Appendix G

NERTS Cultural Resources Assessment (revised)

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Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

Revised Final

February 2025

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks,
Solid Waste Division

Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station Project

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01	6/21/23	Final Cultural Resources Assessment Report	RH	EG	MW
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03	2/21/25	Revised Final	EG	SC	MW

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BNSF	Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad
County	King County
DAHP	Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
FMR	fire-modified rock
EIS	environmental impact statement
I	Interstate
MRW	moderate risk waste
NERTS	Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RTS	recycling and transfer station
SEPA	Washington State Environmental Policy Act
SR	state route
SWD	King County Department of Parks and Natural Resources, Solid Waste Division
TBD	to be determined
WISAARD	Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data

Executive Summary

PURPOSE AND NEED

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Solid Waste Division (SWD), operates a system of eight transfer stations, two drop box facilities, one facility and one Wastemobile that accept moderate risk waste[1] from residents and small businesses, and one regional landfill in King County, Washington. The *King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* (King County 2019), which was adopted by cities in accordance with the adoption process described in the interlocal agreements between King County and incorporated cities in King County (Section 1.2.1 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement [King County 2025]) and approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology, identified the need for a new transfer station to replace the aging Houghton Recycling and Transfer Station (RTS) in the northeastern Lake Washington area of King County. The nearly 60-year-old Houghton RTS is one of the busiest in terms of tonnage and transactions, yet it has outlived its useful life and lacks capacity for the type of recycling and collection services that are increasingly in demand. The new RTS, which will be called the Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station (NERTS), is proposed to be located in the northeastern part of King County, an area illustrated on Figure 5-4 of the *King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* (King County 2019).

This document analyzes the cultural resources impact of a new NERTS for the alternatives under consideration.

ALTERNATIVES

The County is considering two action alternatives (Alternatives 1 and 2) in addition to the No Action Alternative for the NERTS, as follows:

- No Action Alternative – A new RTS would not be sited in northeastern King County. The existing Houghton RTS at 11724 NE 60th Street in Kirkland would continue to be operated.
- Alternative 1: The existing Houghton RTS and adjacent area at 11724 NE 60th Street in Kirkland. Two options:
  - 1A – a facility constructed after the existing transfer station building is closed and deconstructed or demolished
  - 1B – a facility constructed while the existing transfer station building is open and operating, and then the existing transfer station building would be closed and repurposed, or deconstructed or demolished and replaced after the new station is open
- Alternative 2: A site consisting of six tax parcels in the 15000 block of Woodinville-Redmond Road NE in Woodinville.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

For all action alternatives, there is potential for cultural resources impacts during operations, but both action alternatives are expected to cause negligible impacts resulting from their operations. With the implementation of operational source control best management practices as required by King County SWD, it is expected that there would be no cumulative or significant unavoidable adverse impacts on cultural resources from all proposed action alternatives and, therefore, additional mitigation measures would not be required.

Under the No Action Alternative, it is assumed that the current Houghton RTS would continue under its current operations and have minimal direct impacts on existing cultural resources.

Under Alternatives 1A, 1B, and 2, minimal direct construction impacts on cultural resources are anticipated on or adjacent to the sites. There are no indirect impacts on cultural resources that are anticipated for any of the proposed alternatives.

[1] Moderate risk waste: relatively small quantities of hazardous waste generated by households and small businesses. Moderate risk waste includes household hazardous waste.

Transfer station activities and operations for all action alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, would likely contribute incrementally to future impacts on cultural resources in the region alongside ongoing development within King County.

1. Introduction and Project Description

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Solid Waste Division (SWD), is proposing to site, design, and build a modern transfer station in northeast King County (the County) to meet the region's growing demand for environmentally responsible waste management services. The new station would replace the existing aging Houghton RTS in Kirkland, which has been in service since the mid--1960s and does not have the capacity to offer the recycling and collection services customers increasingly need and want. The Cultural Resources Assessment, prepared in support of an environmental impact statement (EIS) prepared by the County as required by the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), addresses impacts on cultural resources associated with the No Action Alternative and the proposed action alternatives.

