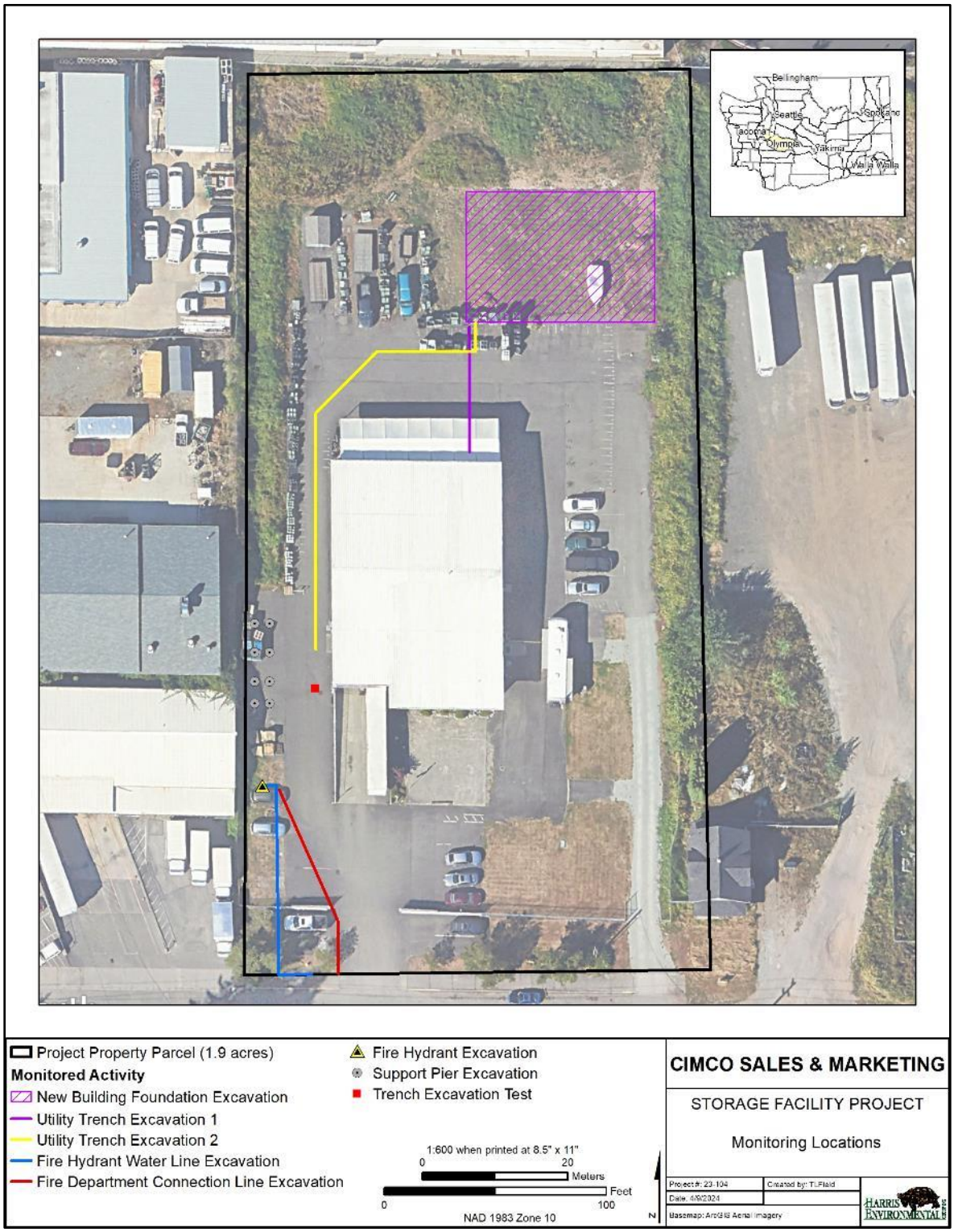

Figure 2. Aerial photomap showing the project area and existing conditions at the outset of the project.

Background Information

A thorough background for this project can be found in the cultural resources inventory report submitted to CIMCO Sales & Marketing in September, 2023 (Field 2023). Monitoring of the construction activities was recommended after the findings of that endeavor.

Expectations

The location of the project area within an industrial area that was clearly leveled and previously disturbed by the installation of a landscaping fabric, gravel, and a parking lot suggested that the area would not yield cultural resources. The location of the project area within a previously disturbed parcel led Harris Environmental to have low expectations of encountering intact deposits.

