

From: slh@att.net,

To: kristentclarke@gmail.com,

Cc: jp@gerwickmereen.com, jtorra5608@aol.com, pgeraghty@geraghtybonnano.com,

Subject: Phase 1B Archaeology Report

Date: Sun, Nov 14, 2021 11:30 am

Hello Everyone,

I am submitting the report to State Archaeologist Sarah Sportman for her review. The report is considered a "Draft" until we receive the approval letter. I will add approval letter to the report then send out the finished copy. Let me know if you have questions or comments.

Regards,

Sarah

*Sarah Holmes, PhD
Archaeology Consultant
860 501-1446 slh@att.net*

Ex "00"

Phase Ib Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey
for Proposed Nottingham Hills Subdivision Phase 5,
121 Upper Pattagansett Rd, East Lyme, CT.

DRAFT

October 2021

Report prepared for:
Kristen Clarke P.E.
&
Gerwick-Mereen, LLC
191 Boston Post Rd, PO Box 565
East Lyme, CT. 06333

Report prepared by:
Sarah Holmes, PhD
Archaeology Consultant
860 501-1446, slh@att.net

EX "UU"

Abstract

The Phase 1b Archaeology Reconnaissance Survey was conducted on the area of potential effect (APE) for the proposed Nottingham Hills Subdivision, Phase 5 at 121 Upper Pattagansett Rd on the former Camp Pattagansett Girl Scout Camp. Only 14 acres of the entire 35 acres will be subdivided and developed into eight house lots. The project entailed subsurface testing of the house lots and three access roads. The remaining 21 acres will not be developed at this time. The project also included the photographic documentation of two buildings, three pavilions and tent platforms that will be removed prior to construction and after assessed for National Register eligibility.

A total of 47 subsurface test pits (STPs) were tested throughout the APE, whenever possible, within areas of undisturbed soils. A total of 17 artifacts were identified from 10 STPs including 20th century modern glass, plastic beads and aluminum can pull tabs likely associated with the Girl Scout Camp. The pre-contact artifact assemblages consisted of four quartz flakes, two quartz chunks, one quartz angular debris, one quartzite flake and one red slate flake. Diagnostic artifacts included one green slate ulu fragment (semi-lunar knife) and one quartz projectile point with missing tip and base dating to Archaic through Woodland Period with tentative identification of Early Woodland Lagoon (2,700 to 2,000BP).

Camp Pattagansett has been in continual use as a Girl Scout Camp since its founding in 1737. The continual use of the land resulted in the displacement of soils throughout the proposed building lots. The disturbance included the construction of buildings, activity areas, campsites and underground drainage. Natural site formations processes also impacted the site through soil erosion from the granite ledges bordering the lots on the north. As a result of these factors no further testing was recommended on the APE as artifacts recovered during the Phase 1b survey were identified within a disturbed context. It should be noted that future disturbance or construction outside the proposed eight lots, where intact soils are present, continue to be categorized as having high archaeological sensitivity.

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Project Description

The Nottingham Hills subdivision at Camp Pattagansett includes a proposed eight house lots covering an expanse of 14 acres. The entire parcel consists of 35 acres and the remaining 21 acres will not be impacted by the construction. Until recently, Camp Pattagansett served as a Girl Scout Camp in continual use since 1937. The Office of State Archaeology (OSA) requested a Phase 1b Archaeology Reconnaissance Survey be conducted on the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Letters from the former and current Connecticut State Archaeologist, Dr. Brian Jones (June 24, 2019) and Dr. Sarah Sportman (September 28, 2021) respectively, based their recommendations for subsurface testing on the topographical location of the project area near Pattagansett Lake. As stated in 2019, 2/3rds of the APE consists of “rugged terrain” where the northern bounds of the APE backs up to a series of granite ledges. The southern section of the APE along Upper Pattagansett Rd overlooks the lake and contains sandy/gravelly soils more conducive to testing. These factors in addition to known historical and archaeological resources recorded in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) site files determined archaeological sensitivity along with established archaeological settlement pattern models for southern New England. In regard to the former Girl Scout Camp, several camp structures are flagged for removal prior to construction. These structures, consist of two buildings, three outdoor pavilions and several tent platforms that require photographic documentation to determine National Register eligibility.

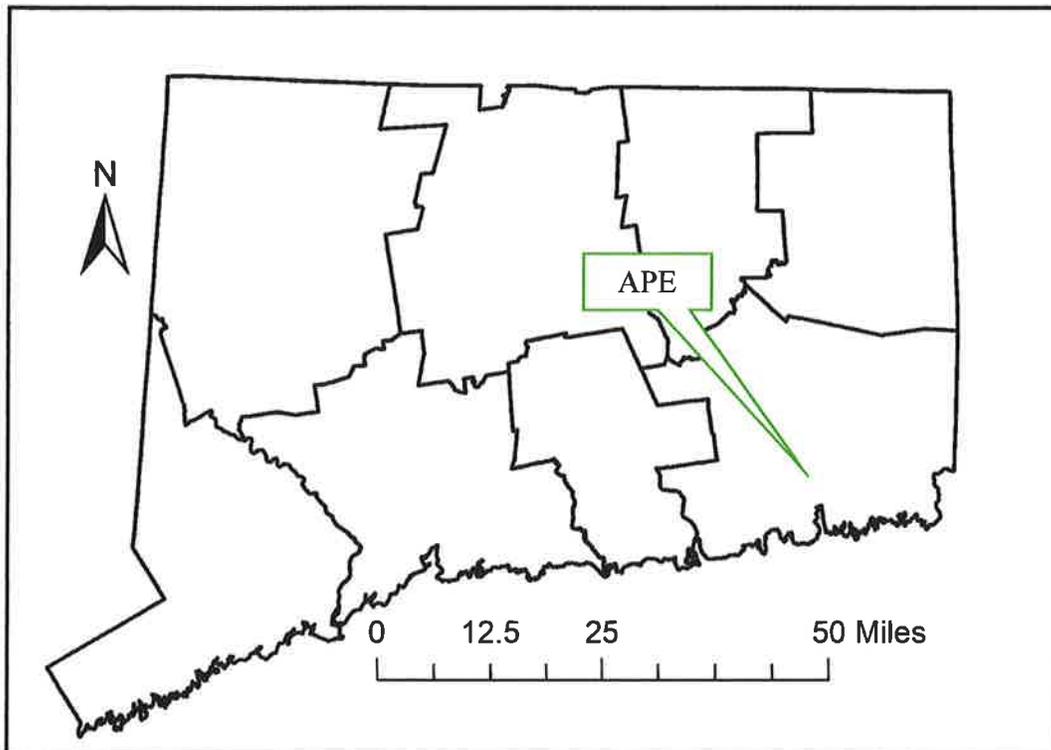


Fig. 1: Connecticut county map on APE in New London County (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

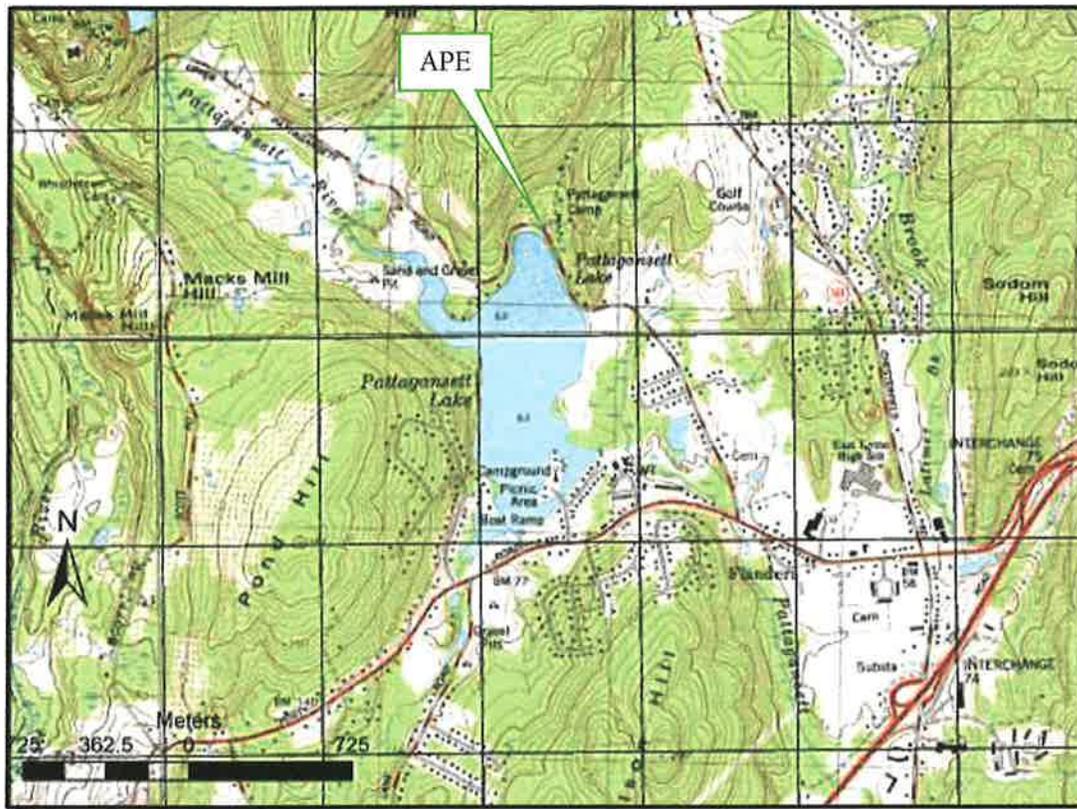


Fig. 2 1997 USGS topographic map of APE location (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

Background Research

The background research for the proposed subdivision consists of a review of the following sources:

- Archaeological site files and reports archived for the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA).
- Local town histories, state documents, maps identifying historic period Indigenous and Euro-American sites and structures within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

Criteria for Determining Archaeological Potential

Pre-contact, contact and historic period sites are rarely visible on the surface and are typically located through subsurface testing. The presence of Native American sites and some early colonial sites is predicted by implementing models based on known site locations in Connecticut and throughout southern New England. These sites correlate

with environmental criteria based on geology, soils, and topography as listed below. The criteria include:

- 1) Known archaeological sites within or immediately adjacent to the project area.
- 2) National Register properties within or adjacent to the project area.
- 3) Distance from a fresh water source
- 4) Soil characteristics such as slope, drainage, texture and suitability for cultivation.
- 5) Topographic features such as degree of slope, aspect and elevation.
- 6) Proximity to raw material sources such as a lithic quarry, pond or wetland.
- 7) Proximity to areas of historic and modern development
- 8) Degree of disturbance from plowing, gravel mining, and modern construction.

Criteria for Stratification

The Phase 1b survey entails a walkover of the project area to identify visible cultural or natural features on the landscape. Cultural features include stonewalls, stone piles, and house foundations. Natural (geological) features include bodies of water, streams, swampland and rock shelters that represent a landscape conducive to human site selection.

To locate archaeological sites, project areas are typically stratified (divided) into sections with low, moderate and high sensitivity. Topographic and surficial geology maps compiled by the United States Geological Survey and soil data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture are used to delineate areas of well-drained soils and minimal slope. Areas with less than a 5% slope, with moderate to well-drained soils within 150 meters of a wetland or stream are considered to be of high potential. Areas further from a water source with poorly drained soils or excessive slope are considered less sensitive. These levels of sensitivity are categorized as follows:

High. Undisturbed areas less than 150 meters (450ft) from a water source, on moderate to well-drained soils and slopes less than 5% are subjected to a more intensive program of systematic subsurface testing including additional judgment test pits when considered necessary.

Moderate. Areas greater than 150 meters (450ft) from a water source on moderate to well-drained soils on slopes between 5-8% are subjected to systematic subsurface testing.

Low. Areas that are poorly drained, in excess of 8% slope or have been disturbed are not subsurface tested.

