



Consultants in Natural Resources and the Environment

Cultural Resource Survey The Canyons Project City of Castle Pines, Colorado

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State Permit No. 73810
ERO Project No. 10174

August 2018

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Abstract

North Canyons LLLP (Client) contracted ERO Resources Corporation (ERO) to conduct a cultural resource survey to comply with Castle Pines Subdivision Resolution stipulations for replats of subdivisions or super blocks (Article 7). Specifically, this documentation fulfills the requirements stipulated under Article 703.09 where “significant cultural, archaeological, natural/historical resources and unique landforms have been protected.” ERO evaluated and assessed cultural resources under the State Register Act (Colorado Revised Statutes 24-80.1) because no federal nexus is currently present. The Client proposes to replat Parcels 1 through 5 of The Canyons Super Block Plat Number 2 (project area). ERO surveyed the 377-acre project area for various projects since 2006.

Within or overlapping the project area are 10 sites and 22 isolated finds. Two of the sites were originally determined eligible (5DA3208 and 5DA3212) for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for a different project requiring compliance with Section 106 (54 U.S.C. § 306108) of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.). Both sites were extensively excavated in 2017 and would not be impacted by the current proposed project. Two new sites, 10174-JH04 and 10174-JH06, are recommended potentially eligible for the State Register. Neither site would be impacted by proposed project activities because they are both located in open space. None of the remaining sites or isolated finds are recommended for listing in the State Register, and ERO recommends that no efforts are needed to protect them from proposed construction activities.

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Appendix A Cultural Resource Location Maps

Cultural Resource Survey The Canyons Project City of Castle Pines, Colorado

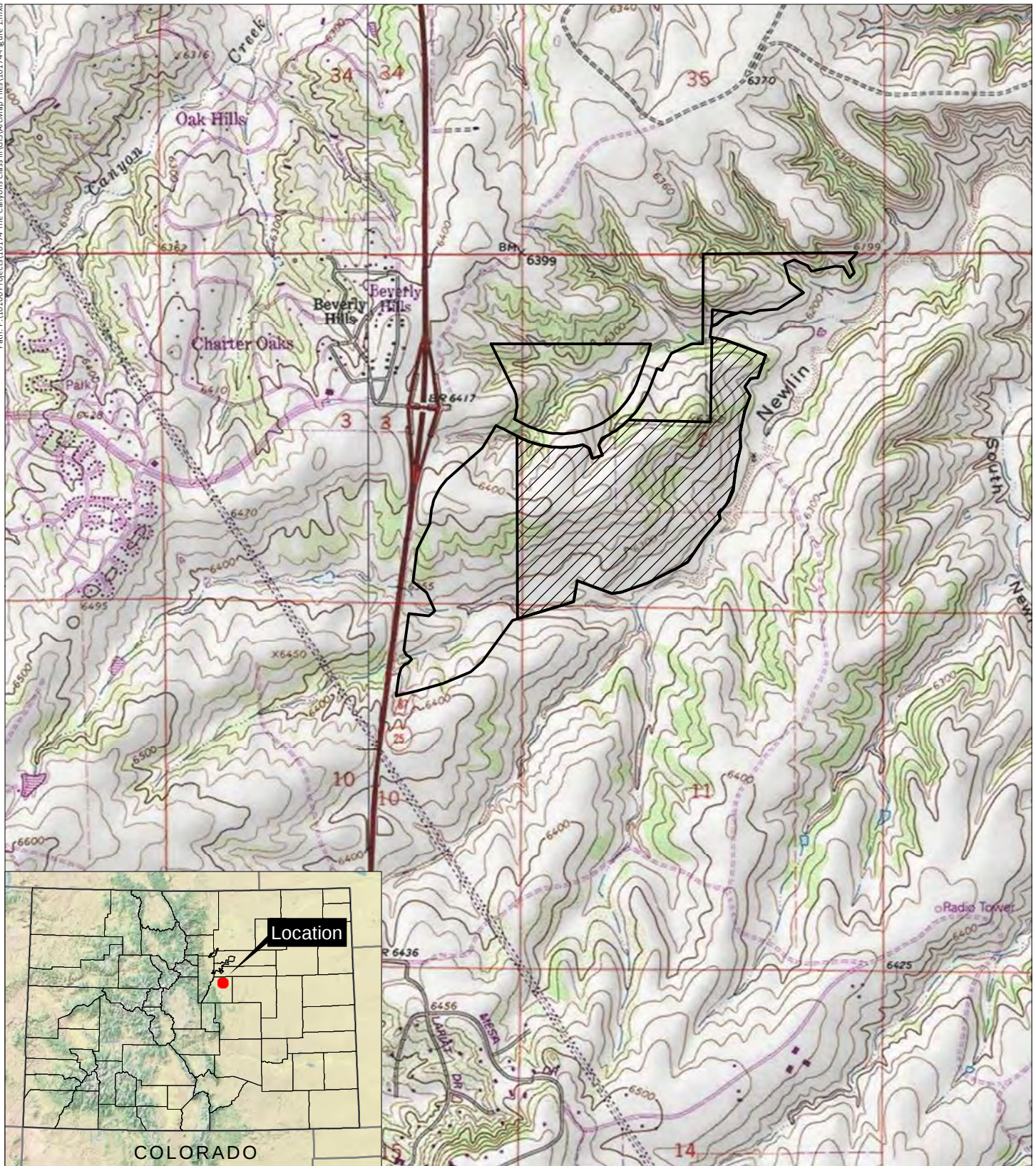
August 2018

Project Description

North Canyons LLLP (Client) contracted ERO Resources Corporation (ERO) to conduct a cultural resource survey to comply with Castle Pines Subdivision Resolution stipulations for replats of subdivisions or super blocks (Article 7). Specifically, this documentation fulfills the requirements stipulated under Article 703.09 where “significant cultural, archaeological, natural/historical resources and unique landforms have been protected.” ERO evaluated and assessed cultural resources under the State Register Act (SRA) (Colorado Revised Statutes 24-80.1) because no federal nexus is currently present. The Client proposes to replat Parcels 1 through 5 of The Canyons Super Block Plat Number 2 (project area). These parcels include Planning areas 1 through 3, and Open Space areas A, B, and C, as well as portions of Farm Areas D and E. ERO surveyed the 377-acre project area for various projects since 2006 of which approximately 200 acres were surveyed in 2018 (Figure 1). Portions of the survey area include open space where no construction activities are proposed. The majority of documented sites are located in these areas.

The project area is located on the Castle Rock North 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (Figure 1). The legal locations are Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11 of Township 7 South, Range 67 West in the 6th Principal Meridian.