Monitoring Narrative

October 9th, 2023

Archaeological technician Rebecca Rutheford, B.A. was present for the excavation of 8 support piers for an outdoor shed on the west side of the existing CIMCO building (Figure 3). The excavation units were comprised of 8 squares saw-cut into asphalt, approximately 26 x 26 inches, as laid out by survey markings (Figure 4). Pro-Vac used a PV 545 Vacuum truck to remove the dirt to prepare for concrete pouring while the archaeological monitor observed.

During excavation, small-to-medium-sized cobbles ranging from 19-30 centimeters (cm) in size were noted predominantly in the eastern-most holes, and all 8 excavation units were noted as having smaller river cobbles ranging from 6-15 cm (Figure 5). On the southern half of the site area, the last 3 holes had more previous ground disturbance noted subsurface, with a screw located in the eastern wall of Unit 7, approximately 63 centimeters below surface (cmbs), and disturbed soil present in the walls of Units 7 and 8. Unit 6 had a small boulder (50 x 23 x 21 cm) surrounded by gravel and tree roots at 70 cmbs. Apart from the modern screw found in Unit 7's wall and the previously disturbed soils, no other artifacts or features were noted.

During downtime between vacuum truck dumps, the archaeological monitor observed an excavator scraping for installation of a concrete bell and drainage area occurring in the northern most portion of the job area (Figure 6). Modern trash was noted in the northern trench wall, was left in-situ, and was buffered by landscaping felt laid down for drainage installation (Figure 7). No artifacts or features were noted.

Figure 3. Photograph of vac worksite, facing north.

Figure 4. Photograph of the Hole 1, post excavation.

Figure 5. Photograph of sample of large cobbles/small boulders pulled out.

Figure 6. Photograph of drainage/bell installation scraping, facing east.

Figure 7. Excavation location for bell install, showing disturbed soils.

November14th, 2023

Senior archaeologist Robert Patterson, M.A., RPA was on-site to monitor the excavation of the foundation of the warehouse, which commenced a month after the initial monitoring. The excavation footprints were laid out with spray paint prior to excavation, which began in the northwestern corner of the proposed building. Excavation began in the northwestern corner of the foundation footprint, and proceeded from west to east, in smooth, shallow passes performed with a Volvo EC160DL track-mounted excavator fitted with a smooth bucket. Each pass, measuring approximately 10-20 cm in depth depending on the area, afforded a good view of the soils below those removed, and was observed by Mr. Patterson (Figure 8). The excavation continued until the initial grade was reached, approximately 60 cmbs, measured by total station and stadia rod (Figure 9). When the initial grade was complete, deeper excavations were started for the locations of the concrete footers that will eventually support the building (Figure 10). Those excavations reached approximately 125 cmbs. The soil profile, at least along the northern boundary, was 0-35 cm of fill, 35-47 cm of gravel, 47-100 cm of mottle silty loam, and 100-125 cm of gray sand (Figure 11). No cultural resources were observed, besides modern plastic at 60 cmbs.

Figure 8. Photograph of excavation along northern boundary, facing south.

Figure 9. Photograph of excavation in progress, facing southwest.

Figure 10. Photograph of subgrade excavations, facing west.

Figure 11. Photograph of north wall profile, down to 125 cmbs.

November15th, 2023

When Mr. Patterson returned on the second day of excavation, the subgrade excavations had structural fabric laid at the bottom and gravel had been filled into the holes, and was being compacted with an attachment to the track-hoe (Figure 12). The large spoil pile from the previously excavated holes was hauled off by dump trucks that brought gravel in on their return trips. Excavation began when the spoil pile was smaller, in the northeast corner along the eastern boundary toward the southeast corner (Figure 13). After the initial grade was reached and leveled, the subgrade trenches were excavated along the eastern boundary (Figure 14). Excavation halted when there was no more room to place the backdirt/spoils within the footprint of the building. No cultural resources were observed.

Figure 12. Photograph of gravel layer over structural fabric, facing west.

Figure 13. Photograph of east side of excavation, at grade, facing north.

Figure 14. Photograph of east side of excavation, at subgrade, facing north.

November 16th, 2023

On the final day of monitoring, excavation began along the western boundary of the site (Figure 15). When the grade excavation was complete, subgrade excavations began in the middle of the western wall and then in the southwest corner of the site (Figure 16). At this point, there was nowhere to place the backdirt. The final subgrade excavation, in the center of the southern edge was halted until the dump trucks could haul away the previously excavated soils. When the trucks were able to haul the backdirt away, the center subgrade trench was excavated (Figure 17). Of note, large deposits of gley-colored sand were present along the southern boundary, near the surface, directly under where asphalt had been laid (Figure 18). The area was likely leveled with this sand in order to have a flat surface for the asphalt. No cultural resources were observed.

