

Mounger Residence Inadvertent Discovery Plan for Cultural Resources

In the event that any ground-disturbing activities or other project activities related to this development, or in any future development, uncover protected cultural material (e.g., bones, shell, antler, horn or stone tools), the following actions will be taken:

1. When an unanticipated discovery of protected **cultural material** (see definitions below) occurs, the property owner or contractor will completely secure the location and contact:
 - a) The property owner (Mitch Mounger) and project manager (Brad Sturman, 206-981-7972);
 - b) The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (Stephanie Jolivette, 360-628-2755);
 - c) The affected Tribal members:
 - a. Laura Murphy, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, 253-876-3272
 - d) and the City planner associated with the project (Lauren Anderson, 206-275-7704).

2. If the discovery is **human remains**, the property owner or contractor will stop work in and adjacent to the discovery, completely secure the work area by moving the land-altering equipment to a reasonable distance, and will immediately contact:
 - a) The property owner (Mitch Mounger) and project manager (Brad Sturman, 206-981-7972);
 - b) The City of Mercer Island Police Department (206-275-7610)
 - a) and the King County Medical Examiner's Office (206-731-3232) to determine if the remains are forensic in nature;
 - b) If the remains are not forensic in nature, the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) (Guy Tasa, 360-790-1633) will take the lead on determining the appropriate method of treatment for the remains and will consult with the affected tribes;

Cultural material that may be protected by law could include but not be limited to:

1. Buried layers of black soil with layers of shell, charcoal, and fish and mammal bones that may be part of a shell midden site (Figure 1, top)
2. Buried cobbles—especially those that are reddened, blackened, or feature jagged breaks—that may indicate a hearth feature (Figure 1, bottom);
3. Non-natural sediment or stone deposits that may be related to cultural activity areas;
4. Stone, bone, shell, horn, or antler tools that may include projectile points (arrowheads/spear points), scrapers, cutting tools, wood working wedges or axes, or grinding stones (Figures 2 & 3);
5. Stone tools or stone flakes (Figures 2 and 3);
6. Perennially damp areas may have preservation conditions that allow for remnants of wood and other plant fibers; in these locations there may be remains including fragments of basketry, weaving, wood tools, or carved pieces (Figure 4);
7. Concentrations of historical period artifacts (> 50 years old) (Figure 5); and
8. Human remains. This includes complete burials as well as fragmentary remains.

Figure 1: Shell Middens. These middens can extend into the intertidal zone in areas that have undergone sea level rise during the precontact period.



Figure 2: Examples of stone and bone tools.



Figure 3: Examples of stone flakes (left) and a stone core that is a source of flakes (right) from archaeological sites.



Figure 4: Examples of underwater/intertidal archaeological features including wood or stone fish weirs (top), clam gardens (middle), sunken canoes (bottom) or other watercraft. Basketry (bottom) and other wood and fibrous artifacts can preserve in submerged environments.



Figure 5. Historic period sites (more than 50 years in age) are also protected by cultural resource laws. These can include concentrations of broken ceramics, bottles, bricks, and metal objects (top) or historical period building foundations (bottom left) and historical period trash deposits (bottom right).