ERO archaeologists Jonathan Hedlund (field director), Justin Batista, and Jessica Ericson conducted a Class III cultural resource survey of the entire project area on June 25 and 26 and on July 2, 2018.



Cultural Resource Survey
The Canyons Project
City of Castle Pines

-  Pre-2018 Survey
-  2018 Survey

Figure 1
Project Location

Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, T7S, R67W; 6th PM
USGS Castle Rock North, CO Quadrangle (1:24,000, 1980)
Douglas County, Colorado

0 1,000 2,000
Feet
1:24,000



Prepared for: Alpert Corporation
File: 10174-Figure 1.mxd (MH)
August 21, 2018

ERO
ERO Resources Corp.

Natural Environment

The physiographic area most relevant to the project area is the Palmer Divide (Divide), a broad, bedrock-controlled upland where Cherry Creek and several other permanent and intermittent drainages head. The Divide is defined herein as the area above 6,000 feet ([ft]; 1,829 meters [m]) in elevation east of the hogbacks/foothills, south of the South Platte River, and north of Fountain Creek that forms part of the divide between the South Platte and Arkansas River basins. The project area is located just south of the Divide's northern escarpment. The project area covers the tops of cobble-laden ridges and incised ephemeral tributaries of Newlin Gulch (Figure 2 through Figure 4). In the south, the project area crosses an unnamed perennial tributary of Newlin Gulch that exhibits broad alluvial terraces likely associated with the Post-Piney, Piney, Pre-Piney, and Older Valley Fill alluvia.



Figure 2. South-southeast overview of Planning Area 1 toward the heavily vegetated ephemeral tributary of Newlin Gulch. Hess Road is faintly visible in the background.



Figure 3. Southwest overview of Planning Area 3 taken from a high ridge in open space. Hess Road is at photo right.



Figure 4. North overview of Planning Area 2 with an unnamed tributary of Newlin Gulch in the photo center. I-25 is at photo left.

Cultural Overview

For a cultural overview of the South Platte River basin and the Palmer Divide, see *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Platte River Basin* (Gilmore et al. 1999).

Methods

Historic Property Identification

The following methods are written primarily for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.) and exceed the requirements for the current project. Although the current report is not detailed enough to meet NHPA requirements, ERO documented the cultural resources sufficiently to compile a report capable of meeting NHPA requirements if such a need should arise.

Identification and documentation standards conform to guidelines provided by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In doing so, the standards imposed by the Secretary of the Interior for the *Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation of Historic Properties* are also met. All personnel supervising survey and documentation are listed on applicable federal and state permits and meet or exceed the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (36 CFR 61).

Historic properties may consist of buildings, structures, objects, or sites and can include districts, landscapes, and traditional cultural properties. The National Park Service has established an age criterion of 50 years for historic property evaluation and to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (but see criteria consideration (g) for an exception to the age guideline); in some instances, a federal agency will establish the age criterion at 45 years to account for the duration of the undertaking.

Cultural resources not identified in the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) file search and historical records were identified during pedestrian survey. This project used standard pedestrian survey transects spaced 15 m apart to identify unknown cultural resources within the project area. Project areas excluded from 15 m transects include steep (greater than 30 percent) slopes and areas vegetated with impenetrable thickets of Gambel oak. ERO estimates that roughly 90 percent of the project area was surveyed at 15 m transects.

Cultural Resource Documentation

ERO documents cultural resources according to a standardized approach to ensure consistency and accuracy. Sites are digitally photographed from multiple perspectives, and all significant tools, diagnostic artifacts, and features (F) are photographed to scale. Individual site maps are produced using a submeter and subcentimeter capable Trimble GeoXH Explorer global positioning system (GPS). Elements of the site map include all cultural features, diagnostic and point provenience artifacts (designated as field specimens [FS]), artifact concentrations, major vegetation breaks and contour

topography, modern features and disturbances, and the site datum (whether physically established or for location reference).

All required forms are completed digitally in the field using a tablet. Archaeological resources and newly defined segments of linear resources such as ditches and railroads are documented using a Management Data Form (OAHP1400) and appropriate component form (prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology, or linear); the boundaries of newly defined linear resource segments are limited to the extent of the resource within the project area plus a 100 ft buffer on either end per SHPO guidelines (however, linear resources are mapped to the extent possible when the Bureau of Land Management is the lead federal agency). Newly identified historical buildings and structures are documented on an Architectural Inventory Form (OAHP1403). Previously recorded cultural resources identified during the OAHP file search are revisited and reevaluated on OAHP form 1405; if the resource has not been reevaluated within the last 10 years or substantial changes have occurred to the resource since the previous evaluation, ERO rerecords and reevaluates the resource by completing new state documentation forms. Location maps are included in Appendix A. No OAHP site forms are included with this report because there will be no SHPO consultation at this stage of the project.

Archaeological Sites

The NRHP defines an archaeological site as “the place or places where the remnants of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains” (Little et al. 2000). Archaeological sites must retain sufficient context to convey purposeful and patterned human activity. Isolated finds (IF) represent evidence of past human activity that is either not patterned (as in the inadvertent loss or discard of one or more artifacts), too limited to qualify as a site, or indicative of conscious discard of material culture manufactured or used for its primary purpose elsewhere. Professional judgment is generally used to distinguish between purposeful activity and isolated occurrences of artifacts often attributable to “background noise”; however, in those instances where a land management agency has defined the difference between a site and an IF, ERO follows the agency’s definition.

For purposes of this project, an archaeological site is defined as an artifact scatter of more than 10 artifacts in a 10-m-diameter area or fewer than 10 artifacts with one or more site features. Isolated thermal features, rock art panels, and human burials are considered archaeological sites. Surface lithic scatters that occur in a very confined area and consist of a single raw material may be attributable to a single event or single reduction episode, or generally exhibit limited information potential such that documentation as an IF is appropriate. Project areas that contain suitable lithic raw material or are close to a primary source may produce an abundance of lithic scatters. An evaluation of raw material, flake density, spatial distribution, and overall cultural context is required to make an informed decision of isolated reduction episodes. The production of a complete biface can produce dozens of thinning flakes, for example, yet provides limited information regarding human behavior. Lithic scatters with multiple raw material types and artifact classes are considered archaeological sites. A ceramic scatter

may contain dozens of individual sherds, but if the sherds represent a single vessel, the scatter is considered an IF.