Cultural resources are archaeological artifacts from pre-historic and historic periods. This assessment describes the results of a desktop assessment of the existing cultural resources in the area of the proposed alternatives for the new Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station (NERTS) and evaluates potential impacts that may result from the No Action Alternative and from the construction and operation of two potential action alternatives for a new recycling and transfer station (Alternative 1 in Kirkland and Alternative 2 in Woodinville, Washington) (see Figure 1-1). This assessment has been assembled to aid in EIS decision-making, with detailed information regarding whether any of the proposed alternatives have been previously evaluated for cultural resources and whether any previously recorded cultural resources are located on the parcels. A cultural resources field survey was not a part of this assessment. It also will aid the design and construction teams by providing specific locations of cultural resources at the proposed project sites and on adjacent properties.

1.1. Project Description

The new NERTS facility will include an enclosed solid waste transfer and processing area, enclosed solid waste compactor units, a recycling collection and sorting area, employee facility, scale house and weigh station, space for on-site customer queuing, a possible fueling station, and possible moderate risk waste disposal for products from homes and small qualifying businesses (Alternative 2 only).

The new facility would be designed and constructed to meet today's building and environmental standards and standards for service, operational efficiency, and customer and employee safety. The facility would provide improved recycling services to meet the County's environmental goals, and waste would be cost-effectively compacted for efficient transport. The facility would also have space for waste storage in the event of a major regional disaster and sufficient off--street queuing space for private and commercial vehicles.

