

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

IN RE:

APPLICATION OF HOMELAND TOWERS, LLC
(HOMELAND TOWERS) AND NEW CINGULAR
WIRELESS PCS, LLC (AT&T) FOR A CERTIFICATE
OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND
PUBLIC NEED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION,
MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF A
TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER FACILITY IN
RIDGEFIELD, CONNECTICUT

DOCKET NO. 445

June 11, 2014

**HOMELAND TOWERS, LLC and NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS, PCS LLC (AT&T)
APPLICANTS' SUPPLEMENTAL SUBMISSION**

1) Historic, Cultural & Archeological Effects

Homeland Towers' consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer was conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Protection Act and the National Historic Preservation Act by APT which also oversaw Heritage Consultants, a firm that prepared Phase 1A and 1B historic and cultural assessments that were shared with both SHPO and the Office of State Archeology at UCONN as part of those agencies review of the project. Both agencies have confirmed that the project site and adjacent area of Old Stagecoach Road have no historic, cultural or archeological significance of note. A copy of the UCONN State Office of Archeology letter dated May 29, 2014 from Dr. Bellantoni, along with a May 2014 Phase 1B report that was shared with both agencies and formed part of their respective determinations are annexed hereto as Exhibit 1. The Applicant seeks Council administrative notice of correspondence from UCONN and Mr. Libertine is available for any further cross-examination on the SHPO process and contents of the Heritage Consultants report.

2) Additional Visual Assessment at Old Stagecoach Road and Aspen Ledges Road

In furtherance of the Council's cross-examination of Mr. Libertine, APT has prepared sight line graphs representative of tower views at the intersection of Old Stagecoach Road and Aspen Ledges Road and two residences where some of RACT's members reside, copies of which are annexed hereto as Exhibit 2. Mr. Libertine is available for any further cross-examination on Exhibit 2.

3) Clarification of Applicants' responses to RACT Set I Interrogatories, Question 9

The last part of the last sentence is clarified to read: "in consultation with carriers."

4) Dean Gustafson Response to Dr. Klemens' Request

A checklist of amphibians and reptiles from the Ridgefield Natural Resource Inventory ("RNRI") appears to indicate that bog turtle was observed in 1993¹. A copy of the checklist is annexed as Exhibit 3. However, this account could be mistaken and the 1993 date referenced could actually be associated with the main literature reference in the RNRI for amphibians and reptiles: Klemens, M. W. 1993. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Connecticut and Adjacent Regions*. Conn. Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bulletin 112:1-318 + 32 plates. In that document, the most recent report of bog turtle in Fairfield County was a shell found in 1983 at Danbury.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

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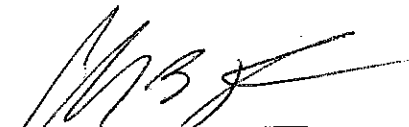
¹ http://www.ridgefieldct.org/filestorage/52/124/Checklist_of_Amphibians_and_Reptiles_Seen_in_Ridgefield.pdf

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this day, an original and fifteen copies of the foregoing was sent electronically and by overnight mail to the Connecticut Siting Council with a copy to:

RACT
c/o Keith R. Ainsworth, Esq.
Evans, Feldman & Ainsworth, LLC
261 Bradley Street
New Haven, CT 06507
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Dated: June 11, 2014



Christopher B. Fisher

Commissioner Superior Court

EXHIBIT 1

29 May 2014

David George, P.I.
Heritage Consultants, LLC
P.O. Box 310249
Newington, CT 06131

RE: Phase I Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey
Proposed Cellular Communication Facility
Ledges Road
Ridgefield, Connecticut

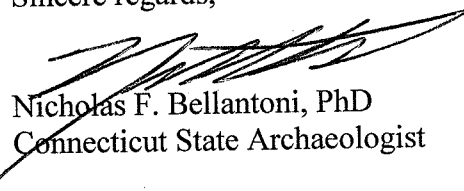
Dear David,

The Office of State Archaeology has had an opportunity to review the above-named Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted and prepared by Heritage Consultants, LLC. Our office finds that this report is consistent with the State Historic Preservation Office's *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* and reflects state-of-the-art archaeological survey techniques.

The Office of State Archaeology concurs with the findings and recommendations made within this report, namely that the project area does not appear to retain any archaeological integrity. As a result, no further archaeological testing of the cell tower facility is warranted, and the project will have no effect on the state's cultural resources.