Prehistoric site types are defined by the classes of artifacts found and the types of features (if present). Lithic scatters are defined by the presence of flaked lithic tools and debitage and are generally interpreted as representing short-term occupation and limited activities related to the production or rejuvenation of stone tools. Camps are defined by the presence of diverse artifact classes, including ground stone and often thermal features, which indicate extended occupation, possibly by a greater number of people. Architectural sites are defined by the presence of the remains of habitation structures (such as stacked masonry walls or wickiups) or by rubble mounds and pit structure depressions. Sheltered camps, in contrast, are found under natural rock overhangs or in other protected places but without associated architecture. Finally, lithic procurement areas must exhibit primary or secondary lithic raw material available on-site, such as nodules eroding from bedrock, lamellar bedrock, or clasts found in a secondary context (such as alluvial cobbles) at a distance from the primary source. A quarry must exhibit evidence for prehistoric excavation, evidenced by holes dug to access geologic outcrops or gravel sources.

Prehistoric artifact terminology follows Adams (2002) for ground stone and Callahan (1979) and Andrefsky (1998) for biface stage, which is determined by calculating width-to-thickness ratio.

Historic Period Sites

Historic period sites include homesteads, ranching, or agricultural complexes; mining complexes; sites built under federal work programs; timber harvesting; and industry, among other site types. Age criteria are established for potential historic sites by referencing general land office (GLO) patents, county assessor records, state water division records, historical maps, and 15-minute USGS maps. Historical dumps and artifact scatters without features are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. A single artifact class within a dump, such as sanitary cans, is recorded as an isolated occurrence; conversely, dumps that exhibit diverse artifact classes and date prior to World War II may be documented as archaeological sites, given their information potential.

Linear structures such as water conveyance systems, transmission lines, trails, and roads are documented as sites. An isolated fence line is generally not recorded as a resource unless it demarcates a boundary significant to the history of the area and can be physically linked with a purposeful activity; an isolated fence line may also be documented as a feature of a larger resource. Depending on their cultural context, single or small clusters of mining prospect pits with no associated artifacts are documented as IFs due to their general ubiquity and limited information potential.

Criteria for Evaluation

Documented cultural resources are evaluated for their eligibility to be listed in the State Register (SR). SRA significance criteria are codified under CRS 24-80.1-107, summarized below:

- (a) The association of such property with events that have made a significant contribution to history;
- (b) The connection of such property with persons significant in history;
- (c) The apparent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or artisan;
- (d) The geographic importance of the property;
- (e) The possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Cultural resources that do not meet the 50-year age criterion but are integral parts of a historic district or carry exceptional importance to the history of the region are considered for eligibility under criteria consideration (g).

Regional contexts (e.g., Church et al. 2007; Gilmore et al. 1999) are used to evaluate significance under Criterion E by determining whether a potential property has the potential to answer defined research questions or date to a defined period of significance. Historical sites representative of the built environment (i.e., buildings, structures, and engineered features) typically qualify for listing in the NRHP under at least one of the first three criteria (A–C). Archaeological sites typically qualify exclusively under Criterion E, with notable exceptions. An otherwise heavily disturbed site may still retain information potential from intact features (potential chronometric or subsistence data) or discrete areas of the site that retain physical integrity. Archaeological sites with significant sediment deposition remain potentially eligible for listing in the SR even without evaluative testing.

Sites evaluated as “needs data” may be eligible under one or more criteria but require further work to determine SR eligibility. Cultural resources recommended “needs data” include archaeological sites (either prehistoric or historical) suspected of containing buried cultural deposits or historical sites where additional research is necessary to ascertain significance. Sites that are evaluated as not eligible for listing in the NRHP do not meet any of the eligibility criteria or have lost physical integrity. Cultural resources are assessed for integrity only if the site meets one or more eligibility criteria. Eroded or otherwise heavily disturbed archaeological sites are typically not considered eligible since the ability to convey significance in the form of intact cultural deposits (i.e., information potential) has been lost through natural or modern disturbances.

Each documented cultural resource described below is provided a recommendation of SR eligibility and evaluated for project effects.

File and Literature Review

ERO conducted a file and literature review for the project using the online OAHP Compass website. No previously documented sites intersect the project area other than those ERO documented in 2009 (Croll and Larmore) and 2016 (Hedlund et al.). Three previously documented prehistoric sites, one historical road segment, and four IFs are present in the project area. None of the previously documented sites or IFs were revisited because they are all recently documented. 5DA3316.1 was extended to the west in the current project number and is mapped as 5DA3316.2.

Table 1. Previously recorded cultural resources within or intersecting the project area.

Smithsonian Site No.	Associated Report	Resource Type	NRHP Eligibility Status (Date)	Status
5DA3208	Hedlund et al. 2016	Prehistoric open camp	Officially eligible (2018)	Excavated
5DA3210	Hedlund et al. 2016	Prehistoric open lithic scatter	Officially not eligible (2016)	-
5DA3212	Hedlund et al. 2016	Prehistoric camp	Officially eligible (2018)	Excavated
5DA3233	Hedlund et al. 2016	Prehistoric IF	Officially not eligible (2016)	-
5DA3238	Hedlund et al. 2016	Prehistoric IF	Officially not eligible (2016)	-
5DA3241	Hedlund et al. 2016	Prehistoric IF	Officially not eligible (2016)	-
5DA3248	Hedlund et al. 2016	Prehistoric IF	Officially not eligible (2016)	-
5DA3316.1	Hedlund et al. 2016; Mayo and Hedlund 2017	Historical road	Officially not eligible (2017)	-

5DA3208

Type: Open camp

Description: This prehistoric open camp is centered on a small knoll that overlooks Newlin Gulch immediately to the south. The camp is composed of three artifact concentrations (AC1 through AC3), six features (F1 through F6), and 22 tools. AC1 is the densest of the three concentrations and is situated on the bench and west slope below the knoll, while AC2 is situated on the knoll top and down the southeast-facing back slope. AC3 is offset from most of the site further west up the drainage. ERO subjected the site to evaluative testing and archaeological data recovery mitigation. ERO excavated 82 1 m by 1 m excavation units resulting in the recovery of over 2300 artifacts and samples (Figure 5). Radiocarbon dates and recovered diagnostic artifacts indicate the site contains components dating from the Early Ceramic period (A.D. 150–1150 [1800–800 B.P.]), Late Archaic period (3000–1800 B.P.), and Middle Archaic period (ca. 5000–3000 B.P.) (Gilmore et al. 1999).

Eligibility: ERO recommended this site as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D (Hedlund et al. 2016). ERO mitigated the site in anticipation of disturbances associated with development work proposed by Shea Canyons, LLC. The site is still currently eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, the areas that may be impacted by the proposed development by the Client do not contain any buried cultural deposits.

