

Cultural Resources Training

TRN-170



Introduction

This presentation is designed to provide all employees and contractors involved in ground disturbing activities with information to make them aware of the types of archaeological cultural resources that might be encountered within the Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility (CFFF) and to summarize the procedures to be followed if possible evidence of archaeological sites or human remains is exposed.

RA-432 has been developed for the CFFF to assure protection of cultural resources and to ensure that all relevant state and federal laws regarding treatment of human remains are followed.

Ground Disturbance

Means any work on or under the existing surface resulting in a disturbance or displacement of the soil or ground cover. This can include, but is not limited to:

- digging
- excavation
- trenching
- ditching
- subsoiling
- blasting/use of explosives
- tunneling
- boring/drilling/pushing
- augering
- topsoil stripping
- grinding and milling of asphalt/concrete
- seismic exploration/quarrying
- land levelling/grading
- plowing
- tree planting
- land clearing
- stump removal
- driving fence posts, bars, rods, pins, anchors, or pilings

What Are We Looking For?

Archaeological **cultural resources** are the physical remnants of past human activities, including artifacts, sites, structures, landscapes, and objects.

They can include prehistoric sites such as

- camps
- villages
- mounds
- shell middens



Native American ceremonial mound with stockade



Native American village



Shell Midden (waste pile of shells and other artifacts)

What Are We Looking For?

Examples of **prehistoric features** you might see during ground disturbance include:

- Accumulations of shell, burned rocks, or other food-related materials and
- Areas of charcoal or dark stained soil



Native fire-pit remnant with charcoal-stained soil



Native fire-pit remnant with burned rocks



Pile of crushed and burned shells

What Are We Looking For?

Prehistoric artifacts may include:



Stone tools like arrowheads, spearpoints, and scrapers



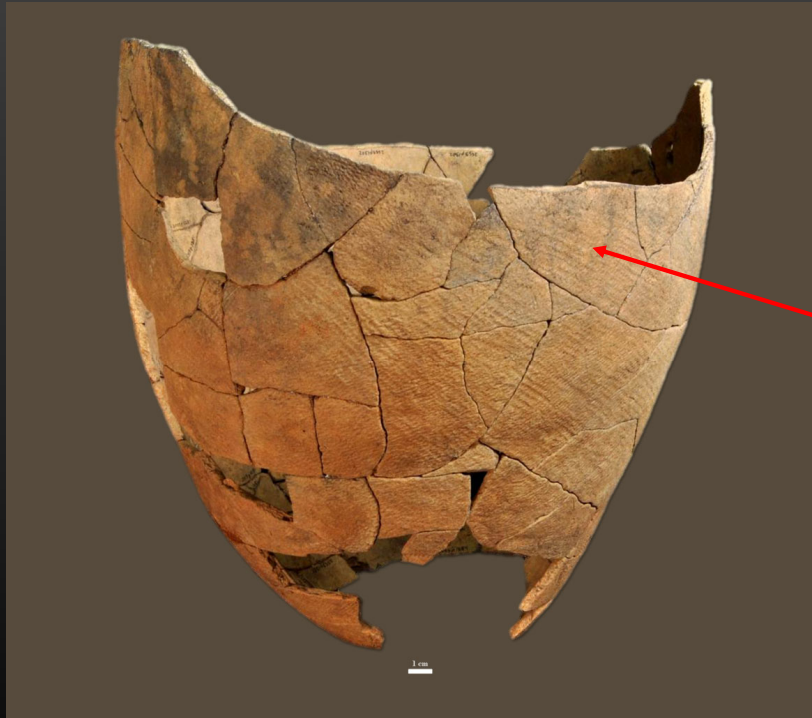
Bones or fragments of bones



Stone waste flakes from making arrowheads and knives

What Are We Looking For?

Native American **pottery fragments**:



What Are We Looking For?

Archaeological sites can also be from the more recent historic-period, such as:

- house foundations of brick, stone, and concrete
- industrial remnants of mills, dams, and canals
- trash dumps of bottles and cans (*don't worry about a couple stray soda bottles or beer cans!*)



What Are We Looking For?

Historic artifacts and features may include:

- **Clusters** of ceramic or glass bottles, and jars – or fragments of these
- Metal objects like concentrations of rusted nails and cans
- Stone or brick foundations



Clusters of ceramic or glass bottles, and jars – or fragments of these



Metal objects like concentrations of rusted nails and cans



Stone or brick foundations

What Are We Looking For?

We also are concerned with human burials belonging to ALL cultures and time periods.



Some of these are well-marked and obvious



And some are easy to miss

What Are We Looking For?

Evidence of burials can include:

- bones and teeth
- grave markers
- rectangular soil stains, and
- coffin wood & hardware



WARNING

DO NOT Destroy, damage, remove or desecrate human burials.
Noncompliance could result in a state felony violation.

The only currently **known** location of human remains on the site is Denley Cemetery.
The location of Denley Cemetery in relationship to the CAA can be found on RAS-432-1.



Denley Cemetery Entrance Markers



Outside the Denley Cemetery Fence and
Entrance

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

STOP WORK –All activities within the immediate area of an unanticipated archaeological discovery or human remains will be halted, and the discovery will be marked off and protected from further disturbance by equipment, vehicles, or personnel. No work will resume until identification and treatment of the find has been resolved.

NOTIFICATION – Both the CFFF Project Manager (if applicable) and Environmental Protection Manager will be immediately notified by telephone.

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Dr. Cassedy has specialized in the Archeology of the Southeast US for the last 30 years, and he is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (#18034) who exceeds the Professional Qualification Standards established by the Secretary of the Interior, as published in 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A. He has managed hundreds of projects focused on assessing impacts to archaeological artifacts, sites, historic buildings, and Native American tribal resources for multiple state and federal agencies and private clients. Dr. Cassedy is the author of over 150 technical archaeology reports and is President-elect of the American Cultural Resources Association.