The preliminary walkover determines the testing strategy when required and placement of the subsurface test pits when warranted. For the East Lyme APE, the soils were inspected through subsurface testing on proposed access roads and at each building lot.

Pre-Contact Overview

Paleoindian Period (12,500-9,500 BP)

In the Northeast, the Paleoindian Period dates from 12,500 to 9,500 BP, during the final glacial period known as the Younger Dryas. This was a time marked by a return to severe glacial conditions (McWeeney 1999). The earliest archaeological evidence for human occupation in the New England region dates to approximately 12,500 BP (Singer 2017). Sites from this period are characterized by distinctive fluted points and flaked stone assemblages dominated by unifacial tools.

The archaeological record reflects a settlement system based primarily on small, highly mobile social groups seasonally dispersed in search of resources. Their diet consisted of a wide range of food sources, including small and large game, fish, wild plant foods, and perhaps currently extinct megafauna (Meltzer 1988; Jones 1998). Caribou likely played a significant, if seasonal, role in subsistence. However, small game, fish, fowl, reptiles and wetland tubers were also important components of the diet at this time.

Data reflecting Paleoindian Period land use patterns and subsistence activities in the Northeast is relatively scarce (Spiess, Wilson and Bradley 1998). Few intact Paleoindian sites have been found in Connecticut. To date, five sites have been investigated and published in detail: the Templeton Site in Washington (Moeller 1980, 1984), three on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation: the Hidden Creek Site (Jones 1997), the Ohomowauke Site and a third within 100 meters of the Ohomowauke Site (Singer). The fourth, the Dr. Brian D. Jones site, was identified in Avon in 2019. A small number of additional sites have received more cursory attention. Upwards of 50 fluted points have been recovered as isolated finds across Connecticut. The scarcity of identified sites in the region indicates that population density was likely very low at this time. The small size of sites dating to this period, and the high degree of landscape disturbance over the past 12,500 years, also contributes to poor site visibility overall.

Archaic Period (9,500-2,700 BP)

The Archaic Period dating from 9,500 to 2,700 BP in the Northeast is characterized by generalist hunter-gatherer populations utilizing a variety of seasonally available resources. The period is subdivided into the Early, Middle, Late and Terminal Archaic Periods on the basis of associated changes in environment, projectile point styles and inferred adaptations (Snow 1980; McBride 1984). Each sub-period is discussed below.

The Early Archaic Period (9,500-8,000 BP)

Pollen evidence indicates a gradual trend toward a warmer climate beginning around 10,000 BP (McWeeney 1999). By this time Pleistocene megafauna had disappeared and given way to modern game species such as moose, muskrat and beaver. It is feasible deer was not abundant until the end of this period when oak began to dominate upland forests. Plant and animal resources became more predictable and abundant as the climate stabilized, permitting Early Archaic populations to utilize a wider range of seasonal resources. Population density remained low during this period as reflected in the sparse representation of Early Archaic sites in the regional archeological record. This

low representation could be due to changing environmental conditions deeply burying, inundating or destroying many early sites through erosion, or due to the difficulty of recognizing Early Archaic assemblages (Funk 1997, Jones 1998).

Stone tool assemblages dating to the Early Archaic period have been recovered from several sites in the Northeast and indicate this period can be characterized by a number of distinct episodes. The most poorly understood period between 9,500 and 9,000 BP reflects the local Late Paleoindian and intrusive southern Piedmont Tradition Early Archaic influences. A quartz lithic industry in which projectile points are extremely rare occurs locally between roughly 9,000 and 8,500 BP as demonstrated at the Sandy Hill Site on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation (Forrest 1999). The period concludes with the appearance of a temperate forest-adapted culture utilizing bifurcate-based projectile points typically manufactured from non-regional materials (Jones 1998, 1999). The Dill Farm Site in East Haddam is one of the best-documented bifurcate sites in Connecticut (Pfeiffer 1986). Archaeological investigations at this site identified cooking and refuse features, quartz flakes, retouched tools, bifurcate-based projectile points, and subsistence remains including charred nuts and mammal bone associated with a radiocarbon date of 8560 +/- 270 BP.

The Middle Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 BP)

Pollen evidence indicates a trend toward a warmer, drier climate during the Middle Archaic Period, as well as the development of alluvial terraces along Connecticut's major river systems (Jones 1999). Most modern nut tree species established themselves during this period providing a new food resource for human foragers and many game animals including deer, turkey and bear. Evidence of Middle Archaic Period occupation in Connecticut is more widely documented than for the preceding periods and indicates specialized seasonal activity in different resource zones during a period of population increase (McBride 1984; Jones 1999). The development of grooved axes suggests the increased importance of wood being used as a raw material, while the presence of pebble net sinkers on some regional sites implies a growing reliance on marine and riverine resources (Dincauze 1976; Snow 1980).

Despite their relative abundance, sites in Connecticut yield limited information on Middle Archaic subsistence and land use patterns (Jones 1999). Archaeological assemblages are characterized by the presence of Neville and Stark projectile points and large flake tools. The settlement patterns are oriented, at least seasonally, toward large upland interior wetlands (McBride 1984; Jones 1999). The data suggest seasonal re-use of such locales over a long period of time. This pattern is evident at the Dill Farm Site and those around the Great Cedar Swamp on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation (Jones 1999). Coastal and riverine sites may be poorly documented because of rising sea levels that resulted in deep alluvial burial.

Late Archaic Period (6,000-3,700 BP)

The Late Archaic Period in the Northeast is characterized by an essentially modern distribution of plant and animal populations. This period is considered a time of cultural florescence reflected in evidence of burial ritual, population increase, and long-distance exchange networks (Ritchie 1994; Dincauze 1975; Snow 1980; Cassedy 1999). The Late

Archaic Period is one of the best-known temporal sequences in southern New England. During most of this period, large revisited seasonal settlements are located in riverine areas and along large wetland terraces, while smaller more temporary and special-purpose sites are situated in the interior and uplands (Ritchie 1969a and b, McBride 1984; Cassedy 1997, 1999). The nature and distribution of sites suggest aggregation during summer months, with seasonal dispersal into smaller groups during the cold weather (McBride and Dewar 1981).

Terminal Archaic Period (3,700-3,000 BP)

A transition in settlement and subsistence patterning began to occur with the onset of the Susquehanna Tradition, also referred to as the Terminal Archaic Period (Dincauze 1975). A number of technological innovations appear as well. These include the use of steatite bowls and the rare manufacture of cord-marked and grit-tempered ceramics. Lithic assemblages contain high proportions of chert and other non-local lithics such as argillite, rhyolite and felsite. Regionally available quartzite was commonly used as well, but the use of local quartz became uncommon at this time. Settlement focused on upper river terraces rather than floodplains as well as expansive lacustrine and wetland settings (McBride and Dewar 1981). The interior and uplands were used less extensively (McBride 1984). Human cremation burials were common at this time (Dincauze 1968; Robinson 1996; Leveillee 1999). These changes in technology, lithic material preference and settlement organization may represent the arrival of non-regional peoples or ideas rather than in situ developments, though the debate over the possibility of migration remains active (Robinson 1996: 38-39).

The Woodland Period (2,700-450 BP)

The Woodland Period is characterized by the increased use of clay pottery, celts and non-local raw materials as well as the introduction of bow and arrow technology, smoking pipes and horticulture (Lavin 1984, Feder 1984, 1999). An increase in site size and complexity along with greater sedentism and social complexity was likely the result of an increase in population, particularly at the end of this period (McBride and Dewar 1987; Lavin 1988). The Woodland Period is traditionally subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods based on ceramic styles, settlement and subsistence patterns, as well as political and social developments (Ritchie 1969a and b; Snow 1980; Lavin 1984). Despite these changes, most recent scholars see the Woodland Period as a continuation of the traditions and lifeways of the preceding Archaic Period (Feder 1984, 1999).

The Early Woodland Period (2,700-2,000 BP)

Early Woodland regional complexes are generally characterized by stemmed, tapered and rare side-notched point forms; thick, grit-tempered, cord-marked ceramics; tubular pipe-stones; burial ritual; and suggestions of long-distance trade and exchange networks (Lavin 1984; Juli 1999). The Early Woodland Period remains poorly understood, and is less well represented in the archaeological record than the preceding phases of the Late Archaic. This may be the result of shifts in settlement that promoted the formation of larger, but fewer seasonal aggregation camps. It is possible that incipient horticulture

focused on native plant species (George 1997). The existence of stone pipes suggests the trade of tobacco into the region by this time.

The Middle Woodland Period (2,000-1,200 BP)

The Middle Woodland Period is characterized by increased ceramic diversity in both style and form, continued examples of long-distance exchange, and at its end the introduction of tropical cultigens (Dragoo 1976; Snow 1980; Juli 1999). Much of our current knowledge of the Middle Woodland Period in southern New England is from work done by Ritchie (1994) in New York State. Ritchie noted an increased use of plant foods such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*), which he suggested had a substantial impact upon social and settlement patterns. Ritchie further noted an increased frequency and size of storage facilities during the Middle Woodland Period, which may reflect a growing trend toward sedentism (Ritchie 1994; Snow 1980). At this time jasper tool preforms imported from eastern Pennsylvania are entering the region through broad exchange networks (Luedtke 1987).

Settlement patterns in Connecticut indicate an increased frequency of large sites adjacent to tidal marshes and wetlands along the Connecticut River, a decrease in large upland occupations, and a corresponding increase in upland temporary camps (McBride 1984). This may indicate reduced residential mobility from earlier time periods and is likely due to the development of modern tidal marshes in low-lying riverine areas by 2,000 BP. The tidal marshes supported a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic animal and plant resources, allowing for longer residential stays (McBride 1984).

Late Woodland Period (1,200-450 BP)

The Late Woodland Period is characterized by the increasing and intensive use of maize, beans, and squash and changes in ceramic technology, form, style, and function. Settlement patterns reflect population aggregation in villages along coastal and riverine locales and the eventual establishment of year-round villages. However, the use of the upland-interior areas by small, domestic units or organized task groups on a temporary and short-term basis remains apparent as does this trend toward fewer and larger villages near coasts and rivers. It has been hypothesized that these changes can be attributed to the introduction of maize, beans, and squash, but it is unclear how important cultigens were to the aboriginal diet of southern New England groups, especially those with access to coastal resources (Ritchie 1994; Ceci 1980; McBride 1984; McBride and Dewar 1987; Bendremer and Dewar 1993; Chilton 1999). Although sites clearly demonstrate the use of tropical cultigens in the Connecticut River Valley, wild plant and animal resources were still a primary component of the aboriginal diet. The use of imported chert increases over time in the Connecticut River Valley implying social, economic, and/or political ties to the Hudson Valley region. Ceramic style affinities also suggest western ties at the end of this period (Feder 1999).

Activities associated with a more sedentary subsistence pattern, such as the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash, resulted in the development of a more complex social organization. Regional variation between various tribal entities is reflected in stylistic design elements found on pottery in particular. Prior to this time, the populations were

fairly mobile, loosely based kin-groups that required little, if any, form of centralized authoritative power. Leadership roles were determined on a case-by-case basis and often shifted according to circumstance. This began to change with increasing sedentism.

Contact Period Overview

The Seasonal Round

Although the European trading networks impacted the daily lives of many indigenous communities throughout southern New England, they continued to practice many of their traditional subsistence strategies. Archaeological sites in the area of coastal New England, as well as locations throughout Connecticut, reflect a series of occupations taking place within specific resource areas on an annual and seasonal basis. As with other coastal groups, the Nehantic, Pequot, Mohegan and Narragansett settled closer to the coastline and riverbanks to fish and gather mollusks in the spring, summer, and autumn months. Large amounts of shell found along the coastline of Connecticut attest to these activities taking place. The coastal marshlands provided rushes and cattails, the necessary raw materials for making basketry and matting. By mid-April many groups cultivated maize, beans, squash, and tobacco in the fields adjacent to their settlements. Indigenous plants were collected, such as nuts, berries, herbs, and tubers. Fishing was also an integral part of the seasonal round where stone and wooden weirs were built to divert fish into enclosures. In the colder months, foodstuffs cached away from summer habitations were utilized. As winter months approached, family groups or bands removed from the immediate coast further inland to wooded areas where archaeological sites reflect the presence of smaller temporary hunting camps.