Figure 15. Photograph of beginning of third day, facing southeast.

Figure 16. Base of excavation in southwest corner and mottled soils encountered therein.

Figure 17. Photograph of southern edge of excavation, facing east..

Figure 18. Overview of finished excavation at site, facing northeast.

December 6th, 2023

Nearly three weeks after the new building foundation was excavated, a trench was excavated from the existing CIMCO building north towards the new building foundation. The trench, approximately 60 feet long, was under the existing asphalt parking lot that had previously been sawed and removed (Figure 19). The trench was a bucket width wide, approximately two feet, and 3 feet deep. The soil was mostly dark brown fill with pebbles and cobbles throughout near the existing structure, and became the dark grey-colored fill sand, observed previously in the building excavation, as the trench got closer to the previous excavation (Figure 20). The observed soils match the vacuum excavations on the west side of the building and the new building excavations to the north. The excavated trench did not reach below the disturbed depths filled with modern trash that were observed in the building excavation to the north (Figure 21). No cultural materials were observed within the trench.

Figure 19. Overview of beginning of excavation near CIMCO building, facing northwest.

Figure 20. Overview of soil change, facing east.

Figure 21. Overview of completed trench at site, facing north.

December 12-14, 2023

Harris Environmental Group provided archaeological monitoring support for ground disturbance activities relating to the installation of a fire hydrant and water line blowoff connection. Archaeological Field Technician Alyssa Paulin, B.A. was present for the beginning of fire hydrant replacement and water line installation on December 12th. The crews began by removing the turf and topsoil from the western property line with an excavator and continued using mechanical and hand excavation techniques along the southern border of the property between the sidewalk along Inter Avenue and the electrical vault (Figures 22-23).

Figure 22. Photo of southern border along sidewalk, view north.

Figure 23. Photo of southwest corner of property, view north.

At a depth of 4 feet below the surface, the water table was exposed, and a water pump was brought in to remove excess water. The max depth excavated was 8.8 feet (2.69 m) below surface (Figures 24-26).

Figure 24. Photo of water table exposed, plan view facing southwest.

Figure 25. Photo of end of day, view north.

Figure 26. Photo of end of day, view west.

Archaeological Field Technician Rebecca Rutheford, B.A. was present for the continuation and completion of fire hydrant replacement and water line installation from December 13-14th. December 13th was overcast, with steady rain falling overnight into December 14th, which was humid and chilly with light showers occurring intermittently throughout the day.

Figure 27. Photo of trench for fire hydrant replacement, view northeast.

The crews used an excavator with a 2-feet-wide bucket to remove dirt and place it on a nearby spoil heap along the western fence line (Figure 28). The water line maintained the same elevation throughout, but the max depth of the trench varied based on the ground surface elevation (hills, rises, etc.). At the fire hydrant installation, the max depth excavated was 5.5 feet (167 cmbs), as the machine excavated west, bending north, and ending at the water line blow out, the max depth excavated was only 4 feet (122 cmbs).

Figure 28. Photo of spoil heap, view north.

Soils observed were a dark brown friable silty loam with gravel intermixed from 3–22 cmbs (underlying 3 cm turf), a mottled reddish brown silty clay layer from 22–44 cmbs, and a light blueish grey clay with reddish flecks observed from 44 cmbs to the trench floor (122–167 cmbs) (Figures 29-30).

Figure 29. Photo of clayey soil variations: reddish brown and light grey silty mottled clay clumps pulled from spoil heap, plan view.

Figure 30. Photo of close-up at south wall profile at soil examples depth, plan view.

Excavation progressed smoothly, the crews were able to locate the existing known storm line at the first 90-degree bend, used hand excavation methods to remove the existing backfill surrounding the line, and installed the waterline underneath (Figure 31).

Figure 31. Photo of trench at bend with storm drain in background, facing west.

One temporally non-diagnostic feature was noted, a dry and abandoned terracotta drainpipe, cutting diagonally through the trench unit along the north-south running trench segment (Figure 32). A photo of the trench floor indicating the soil color surrounding the clay pipe was documented after the pipe was removed (Figure 33).