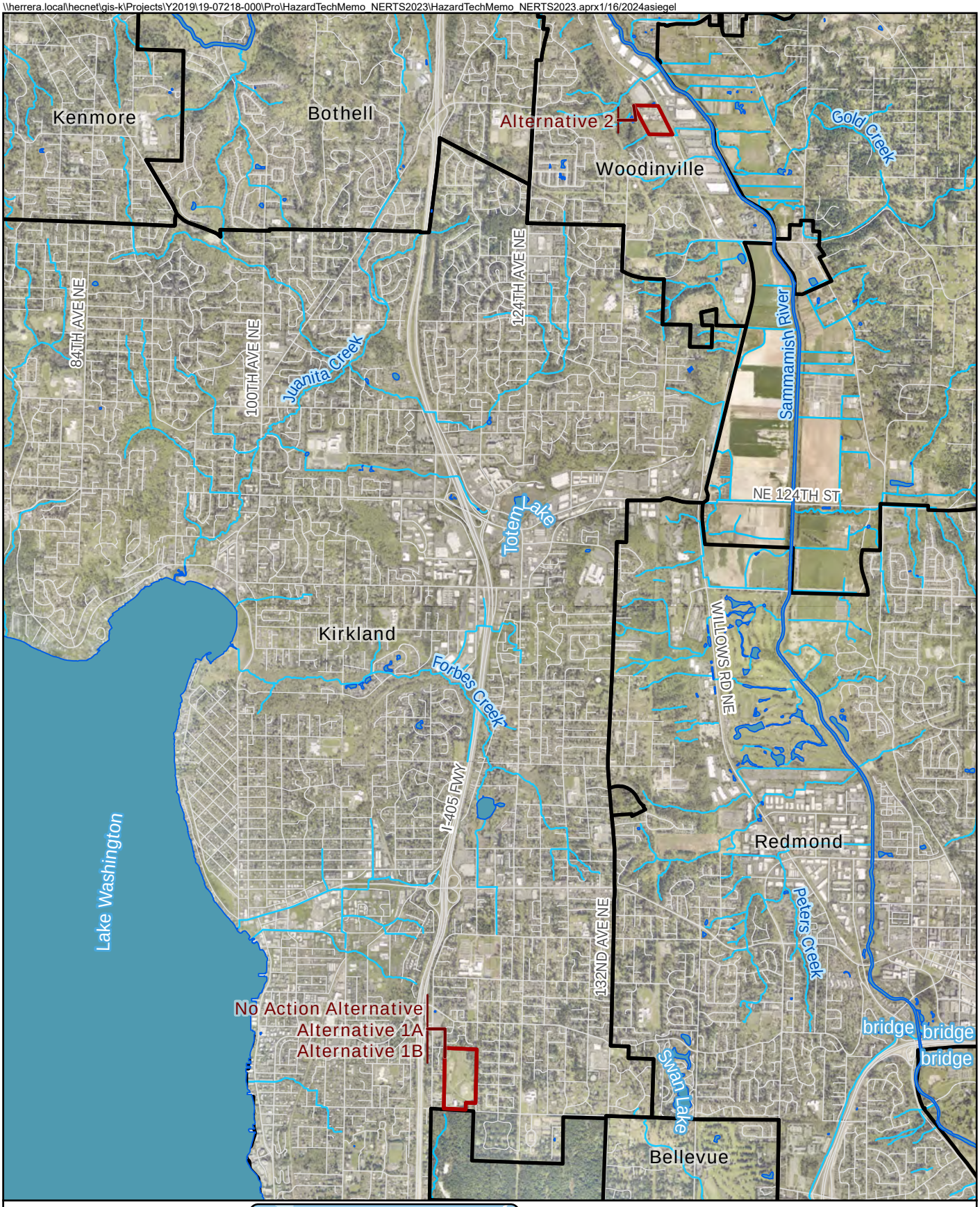
1.2. Project Alternatives

1.2.1. No Action Alternative

The existing Houghton Transfer Station is located at 11724 NE 60th Street in Kirkland on parcel 1759701890. The site is bordered to the east and west by single-family homes. Directly south of the site is NE 60th Street and directly south of NE 60th Street is Bridle Trails State Park. . Under the No Action Alternative, no new NERTS facility would be developed at any location, and the existing Houghton RTS would continue to operate at its current location. If a new transfer station were not built, the existing transfer station would continue to offer limited recycling services for as long as it operates, and services would not be modernized or expanded to accommodate a growing population and solid waste industry changes. The facility would not be enclosed to control noise and odors. Waste would continue to not be compacted, which affects the number of transfer trucks and trailers that use the Houghton RTS, and there would not be space for waste storage in the event of a major regional disaster. The existing site is 8.4 acres. Access to the site is from NE 60th Street.

The existing facility is not enclosed, so it does not control noise nor odors. In 2022, the Houghton Transfer Station received two odor complaints on SWD's customer service line.

The Houghton RTS was built to codes before King County established sustainability goals for building development. The existing station does not include green building and sustainable design features that are part of the two action alternatives.



Legend
- Road
- Streams
- Alternative Locations
- Waterbody
- City Limit

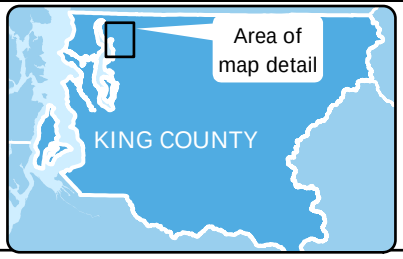


Figure 1-1. Vicinity Map of King County Solid Waste Division Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station Alternatives.

N
PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 4,000'-0"
0 2,000 4,000 Feet

King County

SCALE: 1"=120'-0"

0' 60' 120' 240' 480'

N
PLAN

LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY

AREA BOUNDARY

Figure 1-2
No Action Alternative

King County Solid Waste Division
Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station

King County

1.2.2. Elements Common to the Action Alternatives

The new facility would be built to modern transfer station and green building standards. The addition of compactors to reduce the volume of garbage before it is hauled to the landfill or other disposal facility could reduce the total number of transfer hauling trips to and from the new station by nearly a third, reducing the cost of operations and traffic impacts (King County 2019). In addition, modern transfer stations are built as fully enclosed buildings, resulting in reduced external dust, noise, odor, and litter. New transfer stations offer sufficient queuing space for customers and storage space for waste, including expanded dedicated areas for recycling services. All action alternatives would include the following physical elements (except where noted):

- Scale house and scales
- Enclosed transfer building for waste handling, sorting, and processing, with separate areas for commercial and self-haul drop-off
- Waste compactors
- Recycling and material staging areas
- Administration and staff area, and possible public education/meeting area
- Station perimeter fence
- MRW collection building (Alternative 2 only)
- A fueling station (to be determined)
- A “To Be Determined” building to house additional private recycling or reuse operators or other service providers
- Roadways for customers and SWD vehicles
- Covered and uncovered parking for waste transfer trailers
- Staff and visitor parking
- Stormwater management
- Wastewater management
- Landscaping.

1.2.2.1. Building Features

The approximate footprint of the building area would be between 80,000 square feet and 125,000 square feet. This would provide space for solid waste, recycling, administration, MRW collection (Alternative 2 only), and disaster event waste storage. Buffers between the active area of the station and neighboring uses would be appropriately sized and designed to reduce or eliminate impacts.