Management Recommendations: ERO recommends that the site no longer requires preservation.



Figure 5. Main excavation block at site 5DA3208.

5DA3210

Type: Open lithic scatter

Description: The site is situated on the west-facing slope of a low north-trending finger ridge overlooking a large ephemeral tributary of Newlin Gulch. The northeast-facing slope of the ridge has been laid back and stripped of its surface sediments in conjunction with Hess Road construction.

The site is composed of a scatter of five tools (FS1 through FS5) and 22 pieces of debitage. The tools are all Dawson petrified wood (DPW) and include modified flakes that exhibit limited reduction of one or two margins (FS1, FS2, FS4, and FS5) and an early stage biface (FS3). Debitage are 9 DPW and 11 quartzite flakes. Overall, the assemblage is representative of limited lithic reduction, the manufacture of both expedient flaked stone tools and early to mid-stage biface manufacture, and tool use. The lack of features, fire-cracked rock, ground stone, and additional artifact classes indicate the site was not the location of extended occupation, reoccurring use, or diverse activities.

Eligibility: The site is officially not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and ERO recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the SR.

Management Recommendations: ERO recommends that the site does not require preservation.

5DA3212

Type: Open camp

Description: This prehistoric open camp is situated along the top and on either side of a low and narrow finger ridge that descends to the southwest to a deeply incised ephemeral drainage. Portions of the site extend onto a T1 terrace at the base of the southeastern face of the ridge.

The surface assemblage of this open camp is characterized by a diffuse scatter of artifacts that becomes denser along the exposed face of the gully cutbank (AC1). The assemblage includes 5 tools (FS1 through FS5), 33 flakes, a probable thermal feature (F1) eroding from the cutbank in AC1, and a diffuse scatter of fire-cracked rock across the site. Tools are mostly modified flakes (FS2 through FS4), a scraper (FS1), and a mano fragment that has been fractured thermally (FS5). ERO subjected the site to archaeological data recovery mitigation. The slope above AC1 was excavated with 69 1 m by 1 m excavation units, and over 800 artifacts were recovered. Radiocarbon dates and diagnostic projectile points indicate that occupations may be as old as the Early Archaic period (7,500–5,000 B.P.) or as young as the Early Ceramic period (A.D. 150–1150 [1800–800 B.P.]). Excavations also revealed that the subsurface assemblage is only marginally intact.



Figure 6. Block excavations at 5DA3212.

Eligibility: ERO recommended this site as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D (Hedlund et al. 2016). ERO mitigated the site in anticipation of disturbances associated with development work proposed by Shea Canyons, LLC. The site is still currently eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, the

areas that may be impacted by the proposed development by the Client do not contain any buried cultural deposits.

Management Recommendations: ERO recommends that the site does not require preservation.

5DA3316.1

Type: Road (segment)

Description: From the western project boundary, this historical road segment follows the northern edge of an unnamed perennial tributary of Newlin Gulch. After the tributary confluences with Newlin Gulch, the segment continues on the northern margin of Newlin Gulch until its eastern terminus.

The road is characterized by a 6-ft-wide swale that may in some areas have been graded into the slopes. Defined at both ends by the project boundary, the segment stretches 0.63 mile long but is visible continuing out of the project area to the east and west. No artifacts were found in association, but the road intersects a historical homestead (5DA2223) and may have also provided access to another historical homestead, 5D3205, which is located on Newlin Gulch south of the confluence of Newlin Gulch with its perennial tributary.

This road first appears on historical maps as early as 1913, where an unimproved road is shown departing from an unnamed north-to-south road that climbs north from Castle Rock. The documented road is shown following Newlin Gulch northeast until it intersects West Parker Road (USGS 1913). By 1945, the road is no longer depicted on any maps (e.g., USGS 1945). Based on the historical maps and relatively indistinctive nature of the road grade, this road did not function as a main economic artery, but instead acted as one of the many small roads that connected the northern areas of Castle Rock to the areas around Parker or other settlements within the Cherry Creek drainage.

Eligibility: The entire road is officially not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and ERO recommends that it is also not eligible for listing in the SR.

Management Recommendations: ERO recommends that the site does not require preservation.

2018 Survey Results

ERO documented six new sites including two new segments of linear resources (Table 2):

- Three historical sites comprising two historical linear resources and one historical habitation
- Three prehistoric open lithic scatters

The majority of the sites were located along Newlin Gulch or one of its several unnamed ephemeral tributaries. In addition, ERO extended the length of previously documented road 5DA3316.1, discussed in the previous section. ERO also documented 18 IFs (Table 4).

Table 2. Newly documented sites.

Temporary Number	Temporal Period / Affiliation	Site Type	SRA Eligibility Recommendations
10174-JH01	Prehistoric	Open lithic scatter	Not eligible
10174-JH02.1	Historic	Road	Not eligible
10174-JH03.1	Historic	Distribution line	Not eligible
10174-JH04	Historic	Habitation/ranch	Needs data
10174-JH05	Prehistoric	Open lithic scatter	Not eligible
10174-JH06	Prehistoric	Open lithic scatter	Needs data

Resource Descriptions

10174-JH01

Type: Open lithic scatter

Description: The site is located on a gradual north-facing slope that overlooks an unnamed tributary of Newlin Gulch to the north. The drainage was infilled with the construction of Hess Road immediately to the north of the site. It is likely the site extended to the north and was destroyed when Hess Road was constructed. The site consists of 15 pieces of DPW debitage contained in a small area on residual sediments. One piece of fire-affected rock is present, but there is no additional evidence of features.

Eligibility: ERO recommends this site as not eligible for listing in the SR. The site is not associated with events or persons significant in history (Criteria A and B), nor does the site exhibit any distinctive characteristics (Criterion C). The site is not of geographic importance (Criterion D), and the sediments do not have any potential to contain intact subsurface cultural deposits that would yield important discoveries related to prehistory (Criterion E).

Management Recommendations: ERO recommends that the site does not require preservation.

10174-JH02.1

Type: Historical road

Description: The road segment begins at the southern project boundary from where it descends into an unnamed tributary of Newlin Gulch. As it approaches the drainage, the road makes a gradual turn to the north-northwest, after which a gully cuts through the segment. The road reappears between the gully and the drainage. At the drainage, the road used to cross the drainage over a 2-ft-diameter corrugated metal culvert that was likely encased in dirt given the absence structural material such as concrete or rock. The culvert is now displaced and downstream of the road crossing.

