

APPENDIX II
SITE CATEGORIES

For the purpose of identifying the necessary levels of Phase II research at the varied archaeological sites and for categorizing significance, four major categories of sites were identified (Table 3 and Appendix II).

Category 1 consists of the largest sites with the highest potential for National Register eligibility. These sites may be several acres in size and contain undisturbed subsurface prehistoric features with associated artifacts. It is estimated that these sites will each require 8 weeks of fieldwork to complete the Phase II field testing program. Further work may not be necessary at the conclusion of the field testing program. However, it is more likely that these sites will require additional fieldwork or other mitigation measures. None of the archaeological sites identified during the Phase I survey fall into this category.

Category 2 consists of sites with a moderate potential for National Register eligibility. They are smaller in areal extent (generally but not exclusively less than an acre) and contain fewer diagnostic and total artifacts, although subsurface features may be present. A total of 5 prehistoric and 1 historic (N-5053) archaeological sites fall into the this category. These are sites 7NC-G-100, 7NC-G-101, 7NC-G-104, 7NC-E-93, 7NC-E-94, and 7NC-E-98 (N-5053). In the case of 7NC-G-104, the Dragon Run North B Site, the Category 2 designation is based upon the high integrity which characterizes that part of the site which is contained within an historically unplowed woodlot. It is estimated that these sites will each require 4 weeks of fieldwork to complete the Phase II testing program. Phase II fieldwork for

two of the prehistoric sites is being combined as one four week field testing program. At the end of the field testing program for the Category 2 archaeological sites, it is likely that no further work will be necessary. In some cases, the Phase II testing program may reveal significant archaeological remains which will merit further work.

Category 3 consists of sites with a very low potential significance for National Register eligibility due to low numbers of artifacts and questionable contexts. Many of these are small lithic scatters and find spots. Three prehistoric sites fall within this category: 7NC-G-102, 7NC-G-103, and 7NC-G-105. Although the research plan (Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1987:21) suggests that only a sample of these sites should be subjected to Phase II field testing, the small number of sites negates the need to apply the sampling technique mentioned above, and all three of the sites will be subjected to a Phase II testing program. It is estimated that three days of fieldwork per site is required to complete the Phase II testing program.

Category 4 consists of historic sites which appear to post-date 1850 based on initial Phase I archival research and artifact analysis. It is noted in the above mentioned research plan (Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1987:21), that only a sample of the post-1850 historic sites need be subjected to Phase II testing and that this sample would be developed based on a knowledge of the age and function of these sites. Additional archival research would be undertaken for these sites. It is possible that the intensive archival research may reveal that

pre-1850 occupations exist at these sites. In that case, those sites would automatically require Phase II research and would not be part of the sampling process. No Category 4 archaeological sites were identified.