The height of the new station would depend on site conditions, city zoning codes, and the duly adopted building code. The distance from the main tipping floor – where refuse is dumped by customers – down to the compactor(s) would be approximately 20 feet and may be partially below grade. The height from the main tipping floor to the highest point of the roof would be approximately 50 feet – which is the distance required for commercial garbage trucks to tip without hitting the overhead misting (or equivalent technology), fire sprinkler, ventilation, and other systems. The overall height of the new station would be approximately 70 feet above the lowest level (50 to 70 feet above ground level). Development of buildings, parking areas, and roadways at the new transfer station would result in up to seven to nine acres of impervious surfaces.

The new transfer station will target the highest green building standards possible at each site, under King County’s Green Building and Sustainable Development ordinance and King County Code Title 18 Environmental Sustainability Programs.

1.2.2.2. Elements of Operation

The following activities and services would be provided at the new station:

- Disposal and transfer of garbage from self-haul and commercial customers
- Acceptance of source-separated waste from self-haul customers
  - Co-mingled recyclables (curbside mix of paper, cardboard, tin, aluminum, plastic containers, glass bottles and jars)
  - Cardboard
  - Mixed yard and food waste
  - Clean wood
  - Plastic film
  - Expanded polystyrene (Styrofoam)
  - Scrap metal
  - Mercury lighting (fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescent bulbs)
  - Large appliances (refrigerant and non-refrigerant)
  - Small appliances (anything with a cord)
  - Additional recyclables, which may include bicycles and bicycle parts, CD/DVD/VCR players, rigid plastics, textiles, mattresses, carpet, gypsum wallboard, aggregates (bricks, pavers, porcelain sinks and toilets), asphalt shingles and other construction and demolition waste; and other materials targeted for diversion from disposal
- Potential removal of recyclables from mixed loads and/or construction and demolition waste loads
- Potential mixed waste sorting and processing
- Potential transfer of commercial yard waste and curbside recyclables
- Potential on-site organics sorting and processing
- Potential MRW service.

While providing recycling services remains an important element of the 2019 *Solid Waste Comp Plan*, specific policies and goals change over time. To this end, transfer stations, which are meant to last for approximately 50 years, must be designed to be flexible, with sufficient space to reconfigure operations as program requirements change over time.

The following measures are anticipated during operations for the health and safety of customers, employees, and neighbors:

- The transfer building will be fully enclosed except for the entry/exit points, reducing off-site dust, noise, odor, and litter.
- A mechanical exhaust ventilation system with filtration media will be incorporated into the transfer station building for odor and dust control within the building.
- A misting system or equivalent technology will be installed in the transfer building for odor and dust control within the building.
- The tipping floor will be cleared at the end of each day, with waste stored in the sealed compactor, if necessary.
- Fully loaded transfer trailers will be removed from the station in the order they are filled.
- Transfer trailers will be fully enclosed, and doors and door-seals will be maintained to reduce the potential for odor, spills and litter leaving the building.
- Efficient on-site traffic flows will minimize vehicle queuing, reducing emissions.
- The station will be cleaned weekly at a minimum.

1.2.2.3. Alternative 1

The site for Alternative 1 is located at 11724 NE 60th Street in Kirkland. Alternative 1 has two options:

- 1A – a facility constructed after the existing transfer station building is closed and deconstructed or demolished (Figure 1-3)
- 1B – a facility constructed while the existing transfer station building is open and operating, and then the existing transfer station building would be closed and repurposed, or deconstructed or demolished and replaced after the new station is open (Figure 1-4).

Alternative 1A includes removal of the existing transfer station building prior to construction of the new station and inclusion of a "TBD" (to-be-determined) facility to house future private recycling or reuse operations or service providers; Alternative 1A does not provide for a MRW collection facility. The proposed potential site development area for Alternative 1A is about 10 acres. Full recycling services would be provided with Alternative 1A. Taylor Fields (the closed Houghton landfill property) is currently used as baseball fields and for active and passive recreation, with a network of trails traversing the property. The entire parcel is owned by King County SWD. Improvements to Taylor Fields are also planned.

Alternative 1B retains the existing transfer station building during construction of the new station, and then closes and repurposes it, or deconstructs or demolishes and replaces it after the new station is open. While a future use has not been determined, the repurposed or replaced facility could house future private recycling or reuse operations or service providers. Alternative 1B does not provide for a MRW collection facility. The proposed potential site development area for Alternative 1B is about 12.75 acres. Full recycling services would be provided with Alternative 1B. Improvements to Taylor Fields are also planned.