The road is about 25 ft wide and exhibits a raised 1- to 2-ft-tall roadbed prism (Figure 7). The prism is flanked on either side by shallow ditches. The segment is in good condition south of the project area. Associated artifacts are limited to roadside debris and wood posts that suggest a fence may have followed the alignment. Other artifacts present along the alignment are a number of aqua and colorless glass insulators associated with the transmission line.



Figure 7. Overview of 10174-JH02.1 crossing an unnamed tributary of Newlin Gulch and continuing north.

This road likely served as an improved local farm access road that indirectly connected transportation networks in the Plum Creek drainage to areas around Happy Canyon Creek. The road is first depicted on maps from 1913 (USGS) and is labeled as a “County Road” in 1945 (USGS). By 1958, portions of the road were replaced by a four-lane highway that would eventually become I-25 (USGS 1958). Although the road was at one point improved, the “County Road” never served as a primary transportation corridor. State Highway 85, County Road 177 (Riley Hill Road) to the west, and State Highway 86 to the east in Cherry Creek were all more established routes earlier in Douglas County history (USGS 1945).

Eligibility: ERO recommends this road as not eligible for listing in the SR. Although the road was improved, it never served as a major transportation route, and therefore the road is not associated with events significant in history (Criterion A). The road is not associated with persons significant in history (Criterion B), nor does the site exhibit any distinctive characteristics of road construction (Criterion C). The road is not of geographic importance (Criterion D), and further study will not yield important discoveries related to history (Criterion E).

Management Recommendations: ERO recommends that the site should not be protected.

10174-JH03.1

Type: Distribution line

Description: The distribution line is visible on 1937 and 1955 aerial images of the project area (Google Earth 1937, 1955). ERO found little evidence of the distribution line within the project area. No standing posts are present, but there are scattered wood debris in some areas along the old county road (10174-JH02.1) that may be the remains of the disassembled line. Aqua and colorless glass insulators and insulator glass fragments generally follow the alignment. Most of the intact insulators are in the main unnamed tributary of Newlin Gulch.

No additional archival information regarding this distribution line is available. The distribution line may have supported one or two strands of telegraph wire, but no physical evidence of the line remains except for scattered debris.

Eligibility: ERO recommends this distribution line as not eligible for listing in the SR because it retains no physical integrity. Lack of archival information indicates the line is not associated with any event or person significant in history (Criteria A and B), and the line does not exhibit any distinctive characteristics (Criterion C). The line is not of geographic importance (Criterion D), and further study will not yield important discoveries related to history (Criterion E).

Management Recommendations: ERO recommends that the site does not require preservation.

10174-JH04

Type: Homestead

Description: This historic habitation and ranching complex straddles the north and south sides of an unnamed perennial tributary of Newlin Gulch (Figure 8). The valley slopes rise on either side of the ranch, and Newlin Gulch has incised roughly 2 m. To the west is the historical county road (10174-JH02.1) as well as a historical transmission line (10174-JH03.1). Crossing through the site to the north is an unnamed farm access road (5DA3361.2).

ERO recorded the site as two loci: Locus 1 represents the artifacts and features on the north side of the drainage, and Locus 2 is on the south side of the drainage. Locus 1 rests close to the edge of the drainage with artifacts eroding out of the north-facing cutbank; Locus 2 sits notably further from the drainage with no significant artifacts identifiable in the south-facing cutbank.

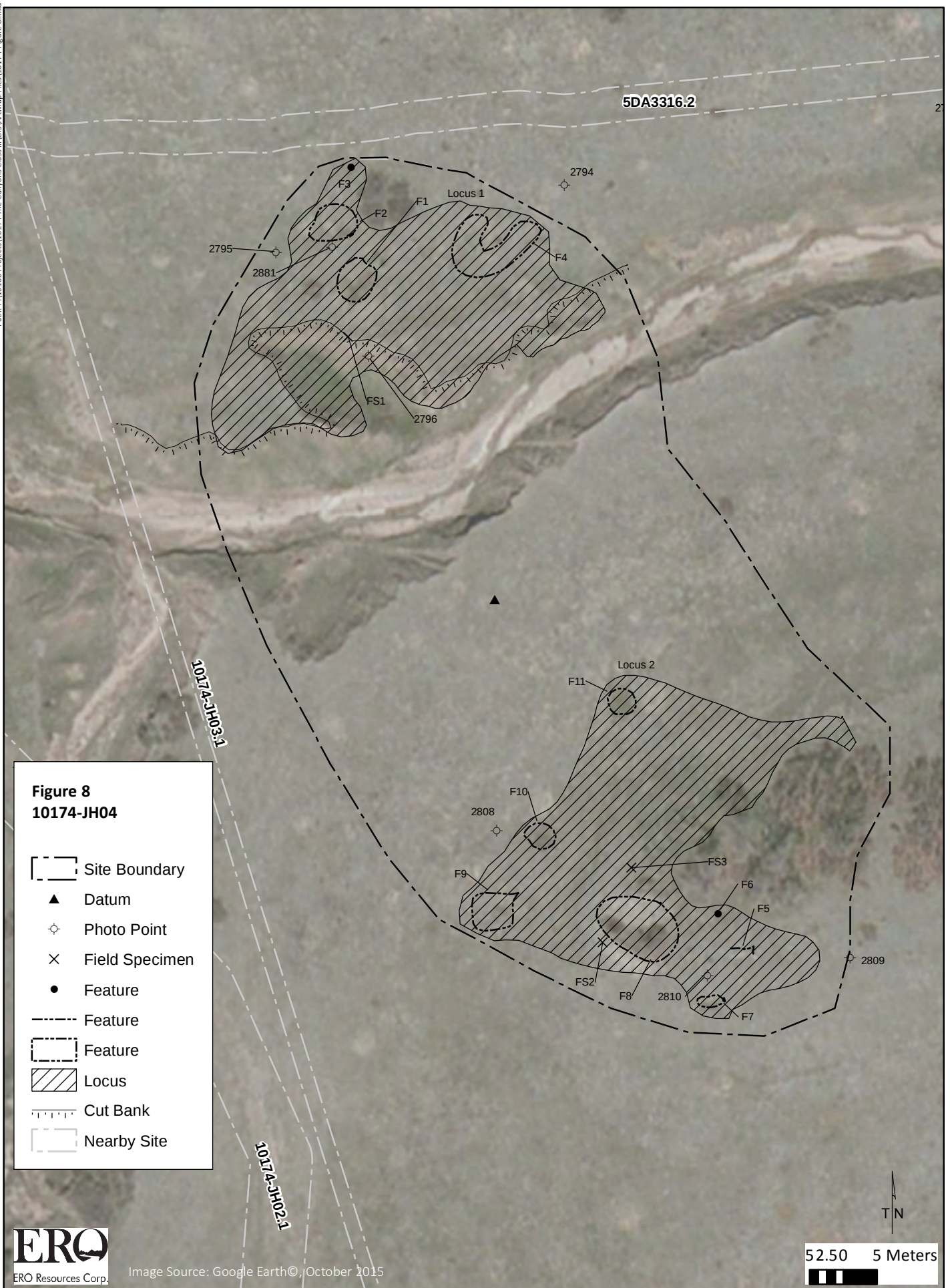
Locus 1 contains four features (F1 through F4) (Table 3). F1 is an oval-shaped pit that may represent the remains of a dugout or cellar. Above and upslope is a rectangular platform (F2), and further upslope is a smaller circular depression that is likely the remains of a privy (F3). F4 is a U-shaped depression. Artifacts are eroding from about 20 cm below ground surface in the cutbank below the features, and some artifacts are scattered across the surface. A metal detector was used to sweep the landform and indicated that most of the artifacts remain subsurface. Artifacts include various colors of vessel glass, many shards of aqua window glass (early 1900s), sun-altered amethyst (SAA) bottle glass (late 1800s to

