

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
Environmental Assessment for Rockside Boarding Area Parking Expansion
and Trail Bridge over the Cuyahoga River

Appendix F

Additional Documentation

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CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
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Appendix F

Additional Documentation

DO-12 Appendix 1: Environmental Screening Form

Rockside Parking Expansion

DO-12 APPENDIX 1
ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM
(REVISED 28 JANUARY 2002)

This form must be attached to all documents sent to the regional director's office for signature. Sections A and B should be filled out by the project initiator (may be coupled with other park project initiation forms). Sections C, D, E, and G are to be completed by the interdisciplinary team members. While you may modify this form to fit your needs, you must ensure that the form includes information detailed below and must have your modifications reviewed and approved by the regional environmental coordinator.

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

Park Name Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Project Number 107

Project Type (Check): ☐ Cyclic ☐ Cultural Cyclic ☐ Repair/Rehab ☐ ONPS
☐ NRPP ☐ CRPP ☐ FLHP
☒ Line Item ☐ Fee Demo ☐ Concession Reimbursable
☐ Other (specify) _____

Project Location Rockside Parking Area for Boarding Site

Project Originator/Coordinator Kim Norley

Project Title Rockside Parking Expansion

Contract # _____

Contractor Name _____

Administrative Record Location _____

Administrative Record Contact _____

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION/LOCATION [To begin the statutory compliance file, attach to this form, maps, site visit notes, agency consultation, data, reports, categorical exclusion form (if relevant), or other relevant materials.]

The project is to improve the existing gravel parking area. The parking area proposed would be asphalt with drainage islands introduced between the bays to help reduce run-off. The improved parking would expand into the area to the south. The total spaces would be about 250. Work would also tie into the railroad shelter. Walks to the shelter would be improved, with bollards and benches placed around the area.

The existing parking area accommodates 149 vehicles. It is located at the northern park boundary off Old Rockside Road. To the north is a wetland area and Rockside Road, to the east is the Cuyahoga River, to the west is the Valley Railway and to the south is another wetland area. Two alternatives have been developed which impact the small, low quality wetland to south. The expansion alternatives try to avoid and minimize wetland impacts. One alternative expands the lot into the wetlands but also reduces existing impacts to the Cuyahoga River riparian zone by removing some of the existing parking area. The wetland impacts must be analyzed to determine if the loss or degradation is considered minimal and recommendations to any mitigation of the impacted wetland area.

Preliminary drawings attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No See Tracking Form

Background info attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No See Tracking Form

7/18/2002

Date form initiated 2-19-03

Anticipated compliance completion date _____

Projected advertisement/Day labor start _____

Construction start Summer 2003

C. RESOURCE EFFECTS TO CONSIDER (*Tailor the following to meet individual park/unit project needs.*)

Are any measurable ¹ impacts possible on the following physical, natural or cultural resources?	Yes	No	Data Needed to Determine
1. Geological resources – soils, bedrock, streambeds, etc.		X	
2. From geohazards		X	
3. Air quality		X	
4. Soundscapes		X	
5. Water quality or quantity		X	
6. Streamflow characteristics		X	
7. Marine or estuarine resources		X	
8. Floodplains or wetlands	X		
9. Land use, including occupancy, income, values, ownership, type of use		X	
10. Rare or unusual vegetation – old growth timber, riparian, alpine		X	
11. Species of special concern (plant or animal; state or federal listed or proposed for listing) or their habitat		X	
12. Unique ecosystems, biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites		X	
13. Unique or important wildlife or wildlife habitat		X	
14. Unique or important fish or fish habitat		X	
15. Introduce or promote non-native species (plant or animal)		X	
16. Recreation resources, including supply, demand, visitation, activities, etc.		X	
17. Visitor experience, aesthetic resources		X	
18. Cultural resources including cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources		X	
19. Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure		X	
20. Minority and low income populations, ethnography, size, migration patterns, etc.		X	
21. Energy resources		X	
22. Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies		X	
23. Resource, including energy, conservation potential		X	
24. Urban quality, gateway communities, etc.		X	
25. Long-term management of resources or land/resource productivity		X	
26. Other important environment resources (e.g. geothermal, paleontological resources)?		X	

¹ Measurable impacts are those that the interdisciplinary team determines to be greater than negligible by the analysis process described in DO-12 §2.9 and §4.5(G)(4) to (G)(5).

D. MANDATORY CRITERIA

Mandatory Criteria: If implemented, would the proposal:	Yes	No	Data Needed to Determine
A. Have material adverse effects on public health or safety?		X	
B. Have adverse effects on such unique characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands; floodplains; or ecologically significant or	X		

Mandatory Criteria: If implemented, would the proposal:	Yes	No	Data Needed to Determine
critical areas, including those listed on the National Register of Natural Landmarks?			
C. Have highly controversial environmental effects?		X	
D. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks?		X	
E. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?		X	
F. Be directly related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant, environmental effects?		X	
G. Have adverse effects on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places?		X	
H. Have adverse effects on species listed or proposed to be listed on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species or have adverse effects on designated Critical Habitat for these species?		X	
I. Require compliance with Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), or the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act?	X		
J. Threaten to violate a federal, state, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment?		X	
K. Involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources (NEPA sec. 102(2)(E))?		X	
L. Have a disproportionate, significant adverse effect on low-income or minority populations (EO 12898)?		X	
M. Restrict access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners or adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (EO 130007)?		X	
N. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of federally listed noxious weeds (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act)?		X	
O. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of non-native invasive species or actions that may promote the introduction, growth or expansion of the range of non-native invasive species (EO 13112)?		X	
P. Require a permit from a federal, state, or local agency to proceed, unless the agency from which the permit is required agrees that a CE is appropriate?		X	
Q. Have the potential for significant impact as indicated by a federal, state, or local agency or Indian tribe?		X	
R. Have the potential to be controversial because of disagreement over possible environmental effects?		X	
S. Have the potential to violate the NPS Organic Act by impairing park resources or values?		X	

E. OTHER INFORMATION *(Please answer the following questions/provide requested information.)*

Are personnel preparing this form familiar with the site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did personnel conduct a site visit? ☒ Yes ☐ No *(If yes, attach meeting notes or additional pages noting when site visit took place, who attended, etc.)* **Original IDT Team reviewed project 4/02 recommending an EA – ESF form filled out at the meeting has not been found. Others looking at site with input include: Eddie Dengg & Kim Norley 4-30-02, Ron Nelson 5/02, Dave Vasarhelyi 2/03**

Is the project in an approved plan such as a General Management Plan or an Implementation Plan with an accompanying environmental document? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If so, plan name _____

Is the project still consistent with the approved plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If no, prepare plan/EA or EIS.)

Is the environmental document accurate and up-to-date? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If no, prepare plan/EA or

EIS.) FONSI ☐ ROD ☐ (Check) Date approved _____

Are there any interested or affected agencies or parties? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you make a diligent effort to contact them? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Has consultation with all affected agencies or tribes been completed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(If so, attach additional pages detailing the consultation, including the name, the dates, and a summary of comments from other agencies or tribal contacts.) **Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad personnel 2/02 acc'd to Dave Humphrey**

Are there any connected, cumulative, or similar actions as part of the proposed action? ☐ Yes ☒ No
(If so, attach additional pages detailing the other actions.)

F. INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING APPROPRIATE NEPA PATHWAY

Complete the following tasks: conduct a site visit or ensure that staff is familiar with the site's specifics; consult with affected agencies, and/or tribes; and interested public and complete this environmental screening form.

If your action is not described in DO-12 § 3.4 or if you checked yes or identified "data needed to determine" impacts in any block in Section D (Mandatory Criteria), you must prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

If you checked no in all blocks in Section C (resource effects to consider) and checked no in all blocks in Section D (Mandatory Criteria) and if the action is described in DO-12 § 3.4, you may proceed to the categorical exclusion form. (Appendix 2 of DO-12 Handbook)

G. INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM SIGNATORY *(All interdisciplinary team members must sign.)*

By signing this form, you affirm the following: you have either completed a site visit or are familiar with the specifics of the site; you have consulted with affected agencies and tribes; and you, to the best of your knowledge, have answered the questions posed in the checklist correctly.

Interdisciplinary Team Leader Name	Field of Expertise	Date Signed
KIM NORLEY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	4-30-02
Technical Specialists Names	Field of Expertise	Date Signed
RON NELSON	MAINTENANCE	5/02
EDDIE DENG	BOTANIST	4-30-02
DAVE VASARHELYI	LAW ENFORCEMENT	2/03
TRAVIS WHITE	INTREPRETATION	2/03

H. SUPERVISORY SIGNATORY

Based on the environmental impact information contained in the statutory compliance file and in this environmental screening form, environmental documentation for the subject project is complete.

Recommended:

Compliance Specialist	Telephone Number	Date

Approved:

Superintendent	Telephone Number	Date

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
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Appendix F

Additional Documentation

DO-12 Appendix 1: Environmental Screening Form

Class I Connector Trail from Rockside Station to
Lock 39 Trailhead and Bridge Over Cuyahoga River

DO-12 APPENDIX 1
ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM
(REVISED 28 JANUARY 2002)

This form must be attached to all documents sent to the regional director's office for signature. Sections A and B should be filled out by the project initiator (may be coupled with other park project initiation forms). Sections C, D, E, and G are to be completed by the interdisciplinary team members. While you may modify this form to fit your needs, you must ensure that the form includes information detailed below and must have your modifications reviewed and approved by the regional environmental coordinator.

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

Park Name Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Project Number _____

Project Type (Check): ☐ Cyclic ☐ Cultural Cyclic ☐ Repair/Rehab ☐ ONPS
☐ NRPP ☐ CRPP ☐ FLHP
☐ Line Item ☐ Fee Demo ☐ Concession Reimbursable
☒ Other (specify) Alternative Transportation Funding

Project Location Cuyahoga River south of Rockside Road

Project Originator/Coordinator Rob Bobel

Project Title Class I Connector Trail from Rockside Station to Lock 39 Trailhead and Bridge over Cuyahoga River

Contract # _____

Contractor Name _____

Administrative Record Location _____

Administrative Record Contact _____

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION/LOCATION [To begin the statutory compliance file, attach to this form, maps, site visit notes, agency consultation, data, reports, categorical exclusion form (if relevant), or other relevant materials.]

The project involves the scoping, design and construction of a pedestrian/bicycle connection from an existing 24 car parking lot on the east side of the river that serves the Towpath Trail to an existing 50 car parking lot on the west side of the river serving the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad. The connection requires a bridge (estimated to be 160 feet long) to span the river.

Preliminary drawings attached? ☐ Yes ☐ No See Tracking Form

Background info attached? ☒ Yes ☐ No See Tracking Form

Date form initiated 5-6-04

Anticipated compliance completion date _____

Projected advertisement/Day labor start _____

Construction start Fall 2004

C. RESOURCE EFFECTS TO CONSIDER (Tailor the following to meet individual park/unit project needs.)

Are any measurable ¹ impacts possible on the following physical, natural or cultural resources?	Yes	No	Data Needed to Determine
1. Geological resources – soils, bedrock, streambeds, etc.	X		
2. From geohazards		X	
3. Air quality		X	
4. Soundscapes		X	
5. Water quality or quantity		X	
6. Streamflow characteristics	X		
7. Marine or estuarine resources		X	
8. Floodplains or wetlands	X		
9. Land use, including occupancy, income, values, ownership, type of use		X	
10. Rare or unusual vegetation – old growth timber, riparian, alpine		X	
11. Species of special concern (plant or animal; state or federal listed or proposed for listing) or their habitat	X		
12. Unique ecosystems, biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites		X	
13. Unique or important wildlife or wildlife habitat		X	
14. Unique or important fish or fish habitat		X	
15. Introduce or promote non-native species (plant or animal)	X		
16. Recreation resources, including supply, demand, visitation, activities, etc.	X		
17. Visitor experience, aesthetic resources	X		
18. Cultural resources including cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources	X		
19. Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure		X	
20. Minority and low income populations, ethnography, size, migration patterns, etc.		X	
21. Energy resources		X	
22. Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies		X	
23. Resource, including energy, conservation potential		X	
24. Urban quality, gateway communities, etc.		X	
25. Long-term management of resources or land/resource productivity		X	
26. Other important environment resources (e.g. geothermal, paleontological resources)?		X	

¹ Measurable impacts are those that the interdisciplinary team determines to be greater than negligible by the analysis process described in DO-12 §2.9 and §4.5(G)(4) to (G)(5).