In contrast to the end of the Late Woodland, after European contact, cultural rather than environmental factors influenced the subsistence patterns of local Indigenous peoples (Ceci 1979). The impact from European trading networks, Native wampum production and the fur trade disrupted the balance of power in the years just prior to the Pequot War in 1637 (McBride 1994:44). After contact, European trade affected Indigenous populations who opted to shift their settlements to one geographical area to intercept and negotiate with their trading partners. This was certainly the case for inland groups along the Connecticut River and its tributaries. The same applied to coastal dwelling peoples such as the Nehantic, Mohegan, and Pequot who constructed fortified villages for protection while vying for trade (Ceci 1979). Fortifications were often occupied on a continual basis for at least a segment of the population, possibly housing the sachem's family. However, other horticultural activities took place within close proximity of these structures.

The socio/political organization of groups such as the Nehantic, Pequot, Mohegan, and Narragansett were becoming more highly stratified during the Contact Period. Larger village sites were made up of several lineages whose sachem was a close family relation. The Nehantic, Mohegan, and Pequot leaders served as hereditary chief sachems with several sachems under their jurisdiction. Although the title of sachem was routinely passed down to the male heirs, women on occasion did acquire this elevated status. It is

important to note infectious disease introduced by European voyagers decimated local Indigenous communities and disrupted traditional leadership roles observed just after contact. Women's authority was reflected in their land rights to horticultural fields, therefore an indication of matrilineal social organization.

Early Historic Period in East Lyme

The original bounds of East Lyme were once a part of the Town of Saybrook. Referred to as Saybrook's lands on the east side of the Connecticut River, this territory was eventually set off to establish the town of Lyme and subsequently East Lyme. Several boundary disputes occurred during these early years of settlement. In 1671, Lyme landholders were in conflict over their eastern bound with inhabitants of New London. The General Court intervened in 1672 to resolve the issue and in the same year, the Court established the Nehantic reservation at Black Point (Stark 1976). In the 17th century, the Nehantic settlements included a fort at Black Point and another at the head of the Niantic River. After the Pequot War in 1637, the Nehantic sachem Sassyous granted John Winthrop, Jr. permission to settle along the west bank of the Thames River where he founded Pequot Plantation, known today as New London.

Town proprietors were granted the authority by the General Court to oversee and divide the common lands. From 1660 to 1702, Lyme underwent four land divisions. At tis time, the settlement patterns in Lyme/East Lyme were a collection of dispersed homestead farms. The first highways in Lyme included the road that crossed over the river to Giants Neck dating to 1687 and the Old Post Rd that ran from New London to Lyme. Descriptions of the natural environment and of land-use in the land records indicate the local economy of East Lyme focused on farming, raising livestock, dairying, logging, and the cultivation orchards. By the 1750's wharves were built along the Lieutenant River to accommodate the West Indian trade industry. (ibid.)

East Lyme, and the villages of Flanders and Niantic, were eventually incorporated in 1839. Early 18th and 19th century maps note several active mill sites in existence such as cider, grist and sawmills throughout East Lyme and along the Pattagansett River. Flanders, in particular was a center for woolen production.

Other nineteenth century industries in the area included quarrying, commercial fishing, shipbuilding, and ice production. As seashore communities, East Lyme, Niantic and nearby Oswegatchie in Waterford continue to be popular summer resort destinations.

Table 1: List of National Register Properties in East Lyme

National Register Properties and Districts in East Lyme, Ct			
Property	Address	Date	Comments
Thomas Avery House	33 Society Rd	1845-1846	aka Smith-Harris House, Greek revival farmhouse
William Gorton Farm	14 West Lane	18-19th century	farm buildings, farm dates to 17th century
Thomas Lee House	156 Giant's Neck Rd	1660-1664	
Morton Freeman Plant Hunting Lodge	56 Stone Ranch Rd	1908	
Rocky Neck Pavilion	Lands End Rocky Neck State Park	1930s	Depression era
Samuel Smith House	82 Plants Dam Rd	1700-1730s	Cape style dwelling

Historic Maps

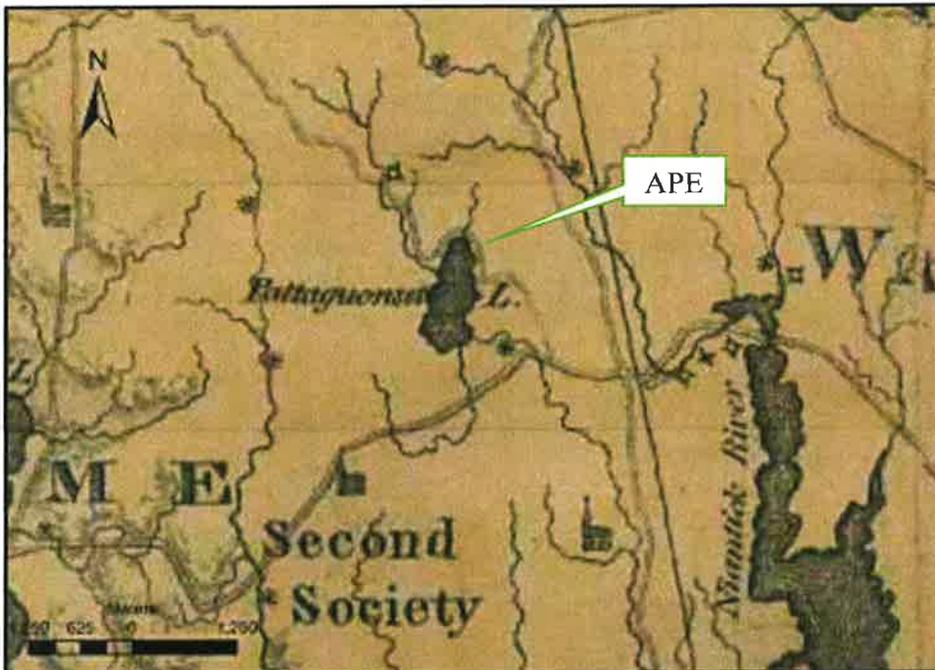


Fig. 3 1811 Warren & Gillet map identifies gristmill to the north and sawmill to the south of the APE (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

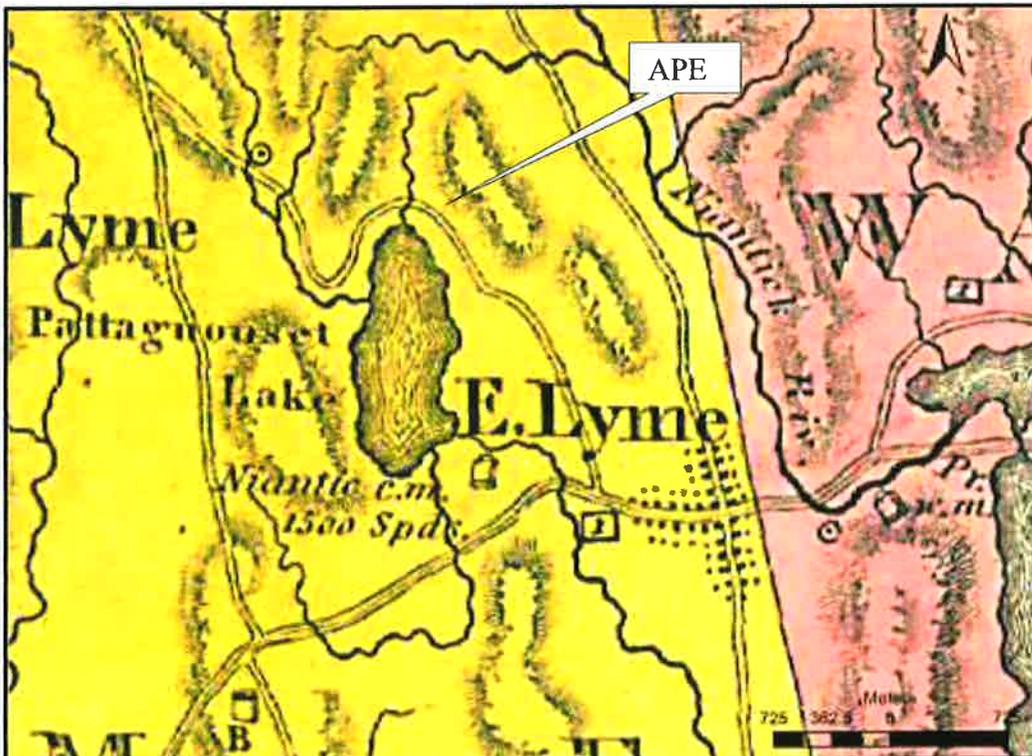


Fig 4. 1833 Lester map identifies gristmill upstream and woolen factory downstream from the APE (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