early 1900s), refined earthenware ceramic, porcelain sherds, machine-cut nails (late 1800s), wire, cut sheet iron scraps, a shoe sole, a tin bucket, a shovel fragment, and metal door pieces. An observed bottle glass base with an embossed image of a horseshoe surrounding a star indicates a “jelly glass” motif with an early 1900s estimated date range (FS1). Petrified wood nodules are found throughout Locus 1, but these are not considered to be associated with an unknown prehistoric component. The amount of domestic-related debris suggests that Locus 1 was the primary habitation area.

Locus 2 contains a large dugout (F8) cut into a steep slope. Above and to the west is an alignment of rock that may represent part of a building footer (F5) along with two unknown depressions (F6 and F7). A rectangular scatter of rock likely represents another building foundation or series of footers (F9). Two additional depressions are features with unknown functions (F10 and F11). A metal detector confirmed that buried metal is present in F8 through F11, suggesting that all four features may have supported superstructures. The function of the buildings in Locus 2 is unclear.

Table 3. Features from 10174-JH04.

Feature	Description	Locus
1	Oval-shaped pit	1
2	Rectangular depression, possible platform	1
3	Privy	1
4	U-shaped cut into slope	1
5	L-shaped stone alignment	2
6	Linear trench	2
7	Circular depression	2
8	Dugout	2
9	Foundation remains	2
10	Depression	2
11	Depression with berm	2



In 1895 the land surrounding 10174-JH04 was patented by Sylvanus T. Chase and Charles F. Chase in two adjoining parcels (Patent Nos: COCOAA 070841, CO0570_.359). Based on the 1910 census records, the two men were likely brothers with the former being the older of the two (United States Census 1910). Sylvanus lived in Sedalia in 1890 (*Castle Rock Journal* 1890:1) and in Denver in 1910. His occupation is listed as an engineer (United States Census 1910). Charles also lived in Sedalia in 1890 (*Castle Rock Journal* 1890:1) and is listed in 1910 as having lived on “Riley Hill Road” east of Sedalia. Charles’s primary occupation was a farmer (United States Census 1910), but he also worked in journalism as the editor of the *Colorado Democrat* and the *Industrial Advocate* (*Aspen Tribune* 1899:2; *Salida Mail* 1900:2). In 1917, Charles “answered the call to colors” during World War I and is listed as deceased the following year (*Record Journal of Douglas* 1917:7; 1918:4).

It is unclear if either individual inhabited 10174-JH04. The 1890s references to Sedalia likely refer to the areas surrounding the town as well, and 10174-JH04 may have been considered part of Sedalia. Alternatively, the property may have been leased, or they may have hired caretakers who lived on-site to oversee livestock or agriculture. Charles’s address on Riley Hill Road is close to the site’s location. Riley Hill is mapped on the 1913 USGS map about 2 miles to the west where more substantial roads are mapped, suggesting that by 1910 Charles was not living at the site (United States Census 1910). Artifact dates are consistent with patent and occupation dates. Late 1800s artifacts are plentiful (e.g., square-cut nails and lapped side-seam hole-in-cap cans) but are intermixed with artifacts from the early 1900s such as FS1 and SAA and aqua glass. Few to no artifacts are present that postdate the 1930s, corresponding with Charles’s death and settlement of his estate (*Record Journal of Douglas County* 1918:4). These coincidences support association between 10174-JH04 and Charles Chase but do not definitively demonstrate that he lived on-site.

Eligibility: ERO recommends this site as needs data for the SR. Buried artifacts are present throughout both loci, and subsurface evaluative testing is necessary to determine if the buried assemblage is important to Douglas County’s agricultural and ranching history (Criteria A and E). ERO’s archival research indicates that neither Charles F. Chase nor Sylvanus T. Chase was important in history (Criterion B), and the lack of physical integrity prevents the site from being eligible under Criterion C or D.

Management Recommendations: The site is located in open space and would not be impacted by any proposed activities. No further work is needed.

10174-JH05

Type: Open lithic scatter

Description: The site is located at the base of a southeast-facing slope overlooking an ephemeral tributary of Newlin Gulch that is visible below and to the southeast. Rueter-Hess Reservoir is visible to the northeast. The landform consists of dense rounded alluvial cobbles of various lithology. Vegetation is various grasses, forbs, cacti, and yucca between patches of Gambel oak and mountain mahogany.

Eleven flakes are present, and material types include DPW, quartzite, and chert. Tools are a tested chert cobble (FS1) and a modified petrified wood flake (FS2).

Eligibility: ERO recommends this site as not eligible for listing in the SR. The site is not associated with any event or person significant in history (Criteria A and B), nor does the site exhibit any distinctive characteristics (Criterion C). The site is not of geographic importance (Criterion D), and there is no potential for subsurface cultural deposits within the alluvial cobble-bed landform (Criterion E).

Management Recommendations: ERO recommends that the site does not require preservation.

10174-JH06

Type: Open lithic scatter

Description: The site consists of two main artifact concentrations (AC1 and AC2), each situated on a gradual south-facing ridge; the concentrations are separated by a shallow swale. The site overlooks Newlin Gulch to the east.

AC1 is the northern concentration and contains 23 pieces of debitage. Material types include DPW, quartzite, orthoquartzite, and chert. Tools from AC1 include a shattered quartzite mano (FS1), three orthoquartzite modified flakes (FS2, FS3, and FS5) (Figure 9), an exhausted petrified wood core (FS4), a bifacial metate fragment (FS6) (Figure 10), and a modified chert nodule (FS7).

