Attachment 6

(7 pages)

Parr, Kenneth P

From: Fisher, Daniel C
Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2008 4:03 PM
To: 'Autumn Friday'
Cc: Sims, Angela B; 'Mike Price'
Subject: 600 River Street - Draft Scope of Work for your review - Defoors Condo project
Attachments: SOWPhaseIIIDeFoorsCondos_RM464 5R _2_.pdf

Autumn:

Attached is the DRAFT Scope of Work (SOW) for Phase III data recovery at this site, which was developed based on discussion and agreements reached at our last meeting. This is the opportunity to comment on the document before we send it to the Tennessee SHPO. We are also preparing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to be signed by all the parties. We hope to get the MOA to you by the end of next week. The MOA and the final SOW will need to be sent to the Tennessee SHPO and tribes. No work on the Phase III data recovery can be started until approvals are obtained.

When we receive you comments on the SOW, we will restart formal review with cost recovery for future administrative costs associated with completing the coordination, the environmental review and issuing the permit.

Dan

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SCOPE OF WORK
PHASE III DATA RECOVERY OF SITE 40HA524,
HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT YET APPROVED BY SHPO

I. INTRODUCTION

A private developer (Developer) has submitted a 26a permit request to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) for the construction of a residential development on Nickajack Reservoir, Hamilton County, Tennessee. The proposed residential development encompasses approximately 1.01 hectares (2.5 acres) and includes the placement of 2905 cubic meters (3800 cubic yards) of fill to bring the minimum elevation of the first story of the development .3 meters (1 foot) above the 100 year floodplain along the north bank of the Tennessee River (RM 464.5R).

TVA established the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE), as defined at 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), to be the proposed fill area and any other ground disturbance associated with the residential development. In 2006, Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc., (AAC) conducted a Phase I survey of site 40HA524 consisting of the mechanical excavation of six backhoe slot trenches and the hand excavation of seven test units (50 cm by 50 cm) within the project area (Alexander, 2006, *Draft Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed 2.5 Acre Development Parcel at Tennessee River [RM 464,5R] in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee*). The site was considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and could not be avoided by the proposed development. The applicant opted to move forward with Phase II testing to determine the sites eligibility status.

Phase II testing of the site was conducted in the summer 2006 (Wolke and Alexander 2006). Results of the testing indicate the site may have been occupied as early as the Early Archaic period (approximately 8000 B.C.). Occupation of the site continued through the Woodland period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000) and into the Mississippian period (A.D. 1000-1400). Excavations conducted during the Phase II testing were limited to the top 2 meters of deposits, focusing primarily on the Late Archaic and Woodland period occupation of the site. The depth of testing was limited because OSHA requirements would have resulted in a much larger excavation to reach the lower deposits. Testing of the lower deposits would result in an excavation on the scale of Phase III data recovery.

To investigate the early deposits without conducting major excavations that could adversely effect the upper archaeological occupations, geomorphological testing through the excavation of geo-core samples was conducted across the property. This method collects soil core samples to depths greater than 6 meters. During the testing of 40HA524, the consultants were unable to access deposits beyond 6 meters due to the nature of the alluvial soils at this depth. The geomorphological testing of 40HA524 allowed archaeologists to examine the formation of the floodplain in this location and identify human occupation through the analysis of microartifacts. Artifacts and botanical remains are collected from the core samples and processed and examined through a microscope.

Carbon samples collected from the geo-cores at 40HA524 were used to radiocarbon date the occupation of the site to at least 4350 B.C. Preserved botanical remains were identified at this depth indicating the potential for archaeological features that could provide archaeologists with information about subsistence practices and the seasonality of use of the site by these early inhabitants. Because very few Archaic sites have been investigated in this region, there are significant gaps in the archaeological data regarding this early occupation. Excavation of this site

would contribute to our understanding of Archaic peoples and could provide information to help archaeologists define this cultural period. As a part of the submitted proposal, the consultant should provide an appropriate research design with questions that will relate to various aspects of the archaic period in this region. Specifically, botanical remains present within these deposits might help define archaic period subsistence in the area.

TVA determined that the site met the criteria of eligibility for the NRHP and would be adversely affected by the proposed project and the Tennessee SHPO concurred with this finding in November 2006. The proposed project calls for the excavation of pilings to be placed beneath the building foundation in order to stabilize the structure. Additional excavation for an underground garage facility will be conducted. These procedures will have a direct adverse effect on the site. In addition to these effects, the site's significance is based on in its ability to provide scientific data to the archaeological community through data recovery. Loss of access to the site through placement of a permanent structure over the site (a six story residential structure is not considered "reversible") would pose an additional adverse effect. In addition, placement of such a large facility on top of alluvial sediments would result in some level of soil compaction. This compaction could adversely affect intact archaeological deposits.