D. MANDATORY CRITERIA

Mandatory Criteria: If implemented, would the proposal:	Yes	No	Data Needed to Determine
A. Have material adverse effects on public health or safety?		X	
B. Have adverse effects on such unique characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands; floodplains; or ecologically significant or critical areas, including those listed on the National Register of Natural Landmarks?	X		
C. Have highly controversial environmental effects?		X	
D. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks?		X	
E. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?		X	
F. Be directly related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant, environmental effects?		X	

Mandatory Criteria: If implemented, would the proposal:	Yes	No	Data Needed to Determine
G. Have adverse effects on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places?		X	
H. Have adverse effects on species listed or proposed to be listed on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species or have adverse effects on designated Critical Habitat for these species?		X	
I. Require compliance with Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), or the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act?	X		
J. Threaten to violate a federal, state, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment?		X	
K. Involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources (NEPA sec. 102(2)(E)?		X	
L. Have a disproportionate, significant adverse effect on low-income or minority populations (EO 12898)?		X	
M. Restrict access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners or adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (EO 13007)?		X	
N. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of federally listed noxious weeds (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act)?		X	
O. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of non-native invasive species or actions that may promote the introduction, growth or expansion of the range of non-native invasive species (EO 13112)?		X	
P. Require a permit from a federal, state, or local agency to proceed, unless the agency from which the permit is required agrees that a CE is appropriate?	X		wetlands survey
Q. Have the potential for significant impact as indicated by a federal, state, or local agency or Indian tribe?		X	
R. Have the potential to be controversial because of disagreement over possible environmental effects?		X	
S. Have the potential to violate the NPS Organic Act by impairing park resources or values?		X	

E. OTHER INFORMATION (Please answer the following questions/provide requested information.)

Are personnel preparing this form familiar with the site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did personnel conduct a site visit? ☒ Yes ☐ No (If yes, attach meeting notes or additional pages noting when site visit took place, who attended, etc.)

Is the project in an approved plan such as a General Management Plan or an Implementation Plan with an accompanying environmental document? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, plan name ATP

Is the project still consistent with the approved plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If no, prepare plan/EA or EIS.)

Is the environmental document accurate and up-to-date? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If no, prepare plan/EA or EIS.) FONSI ☐ ROD ☐ (Check) Date approved _____

Are there any interested or affected agencies or parties? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Did you make a diligent effort to contact them? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Has consultation with all affected agencies or tribes been completed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(If so, attach additional pages detailing the consultation, including the name, the dates, and a summary of comments from other agencies or tribal contacts.)

Are there any connected, cumulative, or similar actions as part of the proposed action? ☒ Yes ☐ No
(If so, attach additional pages detailing the other actions.)

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Complete the following tasks: conduct a site visit or ensure that staff is familiar with the site's specifics; consult with affected agencies, and/or tribes; and interested public and complete this environmental screening form.

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If you checked no in all blocks in Section C (resource effects to consider) and checked no in all blocks in Section D (Mandatory Criteria) and if the action is described in DO-12 § 3.4, you may proceed to the categorical exclusion form. (Appendix 2 of DO-12 Handbook)

G. INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM SIGNATORY *(All interdisciplinary team members must sign.)*

By signing this form, you affirm the following: you have either completed a site visit or are familiar with the specifics of the site; you have consulted with affected agencies and tribes; and you, to the best of your knowledge, have answered the questions posed in the checklist correctly.

Interdisciplinary Team Leader Name	Field of Expertise	Date Signed
Technical Specialists Names	Field of Expertise	Date Signed
RON NELSON	MAINTENANCE	
EDDIE DENG	BOTANIST	
DAVE VASARHELYI	LAW ENFORCEMENT	
STEVE ROBERTS	INTERPRETATION	
KIM NORLEY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	

H. SUPERVISORY SIGNATORY

Based on the environmental impact information contained in the statutory compliance file and in this environmental screening form, environmental documentation for the subject project is complete.

Recommended:

Compliance Specialist	Telephone Number	Date

Approved:

Superintendent	Telephone Number	Date

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Appendix F

Additional Documentation

Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railway Train Schedule Rockside Station

**Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad
Train Schedule Rockside Station**

Inventure Express

Departures from Rockside Station

June 9 - August 29, 2004

Thursdays, Saturdays & Sundays 10:00 a.m.

There will not be any trains operating July 4.

October 2 - October 31, 2004

Thursdays, Saturdays & Sundays 10:00 a.m.

Hale Farm & Village

Departures from Rockside Station

June 9 - August 28, 2004

Thursdays & Saturdays 10:00 a.m.

There will not be any trains operating July 4.

October 2 - October 30, 2004

Thursdays & Saturdays 10:00 a.m.

Stan Hywet Hall & Gardens

Departures from Rockside Station

June 9 - August 29, 2004

Thursdays, Saturdays & Sundays 10:00 a.m.

There will not be any trains operating July 4.

October 2 - October 31, 2004

Thursdays, Saturdays & Sundays 10:00 a.m.

The Hartville Connection

Departing from Rockside Station

in Independence at 10:00 AM.

June 9 - August 28, 2004 &

October 2 - October 30, 2004

Thursdays and Saturdays

Scenic Limited

Departures from Rockside Station

February 14 - June 6, 2004

Saturdays and Sundays 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

This trip will not run on March 27.

Please join us for our Hartville Connection Express.

There will not be any trains operating April 10 & 11.

This trip will not operate May 22 & 23 or 29 & 30.

Please join us for "Day Out With Thomas"!

June 9 - August 29, 2004 and October 2 - October 31, 2004

Wednesdays thru Sunday 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

There will not be any trains operating July 4.

September, November through December 12, 2004

Saturdays and Sundays 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

This trip will not operate September 4 & 5.

Bike & Hike -day pass

Departures from Rockside Station

April 10 - June 6, 2004

Saturdays and Sundays 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

There will not be any trains operating April 10 & 11.

This trip will not operate May 22 & 23 or 29 & 30.

Please join us for "Day Out With Thomas"!

June 9 - August 29, 2004 and October 1 - October 26, 2004

Wednesdays thru Sunday 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

There will not be any trains operating July 4.

September, 2004

Saturdays and Sundays 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

This trip will not operate September 4 & 5.

Bike & Hike – one way

Departures from Rockside Station

April 10 - June 6, 2004

Saturdays and Sundays 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

There will not be any trains operating April 10 & 11.

This trip will not operate May 22 & 23 or 29 & 30.

Please join us for "Day Out With Thomas"!

June 9 - August 29, 2004 and October 1 - October 26, 2004

Wednesdays thru Sunday 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

There will not be any trains operating July 4.

September, 2004

Saturdays and Sundays 10:15 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

This trip will not operate September 4 & 5.

Peninsula Explorer

Departures from Rockside Station

February 14 - April 25, 2004

Saturdays and Sundays 10:15 a.m.

This trip will not run on March 27.

Please join us for our Hartville Connection Express.

There will not be any trains operating April 10 & 11.

May 1 - June 6, 2004

Saturdays 10:15 a.m. - Do-it-yourself trip

Sundays 10:15 a.m. - Ranger Guided trip

This trip will not operate May 22 & 23 or 29 & 30.

Please join us for "Day Out With Thomas"!

June 9 - August 29, 2004

Wednesdays thru Saturdays 10:15 a.m. - Do-it-yourself trip

Sundays 10:15 a.m. - Ranger Guided trip

There will not be any trains operating July 4.

September, 2004

Saturdays 10:15 a.m. - Do-it-yourself trip

Sundays 10:15 a.m. - Ranger Guided trip

This trip will not operate September 4 & 5.

October 2- October 31, 2004

Wednesdays thru Saturdays 10:15 a.m. - Do-it-yourself trip

Sundays 10:15 a.m. - Ranger Guided trip

Educational Express

Rockside Station located in Independence or the Akron Northside Station, located in downtown Akron.

Schedule:

Tuesdays

February 24, March 23, June 2, June 3 & June 4, 2004

Depart:

10:00 am

Return:

12:30 PM

Hale Farm Express

The train ride is one-way. Allow three hours for this trip.

Schedule:

Tuesdays

April 29, May 12 & May 20, 2003

Depart: 10:00 am
Arrive: 11:30 PM

Fall Color Train

Schedule: October only
Tuesdays, Thursdays & Fridays: Trainman narration
Depart Rockside Station: 10:15 am
Depart Peninsula: 11:15 am

The Summer Express

These trips operate on Thursday and Friday in June, July, and August.

Board at Rockside Station

AM Scenic Limited
Leave Rockside Station 10:15 am
Return Rockside Station 12:15 PM

PM Scenic Limited
Leave Rockside Station 1:00 am
Return Rockside Station 3:00 PM

4th through 8th grade

“CASCADE LOCKS EXPLORER”

Geared toward 4th through 8th grade groups, this program begins at the Mustill Store in downtown Akron. Students will hike the Cascade Locks of the Ohio & Erie Canal and learn about local history and how it relates to Ohio History. The program will be presented by volunteers and interpreters from Cascade Locks Park Association. The hike will take approximately 1 hour and then the program is concluded on board the train during a 90-minute roundtrip ride. Total time for the hike and train ride is 2-hours and 30-minutes and is limited to 60 students.

Schedule: Tuesdays
November 5 & 12, 2002 March 11, April 1 & May 6, 2003
Hike Departs: 10:00 am
Train Departs: 11:00 am
Train Returns: 12:30 PM
Students: \$6.00
Fare: Chaperones: 1 per every 10 students -- FREE
Additional Chaperones: \$8.00

1st, 2nd, 3rd grade

“BEAVER TALES JUNIOR EXPLORER”

This trip is for primary, 1st through 3rd grades, and pre-school groups. Students will journey through Cuyahoga Valley National Park on a 90-minute round trip train ride. Cascade Locks Park Association volunteers and interpreters will share the story of "Beaver Marsh" with the children. The story will include information about the natural and local history of the Valley.

Schedule: Tuesdays
November 5 & 12, 2002 March 11, April 1 & May 6, 2003
Train Departs: 11:00 am
Train Returns: 12:30 PM

Charter the train for Meetings, Fund raisers, Parties, Company outings and other special events.

February, 2004

Wine Tasting Train Theme: *Valentine's Day Wine Tasting*

A wide range of choice wines and appetizers will be served to accommodate different tastes. This two hour trip will depart from our Rockside Station on Friday, February 13, 2004 at 7:00 P.M.

Maple Sugar Express

Ride the train to Hale Farm & Village. Travel to the year 1814 to meet a pioneer family who will share the

ancient process of maple sugar production including tree tapping, sap collecting and syrup tasting. February 21 & 22 and 28 & 29 departing from our Rockside Station at 10:15 am.