Figure 32. Photo of trench at exposed "dry" (abandoned) terracotta pipe, plan view.

Figure 33. Photo of trench floor soil variations after dry terracotta pipe removal, plan view.

Figure 34. Photo of 90-degree bend with storm line exposed, plan view, facing east.

Loose soils in the upper layers and a naturally high water table created minor delays, crews had to intermittently run a generator to pump out water and shore up wall fallout created from loose soils (Figures 35-36). The crew excavated approximately 20 feet at a time, dropped the 9-inch water line down, partially backfilling with gravel and continuing until the final 90-degree bend was reached, where they turned and terminated at the anticipated location of the blow-off valve. The site overview was documented with photos (Figures 37-43). No cultural artifacts of significance were noted.

Figure 35. Photo of trench for fire hydrant replacement with high water table evident, plan view.

Figure 36. Photo of water line installation at fire hydrant with 90-degree bend in background, plan view, facing west.

Figure 37. Photo of trench, view north.

Figure 38. Photo of trench floor with excavator working in background, plan view, aspect north.

Figure 39. Photo of trench end point after final bend, south wall profile exposed, view south.

Figure 40. Photo of trench at bend, view south.

Figure 41. Photo of trench after backfilling, taken at 90-degree bend, view north.

Figure 42. Photo of trench after backfilling, taken at 90-degree bend, view east.

Figure 43. Photo of trench after backfilling, taken at 90-degree bend, view west.

December 18-19, 2023

On December 18th and 19th, 2023, Harris Environmental Group provided archaeological monitoring support for ground disturbance activities for the installation of the Fire Department Connection (FDC) to the previously relocated fire hydrant. Archaeological Field Technician Rebecca Rutheford, B.A. was present for the excavation performed for CIMCO on behalf of Leonard and Company. December 18th was partly cloudy with light showers intermittently throughout the day; December 19th was rainy with a steady drizzle during excavation activities.

Crews used an excavator with a 2-feet-wide bucket to excavate dirt for the proposed FDC line and a front-end loader to remove asphalt and load/unload gravel and backfill. A 3-feet-wide section of asphalt was cut where excavation activities were to occur, and crews began excavating (Figures 44-47). Disturbed soil types were noted from 3–28 cmbs, where a fabric landscaping sheet was observed. Max depth excavated was 6 feet below ground level.

Figure 44. Photo of trench with vault in foreground, view east.

Figure 45. Photo of trench with asphalt aggregate backfill mixed in with disturbed soil, plan view.

Soil colors and types observed were the same as those observed during previous ground disturbing activities for the fire hydrant replacement: a mottled reddish brown silty clay layer and a light blueish grey clay (Figure 21).

Figure 46. Photo of excavation activities with soil variations evident on trench floor, plan view.

No cultural artifacts were noted but near the northern end of the trench at the new fire hydrant connection, clay soil, trash, and debris, including additional broken bits of terracotta, were noted as having been deposited over the existing storm line (Figure 47).

Figure 47. Photo of trench floor with modern debris and trash exposed, plan view.

February 21st, 2024

Archaeological Technician Alyssa Paulin was present for the excavation at 2315 Inter Avenue in Puyallup, Washington. The weather on the day was slightly cloudy with light rain, which continued throughout monitoring. The crew began ground disturbing activities on the western side of the main building, cutting a small slab of asphalt approximately 60 cm by 210 cm (Figure 48). This was removed and a pressurized hose was used to remove the fill material below the asphalt. This continued to a depth of approximately 6 feet and exposed a large pipe which ran parallel to the building. Mechanical difficulties made further work impossible that day, and the excavated material was replaced.

Figure 48. Photograph of excavation on western side of building, view east.

February 22nd, 2024

When Ms. Paulin returned to monitor the next day, a new excavation began near the previous day's excavation. The crew cut and removed an approximately 100 cm by 160 cm piece of asphalt, then used a 2-foot bucket to remove fill material. At approximately 130 cm below surface, a water line was exposed, and the excavation reached dark gray sandy silt (Figure 49). The water line impacted the planned excavation and activities stopped for the day.

Figure 49. Photograph of the exposed soil on western side of building.

February 26th, 2024

Excavation continued the following week in the northwest corner of the project area along the southwest corner of the newly constructed building. The crew began along the south side of the new structure, moving south for approximately 4 meters before turning west. The soil was fill material for approximately 100 cm below surface and changed to a dark gray silt mottled with brown silty sand (Figures 50-51). An ecology block was placed where the trench turned west, and excavation continued approximately 10.5 meters. The soil profile was similar, with fill to a depth of 30 cm and similar silt/silty sand beneath. Water pipe was laid and the excavated trench was filled with gravel (Figure 52). Excavation continued, turning southwest and then south to parallel the main existing building (Figure 53).