Please feel free to contact me at the university should you have any questions.

Sincere regards,



Nicholas F. Bellantoni, PhD
Connecticut State Archaeologist

Cc: Catherine Labadia, SHPO

MAY 2014

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE
SURVEY OF PROPOSED CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS
FACILITY ALONG LEDGES ROAD,
RIDGEFIELD CONNECTICUT**

PREPARED FOR:

ALL-POINTS TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
3 SADDLEBROOK DRIVE
KILLINGWORTH, CONNECTICUT 06419



HERITAGE CONSULTANTS, LLC
P.O. BOX 310249
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1.0 Introduction

This report summarizes the results of a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey of a proposed cellular communications facility to be constructed on a parcel of land with an address of Ledges Road, located off of the extension of Old Stage Coach Road (R.O.W.) in Ridgefield, Connecticut. Heritage Consultants, LLC, completed the field investigation portion of this project, performed on behalf of All-Points Technology Corporation on April 25, 2014. All work was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; and the *Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources* (Poirier 1987). The remainder of this document presents a description of the project area associated with this undertaking, information used as project context, the methods by which the current Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed, results of the investigation, and management recommendations for the project.

2.0 Project Description

As mentioned above, the proposed cellular communications facility will be constructed on a parcel of land located with an address of Ledges Road, located off of the extension of Old Stage Coach Road (R.O.W.) in Ridgefield, Connecticut. The topography of the project area varies, with elevations ranging from 243.8 to 262.1 m (800 to 860 ft) NGVD (Figure 1). The proposed project area is bounded to north, west, and south by forested areas and to the east by residential lots. The project area consists of a single proposed 22.8 x 22.8 m (75 x 75 ft) lease area that will contain a telecommunications facility and an associated 45.7 m (150 ft) tall tower. The proposed project area also will contain the following items: a transformer, a meter bank, an equipment shelter, and a generator. All of these items will be enclosed within chain link fence. Finally, a 6.1 m (20 ft) wide easement containing a proposed access driveway that will be a combination of gravel and bituminous surfaces that will extend from Old Stage Coach Road (R.O.W.) between two residential properties over a total distance of roughly 213.4 m (700 ft). The proposed access road also will encompass buried utilities to power the cellular communication facility, and it will extend from Old Stage Coach Road (R.O.W.), across a short stretch of previously graveled area, down a graded and filled previously existing logging road, and across a disturbed forested area to the tower location (Figure 2).

At the time of survey, the proposed project area was lightly forested and it had been logged in the past, as well as used as a trash dumping area. In addition, the proposed access road area also encompassed numerous natural anthropogenic disturbances, including grading, gravelling, cutting, and filling (see Photos 1 through 21). Despite the fact that the proposed project area contained numerous areas of previous disturbance, the testable portions of the project area were surveyed using shovel testing in an effort to identify any evidence of intact cultural deposits. Field methodologies employed during the current investigation consisted of pedestrian survey, mapping, photo-documentation, and subsurface testing within the portions of the project area containing low slopes and what were thought to be undisturbed soil deposits. The details of the field methods used, as well as the results of this field effort, are reviewed below.

3.0 Background Research

The current Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed using a three-step approach. The first step consisted of historic research and records review that focused on that portion of Ridgefield encompassing the proposed project area. This was followed by a review of all previously recorded archeological sites and/or National Register of Historic Places properties and historic districts situated within the vicinity of the project items in an effort to determine the archeological context of the region. Finally, this approach entailed the completion of fieldwork associated with the current Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey.

Background research included analysis of readily available historic maps and aerial imagery depicting the area encompassing the proposed project area; an examination of the pertinent 1989 USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle; and a review of all archeological site and National Register of Historic Places property/historic district data maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and digital records archived by Heritage Consultants, LLC. The intent of this review was to identify all previously recorded cultural resources situated within and/or immediately adjacent to the proposed project area. This information was used to develop the archeological context for assessing cultural resources that may be identified during survey.

4.0 Project Context: Natural & Prehistoric Settings, Historic Overview and Previous Investigations

The following sections provide an overview of the region's natural and prehistoric settings, historic backdrop, and previous cultural resources investigations completed within the vicinity of the project area. These brief discussions are included in an effort to provide contextual information relative to the location of the project area, its natural characteristics, and its prehistoric and historic use and occupation. It concludes with an overview of the previous cultural resources investigations that have taken place in the area and a discussion of their results.