Hartville Connection Express

Ride the train through Cuyahoga Valley National Park and witness the summer beauty while traveling to the Akron Northside Station. Then ride the Akron Metro Shuttle and experience the new and improved Hartville MarketPlace. It now offers 99,100 sq. feet of indoor shopping, 416 indoor booths, and heating and air-conditioning for comfortable year-round shopping. Or you can visit the Hartville Flea Market with a 34,500 sq. foot open-air pavilion, 200 booths, and 800-1000 outdoor vendors! This trip will depart from our Rockside Station at 10:00 am on Saturday, March 27, 2004.

Easter Bunny Express

Come and join the Easter Bunny for a train ride where he we will be passing out Easter eggs as we ride through the Cuyahoga Valley. Easter Bunny Express will be running on April 3, 2004 departing from our Rockside Station.

Wine Tasting Train *Theme: Wild Wines*

A wide range of choice wines and appetizers will be served to accommodate different tastes. This two hour trip will depart from our Rockside Station on Friday, April 16, 2004 at 7:00 P.M.

Wine Tasting Train *Theme: Old World vs. New World*

A wide range of choice wines and appetizers will be served to accommodate different tastes. This two hour trip will depart from our Rockside Station on Friday, June 11, 2004 at 7:00 P.M.

Hale Farm Antique Show

This 7 hour trip will depart from our Rockside Station at 10:00 am on July 10 & 11. Hale Farm does not have any food service available. Feel free to pack a picnic lunch.

August, 2004

Wine Tasting Train - *Theme: Australian Wines*

A wide range of choice wines and appetizers will be served to accommodate different tastes. This two hour trip will depart from our Rockside Station on Friday, August 13, 2004 at 7:00 P.M.

Civil War Reenactment at Hale Farm

Ride the train back in time and witness Union and Confederate troops transform the grounds of Hale Farm & Village into a reenactment battle of one of the most costly wars in American History August 14 & 15, 2004. This trip will depart from our Rockside Station at 10:00 am.

October, 2004

Fall Foliage - Reservations Recommended

Enjoy the spectacular fall color on this 1 hour and 45 minute excursion as it highlights some of Ohio's most beautiful scenery. Fall foliage, wildlife and the widely diverse terrain of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park will paint an unforgettable picture. These beautiful excursions depart from our Rockside Station at 10:15 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. on Wednesdays thru Sundays.

The Halloween Express

Over the two weekends before Halloween, ride the Train to the Village of Peninsula and visit Heritage Farms for a very special Halloween experience. There are many activities for the young and old, so come one, come all and get the Halloween experience of a lifetime! This trip will depart from our Rockside Station Saturday & Sunday October 23, 24, 30, 31 at 10:15 am.

November, 2004

Underground Railroad - Reservations Required

On Saturday, November 6 & 13, 2004 Cuyahoga Valley National Park and Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad will once again join to create an exploration of the mysteries of the Underground Railroad. During a two-mile hike adventurers will experience the chill in the air and the darkness of the night as they put

themselves into the role of an escaping slave. They will meet abolitionists who guide you with song, a money hungry slave catcher, a local sheriff, and brave individuals willing to sacrifice their freedom to attain yours. Board Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad to escape capture on this experiential program that explores the Underground Railroad through the Cuyahoga Valley. Hikes will leave every half hour beginning at 5:30 p.m. Cost is \$10.00 per person. For reservations and additional information of questions, call Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad at 1-800-468-4070.

Wine Tasting Train *Theme: 6th Annual Holiday Wine Tasting Express*

A wide range of choice wines and appetizers will be served to accommodate different tastes. This two hour trip will depart from our Rockside Station on Friday, November 12, 2004 at 7:00 P.M.

Santa Claus Express - Reservations Recommended

Starting the weekend after Thanksgiving and continuing the first 2 weekends in December, join Santa Claus as he visits with all of the children. See if you can spot Santa's reindeer as we travel through the Cuyahoga Valley. Santa will be on every train during the first 2 weekends in December. The Santa Claus Express will leave Independence at 10:15 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.. Cost is \$11.00 Adults, \$10.00 Seniors and \$7.00 Children (ages 3-12).

Christmas Tree Adventure - Reservations Recommended

Yes, it's that time again ... heavy jackets, hats, scarves, but like tradition has it, there is something to look forward to and that's taking the train and trolley to Heritage Farms to pick out your beautiful Christmas Tree. You can cut the tree your self or pick one out that is already cut. The staff then tags it, bags it, and it's on the train with you, no worries! During your stay in Peninsula you can also treat yourself to lunch at one of the local restaurants. This trip will run the last weekend in November and the first 2 weekends in December.

Polar Express© - Reservations Required

Join the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Border's Book and Music and Carriage Trade for one of our most popular trips. Come along with us to the North Pole as we give our interpretation of the book The Polar Express© by Chris Van Allsburg. Children are encouraged to wear their pajamas and cookies and hot chocolate are served. This is definitely a holiday experience not to be missed. Absolutely no refunds or exchanges. All tickets are sold by a mail-in lottery.

December, 2004

Polar Express© - Reservations Required

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CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
Environmental Assessment for Rockside Boarding Area Parking Expansion
and Trail Bridge over the Cuyahoga River

Appendix F

Additional Documentation

Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad Ticket Sales
at Rockside Boarding Area

Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad
Ticket Sales at Rockside Boarding Area

1999

Month	AM	PM
June	1953	598
July	3348	89
August	3246	1111
October	6549	3405
November	1185	3069
December	1634	6973
Total	17915	15245

2000

Month	AM	PM
June	1715	467
July	3391	1362
August	3695	1368
October	5362	2032
November	1450	2604
December	475	4117
Total	16088	11950

2001

Month	AM	PM
June	2612	740
July	4240	1578
August	4595	1539
October	4867	2215
November	924	3958
December	1784	7013
Total	19022	17043

2002

Month	AM	PM
June	2101	1065
July	3262	1060
August	3308	1149
October	3879	2257
November	871	3823
December	1592	7165
Total	15013	16519

Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad
Ticket Sales at Rockside Boarding Area

2003*

Month	AM	PM	Pen Exp	Canal	Akron	Metro	Southern	Hartville	Hale Farm	Akron-Canton	Canton-Akron
June	830	1009	472	477	38	81	58	245	228		
July	643	810	375	617	68	94	73	264	278	231	445
August	1117	1251	697	645							
October	2074	2354	1311	578	92	182	133	639	157		
Total	4664	5424	2855	2317	198	357	264	1148	663	231	445

*Note: Floods in 2003 limited train service and ticket sales

2004

Month	AM	PM	Pen Exp	Canal	Scenic	Akron	Ind	Sat Charter
June			580	579	1450			
July			650	1124	2660			
August			619	1082	2708			
September			263	305	2057			
October			1415	1123	5465			
November			353	226	1210	3862	4129	1440
December			629	81	2389	5653	6068	1440
Total			4509	4520	17939	9515	10197	2880

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
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Appendix F

Additional Documentation

Ohio Historic Inventory Form for CUY-477-19

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

P.01/01
Columbus, Ohio 43211

No. Cuy, Sum-74 94		4. Present Name(s) B & O Railroad (Chessie System)		CODED 19
County Cuyahoga & Summit		5. Other Name(s) Valley Railroad; Cleveland Terminal and Valley RR		
Location of Negatives NHS		16. Thematic Category F		28. No. of Stories
Specific Location Rockside Rd. at the Cuyahoga River south to Bath Rd. at Riverview Rd.		17. Date(s) or Period 1880 1871-1915 (per NR)		29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Independence to Northampton		18. Style or Design		30. Foundation Material
Site Plan with North Arrow Twps.		19. Architect or Engineer		31. Wall Construction
U.T.M. Reference, beginning terminating points within the Cuyahoga Valley N. R. A., beginning: 17.447210.4582460 terminating: 17.451760.4556180		20. Contractor or Builder		32. Roof Type & Material
Coordinates Lat. _____ Long. _____ U.T.M. Reference see above		21. Original Use, if apparent railroad (passenger & freight)		33. No. of Bays Front _____ Side _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____		22. Present Use railroad (freight)		34. Wall Treatment
10. Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		35. Plan Shape irregular
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Baltimore & Ohio RR Co. 901 West Pratt St. Baltimore, Md. 21223		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>
12. Is it Eligible? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		25. Open to Public? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		37. Condition XXXXXX Exterior very good
13. Part of Estab. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hist. Dist.? No <input type="checkbox"/>		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Western Reserve Hist. Soc.		38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
14. District Potent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		27. Other Surveys in Which Included NATIONAL REGISTER 5/17/05		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15. Name of Established District		Approx. length: 20 miles		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
42. Further Description of Important Features Historically, the Valley RR originated at Jefferson St., Cleveland and ran south through the Cuyahoga River Valley to Canton via Akron, O. That portion within the Cuyahoga Valley NRA is located between Rockside and Bath Roads. The RR follows the Cuyahoga River on the west side except at Peninsula where it crosses the river twice. It is not known what portions of the track and ties date to the original construction.				41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
43. History and Significance The Valley Railway Co. was formed in 1871. Construction began 1873 but, due to financial conditions was suspended in 1874. Work resumed Aug. 1878 and the RR began operation Feb. 2, 1880. This line, part of the B & O System since 1915, played an important role in the development of Summit Co. and particularly the city of Akron. It also made possible the development of the quarry deposits at Peninsula and the once-important mills at Boston.				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings Scenic river valley. The former Valley Railroad follows the Cuyahoga River and is within sight of the 1825-1827 Ohio and Erie Canal virtually the entire distance.		46. Prepared by Carol Poh Miller		47. Organization
45. Sources of Information John S. Reese, Guidebook for Tourists and Travelers Over the Valley Railway from Cleveland to Canton, Ohio (Canton, O., By the Author, 1880). The Baltimore and Ohio in Summit County, Ohio," typescript received from the Public Relations and Advertising Dept., Chessie System, Baltimore, Md. (n.d., n.d.).		48. Date 5/76		49. Revision Date(s)

TOTAL P.01

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
Environmental Assessment for Rockside Boarding Area Parking Expansion
and Trail Bridge over the Cuyahoga River

Appendix F

Additional Documentation

Memorandum From Archeologist, Midwest Archeological Center
Dated December 20, 2002



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Midwest Archeological Center

Federal Building, Room 474

100 Centennial Mall North

Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873

December 20, 2002

A2624(MWAC)

Memorandum

To: Manager, Midwest Archeological Center through

Through: Park Program Manager, Midwest Archeological Center

From: Archeologist, Midwest Archeological Center

Subject: Trip to Cuyahoga Valley National Park, June 10-August 7, 2002

I traveled to Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA) from June 10 through August 7 to complete numerous archeological field projects. I was joined by Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) Archeological Technicians Gary Akers, Robert James, and Betty Zsigmond; and Western Michigan University interns Danielle Nordbrock and Richard Steward. Our primary interaction with park staff was with members of the park's Technical and Professional Services (TAPS) division including Chief Dave Humphrey, Civil Engineer Janet Popielski, Landscape Architects Darlene Tvorik and Kim Norley, and Historical Architects Paulette Cossel and Mark Slater. Janet, Darlene, Kim, and Property Disposal Technician Dee Strickland further provided their assistance as Park paraprofessionals on multiple field projects. Management Assistant Dennis Hamm coordinated all of our work at the park with the staff of these and other park programs. In all, archeological inventory and site evaluation efforts were completed at 45 proposed project locations that are summarized briefly in the following report. The MWAC team in FY 2002 undertook no data collection activities.

Site management recommendations are made where appropriate. Additional, individual short reports will be produced once the data collected from the projects have been processed and analyzed. These reports will include a methods section, detailed maps, site summary, and additional suggestions for site protection and management.