AC2 contains 25 flakes. The predominant material is DPW, and only one orthoquartzite flake is present. Tools from AC2 include a retouched DPW nodule (FS8), tested DPW cobble (FS9), and a retouched DPW flake (FS10).

Eligibility: ERO recommends this site as needs data for listing in the SR. Sediments have accumulated in the shallow swale between both ACs, and those sediments may contain intact subsurface cultural deposits that could yield important information regarding prehistory.

Management Recommendations: The site is located in open space and would not be impacted by any proposed activities. No further work is needed.



Figure 9. Modified orthoquartzite flake (FS3, AC1).



Figure 10. Pink sandstone(likely Lyons sandstone) metate fragment (FS6, AC1).

Isolated Finds

ERO documented 18 IFs (Table 4). Seventeen of the IFs are prehistoric and consist of three or fewer lithics. IFs were typically found in exposed patches of ground between stands of Gambel oak and mountain mahogany. One historical depression (10174-JHIF08) was found without any associated artifacts or features between two unnamed ephemeral tributaries of Newlin Gulch.

Table 4. Isolated finds.

Temporary Number	Temporal Period/Affiliation	Description
10174-JHIF01	Prehistoric	One flake
10174-JHIF02	Prehistoric	One retouched flake
10174-JHIF03	Prehistoric	Two flakes and one horseshoe
10174-JHIF04	Prehistoric	One biface
10174-JHIF05	Prehistoric	Four flakes
10174-JHIF06	Prehistoric	One flake
10174-JHIF07	Prehistoric	Tested cobble
10174-JHIF08	Historical	One pit
10174-JHIF09	Prehistoric	One flake
10174-JHIF10	Prehistoric	One flake and one biface
10174-JHIF11	Prehistoric	One biface and one retouched flake
10174-JHIF12	Prehistoric	Two flakes
10174-JHIF13	Prehistoric	One core
10174-JHIF14	Prehistoric	One flake
10174-JHIF15	Prehistoric	Two pieces of shatter
10174-JHIF16	Prehistoric	One biface
10174-JHIF17	Prehistoric	One flake, shatter, and one tool
10174-JHIF18	Prehistoric	Two tools and one flake

Summary and Management Recommendations

ERO documented 10 sites and 22 IFs in the project area (Table 5). Of these, 5DA3208 and 5DA3212 were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP for a different project. Both sites were extensively excavated in 2017 and would not be impacted by the current proposed project. Two new sites, 10174-JH04 and 10174-JH06, are recommended potentially eligible for the SR. Neither site would be impacted by proposed project activities because they are located in open space. None of the remaining sites or IFs are recommended for listing in the SR, and ERO recommends that no efforts are needed to protect them from proposed construction activities.

Table 5. Management recommendations.

Resource Number	Resource Type/Name	SR/NRHP Eligibility Status	Management Recommendation
5DA3208	Prehistoric camp	Officially eligible (2018)	None
5DA3210	Prehistoric open lithic scatter	Officially not eligible (2016)	None
5DA3212	Prehistoric camp	Officially eligible (2018)	None
5DA3233	Prehistoric IF	Officially not eligible (2016)	None
5DA3238	Prehistoric IF	Officially not eligible (2016)	None
5DA3241	Prehistoric IF	Officially not eligible (2016)	None
5DA3248	Prehistoric IF	Officially not eligible (2016)	None
5DA3316.1	Historical road	Officially not eligible (2017)	None

Resource Number	Resource Type/Name	SR/NRHP Eligibility Status	Management Recommendation
10174-JH01	Prehistoric open lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JH02.1	Historical road	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JH03.1	Historical distribution line	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JH04	Historical habitation/ranch	Recommended needs data	Avoid—no impact by project activities
10174-JH05	Prehistoric open lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JH06	Prehistoric open lithic scatter	Recommended needs data	Avoid—no impact by project activities
10174-JHIF01	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF02	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF03	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF04	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF05	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF06	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF07	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF08	Historical IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF09	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF10	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF11	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF12	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF13	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF14	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF15	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF16	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF17	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None
10174-JHIF18	Prehistoric IF	Recommended not eligible	None

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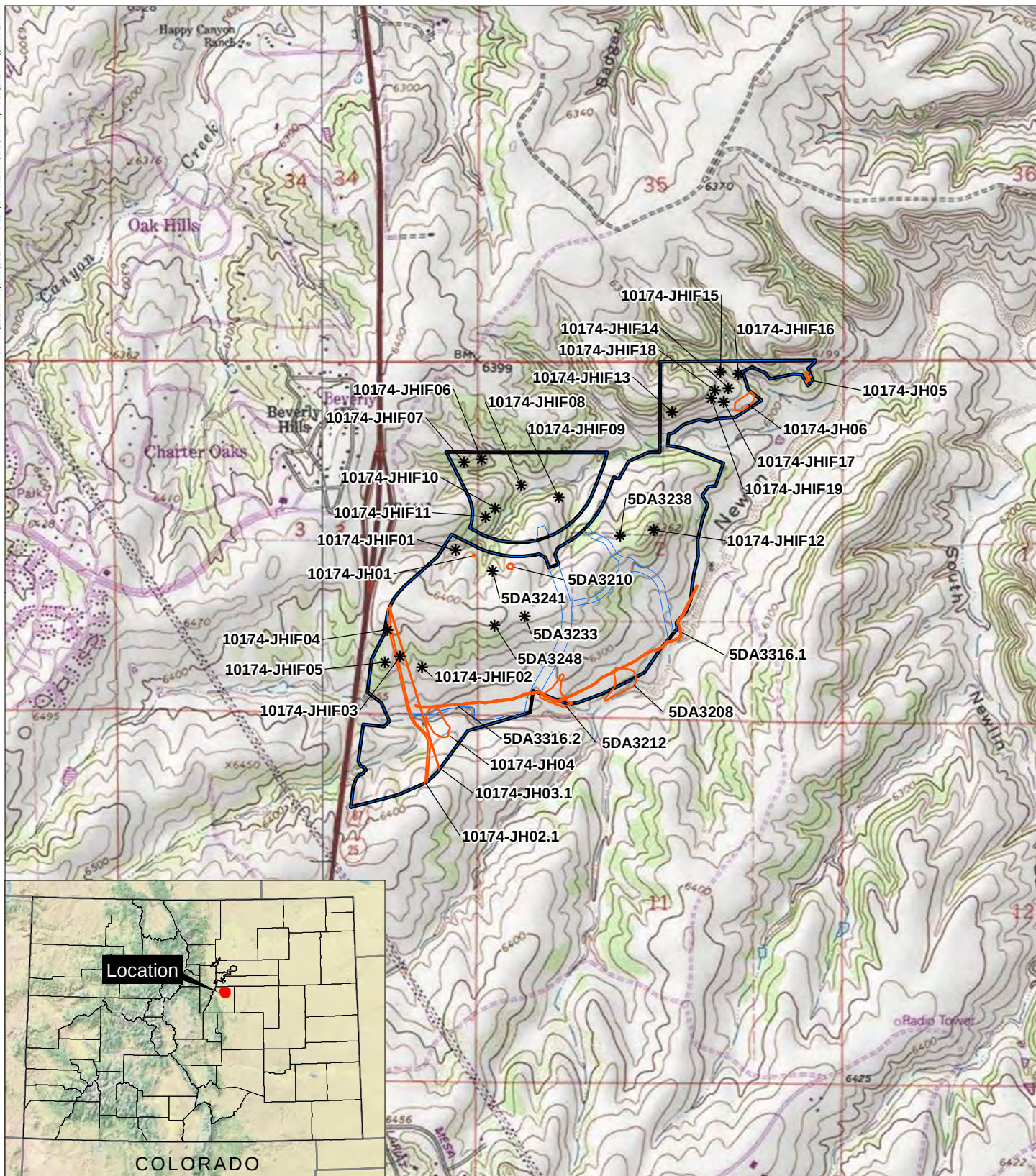
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Appendix A Cultural Resource Location Maps
For Official Use Only: Disclosure of Site Locations Prohibited (43 CFR 7.18)