TVA, in consultation with the Tennessee SHPO, is proposing an alternative data recovery strategy to mitigate 40HA524. Excavations will focus on recovery of earlier deposits that were not investigated during the Phase II testing of the site. Proposed measures are outlined in this scope of work.

II. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE PERFORMED

This Scope of Work (SOW) will address archaeological deposits which will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. All work conducted will meet the minimum requirements established by the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Studies (1999); and will investigate the project area at a level sufficient to address proposed research questions. Prior to conducting the field work associated with this final phase of investigation, the selected archaeological contractor (Contractor) will contact TVA Cultural Resources (Erin Pritchard [865]-632-2463) to discuss timing and schedule.

A. Archaeological Measures: The Contractor will conduct a Phase III archaeological data recovery program, per the following criteria:

(1) The Contractor shall mechanically strip archaeological deposits at a level sufficient to monitor for significant archaeological features that may be present. The area should be stripped to the extant necessary to meet OSHA standards for a 4-6 meter wide trench to a depth of 4 to 5 meters below the existing ground surface. Historic fill located above these deposits may be removed in bulk to expedite the excavation process. The level of historic fill are documented in the Phase II testing report. This process should continue through the upper (approximate) 2 meters of the site previously investigated during Phase II archaeological testing. Any unique features or those resembling burials would need to be examined and excavated. Unique features include, but are not limited to, postholes present in a pattern that might indicate a structure of some type, evidence of buried surfaces that might indicate such features as house floors, etc., oblong or other similar size features that might be indicative a human burial, or any other unique features that could provide new, significant information on the Woodland occupation in this

region. Any features examined will be photographed and mapped, bisected and profiled, and sampled. A minimum 2-liter sample (or the available volume, if less) will be taken from the fill of each feature for flotation/fine screening with the remaining feature fill being screened through 1/4 in mesh screen. Artifacts recovered in this process will be bagged and labeled by approximate provenience. Should any burials be identified in these deposits all work shall cease IMMEDIATELY and the Tennessee State Archaeologist and TVA's Cultural Resources staff notified right away. Work within 25 feet of a burial shall not proceed until appropriate consultation has taken place by TVA.

(2) Once the contractor has removed archaeological deposits representing those occupations examined in the Phase II testing, actual Phase III data recovery will commence. A surface area should be cleared to include an approximate 20 meter by 100 meter surface (see attached sketch). This will become the base of excavation. Three 30m by 2m trenches should be placed across this surface to a depth of 2-3m below the surface (or to a depth possible given the existing water table and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) safety standards. The contractor shall excavate twelve (12) to eighteen (18) 1 m by 2 m test units adjacent to these trenches. Locations of each trench and test unit should be documented with GPS coordinates on a map. Excavations will be conducted in 10 cm arbitrary levels within the natural stratigraphy. All deposits will be screened through 1/4 in mesh screen. Artifacts recovered in the screen will be bagged and labeled by provenience. In addition, 1-liter soil samples for both faunal and floral analysis will be obtained from a control block established in selected excavation units (no less than 1 excavation unit) and will be taken from each 10 cm level cut in established sampling columns. The Contractor shall excavate all cultural features encountered using standard control techniques. Each feature will be photographed and mapped, bisected and profiled, and sampled. A minimum 2-liter sample (or the available volume, if less) will be taken from the fill of each feature for flotation/fine screening with the remaining feature fill being screened through 1/4 in mesh screen. If merited by an exceptional number of features, lack of notable ethnobotanical material, or other extenuating circumstances, a sampling scheme for the analysis will be determined in consultation with and subject to approval by both TVA and the SHPO. Should any burials be identified in these deposits all work shall cease IMMEDIATELY and the Tennessee State Archaeologist and TVA's Cultural Resources staff notified right away. Work shall not proceed until appropriate consultation has taken place by TVA.

(3) A qualified geoarchaeologist trained in geomorphology (to be reviewed by TVA) should assess buried deposits identified in the excavations. Trench profiles should be examined and mapped by the geoarchaeologist. The results of this evaluation will be included in the project report.

(4) The Contractor shall generate a detailed topographic map of the site following completion of the excavations, including the natural features of the surrounding landscape, the placement of the excavations (mechanical and hand), and the location of all features (cultural and natural) encountered during the excavations within the APE.

B. Management Summary: The Contractor will submit a Management Summary within one (1) month of completion of the field investigation which describes at a minimum the number and location of archaeological investigations and a summary of the distribution of cultural deposits identified during the investigations. The Management Summary will summarize the findings of the data recovery and include a schedule for completion of the report.