Everett Network Cablelines

Plans for the installation of subsurface cables to connect the computer networking system throughout Everett village were developed with input with MWAC archeologists. Proposed routes were primarily confined to areas previously inventoried and found to lack significant archeological resources and/or be disturbed. Two small areas were identified in the plans where archeological work was necessary: at the Richardson House (Tract 114-57), and the northeast corner at the intersection of Everett and Riverview Roads. Visual inspection of the latter confirmed grossly disturbed soils where we determined no additional inventory was required. At the Richardson House, a total of 3 shovel tests were excavated that revealed a small amount of historic and prehistoric materials in mixed context. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the installation of the cable lines provided the route is not significantly altered.

Everett Gravel Yard Fields

Park planners are exploring various options for necessary septic upgrades at Everett Village. One option would utilize the fields around the current gravel yard, located west of Riverview Road and north of the Hawkins House, for either a leach field or wetlands system. An archeological inventory was conducted in this area as a coordinated effort with park planners in determining the best location for the combined sanitary system that will serve several buildings in the Village.

A shovel test inventory was completed that used a 10m transect, N-S and E-W. A total of 88 30-x-30-cm shovel tests were excavated across the northern and western portions of the area. The soil profile revealed a deeply buried paleosol ranging in depth from 70 to 100 cm below surface however, no cultural materials were recovered from this layer. In all, only a few (n=6) artifacts were noted that includes one curved glass fragment, two flat glass fragments, one undecorated whiteware fragment, and one piece of debitage. All of the artifacts were recovered from the upper soils, and are not considered significant. In addition to the shovel test inventory, several 20-x-20-m blocks were included in a geophysical survey using a fluxgate gradiometer. The results of that survey were negative as no additional cultural materials or features were identified.

The need for additional archeology in this area will be determined pending final plans for the septic system. Considering this general area has a high volume of archeological sites, both historic and prehistoric, there is a relatively good chance that a site might be present in these fields. If an alternate plan were chosen, I would support the decision not to utilize this area for the septic system. If however, plans call for a system to be placed in these fields, additional archeological inventory would be necessary. We will continue to coordinate with park planners on this project as it develops.

Botzum Farmstead Cottage

An archeological inventory was undertaken on the grounds surrounding the Botzum Farmstead Cottage in advance of proposed structural removal and replacement and septic and water installations. Lessee George Winkelman has proposed a plan to remove and replace the existing cottage that would include the excavation for and installation of a

footer and crawlspace; the existing structure was built on grade. Further, the new cottage would require water and septic upgrades in the form of a well and either a leach field or municipal connection, respectively. If the municipal connection is a viable option, the leach field would not be necessary and Mr. Winkelman would choose to place the well on the south side of the cottage instead of the north. Otherwise, the well would be placed north of the cottage and the leach field in the open field south of the cottage and east of the drive.

Previous investigations around the main house did reveal a prehistoric component. This particular portion of the property around the cottage had not been subject to previous archeological inventory. This inventory of this area included close-interval shovel testing, limited test excavation, and geophysical survey. A total of 28 shovel tests were excavated across the property, with a particular focus around the perimeter of the cottage. Twenty of the shovel tests were positive for prehistoric materials that included stone debitage, Fire-Cracked Rock, bifaces, a scraper, and projectile points. One of the shovel tests was excavated in the interior of the cottage to see if in fact the cottage was built on-grade or if the land had been graded. The soil profile appeared to be intact, which verifies that the area underneath the cottage was not subject to modification. An additional 1-x-1-m test unit was placed on the south side of the cottage where a high density of artifacts was recorded from the exploratory shovel tests. Additional prehistoric materials were recovered from that unit. A sparse amount of insignificant historic debris was also recorded in several of the shovel tests. The historic materials appear to be more concentrated on the north side of the cottage.

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted over an area of in the southwestern portion of the project area. The survey was conducted with the maximum data recording capacity at .5 meter transects, with a continuous recording rate of eight samples per meter. Four 50-x-50-cm tests units were excavated in this area based on the results from that survey, two of which were extended into 1-x-1-m units. Each of the test units contained additional prehistoric materials, including pottery. Several pieces of ferrous metal were also recovered.

A 7-x-0.5-m exploratory trench was excavated that bisects a linear W-E oriented linear rise landform. The origin of this landform is unknown and resembles earthworks at some of the Whittlesey Forts (sites 33SU3 and 33SU4) that are recorded in the near vicinity. These "forts" are characterized by linear embankments constructed on promontories that would have served to enclose the area. A high number of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the trench, though a few historic materials were also interspersed in the soils. The soil profile was not particularly conclusive for determining how this landform was created, though a large piece of iron was discovered at the interface between the upper mixed loam soils and the sterile clay layer underneath. It does not appear to have been intentionally constructed, however, results are not conclusive at this time. Regardless of this determination, a significant prehistoric component was identified across most of the area and additional archeology will be necessary prior to the initiation of the proposed undertaking. We will continue to coordinate with Paulette Cossel on this project.

Gleason House

Inventory of the area behind the house, most recently utilized as a garage, was completed in advance of construction for a new rear addition. This area had not previously been inventoried due to the presence of a concrete pad that was the garage floor. Mark Slater had park maintenance remove the concrete pad so that we could adequately inventory the area. Close-interval (2m) shovel tests were excavated that revealed a mottled clay and loam fill full of coal, cinder, and gravel. Some historic materials were present but were most likely brought in as part of the fill material. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the construction of the rear addition.

Happy Days Parking Lot

An inventory of the area east of the existing parking lot (north of SR303) was conducted for an anticipated lot expansion. Close interval shovel tests were excavated across a 600 m² area with very minimal results. A sparse amount of non significant historic and modern debris was recovered during the inventory. No additional archeological work is recommended at this time. We will continue to coordinate on this project as project plans are developed.

Rockside Road Boarding Site Parking Lot

Plans to expand the existing parking lot would include an area roughly 5000 m² south of the current lot. A shovel test inventory was completed at 10m intervals across the area; all of the tests were negative for cultural materials. In fact the area had previously been stripped of its topsoil and the remaining profile consists of very compacted clays. The proposed parking lot expansion would not impact any archeological resources.

Peninsula Depot and Waiting Shed

The Park proposes the construction of new decking and ramps on the depot perimeter and a new passenger waiting shed. A visual inspection of the project area verified that the project location is grossly disturbed. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the proposed work.

Hopkins House

Close interval shovel testing and small-scale evaluative testing was completed at the Hopkins House property. The inventory was conducted in preparation for the potential inclusion of this property to the Countryside Initiative. While currently there are no specific plans for the property, completing the inventory in advance of projects being proposed allows us to assist park planners during earlier stages of planning. The majority of shovel tests were positive for historic materials, and artifact density was particularly high on the north and east sides. To further evaluate the historic deposits two 1-x-1-m test units were placed on the north side and one 1-x-1-m test unit was placed on the east side

of the house. All of the units were later expanded to 1-x-2-m units. The test units yielded numerous historic artifacts and three features. Feature 1, a rectilinear brick and sandstone feature was discovered on the north side of the house just north of the existing concrete sidewalk parallel to the house. The feature was encountered 30cm below ground surface in two of the 1-x-2-m test units. Feature 1 could be a former walkway associated with an earlier occupation of the house. Features 3a and 3b were observed in a 1-x-2-m test unit in the east portion of the yard. The features were recognized in the floor of the unit as dark, circular stains full of rich soil and some historic artifacts. They could be small trash middens, though the relatively low number of artifacts recovered from them is not typical of such features. Additional archeological needs will be addressed accordingly as plans are proposed at this property.

During the inventory at the Hopkins House, Ranger Pam Machuga and participants from the Young Archeologists program joined our crew for five, half days. A total of 51 kids, ages 8-17, participated in the excavations. Park paraprofessionals Dee Strickland and Kim Norley also worked with us during the program and their assistance was most helpful.

Schmidt-Foster House

A shovel test inventory for proposed perimeter fencing was completed at this property. Property lessee Darwin Kelsey had staked the proposed fence lines for us, which included an area from the backyard to the field east of house; the area around the goat pasture, behind the barn, west along the ravine edge and north toward the house. Shovel tests were excavated at 10m intervals in a single transect according to where the lines were staked. A small amount of non-significant historic debris was found in disturbed contexts near the barn. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the fence installation.

Leyser Farm

Close interval shovel testing was conducted around the perimeter of the back field, west of the house. This inventory was undertaken in advance of the installation of perimeter fencing for the field. Shovel tests were also excavated within the field in four areas designated as potential vegetable gardens by property lessee Bob Hall. All but one of the 37 shovel tests were negative for cultural material. One piece of debitage was found in the northeast corner of the field. No further archeological work is recommended prior to the installation of the fencing or the vegetable planting.

Parry Farm

Two proposed projects at the Parry Farm initiated archeological inventories: a pole barn to be located west of the house and driveway, and perimeter fencing for the fields located east of the house. Property lessee Mike Lytz staked out the area for the proposed barn and provided a sketch map indicating where the perimeter fencing would be placed. Close-

interval (3-4m) shovel tests were excavated in the area for the pole barn. No significant archeological resources were found. The small amount of historic and modern material that was recovered from the shovel tests is classified as agricultural field debris.

Shovel tests were placed at 10m intervals around the perimeter of the field. A total of 58 shovel tests were excavated, all but three were negative for cultural materials. Artifacts included one piece of debitage, one curved glass fragment, and one piece of coal. No significant deposits were identified during the inventory and no additional archeology is recommended prior to the installation of the fence.

Harrah Farm

Six 30-x-30-cm shovel tests were excavated in advance of fence post installation at the Harrah Farm. The property is under a Special Use Permit with fields being used as a horse pasture. Gary Morten, a current resident at the property, flagged the locations where he proposed to install the fence posts for pasture entry gates. He further provided assistance by transporting our gear to the project area. The soils in this area are a very rich, dark brown loam with heavy organic content and three of the shovel tests contained stone debitage. No features or diagnostic materials were encountered. No additional archeological work is recommended provided the posts are placed in the areas identified.

Botzum Boarding Station

The area for the proposed Botzum Boarding Station was inventoried utilizing close interval shovel testing. The units were placed 2m east of the existing gravel pad at 5m transects east-west and 10m transects north-south. The entire area is comprised of fill material associated with the railroad tracks and right-of-way. A very small amount of debris, including clear glass, a wire nail and one piece of debitage were recovered from the tests. Satellite tests at 2.5m intervals around the shovel test with the debitage were negative for cultural materials. Additionally, an inventory for a potential trail reroute was completed. A total of three tests were excavated along a single transect at 10m intervals. One of the tests yielded a cut nail and piece of debitage. Project planners Kim Norley and Mark Slater joined us for an on-site consultation at which they decided not to pursue the trail reroute. Additional inventory would be recommended if ground disturbing activities were proposed for this area. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to work relating to the construction of the boarding station and associated underground electric lines.

Reservation of use and occupancy inventories:

Close-interval shovel testing, mapping, and photographic documentation were completed at each of the following properties. Results are listed accordingly.

Marcelewski (119-007), Crail (119-015), Rodkey (122-36), Sharp (103-11),
Scoppolliti (124-01), Gross (125-12), Masl (110-12), Trawick (107-02), Rodhe

(118-77), Grohe (117-54), Gibson/Grace (107-06), Tract 123-52

Very limited and non-significant historic and modern debris was found during the inventories at these properties. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the structure removals.

Tholl (113-24), Wanamaker (104-18), Beavin (113-03), Parrish (118-04)

Inventory at these locations was negative for cultural materials. No further archeological work is recommended prior to structure removals.

Szalay (121-19)

Inventory at this property was positive for prehistoric materials. A concentration of lithics was identified in the northeast portion of the property in the area between the two garages. In consultation with park planners, we recommended that appropriate measures be taken to avoid negative impacts to this portion of the property.

