



ADDITIONAL PHASE IA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR
THE UMORE PARK SAND AND
GRAVEL MINING ENVIRONMENTAL
REVIEW SERVICES, DAKOTA COUNTY,
MINNESOTA

ADDENDUM I

Submitted to:
Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc.

Submitted by:
The 106 Group Ltd.

April 2010

**ADDITIONAL PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE
UMORE PARK SAND AND GRAVEL MINING
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW SERVICES,
DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

ADDENDUM I

**SHPO File No. Pending
The 106 Group Project No. 08-15b
Prepared by The 106 Group Ltd. for Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc.**

April 2010

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On March 31, 2010, The 106 Group Ltd. (106 Group) conducted additional Phase IA archaeological survey in support of the University of Minnesota Outreach, Research and Education (UMore) Park Sand and Gravel Mining Environmental Review Services (UMore Park) project area. This investigation supplements survey work completed in 2008 and 2009 (Bastis and Wilcox 2009). The survey was conducted under contract with Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc. (SEH) for the University of Minnesota. Since there is currently no federal involvement (e.g., federal permitting and/or funding), the investigation needs only to comply with applicable state mandates governing cultural resources, such as the Minnesota Historic Sites Act, the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act, and the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act. Therefore, considerations regarding architectural history properties are currently restricted to just those properties within the project area.

The University of Minnesota has proposed an expansion to the proposed project area previously reported in 2009 (Bastis and Wilcox 2009). The expanded project area is located in Section 34, T115N, R19W, Dakota County, Minnesota (Figure 1). The expanded survey area is the same as the expanded project area and included all areas where construction or other ground-disturbing activities related to the project might take place within the expanded project area. The objective of the Phase IA archaeological survey was to ascertain whether surface scatters or above-ground features, such as earthworks or abandoned structural foundations, are present within the area, and to identify areas of high potential for buried archaeological resources that may require additional survey. In addition, background research and field survey identified whether there were any previously recorded properties present within the project area that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Should the UMore Park

project be altered from the present proposal, the survey area will need to be adjusted as appropriate.

The Phase IA archaeological survey included a systematic walk-over of the entire expanded project area that was safely accessible at the time of the survey in order to assess the potential for archaeological resources. The expanded survey area was the same as the expanded project area and included approximately 99.5 acres (40.3 hectares). The UTM coordinates (NAD83) of the project area are Zone 15, northwest corner E 492512.3 N 4952209.9, northeast corner: E 493209.2 N 4952199.4, southeastern corner: E 493071.4 N 4951594.3, and southwestern corner E 492511.5 N 4951562.9. All UTM coordinates were obtained electronically through the use of ESRI GIS software.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On March 25, 2010, prior to fieldwork, background research was conducted using the Minnesota SHPO site files for information on previously identified archaeological sites within one mile (1.6 kilometer [km]) of the project area and on archaeological surveys previously conducted within the project area. In addition, researchers examined historical maps and aerial photographs of the project area. A database query was submitted to Minnesota State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) staff to identify any properties, archaeological or otherwise, within the project area that are listed on the NRHP.

2.2 SURVEY AREA

The expanded survey area is the same as the expanded project area which is located in T115N, R19W, Section 34 of Dakota County, Minnesota (see Figure 1). According to current project plans provided by SEH in March of 2010, the expanded project area encompasses 99.5 acres (40.3 hectares).

2.3 FIELD METHODS

All portions of the expanded project area that were safely accessible at the time of the survey were subjected to systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance. Systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance was conducted to ascertain whether surface scatters or above-ground features, such as earthworks or abandoned structural foundations, are present within the area, and to identify areas of high potential for buried intact archaeological resources. Pedestrian transects were placed 15 m (49 ft.) apart to ensure adequate coverage of the ground surface.

3.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Research indicated that no archaeological surveys have been conducted within the expanded survey area. Additionally, no archaeological sites have been recorded or reported within one mile of the expanded survey area.