4.1 Natural Setting

The project area is situated within the Southwest Hills ecoregion, which consists of a near coastal upland region located within close proximity to the Long Island Sound. This region is characterized by low, rolling to locally rugged hills of moderate elevation, broad areas of upland, and areas of rugged topography. The bedrock of the region is primarily metamorphic in origin, with north trending belts of Paleozoic gneisses and schists present. Soils in this ecoregion have developed on top of glacial till in upland locales, and on top of stratified deposits of sand, gravel, and silt in the local valleys. The closest large river to the project area is the Housatonic River to the east. In addition to a variety of small streams, the project region contains numerous woodlands, pastures, small ponds, and inland wetlands. Vegetation within the immediate vicinity of the project area consists of manicured lawns, fallow agricultural fields, and mixed deciduous forests. Finally, local fauna include brown trout, American eel, cunner, winter flounder, striped bass, rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, fox, deer, various turtles and snakes, and a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic bird species. This brief overview indicates that the flora and fauna of the proposed project region is not only diverse in nature, but also could have been put to a multitude of uses by both prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the region. The vegetation provided not only sustenance, but raw materials for commodities, tools, and fires.

4.2 Prehistory of Connecticut

The earliest inhabitants of Connecticut, referred to as Paleo-Indians, probably arrived in the area after ca. 14,000 B.P. (Gramly and Funk 1990; Snow 1980). While there have been numerous finds of Paleo-Indian projectile points throughout Connecticut, only two sites, the Templeton Site (6-LF-21) and the Hidden Creek Site (72-163), have been studied in detail (Jones 1997; Moeller 1980). The Templeton Site (6-LF-21) is located in Washington, Connecticut on a terrace overlooking the Shepaug River. Carbon samples recovered during excavation of the site area produced a radiocarbon date of 10,190±300 B.P., for the occupation. In addition to a single large and two small fluted points, the Templeton Site produced graters, drills, core fragments, scrapers, and channel flakes, indicating that the full range of lithic reduction took place within the site area (Moeller 1980). Moreover, use of both exotic and local raw materials was documented in the recovered lithic assemblage, suggesting that not only did the site's occupants spend some time in the area, but they also had access to distant lithic sources.

The only other Paleo-Indian site studied in detail is the Hidden Creek Site (72-163) (Jones 1997). Paleo-Indian artifacts recovered from this site include bifaces, side scrapers, a fluted preform, graters, and end scrapers. While no direct date for the Paleo-Indian assemblage yet has been obtained, Jones (1997:76)

argues that based on typological considerations the artifacts likely date from ca., 10,000 to 9,500 years ago. Further, based on the types and number of tools present, Jones (1997:77) has hypothesized that the Hidden Creek Site represents a short-term occupation. Excavation of both sites suggest that the Paleo-Indian settlement pattern consisted of a high degree of mobility, with groups moving regionally in search of seasonal food resources, as well as for high quality lithic materials.

The Archaic Period began by ca., 10,000 B.P. (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980). Later, Griffin (1967) and Snow (1980) divided the Archaic Period into three subperiods: the Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (6,000 to 3,400 B.P.). To date, very few Early Archaic sites have been identified in southern New England. Like Paleo-Indian sites, Early Archaic sites tend to be very small and produce few artifacts, most of which are not diagnostic. Sites of this age are identified based on the recovery of a series of ill-defined bifurcate-based projectile points. These projectile points are identified by their characteristic bifurcated base, and they generally are made from high quality lithics, though some quartz and quartzite specimens have been recovered. Current archeological evidence suggests that Early Archaic groups became more focused on locally available and smaller game species. Occupations of this time period are represented by camps that were moved periodically to take advantage of seasonal resources (McBride 1984).