Vault Toilet locations

Inventory of areas that will be affected by the construction of permanent vault toilet facilities was completed at 12 locations. Project planners Kim Norley and Janet Popielski provided sketch maps depicting the proposed vault toilet locations at each of the designated areas. Very close-interval shovel testing (2-5m) was utilized for these inventories. The results are listed below.

Horseshoe Pond, Oak Hill Trailhead, Indian Mound Trailhead (Botzum Boarding Station), Indigo Lake, Wetmore Trailhead

Inventory at these locations was negative. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the installation of the vault toilets provided the locations remain the same.

Canal Visitor Center, Frazee House, Red Lock Trailhead, Pine Lane Trailhead, Everett Road Covered Bridge Trailhead, Ira Trailhead (alternate location), Howe Meadows (former Special Events Site)

Inventory at these locations yielded small amounts of non-significant historic and modern debris. The majority of proposed project locations are situated in previously disturbed areas where fill material dominates the soil profile, and many of the artifacts were recovered from these soils. No significant deposits were encountered and no additional archeological work is recommended at any of these locations.

It should be noted that a prehistoric site was identified at the original proposed location at Ira Trailhead, situated in the wooded area southeast of the parking loop. Eight of the eleven shovel tests were positive for prehistoric materials that included debitage, shell-tempered pottery, calcined bone, and Fire-Cracked Rock. Further, a rich deposit of artifacts was discovered that appears to be a midden. We consulted with Kim Norley and Janet Popielski who subsequently identified an alternate location for the vault toilet. The alternate location is situated in a previously disturbed area that is currently being used as a picnic area, north of the trail. Results from the shovel test inventory confirm that no significant cultural resources would be impacted by the installation of the vault toilet in this area. We recommend that the alternate location be utilized, negating additional archeological concerns at this location.

Howe Meadows Wayside Exhibit

The shovel test inventory for the proposed wayside exhibit was negative. The proposed location for the exhibit, a bulletin board kiosk, is where the phones currently are situated. The exhibit would be placed in the same spot or very near it. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Entrance Sign: Steels Corners and Hampton Roads intersection

A 200m² area was included in the shovel test inventory of the location where the proposed sign would be placed. The entrance sign would be the larger variety of CUVA entrance signs that include a 3' stone base and footer. It would be located in an area approximately 145m west of the 4-way intersection on the north side of Steels Corners Road in the swath between the edge of the right-of-way and treeline to the north. The inventory was negative for cultural materials and revealed a soil profile of extremely compacted, mottled clay fill.

Special Use Permit (SUP) Agricultural Fields

Pedestrian surveys of several SUP fields have been conducted regularly since the 1999 field season with prehistoric materials being consistently recovered. This effort has been pursued to monitor, over a multi-year period, the artifact distribution in actively cultivated fields. By doing so, we hope to better understand the effects of agriculture to archeological resources and assist the park when planning for activities associated with the Countryside Initiative. In 2001, in addition to the pedestrian survey, several exploratory shovel tests were excavated in the agricultural field where site 33SU31 is located. This was done in an area yielding a high artifact density in an attempt to discern whether resources were present underneath the plowzone. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered, though no indication for sub-plowzone deposits was identified at that time. During this year's survey, a fluxgate gradiometer survey was completed that covered 3200m². Four anomalies identified in the data produced from the survey were investigated with 50-x-50-cm test units. Three of the units contained both prehistoric

materials (debitage, and one piece of pottery), and ferrous metal—likely the cause for the anomalies. The fourth unit revealed a large, burned hearth feature with a lot of Fire-Cracked Rock, and charcoal. Samples were taken from the features radiocarbon dating.

The results from this year's work at site 33SU31 confirm that intact, sub-plowzone features can, and do exist below the active plowzone. The implications from this will have to be considered where future cultivation is proposed. We will continue to coordinate on this matter with Park planners, particularly Darlene Kelbach who has been involved with this research since it started.

Valley Railway

Work for the 2002 Track Rehabilitation Program will have no impact on archeological resources. Civil Engineer Rob Bobel confirmed that project areas all occur in previously disturbed contexts. No archeological work is required prior to rehabilitation efforts.

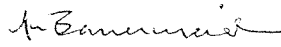
Canton Boarding Station

The Park has plans to purchase a piece of property in Canton, Ohio, that would be the site of the southernmost terminus for the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railway. A boarding station, similar in design to several that have been constructed in CUVA, would be placed here pending transaction. The project area is located between Shroyer and Brown Streets, just off of West Tuscarawas in Canton. Dave Humphrey and I visited the project area to visually inspect the vacant lot. During the visit we were able to verify the project area is grossly disturbed due in part to its close proximity to existing railroad tracks and ROW. At that time, Dave requested additional archeological inventory to further validate that no cultural resources would be impacted by the construction of the proposed boarding station. On August 8, the MWAC crew conducted a close interval shovel test inventory that included a 400m² area. Two transects of 30-x-30m shovel tests were excavated paralleling the railroad tracks. This area would more than cover the area required for the proposed boarding station. Shovel tests were placed in 10m intervals N-S and 10m E-W; a total of 10 were excavated into sterile soils. A few historic artifacts [debris] were recovered from the grossly disturbed soils that are described as extremely compacted fill material. According to the most recent private owner, Don Schneider, the lot is the former site of a hotel that was torn down, and which has been severely altered through grading. No significant archeological resources were identified during the course of this inventory. The proposed project of constructing a boarding station would have no adverse effect on any archeological resources. No additional archeology is recommended prior to such undertaking.

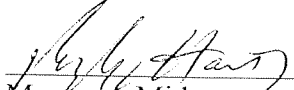
Summary

This Trip Report briefly summarizes the numerous projects that were completed at CUVA in FY 2002. Additional and more extensive information will be provided per project in the form of archeological short reports that will be generated as prioritized. I would like to express my gratitude to all of the park staff members who offered their help and support to our work this year. Much was accomplished this field season, which

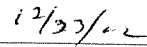
would not have been possible, nor as enjoyable, without the assistance we received. I would like to particularly express how well the paraprofessional program has been working, and how much we appreciate their role in our work. We also were very glad to be included on the trip to Perry's Victory; it was a great opportunity for us to meet of park staff with whom we normally don't interact. I look forward to the opportunity to work at CUVA again.


Ann Bauermeister

Cleared for distribution:



Manager, Midwest Archeological Center



Date

cc:

Superintendent, CUVA
Assistant Superintendent, CUVA
Management Assistant, CUVA
Chief, TAPS Division, CUVA

Paulette Cossel, CUVA
Darlene Kelbach, CUVA
Kim Norley, CUVA
Janet Popielski, CUVA
Mark Slater, CUVA

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
Environmental Assessment for Rockside Boarding Area Parking Expansion
and Trail Bridge over the Cuyahoga River

Appendix F

Additional Documentation

Memorandum From Archeologist, Midwest Archeological Center
Dated February 8, 2005

February 8, 2005

A2624(MWAC)

Memorandum

To: Manager, Midwest Archeological Center through
Through: Park Program Manager, Midwest Archeological Center
From: Archeologist, Midwest Archeological Center
Subject: Trip to Cuyahoga Valley National Park, June 8- July 27

I traveled to Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA) from June 8 through July 27 to conduct various fieldwork projects as requested by park staff. I was joined by Midwest Archeological Center Technicians John Gapp, Mike Hammons, Scott Lockhorn, and Betty Zsigmond. Our work was primarily coordinated through park staff in the Technical and Professional Services (TAPS) division including Chief Dave Humphrey, Civil Engineers Rob Bobel and Janet Popielski, Landscape Architects Darlene Kelbach and Kim Norley, and Historical Architects Paulette Cossel and Mark Slater. Dee Strickland of Property Management, and Facility Management Specialist Tom Toledo coordinated our work with ROU properties. Dee, Kim, Darlene, and Janet further provided their assistance as Park paraprofessionals on multiple field projects. Management Assistant Dennis Hamm coordinated all of our work at the park with the staff of these and other park programs.

Archeological inventory and site evaluation efforts were completed, as appropriate, at each of the 31 proposed project locations and are summarized briefly in the following report. Among the projects included in this season's fieldwork was an inventory of the riverbank along 23 miles of the Cuyahoga River; the project was SAIP funded. No data collection activities were undertaken by the MWAC team during this field season. Site management recommendations are made where appropriate. Additional, individual short reports will be completed per project area as requested by CUVA once the project data have been processed and analyzed. These reports will include a methods section, detailed maps, site summary, and additional suggestions for site protection and management. Additionally a technical report will be completed detailing the results from the riverbank survey.

Garvey-Ross House

A very sparse amount of historic, prehistoric, and modern debris was recovered during the inventory of this property. This property will be included in the Countryside Initiative and this preliminary inventory was conducted in advance of anticipated

rehabilitation work that will be undertaken here. Close interval shovel tests were excavated across the maintained yard surrounding the house, around the perimeter of the barn, and in the field east of the house. The few artifacts that were recovered came from those tests located nearest the house and the barn. At this time no additional archeological work is recommended, but any future work involving ground disturbance should first be discussed with MWAC archeologists. The Garvey-Ross House Site has been assigned state site number 33SU411.

Gleason House

Anticipated foundation repair and porch rehabilitation along the front façade prompted evaluative testing under the front porch of the Gleason House. Excavations were confined to the area directly under the porch (12 meters long and 1.8 meters wide) with a specific focus along the foundation where most of the ground disturbance is expected. Areas near openings, such as the front door and windows, were further targeted for testing. Four 1-x-1-m test units (TU's 1-4) and one 1-x-0.5-m test unit (TU 5) were excavated; all of the test units were aligned with the house, which is approximately 50° west of north. A variety of historic material was recovered from all of the units. The majority of the artifacts belongs to the architectural group and includes a large number of nails, glass fragments, and miscellaneous hardware. Additional artifact classes represented are domestic (whiteware, bottle glass, bottle cap, terracotta, bone), and personal (clay pipe, buttons, beads). Three subsurface features were also encountered during the excavations. Feature 1 was revealed in TU2, situated directly under the front door and in front of an old doorway that has been filled in with concrete block. The feature is comprised of a series of flat, horizontally-placed limestone slabs that extend to the right (southeast) into TU3. To the left (northwest), Feature 2 was found in TU4 between two blocked-in windows. Here, articulating limestone blocks form a linear feature that is roughly perpendicular to the house. Both of these limestone features are likely associated with the former entryway to the house, the configuration of which is uncertain. The extant porch was added to house sometime in the 1880's and is not original to the 1854 house. Feature 3 emerged as an irregular to square-shaped posthole in TU5, located adjacent to the southwest corner of TU3, about 1.3 meters out from the foundation. The posthole could also be related to the former entryway.

Much of area underneath the porch has been subject to ground disturbance, and is most notable around the concrete porch supports and the concrete buttresses along the foundation. The majority of artifacts were found in these grossly disturbed soils, yet several subsurface features that are possibly associated with the original entryway configuration were exposed and are in fairly good condition. It is unlikely that the proposed foundation repair work would impact any area not previously disturbed or adversely impact any significant resources. However, additional artifacts could be present that have interpretive value despite the compromised deposits. I recommend the repair work be scheduled to coordinate with a time when an MWAC archeologist could be on site to monitor. If this scheduling is not possible, which is conceivable given the foundation's deteriorating state, paraprofessional oversight would be required. We will continue to coordinate with Mark Slater.