C. Documentation and Reporting: The Contractor shall adhere to the following documentation and reporting standards:

(1) In conjunction with the Phase III testing, appropriate laboratory procedures shall be implemented. All artifacts, samples (i.e., soil, radiocarbon, etc.), and documentation (i.e., field records, photos, profile drawings, etc.) recovered from the testing program shall be processed and/or stabilized. Laboratory analysis will follow standard procedures involving washing of all materials, sorting by artifact class such as lithics, ceramics, bone, shell, botanical remains, etc., and tabulation of all artifacts from the excavation. Special analyses, such as radiocarbon dating, floral/faunal analysis, and geomorphological analysis, will be conducted as warranted by the nature of recovered materials.

(2) A report of investigations shall be generated which details all field and laboratory methodology as well as the results of the Phase II testing program. The report will incorporate the initial research design, a discussion of the field methodology and any modifications (prior TVA approval required) to the research design resulting from experiences in the field, descriptions and location of all areas investigated, and provide appropriate reporting of all cultural materials and specialized studies generated by the project. The Contractor should state an opinion of whether the resource is eligible or not eligible for the National Register and the basis for such determination. The final report shall conform to professional standards and the Tennessee Division of Archaeology guidelines.

(3) The consultant will submit up to twenty (20) copies of the draft report with a digital copy (PDF format) on CD to TVA Cultural Resources for review of findings and recommendations. TVA will review the report and submit its findings and recommendations to the SHPO and culturally affiliated Indian tribes. The report must meet accepted professional standards for archaeological testing reports and should be of publishable quality. After receipt of review comments, a final report incorporating changes requested by TVA Cultural Resources will be submitted, including up to twenty (20) bound copies of the final report. TVA will notify your office as to the number of copies required for consultation at this point. A digital copy of the final report, in PDF format, will be submitted to TVA and the private developer.

D. Site Inventory Form: The Contractor shall complete an updated Tennessee Archaeological Site Inventory Form for site 40HA524 following completion of the final report of investigations. A copy of this updated site form shall be attached as an appendix to the final report.

III. PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Any organization obtaining this contract must have qualified personnel meeting the following criteria:

(1) **Principal Investigator:** In addition to meeting the appropriate standards for archaeologists (below), the Principal Investigator should have the doctorate or an equivalent level of experience in field project formulation, execution, and technical monograph reporting. Suitable professional references may also be made available to obtain estimates regarding adequacy of prior work. If prior projects were of a type not ordinarily resulting in a published report, a narrative should be included detailing the PI's previous experience and suitable references.

(2) **Archaeologist:** Persons employed as project archaeologists must have appropriate qualifications as evidenced by training, education, and/or experience, and possess demonstrable competence in archaeological theory and methods, and in collecting, handling, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting archaeological data relative to the type and scope of the work proposed and must also meet the following minimum qualifications:

•A graduate degree in anthropology or archaeology, or equivalent training or experience;

•The demonstrated ability to plan, staff, organize, and supervise activity of the type and scope proposed;

•The demonstrated ability to carry research to completion as evidenced by timely completion of theses, research reports, or similar documents;

•Completion of at least thirty months of professional experience and/or training in archaeological field, laboratory, or library research, administration, or management. Archaeologists proposing to engage in historical archaeology should have at least two years of experience in research concerning archaeological resources of the historic period. Those carrying out research in prehistoric archaeology should have at least two years of experience in research of prehistoric periods.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL/INSTITUTIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Any organization obtaining this contract and sponsoring the PI must also provide or demonstrate access to the following:

(1) Adequate field and laboratory equipment necessary to conduct whatever operations are defined in the scope of work;

(2) Adequate facilities necessary for proper treatment, analysis, and curation of materials and data likely to be obtained from this project. This does not necessarily include such specialized facilities as pollen, geo-chemical or radiological laboratories, but does include facilities sufficient to properly preserve or stabilize specimens for any subsequent analyses.

V. TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

To the best of TVA's knowledge, no human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are expected to be encountered in the archaeological investigations. However, should human remains be encountered during the testing project, all ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of the human remains will be ceased immediately. TVA Cultural Resources, Tennessee State Archaeologist, and Hamilton County Coroner will be immediately notified. The treatment of any human remains discovered within the project area will comply with all State laws concerning archaeological sites and treatment of human remains.

VI. CURATION

Any archaeological remains, except human remains and associated funerary objects, recovered are the property of the private developer. This material will be returned and placed in his/her

care upon completion of the laboratory analysis and final report. However, to supply the land-owner with this potential cost for this activity, please include in your budget costs for curation of this material at the University of Tennessee,or equivalent professional curatorial facility. The applicant, TVA, and the SHPO will consult on the selection of an appropriate curation facility.