By the onset of the Middle Archaic Period, increased numbers and types of sites are noted in the region (McBride 1984). The most well known Middle Archaic site in New England is the Neville Site (Dincauze 1976). Analysis of the Neville Site indicated that the Middle Archaic occupation dated from between ca., 7,700 and 6,000 years ago. These sites are associated with the recovery of Neville, Stark, and Merrimac projectile points. McBride (1984) noted that Middle Archaic sites in the lower Connecticut River Valley tend to be represented by moderate density artifact scatters representing a “diversity of site types, with both large-scale occupations and small special purpose present” (McBride 1984:96). Thus, based on the available archeological evidence, the Middle Archaic Period is characterized by continued increases in diversification of resources exploited, as well as by sophisticated changes in the settlement pattern to include different site types, including both base camps and task-specific sites (McBride 1984:96).

The Late Archaic Period in southern New England is divided into two major cultural traditions: the Laurentian and Narrow-Stemmed Traditions (Funk 1976 McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a and b). Laurentian artifacts include ground stone axes, adzes, gouges, ulus (semi-lunar knives), pestles, atlatl weights and scrapers. The diagnostic projectile point forms of this time period include the Brewerton Eared-Notched, Brewerton Eared and Brewerton Side-Notched varieties (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a). Current archeological evidence suggests that Laurentian populations consisted of groups of mobile hunter-gatherers. While a few large Laurentian Tradition occupations have been identified and studied, they generally encompass less than 500 m² in area. These base camps reflect frequent movements by small groups of people in search of seasonally abundant resources. The overall settlement pattern of the Laurentian Tradition was dispersed in nature, with base camps located in a wide range of microenvironments, including riverine as well as upland zones (McBride 1984:252).

The latter portion of the Late Archaic is represented the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition. It is recognized by the presence of quartz and quartzite narrow stemmed projectile points, triangular quartz Squibnocket projectile points, and a bipolar lithic reduction strategy (McBride 1984). In general, the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition corresponds to when Late Archaic populations in southern New England began to “settle into” well-defined territories. Further, Narrow-Stemmed Tradition settlement patterns are marked by an increase in the types of sites utilized. That is, the Narrow-Stemmed Tradition witnessed the introduction of large base camps supported by small task-specific sites and temporary camps. The increased number of Narrow Stemmed Traditions temporary and task specific sites indicates frequent movements out of and back into base camps for the purpose of resource procurement; however, the base camps were relocated seasonally to position groups near frequently used, but dispersed, resources (McBride 1984:262).

The Terminal Archaic, which lasted from ca., 3,700 to 2,700 B.P., is represented by the Susquehanna Tradition (McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969b). The Susquehanna Tradition is based on the classification of several Broadspire projectile point types and associated artifacts. Temporally diagnostic projectile points of this tradition include the Snook Kill, Susquehanna Broad, Mansion Inn, and Orient Fishtail types (Lavin 1984; McBride 1984; Pfeiffer 1984). In addition, the material culture of the Terminal Archaic includes soapstone vessels, chipped and ground stone adzes, atlatl weights, drills, net sinkers, plummetts and gorgets (Lavin 1984; McBride 1984; Ritchie 1969a and 1969b; Snow 1980). Susquehanna Tradition settlement patterns are centered around large base camps located in on terrace edges overlooking floodplains. Acting as support facilities for the large Terminal Archaic base camps were numerous task specific sites and temporary camps. Such sites were used as extraction points for the procurement of resources not found in the immediate vicinity of the base camps, and they generally were located adjacent to upland streams and wetlands (McBride 1984:282). Finally, there also are a large number of Terminal Archaic cremation cemeteries with burials that have produced broadspire points and radiocarbon dates between 3,700 and 2,700 B.P. (Pfeiffer 1990). Among the grave goods are ritually “killed” (intentionally broken) steatite vessels, as well as ground stone and flaked stone tools (Snow 1980:240); however, this represents an important continuation of traditions from the Late Archaic and it should not be regarded as a cultural trait unique to the Susquehanna Tradition (Snow 1980:244).

Traditionally, the advent of the Woodland Period in southern New England has been associated with the introduction of pottery (Ritchie 1969a; McBride 1984). Like the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period has been commonly divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. The Early Woodland period of the northeastern United States dates from ca., 2,700 to 2,000 B.P. In his study of the lower Connecticut River Valley, McBride (1984) described Early Woodland sites as “characterized by a quartz cobble lithic industry, narrow-stemmed points, an occasional Meadowood projectile point, thick, cord-marked ceramics, and perhaps human cremations” (McBride and Soulsby 1989:50). Early Woodland sites tend to be located in a variety of different ecozones; however, the largest settlements associated with this period were focused on floodplain, terrace, and lacustrine environments (McBride 1984:300), suggesting “population aggregations along major rivers, interior lakes, and wetlands” (McBride and Soulsby 1989:50). In sum, archeological evidence indicates that Early Woodland populations consisted a mobile hunter/gatherers that moved seasonally throughout a diversity of environmental zones in search of available plant and animal resources.