Conger House

Close interval shovel testing was conducted across the entire mowed portion of the yard at the Conger House in Boston and included any area that might be impacted by proposed work. Shovel testing along the north side of the house was not possible due to the trees situated along the property line and the limited amount of space. The inventory was conducted in advance of rehabilitation work for the house that might be necessary in order for it to be utilized by CUVA's Trailblazer program. Potential work might include porch work, foundation work, a new driveway, and privy restoration. Shovel testing revealed modern and historic materials across much of the property, with slightly higher concentrations noted in the back yard toward the east end of the property. During the inventory, Ranger Pam Machuga and participants from the Junior Ranger program worked with the MWAC crew for four days and helped excavate four 1-x-1-meter test units. Test Unit 1 was situated in the front yard, just west of the porch; Test Unit 2 was located just east of the back of the house; Test Units 3 and 4 were located in the northeast section of the yard, west of the outhouse. All of the test units yielded additional historic materials, including domestic, personal, and architectural items. Additionally, Test Units 1, 2, and 3 yielded a small amount of prehistoric material, which included debitage and pottery. Much of the property has been subject to ground disturbance associated with residential activity, however, given the volume and variety of artifacts found, any future projects involving ground disturbance at this property should be discussed with MWAC archeologists in advance of the undertaking. The Conger House Site has been assigned state site number 33SU412.

Hines Hill Conference Center

An inventory utilizing close-interval shovel tests was completed for a 100'-x-150' area as part of the proposed plan to replace existing septic fields at the Hines Hill Conference Center. The area is located on the east end of the property between the guesthouse and the pond. The inventory was positive for prehistoric, historic, and modern materials with prehistoric artifacts comprising the majority of the assemblage; the sparse amount of historic and modern debris is not considered significant. On the opposite side of the guesthouse to the west, and north of the main house is site 33SU99. The significant Late Prehistoric site extends across most of the plateau, but has the greatest integrity along the western edge of the landform (Richner 1998). Additionally, artifacts attributed to Early Woodland occupations were found downslope of site 33SU99 to the west (Bauermeister 2002). Much of the area east of here experienced ground disturbance from the previous residence, and many of the artifacts—including the 2004 artifacts—were recovered from these compromised deposits. None of the artifacts from the proposed septic field are culturally or temporally diagnostic and cannot, at this point, be specifically attributed to either of the two temporal periods represented at the property. And while the area has been disturbed, given the high percentage of positive shovel tests it potentially could yield additional information on the prehistoric utilization of this area. Janet Popielski and I discussed these findings and I recommended not using the area for the replacement septic field. She agreed to pursue alternative plans, including one that would tie the septic

system at Hines Hill into the system serving Boston. This approach would require much less ground disturbance and is less likely to impact archeological resources. We will continue to coordinate as the project plans develop.

Jaite Potable Waterlines

The installation of two waterlines that would serve the north and south duplexes has been proposed at Jaite. Each of the respective lines would run from the front of the building at approximately the center of the structure, through the front yard east toward Riverview Road where it would tie into the main potable waterline. Close-interval shovel tests excavated along each of the proposed routes revealed just a small amount of non-significant historic debris. The soils in the area were also noted to be quite disturbed. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the installation of either waterline.

Duff House Land Exchange

Park planners are proposing a land exchange for the residents at the Duff House. The lessees would like to expand their driveway into the area north of and parallel to the existing driveway, which is park property. A combination of visual inspection and limited shovel testing revealed that the area actually served as a former drive. The ground is extremely compacted with gravel and ground-up asphalt present just under the sparse topsoil, making excavation very difficult. The area is grossly disturbed and no cultural materials were noted during the inventory. No additional archeological work is necessary prior to the proposed land exchange.

Leyser House (Blue Hen Family Farm)

Lessees at the Leyser House have proposed installing perimeter fencing around the barn that would serve to contain and protect their chicken flocks. The inventory was accomplished with close-interval shovel testing and was negative for cultural materials. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the installation of the perimeter fencing.

Stanford Youth Hostel

The property at the Stanford Youth Hostel is part of the Stanford Knoll site (33SU138), a multicomponent historic and prehistoric site. Previous archeological inventories identified significant cultural deposits dating from the Early through Late Woodland Periods (ca. 950 BC to AD 600) (Finney 2002).

Recent issues with water drainage prompted action to redirect runoff that flows toward the foundation along the north side of the hostel. Excess water drainage has become a serious issue in the eastern portion of the north yard. The grounds in this area slope toward the hostel and runoff was flowing toward the foundation and into the cellar well. This became particularly problematic, not to mention a safety concern, last winter when the cellar steps were coated with ice. As a temporary measure, a very narrow (<6") trench

running perpendicular to the hostel was dug to redirect the flow of water away from the hostel. As a more long-term solution, project planners have proposed cutting a larger, fan-shaped swale to reroute drainage. The proposed cut would be no deeper than 8". Previous archeological excavation along this northern façade revealed prehistoric deposits that were considerably deep. A 1-x-1-m test unit was placed where the swale would be cut to make sure that no significant resources would be impacted by grading in the top 8". Excavations revealed that the top 20-25 cm are comprised almost entirely of gravel fill and grossly disturbed soils. A PVC pipe was encountered in the eastern half of the unit at 25 cm below surface and was situated directly under a broken drain tile/ceramic pipe. It is unclear what the pipe attaches to on the structure side, but its northern terminus protrudes out of the creek bank to the north. Artifacts were found underneath the grossly disturbed upper soils and include debitage, pottery, slate, and whiteware in mixed context with both modern and historic debris. Results from the 2004 inventory show that at least the top 29.5 inches (75 cm) of soil are grossly disturbed and the proposed swale, cut no more than 8 inches into to the soil, would not adversely impact any significant archeological resources in this location. No additional archeological work is recommended for this project.

Botzum Cabin Site

A shovel test inventory was completed in the field south of the Botzum Cabin Site (33SU407) in advance of any possible ground disturbance associated with septic and water lines for the proposed new cabin. Site 33SU407 is a significant prehistoric site situated on the peninsula located at the northern end of the property, which is also where the Botzum Cabin is situated (Bauermeister 2004). The site is known to extend across the grounds associated with the cabin to the north, west, and east, but the southern boundary had not been determined since the previous inventory was confined to the area around the cabin. No previous archeological work had been conducted in the adjacent fields to the south. There is a mound of unknown genesis located in the southeast corner of the field. Shovel tests in this area revealed a thin topsoil underlain by a yellow-brown silty loam; the interface between the two strata became much more pronounced further to the north. Few artifacts were found in the southern half of field, but the number of positive shovel tests increased as we moved north toward the Botzum Cabin Site. The artifact scatter, which includes debitage and fire-cracked rock, is likely a continuation of that site. We will continue to coordinate closely with project planner Paulette Cossel as plans for this property are more fully developed.

Reservation of use and occupancy inventories:

Soblosky (103-113/49), Meggysey (108-37/38), Woll (110-19)

Very limited and non-significant historic and modern debris was found during the inventories at these properties. No additional archeological work is recommended prior to the structure removals. The Meggysey House Site has been assigned state site number 33CU486.

Kregenow (108-33)

Inventory at this location was negative. No further archeological work is recommended prior to structure removals.

Watral (103-38), McClusky (113-16)

Inventory at these properties was positive for prehistoric materials, however, findings were sparse and limited to disturbed contexts. A small amount of stone debitage was recovered at each of the properties; no culturally or temporally diagnostic materials or subsurface features were encountered, nor were any artifact concentrations discerned. Further, the artifacts were all recovered from disturbed soils—most occurring within the same context as historic, and in some cases, modern materials. The sites are not considered significant and the proposed actions would have no adverse impact on archeological resources at either property. Additional archeological work is not recommended prior to the structural removals. The Watral House Site has been assigned state site number 33CU485 and the McClusky House Site has been assigned state site number 33SU410.

Giglio (125-02)

Inventory at this property was positive for prehistoric material and measures should be implemented during the structural removal to avoid negative impacts to the defined site area. A concentration of stone debitage and fire-cracked rock was revealed in the front yard, north and west of the house. While no features or diagnostic materials were encountered during the shovel test inventory, the relatively high yield of prehistoric artifacts provides evidence that additional cultural materials exist at the site. A short format report detailing the findings at this property has been provided to project managers, which includes a map showing the site boundary and specific recommendations for how to minimize or avoid ground disturbance at the site during the structural removal (Bauermeister 2005). If these recommendations cannot be met, further evaluative testing will be required prior to the structural removal. The Giglio House Site has been assigned state site number 33CU487.

Riverbank Stabilization Projects

Inventory of areas that will be affected by numerous riverbank stabilization projects was completed with negative results. A total of four project locations were identified for archeological survey. These include areas: 1) south of Ira Road at station 1380+00, 2) south of Peninsula at mile post 52.47 and between mileposts 52.51 and 52.55, 3) north of Peninsula at station 1100+00, and 4) north of Redlock Quarry at mile marker (mm) 19. Pedestrian surveys were conducted at the first two project locations and close interval shovel testing was undertaken at the next two. No cultural materials were found at any of the locations, however, the project area at mm19 is relatively close to a potentially

significant site that was recorded this field season. Riverbank site 2004-2 is located just downstream from mm19, only one meander's length away, which according to CUVA's Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for Riverbank Management of the Cuyahoga River, is close enough to warrant precautionary measures that would protect the known site from adverse impacts. The proposed work at mm19 should have no impact on site 2004-2, but given the setting and close proximity there is a chance that archeological resources could exist at or near the project area. Therefore, it is recommended that the ground be covered with a barrier surface, either plywood or geotechnical fabric, to minimize any potential ground disturbance that might be caused from the construction equipment. No additional archeological work is recommended at the various project locations prior to stabilization efforts.

Lock 39 Connector Trail

The park is planning to put in a pedestrian bridge that would cross the river and connect the towpath trail at Lock 39 with the Railroad boarding station lot. The exact route has not yet been chosen, but project planner Kim Norley showed us two potential settings for the bridge. The first area is located along the west edge the parking lot at Lock 39, between the lot and the river to the west. Kim mentioned that buried barrels were uncovered near the center of the parking lot during its construction and suspects the project area was likely also subject to ground disturbance. Thirteen shovel tests were excavated across the project area with very minimal findings. One piece of whiteware was recovered from an area near the parking lot; it looks fairly modern. The soils in this area were noted to be compacted and disturbed. Soils nearer the river appear intact, and just a couple of small bone fragments (cow or pig) were recovered from a shovel test in this area. No significant materials were encountered and no additional archeological work is recommended at this location.

The second, and less preferred location for the bridge, is southwest of the southwest corner of the curved edge of the parking lot. The shovel test inventory of this area was negative for cultural materials and no additional archeological work is recommended.

At the boarding station parking lot on the opposite side of the river, the majority of the area has been previously disturbed from the parking lot construction as well as from soil stripping. The project area for the pedestrian bridge is relatively small with the ground sloping down toward the river to the east; the area is also covered with scrub growth. The area north of the lot was inventoried in 2001 for a potential parking lot expansion. At that time it was confirmed that the topsoil had been removed and the area is disturbed (Bauermeister 2001). The construction of the pedestrian bridge would have no impact on archeological resources and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Old Carriage Trail Connector

The park is planning to put in a trail that would connect the existing Old Carriage Trail to the Bike and Hike trail to the east. The proposed route is roughly west to east and bisects the existing gas line corridor at the eastern end of the project area. We excavated shovel

tests along a single transect following the proposed route. Two of the shovel tests along approximately the first quarter of the trail segment were positive for prehistoric material; each yielding one piece of chipped stone debitage. Additional radial tests placed around these two tests were negative. The small lithic scatter appears to be an isolated find and no additional material was encountered anywhere else along the route. We will coordinate with project planners Kim Norley and Rob Bobel on the trail's final alignment but do not anticipate that any additional archeological work will be required. The Old Carriage Trail Site has been assigned state site number 33SU413.