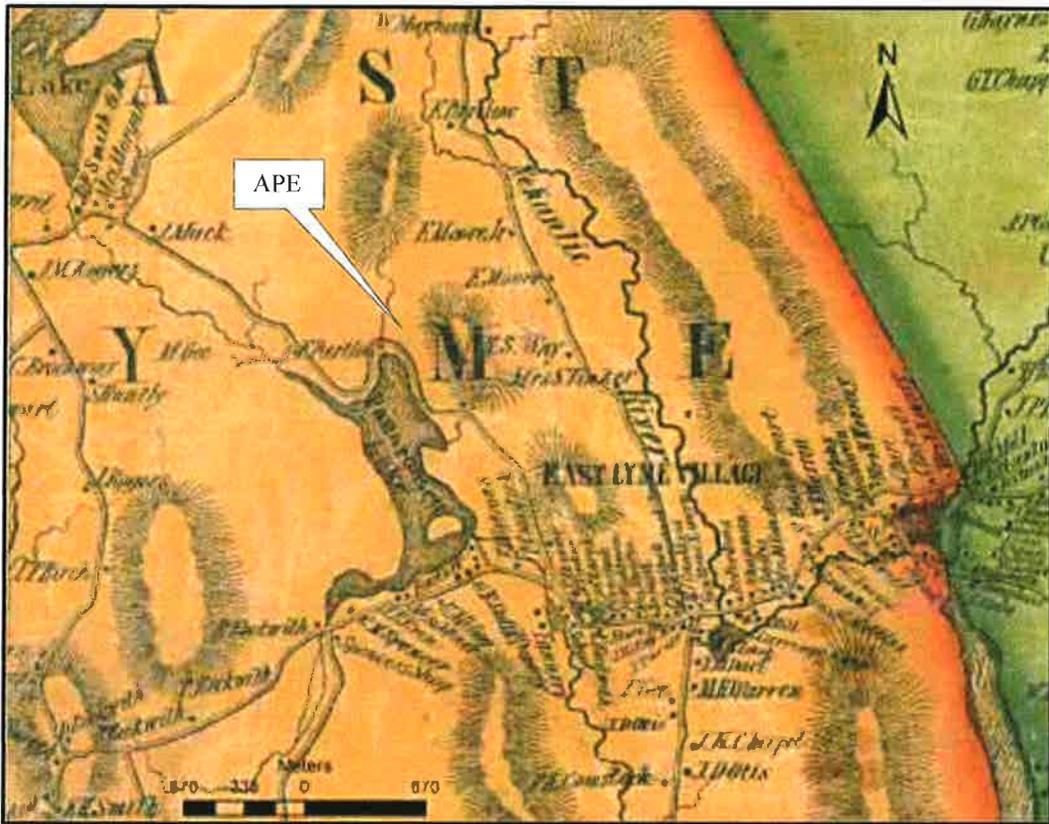


Fig. 5 1854 Baker map (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

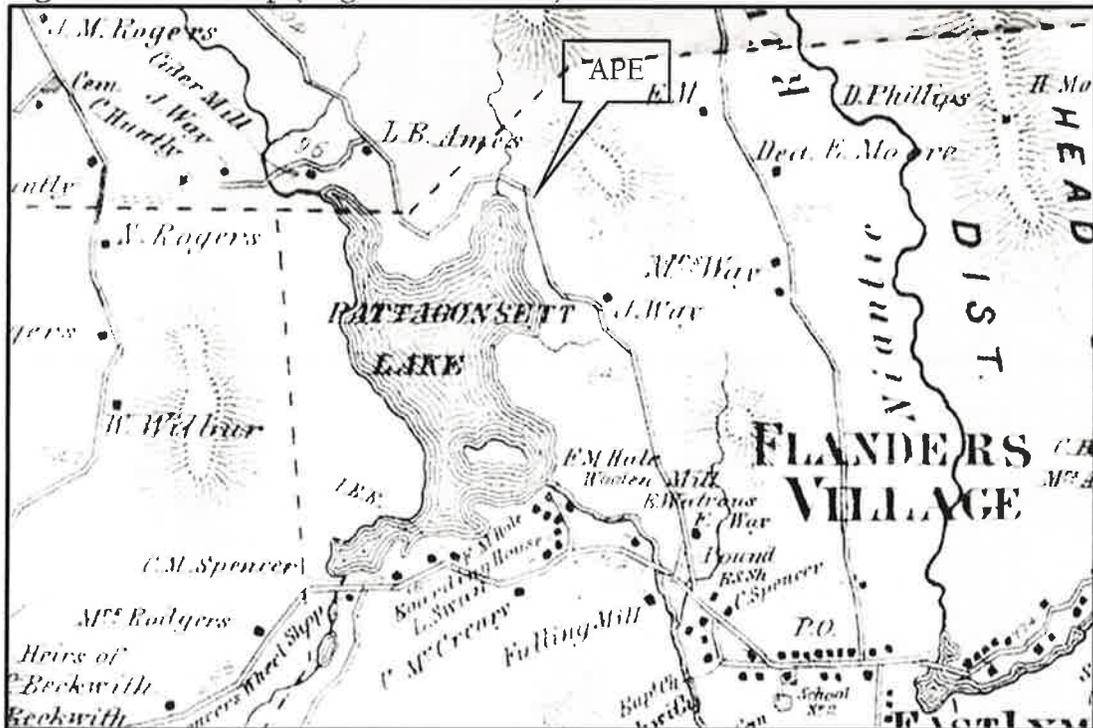


Fig. 6 1868 Beers, Ellis, Soule map identifies cider mill to the north. To the south the F.M Hale woolen flannel mill and a fulling mill. (Peterson 1868 - magic.lib.uconn.edu)

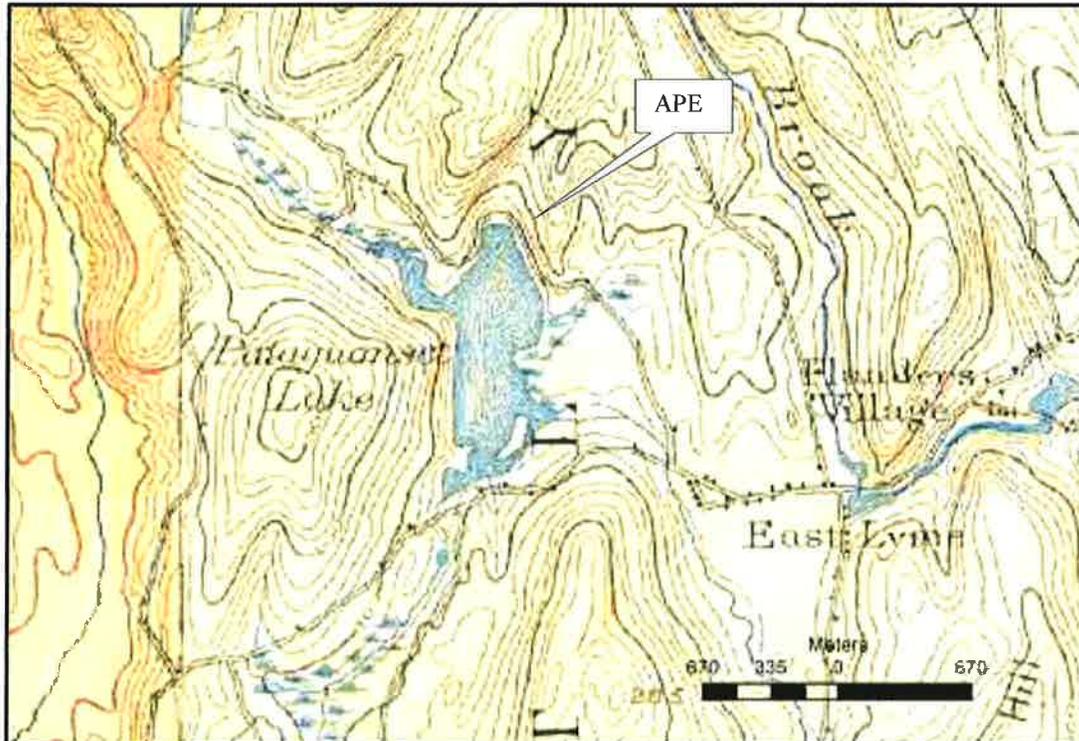


Fig. 7 1895 USGS topographic map of APE (magic.lib.uconn.edu)



Fig. 8 1934 aerial indicates APE was undeveloped farmland (magic.lib.uconn.edu)

Environmental setting

The topography of the Nottingham Hills APE is a combination of level terrain with under a 5% slope, including a series of knolls overlooking Pattagansett Lake with rugged granite cliffs bounding on the north. The deciduous flora consists of laurel, oak, maple, and beech.

The NRCS web soil survey map and soil chart for 121 Upper Pattagansett Rd identified seven soil types for the APE ranging from 29B Agawam fine sandy loams with 3 to 8% slope to 75E Hollis-Chatfield outcrop complex with up to 45% slope. The Munsell color chart designations noted for soils during testing were within a 10yr hue for the topsoil/A1 which ranged from a medium to light brown sandy to silty loam. The B1/B2 horizon ranged from dark yellow brown to yellow brown sandy loam with and without gravel and rock. The C horizon contained light grey to olive coarse sand with gravel and rock. A majority of the surface soils were disturbed..

Table 1: NRCS soil designations (<http://websoilsurvey.usda.gov>)

Soil ID	Soil
29B	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
38C	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes
61B	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky
75C	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes
75E	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

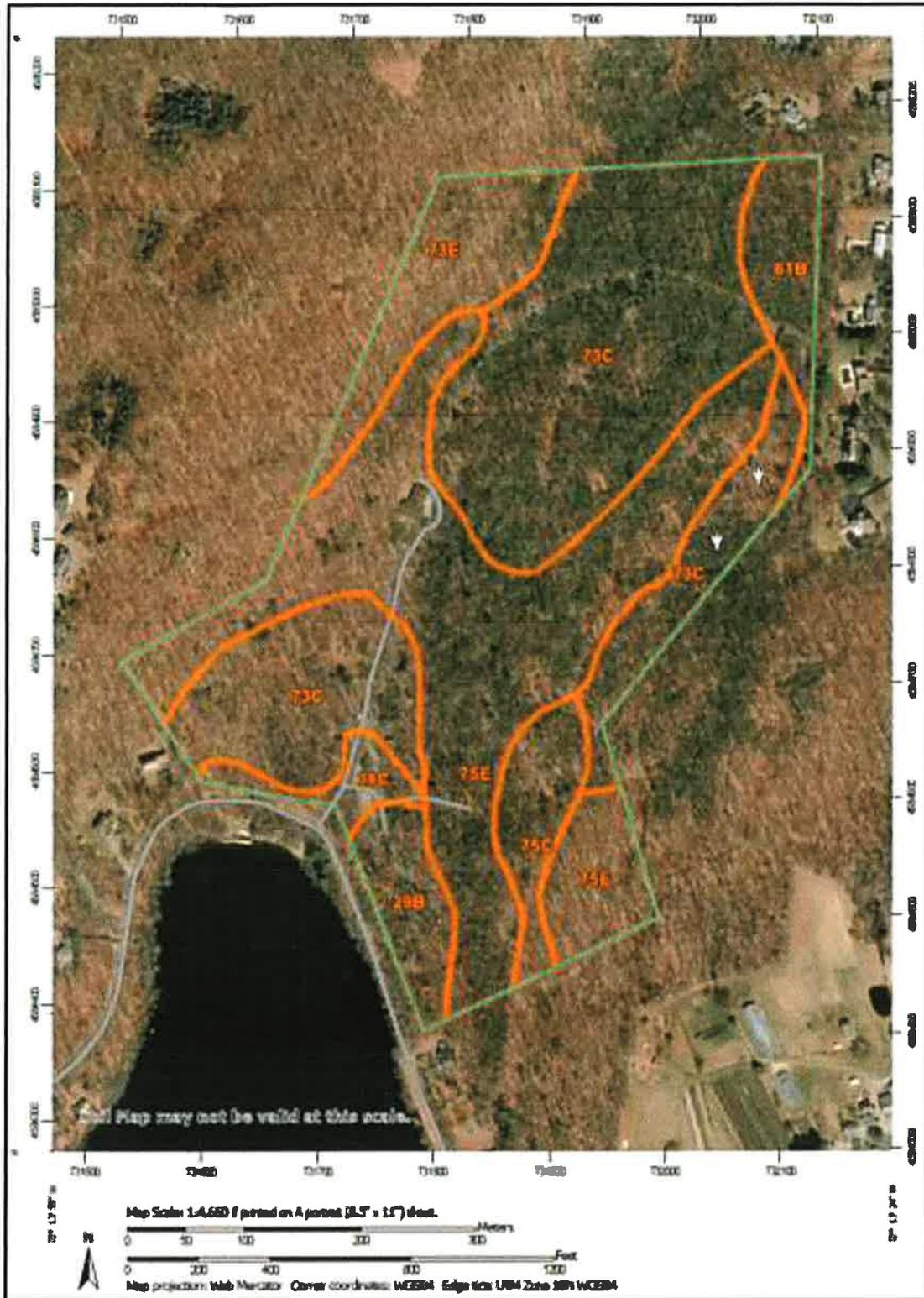


Fig. 9 NRCS soils map - approximate bounds (<http://websoilsurvey.usda.gov>)

Previous Archaeological Research and Historical Review

The current APE is located at the northern edge of Lake Pattagansett. The name Pattagansett is likely an English corruption of the Algonquian place name Pattaquonset signifying “at or near the small, round place” (Douglas-Lithgow 1909). Archaeological records and sites reports archived at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Dodd Research Center note previous archaeological surveys conducted within the Flanders section of East Lyme. Although outside of a two mile radius of the APE, upwards of 32 archaeological sites have been identified, a majority to the northeast of Camp Pattagansett east of Route 161.

Pre-contact sites date back to as early as the Archaic Period through to the Woodland Period (10,000 thru 450BP). Archaeological features on the landscape include rock-shelters, campsites and hearths. Artifact assemblages consist of aboriginal pottery and various lithic materials such as quartz, quartzite, argillite, chert, basalt and jasper. Diagnostic artifacts include projectile points dating to the Late Archaic.

Historic sites range in date from the early 18th century to the 20th century. Many are remnants of homestead farms and include abandoned house foundations, cellar holes, mill works, charcoal mounds and stonewall bounded fields. Artifact assemblages from these sites are historic ceramics identified as creamware, stoneware, pearlware, in addition to kaolin pipes, bone and shell.