The Middle Woodland Period of southern New England prehistory is marked by an increase in the number of ceramic types and forms utilized (Lizee 1994a), as well as an increase in the amount of exotic lithic raw material used in stone tool manufacture (McBride 1984). In Connecticut, the Middle Woodland Period is represented archeologically by the use of narrow stemmed and Jack’s Reef projectile points; increased amounts of exotic raw materials in recovered lithic assemblages, including chert, argillite, jasper, and hornfels; and conoidal ceramic vessels decorated with dentate stamping. Ceramic types indicative of the Middle Woodland period include Linear Dentate, Rocker Dentate, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Plain, and Hollister Stamped (Lizee 1994a: 200). In terms of settlement patterns, the Middle Woodland period is characterized by the occupation of village sites by large co-residential groups. These sites were the principal place of occupation, and they were positioned in close proximity to major river valleys, tidal marshes, estuaries, and the nearby coastline, all of which would have supplied an abundance of plant and animal resources (McBride 1984:309). In addition to villages, numerous temporary and task-specific sites were utilized in the surrounding upland areas, as well as in closer ecozones such as wetlands, estuaries, and floodplains.

The Late Woodland period in southern New England dates from ca., 1,200 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by the earliest evidence for the use of maize in the lower Connecticut River Valley (Bendremer 1993; Bendremer and Dewar 1993; Bendremer et al. 1991; George 1997; McBride 1984); an

increase in the frequency of exchange of non-local lithics (Feder 1984; George and Tryon 1996; McBride 1984; Lavin 1984); increased variability in ceramic form, function, surface treatment, and decoration (Lavin 1980, 1986, 1987; Lizee 1994a, 1994b); and a continuation of a trend towards larger, more permanent settlements in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones (Dincauze 1973, 1974; McBride 1984; Snow 1980). Late Woodland lithic assemblages typically contain up to 60 to 70 percent exotic lithics. Finished stone tools include Levanna and Madison projectile points; drills; side-, end-, and thumbnail scrapers; mortars and pestles; nutting stones; netsinkers; and celts, adzes, axes, and digging tools (McBride 1984; Snow 1980). In addition, ceramic assemblages recovered from Late Woodland sites include Windsor Fabric Impressed, Windsor Brushed, Windsor Cord Marked, Windsor Plain, Clearview Stamped, Sebonac Stamped, Selden Island, Hollister Plain, Hollister Stamped, and Shantok Cove Incised types (Lavin 1980; Lizee 1994a; Pope 1953; Rouse 1947; Salwen and Ottesen 1972; Smith 1947).

Finally, McBride (1984:323-329) characterized Late Woodland settlement patterns as more nucleated than the preceding Middle Woodland ones, with fewer, larger sites situated in estuarine and riverine ecozones. Both river confluences and coastal zones were favored areas for the establishment of large village sites that contain numerous hearths, storage pits, refuse pits, ceramic production areas, house floors, and human and dog burials (Lavin 1988b; McBride 1984). McBride (1984:326) has argued that these sites certainly reflect multi-season use, and were perhaps occupied on a year-round basis (see also Bellantoni 1987). In addition to large village sites, McBride (1984:326) identified numerous temporary and task-specific sites in the uplands of the lower Connecticut River Valley and along the coastline. These sites likely were employed for the collection of resources such as plant, animal, and lithic raw materials. These sites tend to be very small, lack internal organizational structure, and usually contain a limited artifact assemblage and few cultural features, suggesting that they were occupied from only a few hours to perhaps overnight. Temporary camps, on the other hand reflect a longer stay than task-specific camps, perhaps on the order of a few days to a week, and they contain a more diverse artifact assemblage indicative of more on-site activities, as well as more features (McBride 1984:328-329). In sum, settlement patterns of the Late Woodland period are characterized by “1) aggregation in coastal/riverine areas; 2) increasing sedentism, and; 3) use of upland areas by small task groups of individuals organized for specific tasks” (McBride 1984:326).