The site is bordered to the east and west by single-family homes. Directly south of the site is NE 60th Street and directly south of NE 60th Street is Bridle Trails State Park. The area immediately north of the existing transfer station, where much of the development would take place, is also zoned P – Park/Open Space. Both Alternative 1A and Alternative 1B may include removal of some existing waste in the development footprint to accommodate construction of new facilities.

1.2.2.4. Alternative 2

The site for Alternative 2 is located on six tax parcels in the 15000 block of Woodinville-Redmond Road NE in Woodinville on parcels 1526059086, 5711600010, 5711600020, 5711600030, 1526059094, and 1526059095. The proposed site is 12.9 acres, with an area available for development of at least seven acres with additional area potentially available dependent on compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. (Figure 1-5). The site is bordered to the north and south by commercial and light industrial uses. To the east is Woodinville-Redmond Road NE and further east are commercial and light industrial uses. To the west is a sloped greenspace, an abandoned Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) rail line, and residential properties. Access to the Woodinville site is from Woodinville-Redmond Road Northeast. The site is currently used for commercial uses including construction, portable toilet rental, manufacturing, and automotive businesses, which would be relocated. A portion of the site is vacant and undeveloped and contains a wetland. Full recycling services would be provided with Alternative 2.

Alternative 2 offers service for collection of MRW, which would be stored in specialized containers on site. MRW includes hazardous waste generated by households and small businesses. Where the SWD currently provides MRW service, the following materials are accepted: pesticides, glues and adhesives, antifreeze, aerosols, automotive products, fuels, rechargeable batteries, button batteries, pool and spa chemicals, oil-based paints, hobby chemicals, mercury devices, thinners and solvents, fluorescent bulbs, toxic cleaning products, fuel cylinders (under five gallons), lithium batteries, and alkaline batteries. Individual loads are limited to 50 gallons and containers greater than five gallons are generally not accepted.

SCALE: 1"=120'-0"

0' 60' 120' 240' 480'

N
PLAN

LEGEND

- ALTERNATIVE LOCATION
- POTENTIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT AREA
- FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AREAS
- EXAMPLE ENTRANCE / EXIT

Figure 1-3
Action Alternative 1A

King County Solid Waste Division
Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station

King County

SCALE: 1"=120'-0"

0' 60' 120' 240' 480'

N

PLAN

LEGEND

- ALTERNATIVE LOCATION
- POTENTIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT AREA
- FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AREAS
- EXISTING BUILDINGS TO REMAIN DURING CONSTRUCTION
- EXAMPLE ENTRANCE / EXIT

Figure 1-4
Action Alternative 1B

King County Solid Waste Division
Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station

King County

SCALE: 1"=120'-0"

0' 60' 120' 240' 480'

N

LEGEND

- ALTERNATIVE BOUNDARY
- POTENTIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT AREA
- FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AREAS
- 79.8' WETLAND BUFFER
- 10'-0" BUILDING SETBACK
- EXISTING WETLAND AREA
- EXAMPLE ENTRANCE / EXIT

Figure 1-5
Alternative 2

King County Solid Waste Division
Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station

King County

1.3. Construction Methods for the Action Alternatives

Design of the new NERTS facility has not been initiated at this time. However, it is anticipated that the action alternatives would require general earthwork and other activities to prepare the site for construction of facility buildings and associated functions. These activities may include, but not be limited to, soil excavation, soil filling, site grading, pile driving, utility trenching, waste excavation, modification or installation of environmental controls, installation of underground utilities, installation of drainage systems, material deliveries, building construction, and installation of equipment. Each of these activities would utilize appropriate construction equipment for the desired function. King County will require the design to minimize soil disturbance to the extent feasible.

2. Regulatory Requirements

Based on current information, the proposed NERTS project consists of the potential acquisition and development of private land and will not require compliance with federal cultural resources laws. Because the project may, in the future, require compliance with Washington State cultural resources regulations, the cultural resources review will strive to follow guidelines that comply with Governor's Executive Order 21-02 and SEPA. Governor's Executive Order 21-02 mandates that all Executive Branch and small cabinet agencies in the State of Washington involving state-funded construction or acquisition projects (including grant or pass-through funding) consider project effects on cultural resources. These agencies are directed to consult with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and affected Tribes regarding the potential effects that may result from the project.