Survey and Assessment Strategy for the Phase Ib

The proposed eight house lots are numbered 50 thru 54; 56 thru 58 spaced out over approximately 14 acres. As mentioned above, Camp Pattagansett, has been in continual use as a Girl Scout Camp since 1937. Over the years several campsites and camp buildings were constructed along with other utility installations such as a drainage system in the vicinity of the parking lot at the entrance to the site. As a result of these activities, the soils in a majority of the proposed house lots were disturbed. There is evidence of displaced soils that were likely bulldozed to level camping sites or construct the various out buildings where gravel was brought in. Other natural site formation processes include soil erosion and/or run off from rain storms from granite ledges to the north that impacted the integrity of the site and artifact context.

As recommended in letters from OSA in 2019 and 2021, subsurface testing was accomplished in those areas within the APE where the proposed construction of access roads, dwellings and other appurtenances will take place. As discussed, a majority of the APE was a built environment. The northern edge of lots 51, 53 and 57 rests on an area with extensive slope and are visibly disturbed from soil erosion. Surface soils are visibly disturbed and displaced along the existing path on the southern edge of lots 50-52 and 54. These lots, in addition to lot 58 were show evidence of soils bulldozed to level off the ground surface and gravel brought in to construct pavilions, picnic areas and other out buildings.

Subsurface test pits were laid out at a 15 meter interval whenever possible. A total of 47 STPs were dug with 10 STPs containing artifacts. Artifacts worth noting were one reddish brown slate flake found in overburden at T4-1 adjacent to the existing path on lot 51. A possible slate ulu fragment found in T4-2 at 0-15 cmbs on lot 51 in a swale, one quartz projectile point, possibly Early Woodland Period - Lagoon, with broken tip in STP T7-2 at 15 cmbs, and one quartzite flake at T1-4 at 35 cmbs on lot 58. An array was tested at T4-2 where the ulu was identified but no additional artifacts were found other than two broken beer bottle fragments and one unmodified quartz chunk, likely non-cultural. There was a large tree on the east side in T4-2. One additional test pit was dug where the projectile point was identified at T7-2N2 but this area was disturbed and there was ledge and large rock just below the surface. The area surrounding T1-4 was visibly disturbed, as well as the soils near T1-4W15 on lot 58.

In regard to historic features on the landscape, there is an existing stonewall that borders lots 56 & 57. The proposed access road to these lots will run along the east side of this wall. In regard to the National Register, there are two outbuildings, the "Craft" and "Brownie House" located within the bounds of the APE in addition to three outdoor pavilions and a series of tent platforms that will also be removed. Many of the outbuildings need repairs. The Brownie and Craft houses need new roofing although the interiors are in better condition. The property owner did express interest in researching or advice regarding grant money or other means to preserve the structures if it were cost effective. Photographs of the structures are in Appendix B and will need to be evaluated for National Register eligibility.

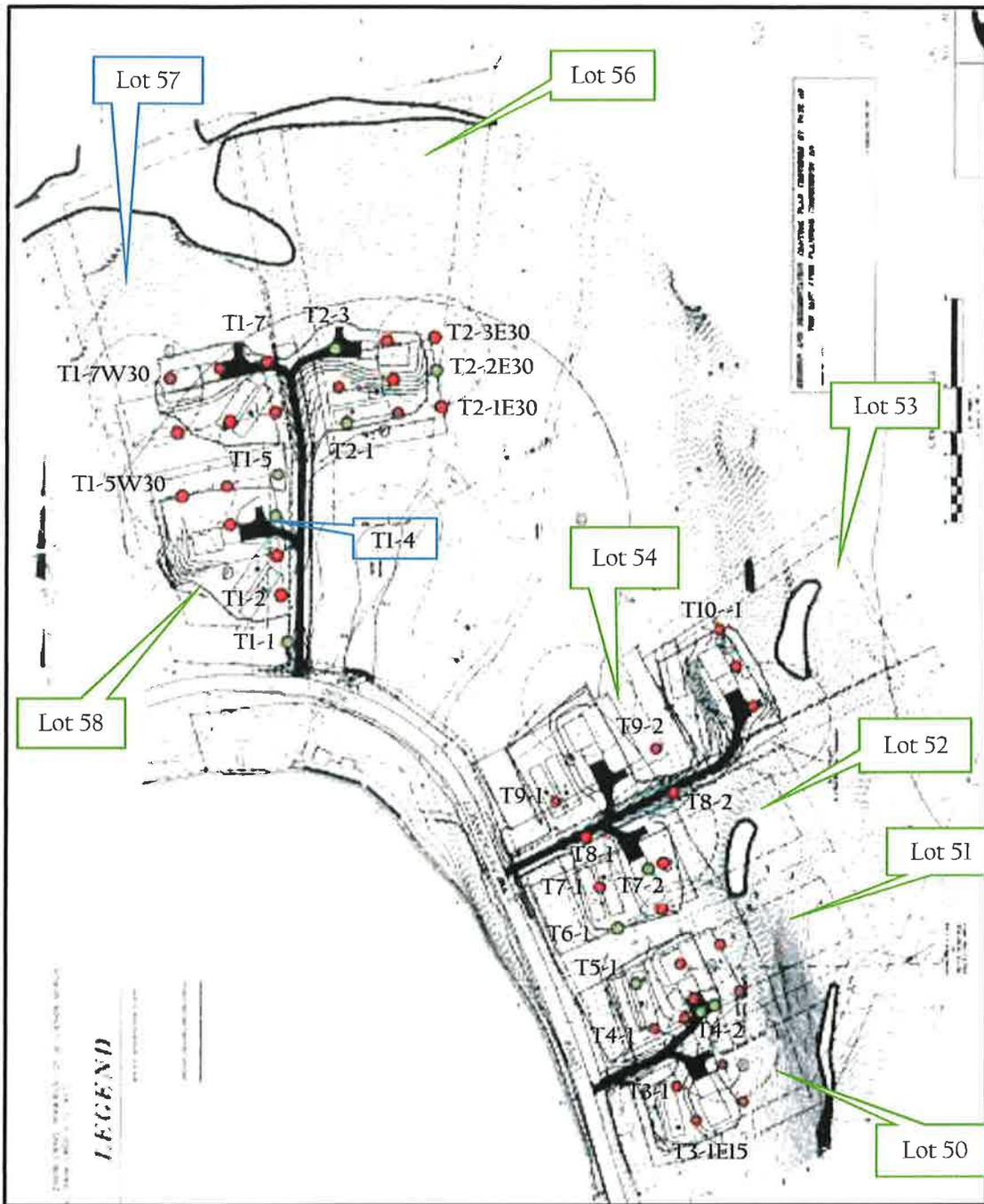


Fig. 10 Placement of subsurface test pits for phase 1b. Green STPs contained artifacts (base map: Gerwick-Mereen, LLC)

Table 3: Excavation Summary

Excavation Summary								
STP#	Bags	AP soils	Depth	Bl soils	Depth Bl	B2-C soils	Depth B2/C	Comments
T1-1	1	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-10 cmbs	yw bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/6	10-57 cmbs	lt bn sd/C 10yr 6/3		1 qtz flake @23 cmbs, rock access rd/lot58
T1-2	0	md bn sd lm w/gr & rk 10yr 5/3	0-6 cmbs	yw bn sd w/ gr & rk 10yr 4/6	6-44 cmbs			rock, access rd/lot 58
T1-3	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-17 cmbs	yw bn sd w/ gr 10yr 4/6	17-60 cmbs	lt gy sd 10yr 6/2		rock, access rd/lot 58
T1-4	2	bn slt lm 10yr 4/3	0-15 cmbs	yw bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/6	15-48 cmbs	lt yw crs sd 10yr 6/4	48-50 cmbs	1 qtz @0-10 cmbs, 1 qtz chunk & 1 qtzite flake @ 35-cmbs, access rd/lot 58
T1- 4W15	0	disturbed						
T1-5	2	bn fn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-12 cmbs	yw bn fn sd lm 10yr 4/6	12-59 cmbs	B2-lt yw sd w/gr 10yr 6/4/C- gy sd w/gr 10yr 5/1	59-64 cmbs/64- 68 cmbs	2 modern beads 0-12 cmbs, 1 qtz @30 cmbs, access rd/lot 57 & 58
T1- 5W15	0	med bn slt sd 10yr 5/3	0-8 cmbs	yw bn slt sd 10yr 5/4	8-79 cmbs	gy sd 10yr 5/1	79-80 cmbs	lot 57/58, south side of outbuilding (name
T1- 5W30	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-23 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/4	23-43 cmbs			asphalt shingles on surface, lot 57/58, south side of outbuilding (name
T1-6	0	disturbed						out-building
T1- 6W15	0	med bn slt lm w/gr 10yr 5/3	0-14 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/3	14-43 cmbs			dense root, lot 57/58, large qtz cobble on

Excavation Summary								
STP#	Bags	AP soils	Depth	Bl soils	Depth Bl	B2-C soils	Depth B2/C	Comments
								surface not saved
T1-7	0	dk bn lm 10yr 3/3	0-25 cmbs					rock - lot 57-5 meters west of stonewall
T1-7W15	0	yw bn crs sd lm 10yr 4/4	0-15 cmbs	yw bn crs sd lm 10yr 5/4	15-56 cmbs	gy crs sd 10yr 5/1	56-60 cmbs	lot 57-center of tent platforms-disturbed on surface
T1-7W30	0	yw bn crs sd lm 10yr 4/4	0-27 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/4	27-58 cmbs	lt bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 6/2	58-61 cmbs	lot 57-center of tent platforms, disturbed
T2-1	1	bn crs sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-14 cmbs	yw bn crs sd lm 10yr 4/6	14-70 cmbs	lt yw bn sd 10yr 6/4	70-80 cmbs	2 qtz @30-35 cmbs, access rd lot 57 & 56, east side stonewall
T2-1E15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-13 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/4	13-32 cmbs			rock, lot 56, baby squirrels
T2-1E30	0	med bn sd lm 10yr 5/3	0-16 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/4	16-74 cmbs	lt gy sd 10yr 5/1	74-76 cmbs	lot 56
T2-2	0	bn slt lm w/rk 10yr 4/3	0-25 cmbs	yw bn sd w/rk 10yr 5/4	25-40 cmbs			rock, access rd lot 57 & 56, east side stonewall
T2-2E15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/4	20-28 cmbs			lot 56
T2-2E30	1	bn slt lm 10yr 4/3	0-12 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/4	12-33 cmbs			1 aluminum can tab, lot 56
T2-3	1	med bn slt lm 10yr 5/3	0-10 cmbs	yw bn crs sd w/ rk 10yr 5/4	10-60 cmbs			rock, 1 clear glass bottle rim @0-15 cmbs, access rd lot 57 & 56, 8 meter east of stonewall

Excavation Summary

STP#	Bags	AP soils	Depth	Bl soils	Depth Bl	B2-C soils	Depth B2/C	Comments
T2-3E15	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/5	0-14 cmbs	yw bn sd 10yr 5/4	14-30 cmbs			rock, lot 56
T2-3E30	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/4	20-38 cmbs			rock & roots, lot 56
T3-1	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-28 cmbs	dk yw bn lm 10yr 4/6/yw bn crs sd 10yr 4/4	28-57 cmbs/28-57 cmbs	B2/C lt yw bn crs sd 10yr 6/4	57-72 cmbs/72-80 cmbs	shot gun shell, 2 shell, tire air valve on surface - soils disturbed on surface, lot 50
T3-1E15	0	Duff/disturbed	0-3 cmbs	yw bn compacted slt lm w/gr 10yr 6/4	3-60 cmbs			15 meters north of stonewall, lot 50
T3-2	0	bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-22 cmbs	yw bn sd lm w/ gr 10yr 5/4	22-49 cmbs			root/rock lot 50
T3-2E15	0	bn slt lm 10yr 4/3	0-30 cmbs					rock, on edge of path, lot 50
T4-1	0	overburden/crs bn sd 10yr 4/3	0-21 cmbs	yw bn vy crs sd w/gr 10yr 5/4	21-65 cmbs			1 brn slate flake @0-15 cmbs, edge of path, lot 51
T4-2	1	med bn slt lm 10yr 5/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 5/4	20-42 cmbs			rock, 1 slate ulu fragment @10-20 cmbs, lot 51
T4-2N2	1	med bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 3/3	0-20 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/4	20-37 cmbs			rock, 2 beer bottle glass, 1 qtz @0-15 cmbs, lot 51
T4-2S2	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-14 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/4	14-20 cmbs			root & rock, lot 51
T4-W2	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-16 cmbs					dense root, lot 51
T4-3	0	med bn slt lm w/gr & rk 10yr 5/3	0-44 cmbs	crs yw bn sd w/gr & rk 10yr 5/4	44-60 cmbs			lot 51