Figure 50. Northwest corner of project area, showing the southwest corner of the new structure

Figure 51. Soil profile of excavated trench

Figure 52. Photograph of gravel being used to fill in the excavated trench, view west

Figure 53. Photograph of excavation, view south

February 27th, 2024

The following day, excavation continued the same trajectory, paralleling the western side of the building and moving south (Figure 54). Excavators removed soil to a maximum depth of approximately 170 cm. No cultural materials were observed.

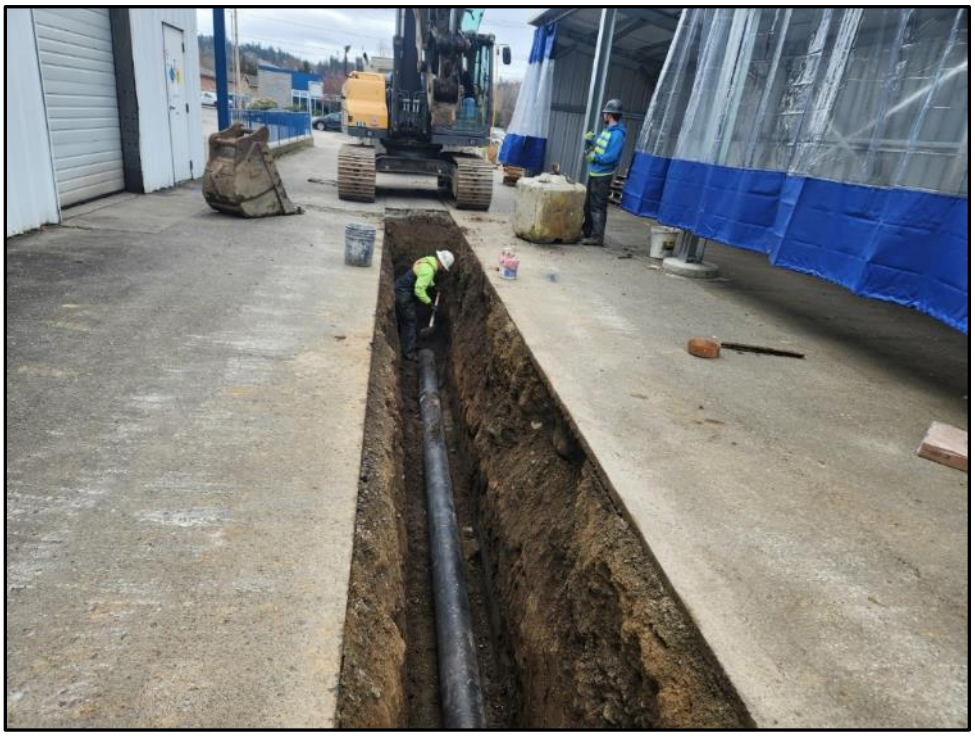

Figure 54. Photograph of the excavated trench with water pipe laid, view south

Summary and Recommendations

Harris Environmental has completed archaeological monitoring at 2315 Inter Avenue in Puyallup, Washington. All ground disturbances were overseen by an archaeological monitor. Minimal soil disturbance occurred during the excavation of the piers west of the CIMCO building. Soils observed during the excavation for the new warehouse were interpreted to be largely previously disturbed mixed deposits- likely disturbed through the previous construction and maintenance of the property. Soils observed during the excavation of the subsequent trenches were consistent with the soils observed during the excavation of the piers and the new building, likely disturbed fill soils. Soils observed during the excavation of the fire hydrant and FDC lines were consistent with the soils observed throughout the rest of the monitoring events and were also likely disturbed fill

soils. The presence of buried pipes found during the February work further suggest that the soils in the area around the CIMCO structure have been previously disturbed.

Therefore, it is the opinion of Harris Environmental that ground disturbances associated with the construction project has had no effect on any intact archaeological sites. Disturbance has been limited to previously disturbed sediments that lack integrity. No further disturbance is planned and therefore no further archaeological work is recommended.

References

Field, Traevis
2023 *Cultural Resources Survey of the CIMCO Sales Project Area*. Prepared for CIMCO Sales & Marketing. On file with Washington DAHP, Olympia, WA.