Boston Mills District Sanitary System

Two areas were subject to archeological inventory in advance of the installation of the proposed sanitary system for Boston Mills. The new gravity system would pump materials from Boston up to a wetland created in the field between Interstates 271 and 80; the associated pumping station would be placed in the lot west of the Dzerzynski House. The force main would run through the parking lot and along the towpath on the canal. The trench for the force main would only be about 6" wide and the wetland would be no more than 3' deep. The wetland field and Dzerzynski lot were the focus for these inventories.

The project area for the proposed septic field is approximately 300' by 300' and is located in an area that has been grossly disturbed. The area was formerly stripped of topsoil and heavily impacted during the construction of Interstate bridges for I-271 and I-80. A shovel test inventory was completed covering the entire project area as well as a single transect running toward Boston Mills at a northeast diagonal off of the northwest corner of the field, the boundaries for which were marked by project engineers. No cultural materials were encountered and results confirmed that the area was heavily disturbed and no archeological resources will be impacted by the proposed undertaking.

The project area for the pumping station is located about 10' out from the west site of the building in a 40'-x-40' area. Close interval shovel testing revealed numerous historic artifacts scattered across the lot and a concentration of brick and stone was exposed toward the north end of the yard along the easternmost line. Sandstone encountered at the base of the unit could be part of an historic foundation. Following the inventory, I discovered that this area had been inventoried twice before—by ASC Group in 1995 and by NPS Archeologist Jeff Richner in 1993. Both identified significant historic deposits and the site, 33SU267, is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Finney 2002). I discussed these findings with Janet Popielski and recommended against using this location for the pumping station. Janet agreed to explore alternate locations and indicated the island in the center of the Boston Store parking lot might be an option. I agreed to provide additional assistance with locating an area where archeological resources would not be impacted.

Special Use Permit Agricultural Fields

Several agricultural fields under Special Use Permits (SUP) were inventoried as part of an on-going project to monitor and record surface finds in active fields. Fields inventoried included two that are leased to Jon Szalay, which have been monitored since 1999; and one leased by Earl Foote that had not been previously inventoried. The Szalay fields are both located at Tract 121-62. The first is situated just south of Ira Road and west of Akron-Peninsula Road and is where previously recorded site 33SU112 is located. This year's pedestrian survey yielded additional prehistoric material, including several bifaces and an incomplete projectile point. On the north side of Ira Road, west of Akron-Peninsula Road, is the second field. A very sparse amount of prehistoric material, including debitage and Fire-Cracked Rock, was recovered. To date, relatively little cultural material has been found in this field, which was first identified in 1999 as site 1999-3. The third field inventoried is located in the northern part of the park on Tract 123-27 along the east side of Canal Road. The field was fallow until 2003 when Mr. Foote began cultivating the field for sweet corn. Due to scheduling and field conditions, only about one-third of the field was surveyed, but a couple pieces of debitage were found in that section. It is recommended that the rest of the field be inventoried and this site be monitored on a regular basis.

Snowville Field

The field located north of Snowville Road and west of Riverview Road (behind the Jaite duplexes) is being leased to CUVA by MetroParks for use in the Countryside Initiative farming program. Potentially the field will be used by the lessees at the Blue Hen Family Farm (Vaughn Farm) who plan to grow a variety of crops and would like to install perimeter fencing around the field. Close-interval shovel tests were excavated in a single transect around the boundary of the field in advance of the fence installation. Shovel tests along the north and west edges were negative for cultural materials, however numerous tests along the southern margin contained prehistoric artifacts. Debitage and fire-cracked rock appear to be concentrated in the south end of the field. We expanded the inventory north from the southern edge, continuing to do so as more material was recovered. Results indicate that the artifacts do continue north into the center of the field, though all of the artifacts were confined to the upper plow zone. The southern end of the field, where the majority of artifacts occur, is situated on a rise at a slightly higher elevation than the rest of the field. This might be where the artifacts are originating from and then have been dispersed into the northern section of the field from previous cultivation. Given the consistent artifact yield, the site has the potential to contain additional, and potentially significant, cultural deposits.

I met with Darlene, Dave, Joan Hall (lessee), and a MetroParks representative to discuss our findings. I indicated that additional inventory and evaluative testing should be conducted to determine site significance and to define the site's boundaries. I recommended a geophysical survey of the field to be followed by evaluative testing. The additional data gathered will be necessary to determine what type of impact the proposed agricultural activities would have and if the site warrants protection. We will continue to

work closely with project managers regarding the Snowville Field Site. The site has been assigned state site number 33CU488.

Riverbank Site Survey

A total of 23 miles of riverbank along the Cuyahoga River was inventoried both for new archeological resources and to assess the condition of existing sites; the work was conducted as part of the SAIP-funded PMIS project 36118. The inventory was conducted from the river by canoe over the course of three days and covered the stretch between Bath Road and Rockside Road. Three site areas were identified based on the presence of features exposed in profile along the cutbank of the river; each of the three site areas was revisited after the canoe inventory for additional evaluation and documentation.

The first site, 2004-1, is located along the west bank of the Cuyahoga River, 300 meters south of Highland Road and 460 meters east of Riverview Road. Two large pit features were exposed eroding out of the cutbank, which has experienced soil loss and slumping due to the erosional impact from the river. The two pit features were excavated and yielded a substantial amount of prehistoric cultural material (5000+ artifacts), including formal stone tools, chipped stone debitage, pottery, a groundstone celt or axe, a bone fish hook, and floral and faunal remains. Despite that erosion is affecting the site, the artifact yield and level of preservation is very good, making data potential very high. These two features that comprise site 2004-1 fall within the boundary for previously recorded site 33CU64, the Riverview Site, a significant early Whittlesey seasonal horticultural village presumed to function for summer horticultural activities. Previously it was thought that the Riverview Site was mostly disturbed as a result of the extensive sand, gravel, and topsoil stripping operations that occurred in this section of the floodplain starting in the late 1950's. However, the presence of these two intact features—each of which had a maximum depth of 1 meter below surface—shows there is at least a portion of the site that has integrity. The site was additionally mapped, photographically documented, and recorded according to GPS location.

The second site, 2004-2, is north of the Riverview Site along the east bank of the Cuyahoga River, 620 meters north of Highland Road and 490 meters east of Riverview Road. Seven subsurface features, ranging from small burned earth stains to pit features nearing 1 meter in depth, were exposed in the cutbank. All of the features were profiled and photographed and recorded according to GPS location. For the 5 features where slumped soils had accumulated at the base of the bank, the displaced soils were screened for artifacts. Artifacts found include projectile points and pottery, giving the site a Late Woodland affiliation. No excavations were undertaken at this site. Future evaluative testing at this newly recorded site is recommended.

The third site, 2004-3, was identified by the presence of a single, rectangular pit feature with straight walls and a flat base lined with fire-cracked rock and a thick layer of charcoal. The feature was profiled and photographed, and GPS readings were taken of its location. A charcoal sample was also collected from the interior of the feature. Slumped soils at the base of the feature were screened for artifacts, but no additional materials

were recovered. Fire-cracked rock that had fallen from the feature was noted at the base of the bank but was not collected. The site area for 2004-3 falls within the boundary for previously recorded site 33CU46, the Sweet Corn Site, and is considered a component of that site. The site was originally recorded in 1975 as a significant Whittlesey Campsite (Brose . Subsequent testing in 1995 revealed additional cultural deposits and the site was reclassified as a Whittlesey farmstead (Finney 1997).

Monitoring stations, which consist of two rebar placed to form a line perpendicular to the riverbank, were established at each of the three site areas. The sites should be visited at least annually to monitor erosion and assess the site conditions. Additional recommendations might be made based on that data.

Summary

This Trip Report provides only brief summaries of the numerous projects that were completed at CUVA in FY 2004. Additional and more extensive information will be provided per project in the form of archeological short reports that will be generated as prioritized and requested by park project planners. A technical report will also be written detailing the results of the riverbank survey. Ohio Archeological Inventory forms have been completed for the newly recorded sites; updates have been prepared for previously recorded sites with newly identified components.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of the park staff members who assisted us this summer, without whose help we would not have accomplished as much nor had nearly as much fun. It was a rewarding field season and I look forward to the opportunity to work at CUVA again.

Ann Bauermeister

Enclosures (1)

cc with report:

Superintendent, CUVA
Assistant Superintendent, CUVA
Management Assistant, CUVA
Chief, TAPS Division, CUVA
Rob Bobel, CUVA
Paulette Cossel, CUVA
Darlene Kelbach, CUVA
Janet Popielski, CUVA
Mark Slater, CUVA
Dee Strickland, CUVA
Sam Tamburro, CUVA

References Cited:

Bauermeister, Ann C.

2001 Trip to Cuyahoga Valley National Park, June 4-August 10, 2001. Memorandum on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

2002 *Archeological Inventory for Proposed Developments at the Hines Hill Conference Center, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Summit County, Ohio*. Discussion Report on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

2004 *Archeological Inventory for Proposed Cabin Rehabilitation at the Conrad Botzum Farmstead, Tract 116-32, Summit County, Ohio*. Discussion Report on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

2005 *Archeological Inventory for the Proposed Removal of the Giglio House, Tract 125-02, Cuyahoga County, Ohio*. Discussion Report on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Finney, Fred A.

2002 *Calumet, Canal, and Cuyahoga: An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio*. Contract Completion Report No. 22. Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Richner, Jeffrey J.

1998 Trip to Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, June 7 through August 13, 1998. Memorandum on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
Environmental Assessment for Rockside Boarding Area Parking Expansion
and Trail Bridge over the Cuyahoga River

Appendix F

Additional Documentation

Form for Assessment of Actions Having an Effect
on Cultural Resources:

Rockside Boarding Area Parking, 4-16-02

DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING

Park: Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Date: 4-16-02

2. Work/Project Description:

a. Project name: **Rockside Boarding Area Parking**

b. Describe project and area of potential effects (as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.2(c)); explain why work/project is needed.

The project is to improve the existing gravel parking area at Old Rockside for the Valley Railway. The new parking area would be asphalt with two 30-foot drainage islands introduced between the bays. The improved parking would expand into the area to the south to accommodate the design. The total spaces would be about 250. Work would also tie into the proposed railroad shelter. Walks to the shelter would be improved from gravel and bollards and benches would be relocated from their current position.

3. Has the area of potential effects been surveyed to identify cultural resources?

☐ No☐ Yes Source or Reference☒ Check here if no known cultural resources will be affected. (If area has been disturbed in the past, please explain or attach additional sheets to describe nature, extent, and intensity of disturbance.)

The area is currently a gravel parking area surrounded on the north and south by scrub growth. The parking area would be expanded to the south by approximately 180' into the scrub growth area.

4. Affected Resource(s):

Name and number(s): **Rockside Boarding Area**Location: **Tract 101-02 Cuyahoga County County, Ohio**

NR status:

5. The proposed action will: (Check as many as apply.)

☐ Destroy, remove, or alter features/elements from a historic structure☐ Replace historic features/elements in kind☐ Add nonhistoric features/elements to a historic structure☐ Alter or remove features/elements of a historic setting or environment (inc. terrain)☐ Add nonhistoric features/elements (inc. visual, audible, or atmospheric) to a historic setting or cultural landscape☒ Disturb, destroy, or make archeological resources inaccessible, or alter terrain☐ Potentially affect presently unidentified cultural resources☐ Begin or contribute to deterioration of historic fabric, terrain, setting, landscape elements, or archeological resources☐ Involve a real property transaction (exchange, sale, or lease of land or structures)☐ Other (please specify)

6. Measures to prevent or minimize loss or impairment of historic/prehistoric fabric, setting, integrity, or data:

The existing site is a large gravel parking area. The area is not big enough to accommodate peak use with the train and more spaces were needed. The proposed asphalt area would accommodate all users and allow for the drainage islands as a break to a large area of asphalt where vegetation would be allowed to grow.