Excavation Summary

STP#	Bags	AP soils	Depth	BI soils	Depth BI	B2-C soils	Depth B2/C	Comments
T5-1E5	1	overburden/lt bn sd lm 10yr 6/3	0-6 cmbs/6- 28 cmbs	crs yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/4	28-59 cmbs	lt yw bn crs sd 10yr 6/4	59-61 cmbs	1 qtz flake @10-20 cmbs, disturbed soils on edge of path, lot 51
T5-2	0	med bn slt lm w/ge 10yr 5/3	0-13 cmbs	yw bn sd lm w/gr & rk 10yr 5/4	13-47 cmbs			rock, lot 51
T5-3	0	slope						lot 51
T6-1	1	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-13 cmbs	yw bn crs sd lm 10yr 5/4	13-48 cmbs	lt yw bn crs sd 10yr 6/4	48-52 cmbs	1 qtz @10-20 cmbs, very rocky hard pan- disturbed near path, lot 52
T6-2	0	bn slt lm w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-17 cmbs	yw bn sd lm w/ gr & rk 10yr 5/4	17-45 cmbs			rock, lot 52
T7-1	0	med bn sd lm w/gr 10yr 5/3	0-50 cmbs	crs yw bn sd w/gr & rk 10yr 5/4	50-60 cmbs			rock, lot 52
T7-2	1	med bn slt lm 10yr 5/3	0-15 cmbs	yw bn slt lm w/ rk 10yr 5/4	15-60 cmbs	B2/C lt yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 6/4	60-66 cmbs	1 qtz point @0-15 cmbs, lot 52 near out building
T7-2N2	0	bn slt lm 10yr 4/3	0-26 cmbs					rock, lot 52
T8-1	0			yw bn sd lm 10 yr 4.4	0-89 cmbs	lt yw sd w/cobble @110 cmbs 10yr 6/4	89-110 cmbs	in proposed access rd south of "Brownie House", 15 meters south of existing path, lot 52/54
T8-2	0	med bn sd lm 10yr 5/3	0-13 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr & rk 10yr 5/4	13-63 cmbs	crs yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 5/4	63-64 cmbs	behind "Brownie House" in proposed

Excavation Summary								
STP#	Bags	AP soils	Depth	Bl soils	Depth Bl	B2-C soils	Depth B2/C	Comments
								access rd, lot 52/54
T9-1	0	bn sd lm 10yr 4/3	0-18 cmbs	yw bn sd lm 10yr 5/4	18-60 cmbs	sd lm w/gr 10yr 7/1	60-62 cmbs	lot 54
T9-2	0	bn sd lm w/gr & rk 10yr 4/3	0-24 cmbs	yw bn sd w/gr & rk 10yr 5/4	24-58 cmbs	crs lt yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 6/4	58-60 cmbs	10 meters west of "Brownie House", lot 54
T10-1	0	disturbed						lot 53 in in center of tent platforms
T10-2	0	bn sd w/gr 10yr 4/3	0-12 cmbs	crs yw bn sd w/gr 10yr 4/6	12-48 cmbs	B2-crs lt yw sd w/gr 10yr 6/4/C-crs pale bn sd w/gr 10yr 6/3	48-62 cmbs/62-63 cmbs	lot 53 in in center of tent platforms
T10-3	0	disturbed						lot 53 in center of tent platforms

Table 4: Artifact Catalog

Table 3: Artifact Catalog									
ID #	STP#	Phase	Artifact	Qty	Material	Description	Depth	Soil	Comments
1.0	T1-1	1b	lithic	1	quartz	Flake	23 cmbs	A1	
2.0	T1-4	1b	lithic	1	quartz	Chunk	0-10 cmbs	A1	
3.0	T1-4	1b	lithic	1	quartzite	Flake	34-45 cmbs	B1	
4.0	T1-5	1b	bead	2	plastic	turquoise costume jewelry	0-12 cmbs	A0/A1	
5.0	T1-5	1b	lithic	1	quartz	angular debris	30 cmbs	B1	

Table 3: Artifact Catalog

ID #	STP#	Phase	Artifact	Qty	Material	Description	Depth	Soil	Comments
6.0	T2-1	lb	lithic	2	quartz	flakes	30-35 cmbs	B1	
7.0	T2-2E30	lb	pull tab	1	aluminum	pull tab from soda can	0-10 cmbs	A1	1970s
8.0	T2-3	lb	rim	1	glass	clear glass soda bottle rim	0-15 cmbs	A1	
9.0	T4-1	lb	lithic	1	red slate	flake	0-15 cmbs	overburden	Disturbed area near path
10.0	T4-2	lb	lithic	1	green slate	ulu fragment	10-15 cmbs	A1	in swale
11.0	T7-2	lb	lithic	1	quartz	projectile point fragment/missing tip	10-15 cmbs	A1	Tentative date: Early Woodland/Lagoon/2,700-2,000 BP
12.0	T4-2N2	lb	glass	2	bottle glass	curved brown beer bottle glass fragments	0-15 cmbs	A1	T4-2 array-disturbed soils
13.0	T4-2N2	lb	lithic	1	quartz	chunk	0-15 cmbs	A1	T4-2 array disturbed soils

Structures within current APE

Structures impacted by proposed construction are numbered on the map in Fig. 11. Refer to photographs of each structure in Appendix B.

Table 5: Existing structures within proposed APE

ID #	Lot#	Description
1	57/58	Pavilion "Friendly Forest" 40ft. 5inch X 25ft
2	57	Tent platforms (6) 12ft 3inch X 14ft 6inch
3	56	Pavilion "Rustic Oak" 16ft X 20ft 2inch
4	54	"Craft House" building 24ft X 25ft (one room)
5	53	Platform 40ft 5inch X 15ft
6	53/54	Platform 20ft 6inch X 14ft
7	52/54	"Brownie House" building 40ft 5inch X 26ft 5inch (4 rooms)
8	52	Pavilion "Shady Side" 19ft 9inch X 14ft

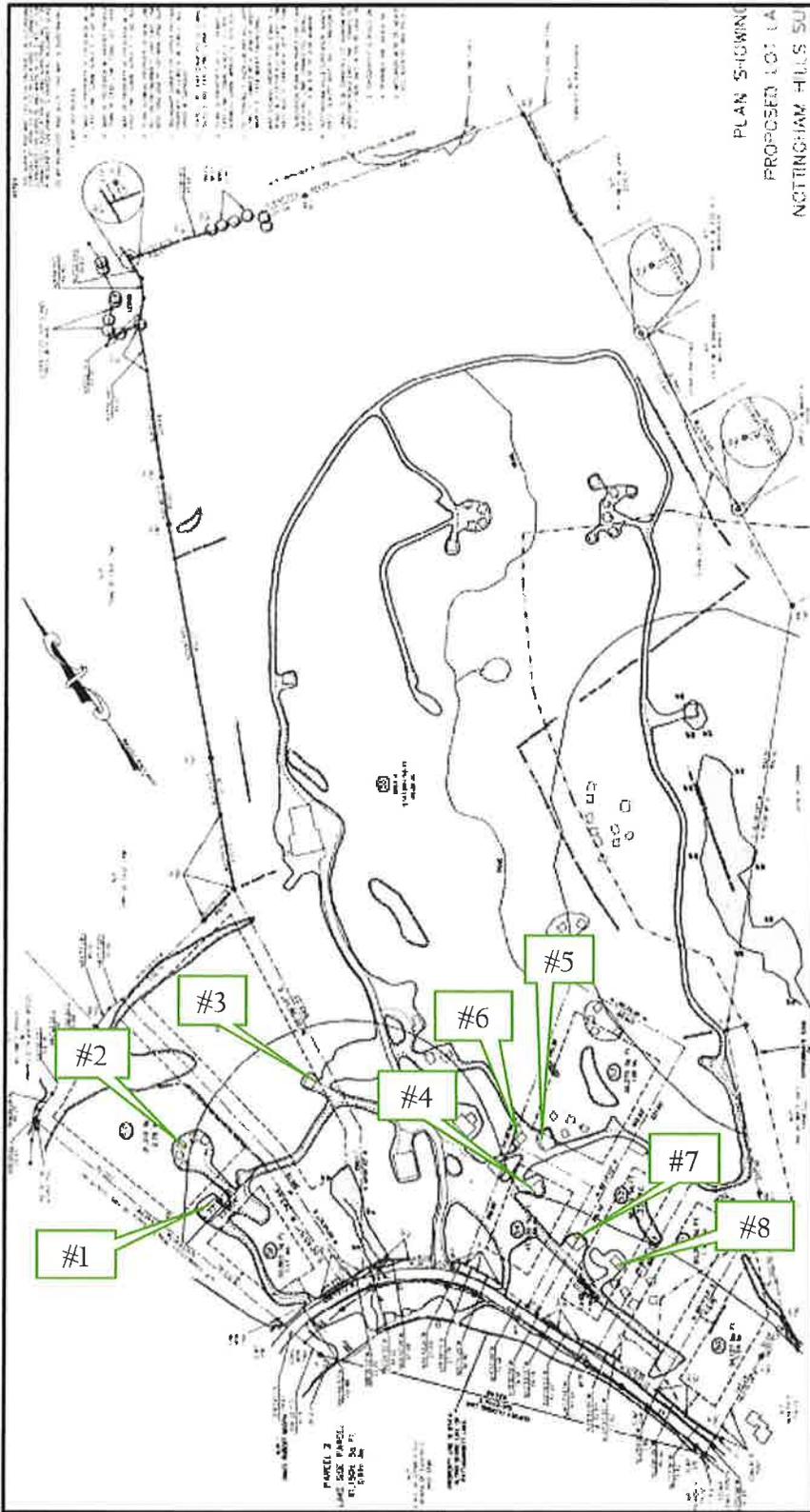


Fig. 11 Structure locations by lot within APE

Conclusions and Recommendations

Subsurface testing for the proposed APE focused on the eight house lots and three access roads. A total of 47 subsurface test pits (STPs) were tested throughout the APE with 10 STPs yielding artifacts. Seventeen artifacts were identified including 20th century modern glass, plastic beads and aluminum cab pull tabs. The pre-contact artifact assemblages consisted of four quartz flakes, two quartz chunks, one quartz angular debris, one quartzite flake and one red slate flake. Diagnostic artifacts included one green slate ulu fragment (semi-lunar knife) and one quartz projectile point with missing tip with tentative identification of Lagoon dating to the Woodland Period. Additional testing at a two meter interval at STP T4-2 (slate ulu) and STP 7-2 (quartz projectile point) did not yield any additional information and confirmed the area had been disturbed. This was also the case for the red slate flake identified in overburden soils adjacent to existing path at STP T4-1.