4.0 RESULTS

At the time of the current survey, the expanded project area consisted of an agricultural field exhibiting an average of 50 percent surface visibility surrounded by slivers of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland comprised largely of trees which appeared to have originally been planted in rows. Systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance was carried out within the expanded project area. Several areas suspected by Dakota County to be dump locations or other areas of contamination were avoided due to safety concerns (Figure 2); however, these areas were observed from adjacent portions of the expanded survey area and do not appear to be likely locations for significant intact archaeological sites.

4.1 PRECONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY

There are no natural permanent water sources mapped or visible within the expanded project area. The topography is nearly level to gently rolling with no distinctly prominent areas. The conditions in the expanded project area present a low probability to contain precontact archaeological resources. Additionally, no archaeological materials attributable to the precontact period were observed in the expanded project area during the pedestrian survey.

4.2 POST-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY

An examination of documentation indicated that the southwestern portion of the expanded project area may contain post-contact artifacts and structural foundations related to two historical structures associated with the Gopher Ordnance Works (GOW), which were noted on project data provided by Dakota County (Dakota County 2008). However, the field inspection of this area found that none of these historical features remained extant. Additionally, no archaeological materials attributable to the post-contact period were observed within the expanded project area during the pedestrian survey. The former location of the two GOW buildings in the southwestern portion of the expanded project area is now a small sliver of woodland consisting of both deciduous and coniferous trees apparently planted in rows approximately 20 to 40 years ago based on the age of the trees. The two structures were most likely removed prior to cultivation of the land in preparation for planting trees and it is unlikely that any intact archaeological materials remain.

Previous evaluations of the GOW have recommended that it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to lack of integrity (Roise and Weber 1993; Sluss and Malmquist 1998; Lauber 2006). In addition, extensive documentation of the site is available, consisting of

site plans, building photographs, and historical narratives, which as one previous investigator stated, “leaves little room for eligibility under criterion D” (Sluss and Malmquist 1998). Most archaeological sites are eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D. If any intact archaeological deposits remain, which is unlikely, they would likely not provide additional information regarding the GOW (criterion D) that hasn’t already been historically documented.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

During the Phase IA archaeological survey for the expanded area of the UMore Park Sand and Gravel Mining Environmental Review Services project no new or previously identified archaeological sites were identified within the expanded project area. Furthermore, no areas were identified as having a high potential for containing buried intact archaeological resources. As a result, the 106 Group recommends no further archaeological investigation prior to development.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Bastis, Kristen J., and David Wilcox

2009 *Phase IA Archaeological Survey for the UMore Park Sand and Gravel Mining Environmental Review Services, Dakota County, Minnesota*. The 106 Group Ltd., St. Paul, Minnesota. Submitted to Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota. On file at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dakota County

2008 *Gopher Ordnance Works Buildings 1946*. GIS Data File, Dakota County, Minnesota.

Lauber, J.