Cultural Resource Survey
The Canyons Project
City of Castle Pines

Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, T7S, R67W; 6th PM
USGS Castle Rock North, CO Quadrangle (1:24,000, 1980)
Douglas County, Colorado

- Site Boundary
- Isolated Find
- Parcel Boundary
- Project Area

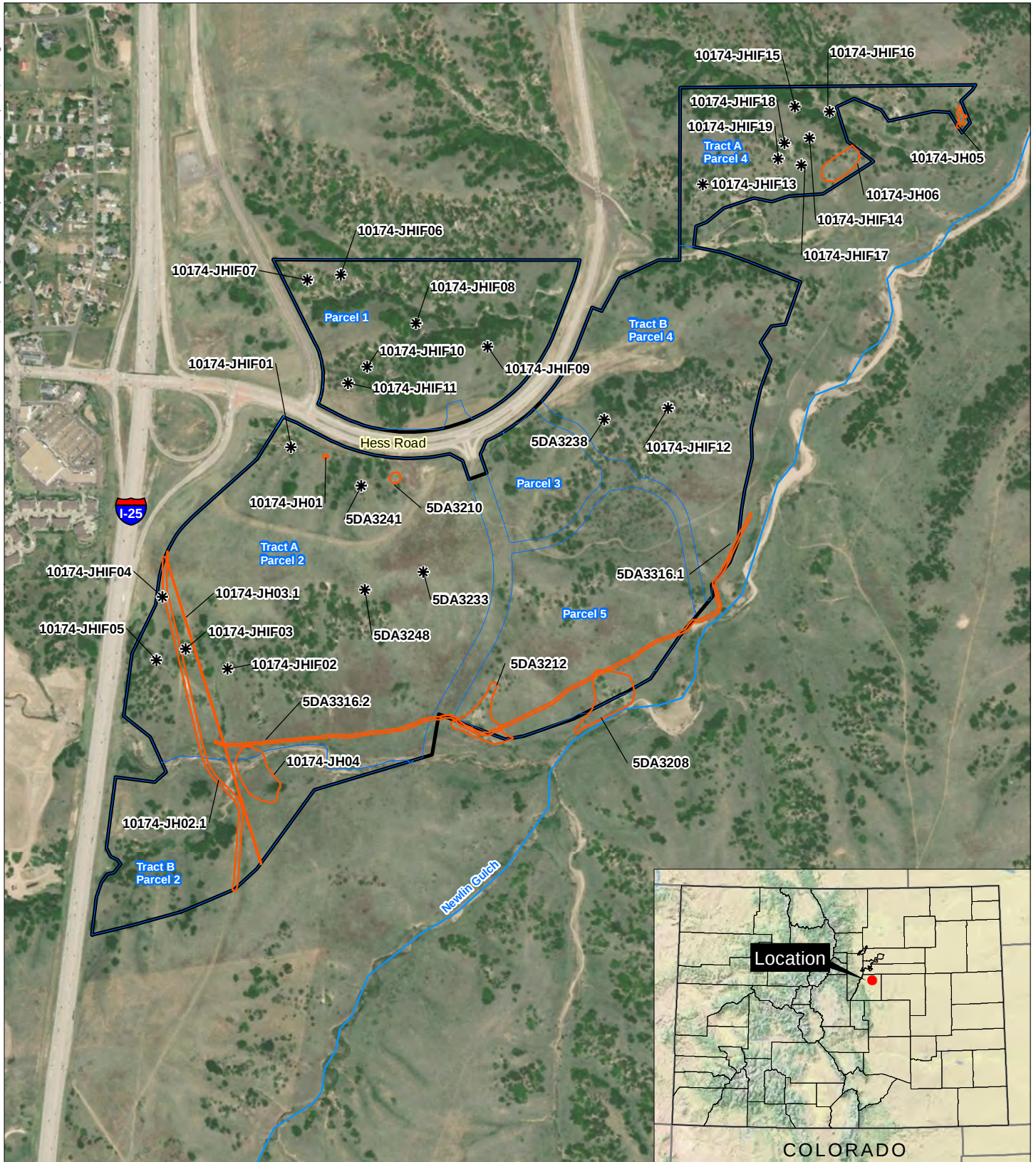
0 1,000 2,000
Feet
1:24,000



Figure A1
Sites and Isolated Finds

Prepared for: Alpert Corporation
File: 10174-Figure A1.mxd (MH)
August 21, 2018

ERO
ERO Resources Corp.



Cultural Resource Survey
The Canyons Project
City of Castle Pines

Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, T7S, R67W; 6th PM
USGS Castle Rock North, CO Quadrangle (1:24,000, 1980)
Douglas County, Colorado

- Site Boundary
- * Isolated Find
- Parcel Boundary
- Project Area

0 500 1,000
Feet
1:12,500



Figure A2
Sites and Isolated Finds

Prepared for: Alpert Corporation
File: 10174-Figure A2.mxd (MH)
August 21, 2018

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