The topography and geological characteristics of the Nottingham Hills APE would have attracted early indigenous populations in the past. Although the configuration of Lake Pattagansett has shifted over time due to 19th century millworks, the close proximity to a water source and the granite ledges, not only providing shelter from northwesterly winds but also providing a view of the surrounding landscape. Unfortunately, the construction of buildings, leveling ground for campsites and installation of utilities over the past century along with soil erosion from the granite ledges disturbed the context of the site. Therefore, due to these cultural and natural processes it was determined no further archaeological testing be required.

In regards to structures slated for removal, many need repairs. The pavilions and platforms in particular. The "Craft House" and the "Brownie House" are charming examples of 20th century architecture although similar buildings will remain on the additional 21 acres outside the current APE. Both buildings need new roofing and other structural repairs although the interiors appear well maintained. As previously mentioned, the client is interested in preserving structures if it were cost effective through a historic preservation grant or other means. The National Register eligibility is yet to be determined although the subdivision should not visually impact existing National Register properties in the area. Minimal impact to stonewalls is recommended whenever possible. It should be noted, future disturbance or construction outside the proposed eight lots, where intact soils are present, continue to be categorized as having high archaeological sensitivity.

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Appendix A: Fig. 13-20 Photographs of artifacts



Fig. 12 STP
T4-2, slate
ulu fragment
@10-20
cmbs/A1



Fig. 13 STP
T7-2, quartz
projectile
point
fragment
@0-15
cmbs/A1
Woodland
Period



Fig. 14 STP
T4-1, red-
brown slate
flake @0-15
overburden



Fig. 15 STP
T1-4,
quartzite
flake @30-5
cmbs/B1

Appendix B Photographs of structures impacted by proposed development



Fig 16 Facing north on bound of lot 57/58 toward #1 pavilion in "Friendly Forest"



Fig 17 Pavilion #1 ceiling



Fig. 18 Facing north toward #2 tent platforms lot 57 – note soil condition



Fig. 19 View facing northwest toward #2 tent platforms lot 57



Fig. 20 Ledge on north side of lot 57



Fig 21 Lot 58 "Rustic Oak" pavilion #3



Fig. 22 South side of "Craft House" #4 lot 54



Fig. 23 East side of "Craft House" #4 with #6 platform in background



Fig. 24 West side of "Craft House" #4



Fig. 25 Interior of Craft House #4

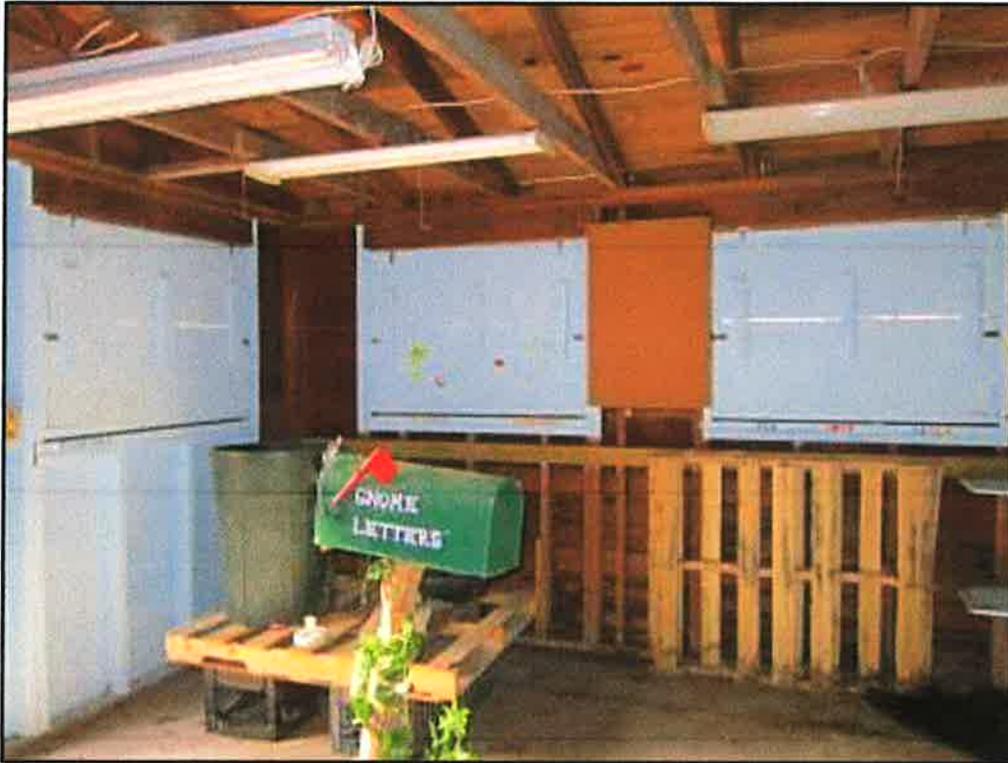


Fig. 26 Interior of Craft House #4



Fig. 27 Facing north over lot 53 toward platform #5



Fig. 28 Facing north toward ledge on north side of lot 53



Fig. 29 Platform #6 on lot 53/54



Fig. 30 South side of "Brownie House" #7 on lot 52/54



Fig. 31 East side of "Brownie House"



Fig. 32 Rear side of "Brownie House"



Fig. 33 West side of "Brownie House"



Fig. 34 Brownie House fireplace and kitchen



Fig. 35 Brownie House cabinetry

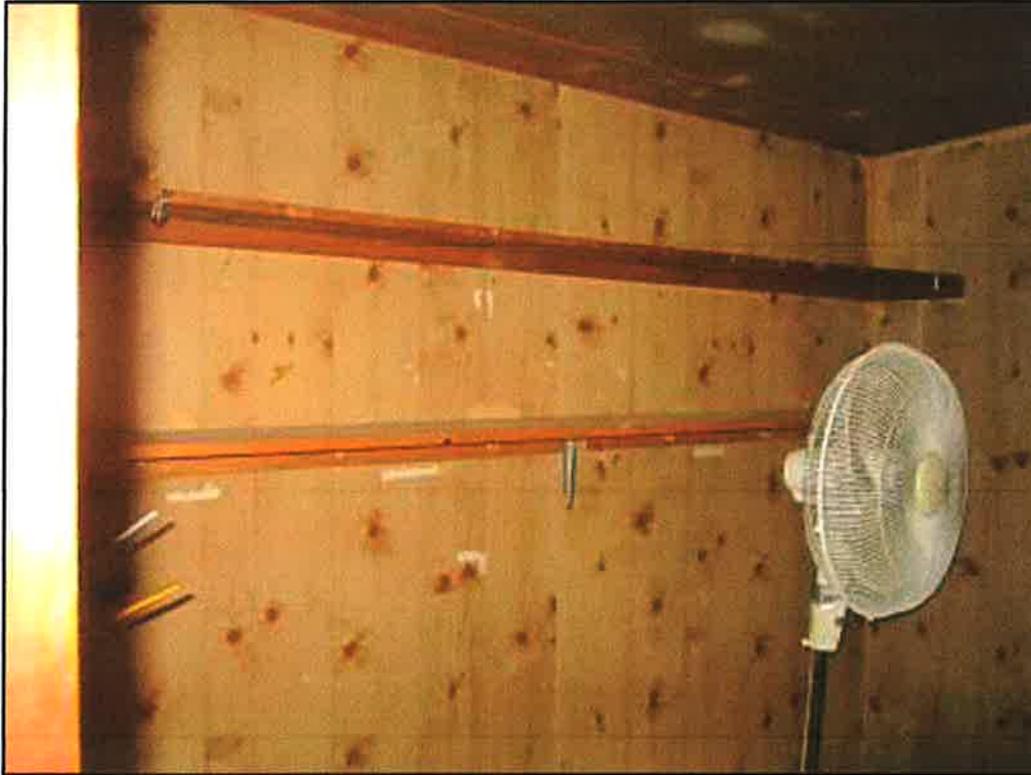


Fig. 36 Brownie House

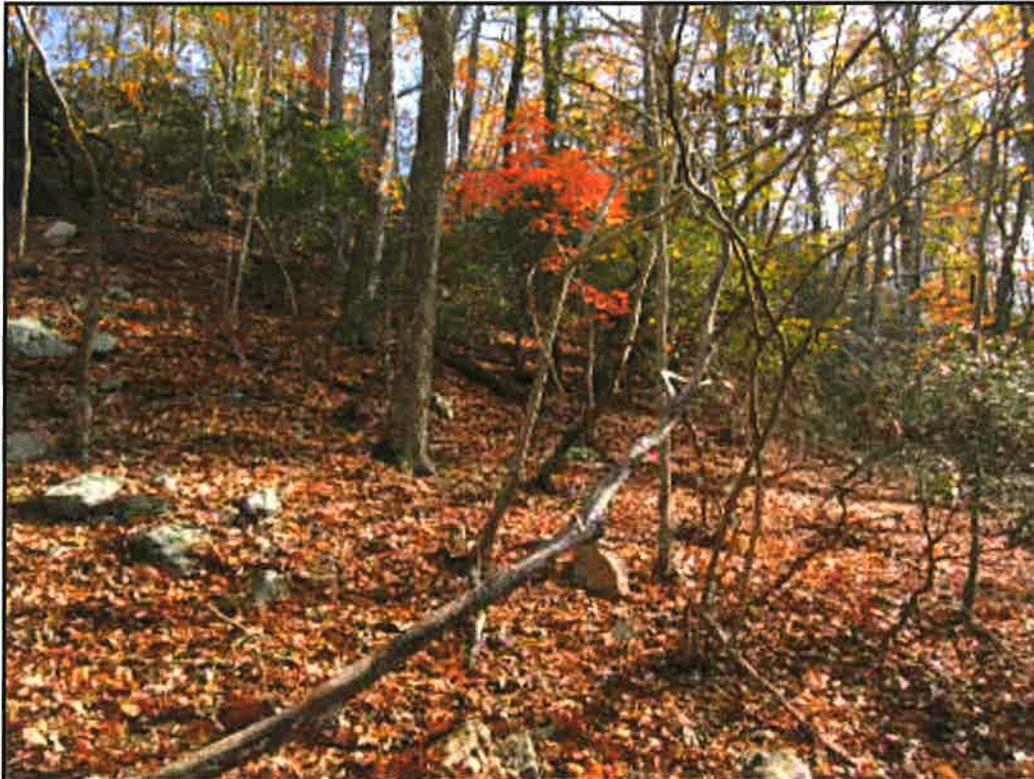


Fig. 37 Facing northeast toward slope on lot 52



Fig. 38 View facing northeast toward "Shady Side" pavilion #8 on lot 52



Fig. 39 "Shady Side" pavilion #8 on lot 52



Fig. 40 View facing south from lot 52 toward Lake Pattagansett



Fig. 41 Facing east on path over lots 50-52



June 24, 2019

John Paul Mereen, PLS, CFM
Land Surveyor, Certified Floodplain Manager
Gerwick Mereen, LLC
PO Box 565
East Lyme, CT 06333

Re. Proposed Subdivision, 121 Upper Pattagansett Road

Dear Mr. Mereen,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed subdivision at the above address. The 76 acre parcel is located north of Pattagansett Lake. The lake drains south 5 miles along the Pattagansett River to Black Point on Long Island Sound. Approximately 23 acres of this parcel have been proposed for development on a former Girl Scout camp and falls within the scope of this review. While most of the project area consists of rugged uplands, much of the camp lies on more level sandy and gravelly soils. About two-thirds of the 23-acre Area of Potential Effect consists of stony till. The remaining one-third is considered to have higher archaeological sensitivity based on finer soils and lower relief. These 23-acres have been proposed for the development of 11 house lots. Assuming one-third of the 23 acres is in the highest area of sensitivity, this would typically require 138 phase 1b shovel test pits to be excavated, but as a municipal project, I will recommend a minimum of 66 shovel test pits (about 6 per lot) be excavated in the areas of highest sensitivity based on the assessment of professional contract archaeologists. Please understand that archaeological testing cannot be conducted until clear locations of house sites, septic systems and driveways have been delineated. This summary should provide an archaeological firm with enough information to complete their work once site plans are finished. Also bear in mind that the remains of the camp itself may require a level of photo-documentation within the final Phase 1b report. Should artifacts be identified during the Phase 1b reconnaissance survey, a Phase II follow-up survey may be required to assess the National Register Eligibility of the finds.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me (brian.jones@uconn.edu).