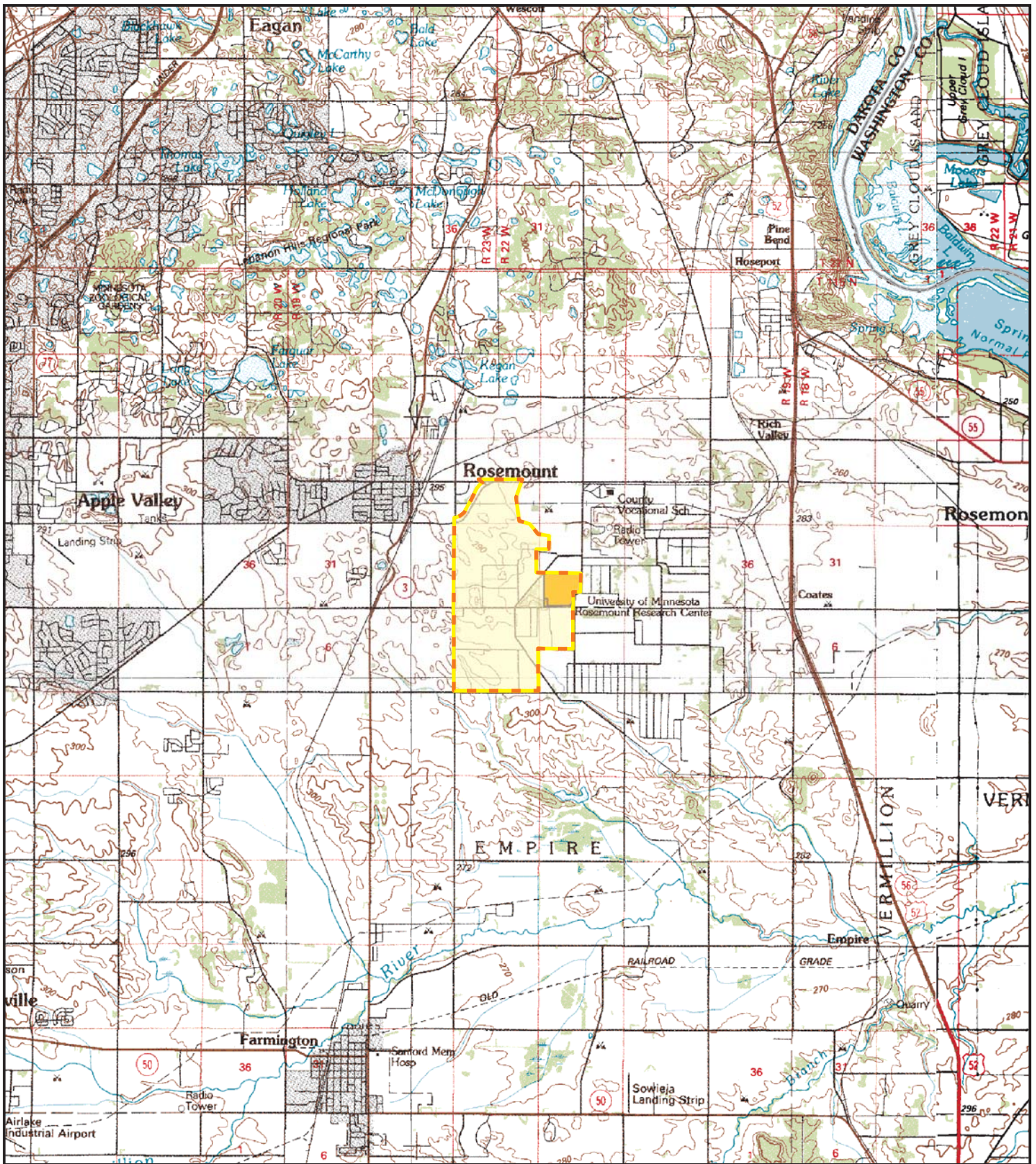
2006 *A Historical Interpretation and Preservation Plan for UMore Park*. Historic Preservation and Community Planning. University of Minnesota.

Roise, C. K. and D. Z. Weber

1993 *Cultural Resource Survey Dakota County Airport Sites 2, 3, and 6 Volume II: The Built Environment*. Hess, Roise and Company, Minneapolis. Prepared for the Metropolitan Airports Commission. On file at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul.

Sluss, J. and C. Malmquist.

1998 *Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Future County Road 46 (CSAH 46), and Phase II Evaluation of the Gopher Ordnance Works, Dakota County, Minnesota* (BRW Report Number 98-03). Unpublished cultural resource survey report, July 1998. On file at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul.



Source: The 106 Group Ltd.

Map Produced The 106 Group Ltd. - 4/12/2010

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Phase IA Archaeological Survey
Dakota County, Minnesota
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Project Location