7. Supporting Study Data: (attach if feasible; if action is in a plan, give name and project or page number):

Several field site visits with input from the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad were held for assessment and planning.

8. Attachments: ☐ Maps ☐ Archeological Survey, if applicable ☐ Drawings ☐ Specifications ☐ Photographs ☒ Site plan☐ Scope of Work ☐ List of Materials ☐ Samples ☐ Other

Prepared by: Kim Norley

Date: April 16, 2002

Title: Landscape Architect

Telephone: 440-546-5974

9. REVIEWS BY CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALISTS

FORM FOR ASSESSMENT OF ACTIONS HAVING AN EFFECT ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

Park project CUVA-02-14

The park 106 coordinator requested review by the park's cultural resources specialists/advisors as indicated by the check-off boxes.

SPECIALISTS: Your comments here (or attached show that you have reviewed this proposal for conformity with requirements of Section 106, with the 1995 Servicewide Programmatic Agreement (if applicable), and applicable parts of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS Management Policies, and NPS-28, and have given your best professional advice about this project and the issues relevant to the Section 106 process, including identification and evaluation of historic properties and further consultation needs.

☒ **ARCHEOLOGIST**

Name: *Jeffrey J. Kuhn*

Date: *5/19/02*

Comments:

Area is grossly disturbed

Check if project does not involve ground disturbance []

Assessment of Effect: ☐ No Effect ☒ No Adverse Effect ☐ Adverse Effect ☒ Programmatic Exclusion

Recommendations for conditions or stipulations:

18. 6. 7

☒ **HISTORICAL ARCHITECT:**

Name: *Paula Cox* *04.26.02*

Date:

Comments:

Assessment of Effect: ☐ No Effect on historic structures ☒ No Adverse Effect ☐ Adverse Effect ☐ Programmatic Exclusion

Check if project meets Secretary's Standards []

Recommendations for conditions or stipulations:

☐ **CURATOR**

Name:

Date:

Comments:

Assessment of Effect: ☐ No Effect ☐ No Adverse Effect ☐ Adverse Effect ☐ Programmatic Exclusion

Recommendations for conditions or stipulations:

] ETHNOGRAPHER

Name:

Date:

Comments:

Assessment of Effect: ☐ No Effect ☐ No Adverse Effect ☐ Adverse Effect ☐ Programmatic Exclusion
 Recommendations for conditions or stipulations:

X] HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Name:

Date:

Comments:

5/13/02
 Although the railway is on the register, it is difficult to determine if historic properties immediately adjacent to the area of effect. Regardless, this project is of a mature scope that I consider.
 Assessment of Effect: ☐ No Effect on historic/cultural landscapes ☒ No Adverse Effect ☐ Adverse Effect ☐ Programmatic Exclusion
 Check if project meets Secretary's Standards ☐ * Upon further discussion would suggest SHPO consultation.
 Recommendations for conditions or stipulations: Paula McEnaney concurred. DPH 5/24/02 that P.E. 6 & 7 are appropriate. doesn't fit into PE IV B 6 & 7.

X] HISTORIAN

Name:

Date:

Comments:

Assessment of Effect: ☐ No Effect ☒ No Adverse Effect ☐ Adverse Effect ☐ Programmatic Exclusion
 Recommendations for conditions or stipulations:

IV. B. 6 & 7

[] OTHER ADVISERS

Name:

Title or area of specialty:

Date:

Comments:

Assessment of Effect: ☐ No Effect ☐ No Adverse Effect ☐ Adverse Effect ☐ Programmatic Exclusion
 Recommendations for conditions or stipulations:

PARK 106 COORDINATOR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(completed by the park Section 106 coordinator)

1. Assessment of Effect :

_____ No Effect ✓ No Adverse Effect _____ Adverse Effect

2. Compliance requirements: (The following is the park's assessment of Section 106 process needs and requirements for this undertaking.):☐ **A. STANDARD 36 CFR PART 800 CONSULTATION**

Further consultation under 36 CFR Part 800 is needed.

☒ **B. PROGRAMMATIC EXCLUSION UNDER THE 1995 SERVICEWIDE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT (PA)**

The above action meets all conditions for a programmatic exclusion under Stipulation IV of the 1995 Servicewide PA for Section 106 compliance.

APPLICABLE EXCLUSION: Exclusion IV.B 6 & 7 [Specify 1-13 or IV.C addition to the list of exclusions.]☐ **C. PLAN-RELATED UNDERTAKING**

Consultation and review of the proposed undertaking were completed in the context of a plan review process, in accordance with the 1995 Servicewide PA and 36 CFR Part 800. Specify plan/EA/EIS: _____

☐ **D. UNDERTAKING RELATED TO ANOTHER AGREEMENT**

The proposed undertaking is covered for Section 106 purposes under another document such as a statewide agreement established in accord with 36 CFR Part 800.7 or counterpart regulations. Specify: _____

☐ **E. STIPULATIONS/CONDITIONS**

Following are listed any stipulations or conditions necessary to ensure that the assessment of effect above is consistent with 36 CFR Part 800 criteria of effect or to avoid or reduce potential adverse effects.

Recommended by:

David T. Humphrey
David T. Humphrey, Supervisory Landscape Architect
Park Section 106 Coordinator

D. SUPERINTENDENT'S APPROVAL

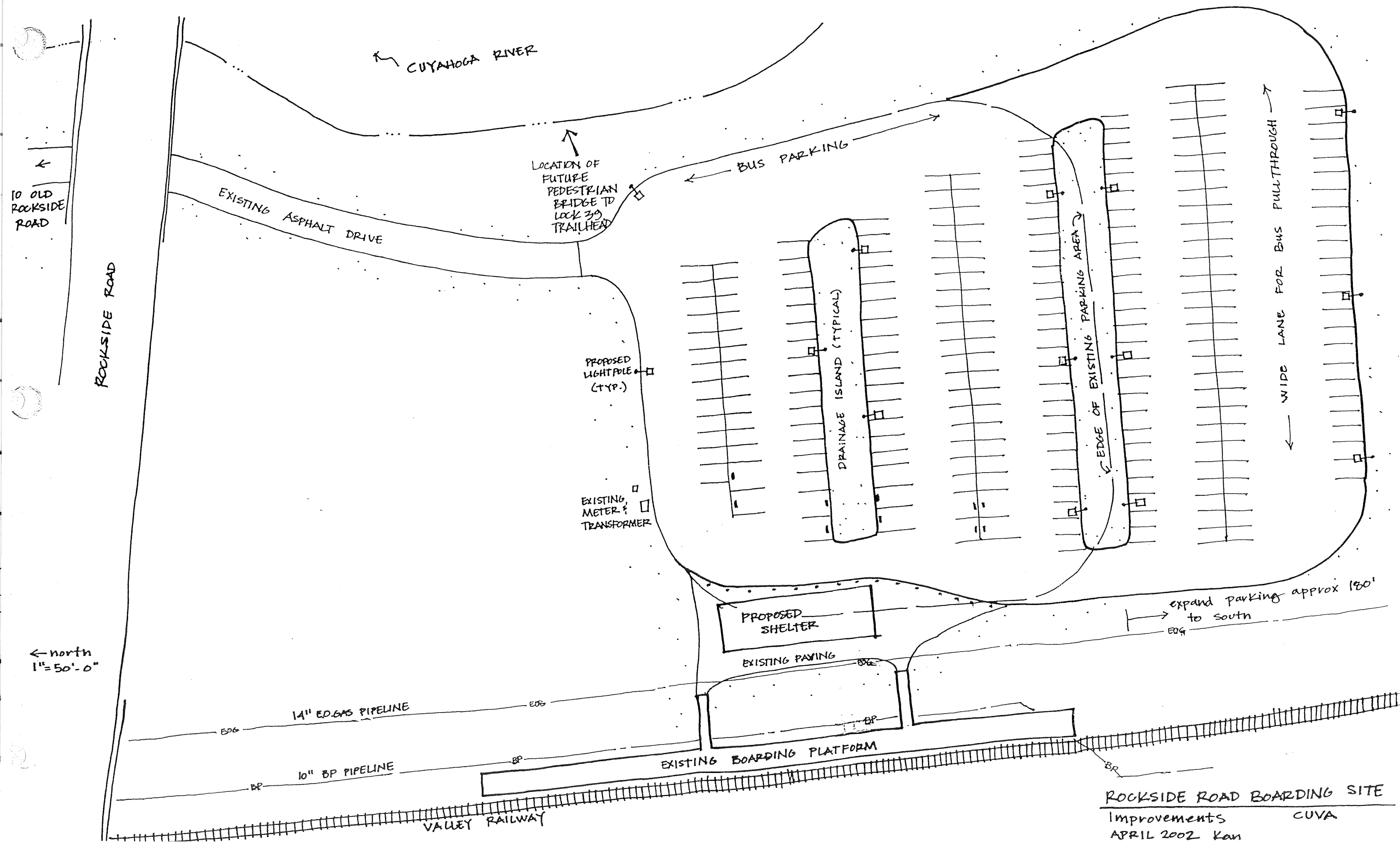
The proposed work conforms to NPS Management Policies and NPS-28 and I have reviewed and approve the recommendations, stipulations or conditions noted in Section C of this form.

Signature of Superintendent

John P. Debo, Jr.
John P. Debo, Jr., Superintendent Cuyahoga Valley NRA

Date

5-28-02



ROCKSIDE ROAD BOARDING SITE
Improvements
APRIL 2002 Kan
CUVA

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
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and Trail Bridge over the Cuyahoga River

Appendix F

Additional Documentation

Massasauga Habitat Assessment
Dated May 20, 2004

Massasauga Habitat Assessment

Owen M. Lockhart, M.S.

Department of Biological, Geological, and Environmental Sciences

Cleveland State University

Cleveland, OH 44115

20 May 2004

I surveyed an area within the Cuyahoga Valley National Park to determine its potential to support a viable population of the Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus c. catenatus*). The area of interest is a narrow corridor of land between the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio and Erie Canal immediately south of Rockside Road (UTM 17N 447439E 4582624N, Cuyahoga County, Ohio). Several factors make this site unfavorable habitat for supporting a viable population of *S. c. catenatus*.

- The only wetland at the site has no crayfish burrows or rodent burrows to provide suitable hibernacula.
- The wetland has encroaching *Phragmites*, which reduces basking opportunities for snakes.
- Rockside Road forms the northern border of the site. This road is heavily traveled and would likely result in numerous fatalities for snakes.
- The small and isolated nature of the site reduces the likelihood of snakes finding appropriate summer habitat in the area.

Therefore, it is my opinion that the site in question does not represent suitable habitat for a viable population of *S. c. catenatus*.

Additionally, a paved path parallels the Ohio and Erie Canal at this site. This path and the adjacent strip of short-cut grass offers snakes an excellent basking site. Since no pedestrians or bicyclists have reported seeing a rattlesnake, it is highly unlikely that *S. c. catenatus* exists at this site.

Start time: 1030hrs

End time: 1200hrs

Air temperature: 22.4°C (taken 1m from ground in shade)

Soil temperature: 16.5°C (taken at a depth of 10cm)

Weather conditions: Mostly sunny, warm, and hazy with a rain shower earlier (at approximately 0800hrs).

Additional notes: Other reptiles (snakes: *Nerodia sipedon*; turtles: *Chelydra serpentina*, *Chrysemys picta*, *Trachemys scripta*) were present and active, either basking or foraging, but no *S. c. catenatus* were discovered.