Sincerely,

Brian D. Jones, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist

c.c. Catherine Labadia, SHPO; Gary A. Goeschel II, Director of Planning, East Lyme

OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
100 STATE ST. 3RD FLOOR
STORRS, CT 06269-3043
Brian.Jones@uconn.edu (860) 405-3750
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UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

September 28, 2021

Mr. Paul Garghy
38 Granite Street
PO Box 231
New London, CT 06320

Re: Proposed Subdivision, 121 Upper Pattagansett Road

Dear Mr. Garghy:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed subdivision at the above address. The proposed project includes the development of nine house lots with dwellings and associated infrastructure totaling approximately 14.3 acres. The property is located on a former Girl Scout Camp north of Pattagansett Lake. The Office of State Archaeology (OSA) previously reviewed a slightly larger undertaking at the same address in 2019¹.

Pattagansett Lake drains south five miles along the Puttagansett River to Black Point on Long Island Sound. Most of the area of proposed development is situated on level sandy loam soils in an area of high potential archaeological sensitivity. In keeping with the previous recommendations, OSA recommends a limited Phase Ib archaeological survey of undisturbed, archaeologically sensitive areas of planned disturbance within the project area, based on the assessment of professional contract archaeologists. These areas would include the planned locations of houses, driveways, septic areas, rain gardens, and other areas of planned ground disturbance. Also bear in mind that the remains of the Girl Scout camp, which was established in 1937, may require a level of photo-documentation within the final Phase Ib report. Should artifacts be identified during the Phase Ib reconnaissance survey, a Phase II follow-up survey may be required to assess the National Register Eligibility of the finds.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by email at sarah.sportman@uconn.edu.

Sincerely,

Sarah P. Sportman, Ph.D.
State Archaeologist

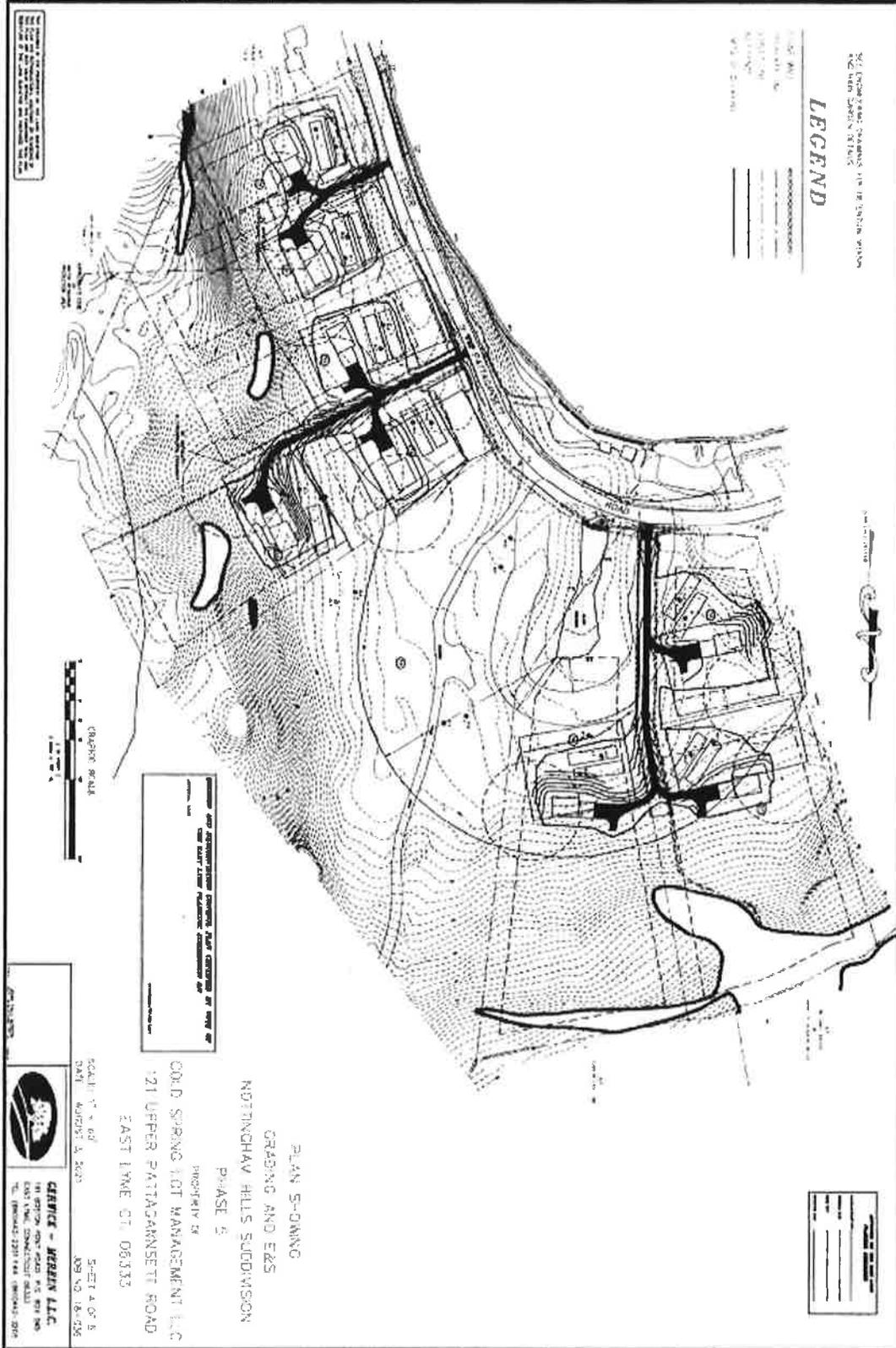
c.c. Catherine Labadia, SHPO; Gary A. Goeschel II, Director of Planning, East Lyme

¹ Letter from Brian D. Jones, Connecticut Office of State Archaeology, to John Paul Moreen, Gerwick Moreen, LLC, regarding proposed subdivision development at 121 Pattagansett Rd, East Lyme, CT, June 24, 2019.

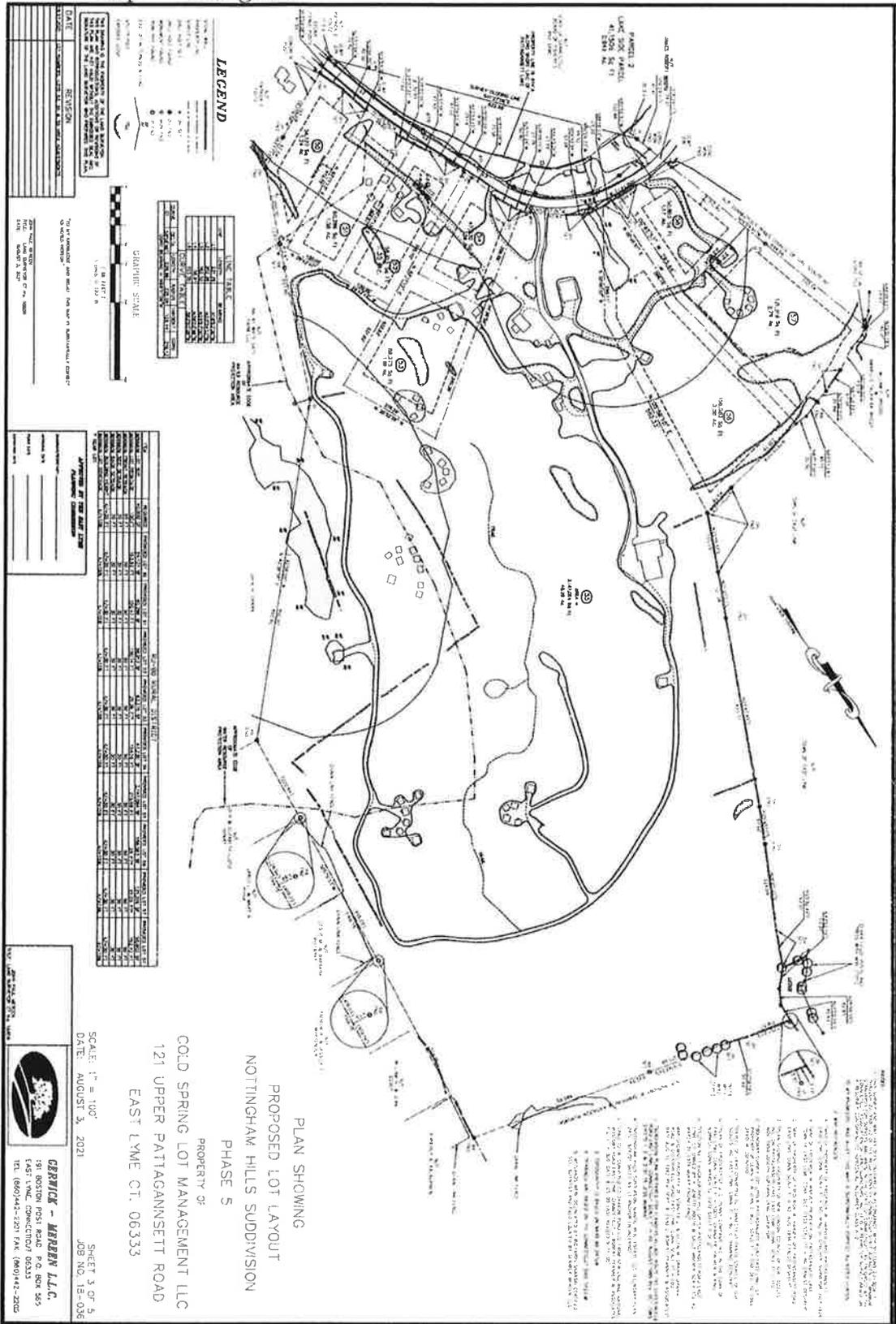
OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY
100 STATE ST., 3RD FLOOR, SUITE 300, NEW HAVEN, CT 06511-3000
TEL: 203-439-3311 FAX: 203-439-3312
www.osa.uconn.edu
sarah.sportman@uconn.edu

Blank – approval letter

Appendix D: Map of proposed Nottingham Hills Subdivision. Gerwick-Mereen, LLC



As-built map of Nottingham Hills Subdivision



Appendix E:

Subdivision Regulations Adopted: September 7, 1952
Revised Through: February 1, 2011
Effective: February 1, 2011

5-8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS – Archaeological surveys shall be conducted by a professional archaeologist whose credentials are recognized by the Connecticut Historical Commission and/or State Archaeologist. A report of all surveys conducted shall be sent to the State Historic Preservation Office a minimum of 35 days prior to submission of the subdivision application to the Planning Commission.

5-8-1 Assessment Survey - An Assessment Survey (sensitivity survey) shall be conducted on all land proposed for subdivision to provide a general evaluation of the archaeological potential of the property including identification of known archaeological sites, areas of severe ground disturbance, and areas of low to high probability for the existence of unknown archaeological sites.

5-8-2 Reconnaissance Survey - A Reconnaissance Survey (detailed field examination) shall be conducted where the Assessment Survey indicates that an archaeological site exists or is likely to exist. A reconnaissance survey is a detailed field examination designed to locate all prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the project area.

5-8-3 Intensive Survey - An Intensive Survey shall be conducted where evidence of an archaeological site has been found through the Reconnaissance Survey. An intensive survey represents an in-depth archaeological field examination of a particular archaeological site(s) for the express purpose of recovering sufficient information to enable an evaluation of the context, integrity and significance of the site.

<https://eltownhall.com/government/departments/department-of-planning/subdivision-regulations/>