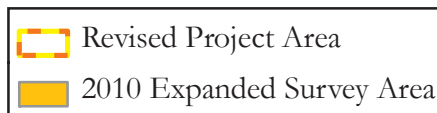
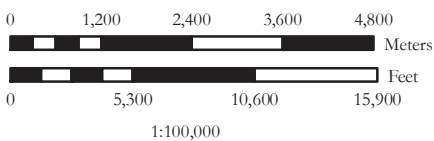
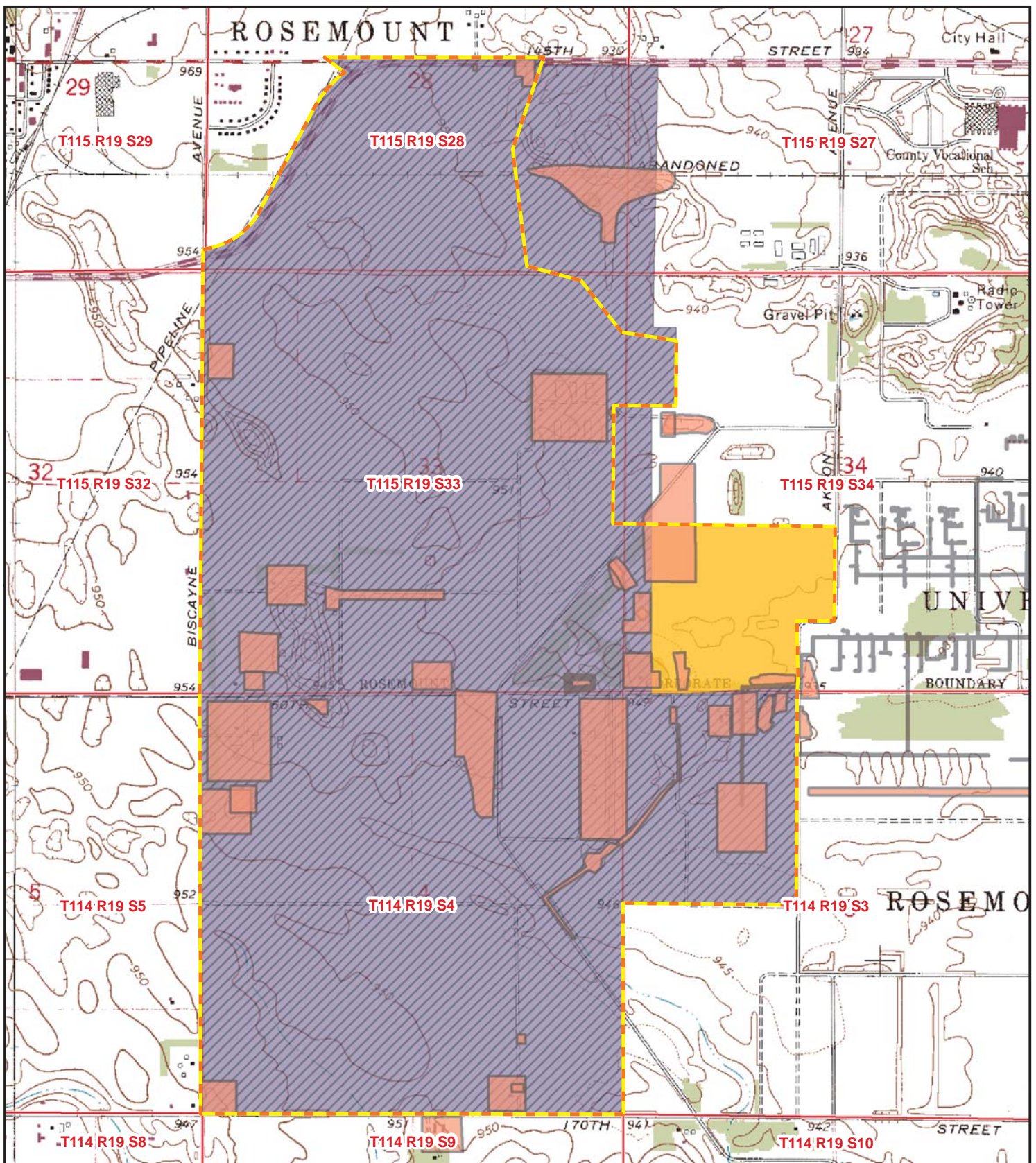


Figure 1

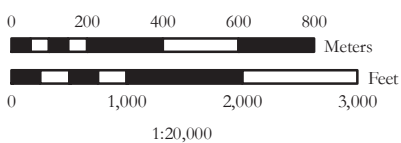


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Archaeological Results



- Revised Project Area
- 2010 Pedestrian Survey
- Previous Archaeological Survey - See 2009 Report
- Site of Concern



Figure 2