Similarly, according to DAHP guidelines, under SEPA, resources on the subject or an adjacent property should be evaluated for their eligibility at the local, state, or national register level. DAHP, however, only reviews eligibility determinations for state and national register listings. Because no SEPA-specific eligibility criteria exist, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria are often used as a standard for assessments.

Finally, because of the project's location in King County, the project will also follow procedures established by the County in Executive Policy LUD 16-1-1-EP Cultural Resources Review and Protection to consider and protect cultural resources affected by County projects. The County's Historic Preservation Program reviewed this project in March and April 2023.

3. Methods

The first data source checked for this desktop assessment was the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD), a geographic information system-based database of spatial and documented cultural resources information. The Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey data were also consulted for this assessment. Another source of data was obtained through a King County Historic Records Request, through the King County Historic Preservation Program. This request was made in January of 2023, and the information was returned on April 6, 2023.

The data presented in this assessment were accessed by Jacobs Archaeologist Robert Holstine, M.S., RPA, on March 20, 2023.

4. Results

This section presents the results of a desktop assessment conducted for the No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, and Alternative 2.

4.1. No Action Alternative

All cultural resources and cultural resource surveys in the vicinity of the No Action Alternative (i.e., current site and site of Alternative 1) are discussed in Section 4.2 and presented in Tables 4-1 and 4-2.

4.2. Alternative 1 – Current Site

The WISAARD database review indicated that the area for Alternative 1 (Houghton RTS at 11724 NE 60th Street, Kirkland, Washington) has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Nine cultural resources surveys have been undertaken within 1 mile of Alternative 1, and these surveys are presented in Table 4-1. The King County Historic Records request identified that the Houghton RTS has been determined eligible for the NRHP, and an abandoned landfill is considered an unrecorded historic archaeological site. The Auzias de Turenne cemetery is located 1 mile to the north of Alternative 1.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resources Projects near Project Alternative 1

Project Name	Date	Author of Report	Cultural Materials	Distance from Alternative 1 Location
A 1998 Inventory of 165 Historic Properties within the City of Redmond, King County, Washington	1998	Stephen Emerson and Barbara J. Gundy	Nine structures eligible and potentially eligible for the NRHP	0.97 mile
American Disabilities Act Improvements at Bridle Trails State Park, A Letter Report Evaluation	2009	Charles Luttrell	None	0.40 mile
Bridle Trails State Park – City of Kirkland Sewer Connection Project, King County, Washington Letter Report	2016	Charles Luttrell	None	0.33 mile
Cultural Resources Assessment of the 116th Avenue NE Project, Kirkland, King County, Washington	2005	Amber Earley	Historic refuse	630 feet
Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bridlestone Estates Project, King County, Washington	2018	Sarah M.H. Steinkraus	Twelve potentially eligible historic structures	0.65 mile
Cultural Resources Review of the Cross Kirkland Corridor Trail, King County, Washington	2014	Garth L. Baldwin	Rail line eligible for NRHP	0.90 mile
Cultural Resources Survey for 116th Avenue Non-Motorized Improvement Project, City of Kirkland, King County, Washington	2010	Jason B. Cooper and James N. Greene	None	566 feet
I-405, SR 520 to SR 522, Kirkland Nickel Project: Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Discipline Report and Supplemental Analysis	2005	Washington State Department of Transportation	45KI00012, 45KI00072, Watershed Park, Spinney Homestead Park	0.55 mile
I-405 Corridor Survey: Phase III I-405, SR 520 to I-5 Improvement Project	2009	Barbara Bundy	None	830 feet

I = Interstate
SR = state route

There has been one recorded historic isolated object within 1 mile of Alternative 1, identified by WISAARD as 45KI00969. This is a historic isolate located within the Bridle Trails State Park trail system. The isolate is a single historic, clear glass Listerine bottle, likely dating from the 1930s to the 1940s. The bottle was produced in the Gas City, Indiana, production plant, which closed in 1966 (Table 4-2). Information for all archaeological sites and isolated objects located within 1 mile of Alternative 1 is presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of Project Alternative 1

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Author of Report and Year	Alternative Location	Distance from Alternative Location
45KI00969	Historic Listerine isolate	Not Applicable	James N. Greene and Jason B. Cooper 2009	Alternative 1	.30 mile

4.3. Alternative 2 – Woodinville

The WISAARD review indicated that the location for Alternative 2 (15007 Woodinville-Redmond Road, Washington) falls within an area previously surveyed for cultural resources as part of the Historic and Cultural Resources Eastside Rail Corridor Regional Trail Master Plan Project in 2015. It should be noted, however, that while Alternative 2 falls within the identified survey boundaries, no cultural resources investigations were conducted on the parcels identified as associated with Alternative 2. Cultural resources surveys within 1 mile of Alternative 2 have been conducted on 26 occasions (Table 4-3). Several of these cultural resource surveys covered large areas, with only a small portion falling within 1 mile of Alternative 2. There are three previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mile of Alternative 2 (Table 4-3).

Table 4-3. Previous Cultural Resources Projects near Project Alternative 2

Project Name	Date	Author of Report	Cultural Materials	Distance from Alternative 2 Location
Archaeological Monitoring for the North Creek Force Main Condition Assessment, King County, Washington	2016	Chris Lockwood and Jeanette Hayman	None	100 feet
Archaeological Resource Damage Assessment for Site 45KI11, Woodinville, King County	2008	Kate Shantry, Brandy Rinck, Michael V, Shong, and Christian J. Miss	Pre-contact village site	0.70 mile
Archaeological Survey for the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery Road and Parking Improvements Project, Woodinville, Washington	2016	Jana Boersema	None	0.72 mile
BD Warehouse Project Cultural Resources Investigation	2013	Frank Stipe	None	200 feet
Cultural Resources Assessment for the Chateau Reach Drainage Improvements – Woodinville Vault, King County, Washington	2012	Kate Shantry	None	800 feet
Cultural Resources Survey for the Apple Farm Village Project	2014	Melissa Cascella	None	0.60 mile
Cultural Resources Assessment for the Gardens District Development, Woodinville, Washington	2022	Emily Peterson, Jack Johnson, and Eileen Heideman	None	0.97 mile
Cultural Resources Assessment for the NE 171st Street Urban Parkway Project, Woodinville, King County, Washington	2015	Kate Shantry	None	0.95 mile
Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nordick Manufacturing Stormwater Treatment Improvements, Woodinville, King County, Washington	2012	Kate Shantry	None	900 feet
Cultural Resources Assessment, Woodin Creek Village Project, Woodinville, King County, Washington	2014	Margaret Berger	None	0.96 mile
Cultural Resources Inventory for Puget Sound Energy's Cottage Brook-Moorlands 115-kilovolt Transmission Line Pole Replacement Project, Cities of Kenmore, Bothell, Kirkland, and Woodinville, King County, Washington	2012	Jennifer Gilpin, Jenny Dellert, and Gabe Frazier	None	0.28 mile
Cultural Resource Survey and Limited Subsurface Testing for the Vinterra Housing Development Project, King County, Washington	2013	Sarah M.H. Steinkraus	None	0.40 mile
Cultural Resources Survey for the Woodinville Community Facility Bedroom Addition Project, King County, Washington	2019	Amanda Carroll	None	1.00 mile
Derby Creek Enhancement Project, Cottage Lake, King County, Washington – Cultural Resources Assessment	2015	Alicia B. Valentino and Katherine F. Wilson	None	0.47 mile

Project Name	Date	Author of Report	Cultural Materials	Distance from Alternative 2 Location
Site 45KI11 Boundary Determination within the Redmond Village Apartments Property, King County, Washington	2008	Kate Shantry	Buried midden deposit with lithic refuse	0.67 mile
Final 124th Avenue Northeast Roadway Improvement Project Archaeological Resources and Traditional Cultural Places Assessment, King County, Washington	2003	David R. Iverson, Leonard A. Forsman, Dennis E. Lewarch, and Lynn L. Larson	None	0.92 mile
Historic and Cultural Resources Eastside Rail Corridor Regional Trail Master Plan Project	2015	Environmental Science Associates	Multiple railway bridges and trestles	Within Alternative 2 boundary
Historic Resource Inventory of Railway MP 0.00 to 1.86 for the BNSF King County Abandonment Project, Washington	2008	Elizabeth O'Brien	BNSF Redmond Spur Railway recommended eligible for NRHP	1.00 mile
Additional Archaeological Testing at Site 45KI11 Related to the Sammamish River Trail Repair and Widening Project	2005	Mike Shong and Lorelea Hudson	Lithic artifacts and debitage related to 45KI11	0.72 mile
Woodinville Village 45KI11 Boundary Identification	2006	Amber Earley	Concentration of FMR possibly related to 45KI11	0.70 mile
Northshore Athletic Fields Project, King County, Washington, Cultural Resources Assessment	2014	Tom Ostrander, Erin Claussen, and Chris Lockwood	None	0.42 mile
Northshore Athletic Fields-Field Renovation Project, Cultural Resources Assessment, Woodinville, King County, Washington	2019	Chris Lockwood, Bryan Hoyt, Chanda R. Schneider, and Jenny Dellert	None	0.48 mile
Results of a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tolt Pipeline No. 2, Phase IV Project, North King County, Washington	1997	Linda C. Naoi Goetz and John P. Warner	Bothell-Lake Forest Park rick highway	0.40 mile
Results of Archaeological Testing at 45KI11 for the Woodinville Village Development, King County, Washington	2007	Michael V. Shong, Christian J. Miss, Michele E. Parvey, Alexander E. Stevenson, and Sean Tallman	Cultural midden containing FMR and lithic assemblage	0.70 mile

FMR = fire-modified rock

Three previously recorded cultural resources are located within 1 mile of Alternative 2. These resources include a pre-contact camp site, a historical-period residential structure, and an abandoned historic railroad grade. Additional information on these resources is presented in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4. Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of Project Alternative 2

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Author of Report and Year	Alternative Location	Distance from Alternative Location
45KI00011	Pre-contact camp, lithic tools, and FMR concentration	Recommended eligible by consultant	Kate Shantry, Brandy Rinck, and Mike Shong 2008	Alternative 2	0.65 mile
45KI01097	Historic residential structure	Not applicable	Jennifer Gilpin 2012	Alternative 2	0.80 mile
45KI00451	Historic railroad grade, abandoned	Determined not eligible by agency	Lorelea Hudson and Margaret Nelson 1997	Alternative 2	0.37 mile

Soil survey reports from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for both Alternatives 1 and 2 indicate that the soils in the area are classified as gravelly sandy loam and silt loam (NRCS n.d.). These soils are consistent with fluvial deposits, often associated with a high likelihood of cultural resources. Despite the alternatives being located on a landform associated with a high likelihood of cultural resources, the WISAARD predictive model for archaeological sensitivity suggests that Alternative 1 is considered a “low risk” for the presence of archaeological resources. Alternative 2 is considered a high risk for the presence of archaeological resources.

5. Summary and Conclusions

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction activities would occur, so there would be no ground disturbance or possibility for encountering cultural resources.

Results of previous cultural resources investigations conducted in the vicinity of Alternatives 1 and 2 indicate that the general areas have been used from the prehistoric to the historical period. One pre-contact archaeological site and three historical-period sites near the project alternatives suggest that encountering unrecorded cultural resources is a distinct possibility.

The pre-contact archaeological site that was identified within 1 mile of Alternative 2 is a camp site with a cultural midden containing FMR, lithic debitage, faunal remains, and lithic tools. The identified historical-period cultural sites have been found in three separate locations within 1 mile of either of the alternative locations. One is classified as a historical-period residential structure that has received no recommendation for the NRHP. The second historic site recorded in the area is an abandoned railroad line that was determined not eligible for the NRHP. These resources are within 1 mile of Alternative 2. The third historic resource within 1 mile of Alternative 1's location is a historical period isolated object that has received no recommendation of eligibility with the NRHP. The current structures at the Houghton RTS are potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Because structures associated with the Houghton RTS/Alternative 1 location have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, some level of mitigation will be required for changes to the existing property. Using the WISAARD predictive model, Alternative 1 does not present significant risk of having intact archaeological resources; however, Alternative 2 has a high risk for encountering cultural resources. This means that any ground-disturbing activities at the site of Alternative 2 should be observed by an archaeological monitor.

6. References

King County. 2019. *King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*. Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Solid Waste Division. November.

King County. 2025. *King County Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station Project Final Environmental Impact Statement*. Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Solid Waste Division. March

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). n.d. Official Soil Series Descriptions. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/survey/geo/?cid=nrcs142p2_053587. Accessed March 27, 2023.