In sum, the prehistory of Connecticut spans from ca., 12,000 to 350 B.P., and it is characterized by numerous changes in tool types, subsistence pattern, and land use strategies. For the majority of the prehistoric era, local Native American groups practiced a subsistence pattern based on a mixed economy of hunting and gathering wild plant and animal resources. It is not until the Late Woodland period that incontrovertible evidence for the use of maize horticulture as an important subsistence pursuit is available. Further, settlement patterns throughout the prehistoric era shifted from seasonal occupations of small co-residential groups to large aggregations of people in riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecozones. In terms of the region containing the proposed project parcel, a variety of prehistoric site types may be expected. These range from seasonal camps utilized by Archaic populations to temporary and task-specific sites of the Woodland era.

4.3 History of the Proposed Project Region

The proposed project area is situated in the north-central part of the town of Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut. The specific location is near the top of the steep south side of what is known variously as Ridgebury Mountain, Asproom Ledge, or Aspen Ledges (Hughes and Allen 1976).

Native American History

The Native American history of the southwestern region of the state is largely uncertain because it lies in the contested boundary zone of two European colonies, and in a region of tribal groups that were less tightly organized, to European eyes, than groups such as the Mohawks, Pequots, and Narragansetts. Various scholars have identified the area as uninhabited because of territorial disputes with the Mohawk

(De Forest 1852, Spiess 1934); as within the territory of the Wappinger sub-group of the Mahicans of the Hudson valley (Johnson 1995); as members of the Mohican tribe (New Fairfield Historical Society 1990); and others. De Forest (1852) also asserts that the Ramapoo Indians of New Fairfield (south of Ridgefield) had moved there from the coast during the historical period, but does not offer any evidence for this statement. The available historical documents suggest that multiple Native American groups or communities laid claim to the eventual territory of Ridgefield. The seven historic deeds' information can be summarized as follows:

- (1) In September 1708, "Catoonah Sachem of Ramapoo Indians and Associates," resident in New York province, sold certain land in Connecticut to a group of English men from Norwalk and Milford, estimated to be twenty thousand acres. The signatories also included Gootquas (either twice, or two men with the same name), Mahke, Tawpoznick, Woquacomick, Waspahchain, Wawkamawwee, Naraneka, and Cawwehorin.
- (2) In 1715, "Tackora alias Oeneca" sold a piece of unstated acreage entirely on his own.
- (3) In 1721, "Tackote, otherwise Called Norreneca," sold another piece of unstated acreage on his own (apparently signing the deed "Norreneke").
- (4) In 1727, "Japorneck & Moses, Indians belonging to Wepack or long pond so Called & Richard and Samm Indians belonging to Ammawogg" sold another piece of unstated acreage; the deed was also signed by Wett Hams and Ammon).
- (5) In 1729, "Japporneck, Ammon and Wett hams, Samm Moses, Pawguenongi and Crow all Indians belonging to long pond or Wepack" sold another piece estimated to be 305 rods (5,032.5 feet, or a little shy of a mile) wide.
- (6) Also in 1729, "Ahtopeer Moheus Neshucawpo Tawquantose Wawsachim all Indians belonging unto Hoopacks, and Jacob Turkey Indian belonging to Narrahawtong" sold a piece of unstated acreage. The signatories also included Waw Cali and Capt Jacob, identified as "boys"; the witnesses included Moses and Crow, in addition to the usual white men.
- (7) In 1739, "Betty ye mother of Jacob Turkey, Capt Jacob Turkey Mokquaroose" sold another piece of unstated acreage; the transcript of the document indicates that it was also signed by a number of others, but does not list them (quoted in Hurd 1881, 631, 635-638).¹

The assortment of personal and place names in these deeds indicates that probably five groups were involved in these sales: Ramapoo, Wepack or Long Pond, Ammawogg, Hoopacks, and Narrahawtong. None of the documents actually assert affiliation with the larger political or ethnic groups to which later scholars have attempted to assign them; nor do they attempt to keep any land as a reserve for the sellers.

According to local tradition, the 1708 tract was called Candatowa (Hurd 1881:631) or Caudatowa (Crofut 1937:137 and Barber 1837:399) or Candoto (Goodrich 1800:23), which meant "high land." However, none of Hurd's transcribed documents use that name for this area. As of 1800, a local minister reported only one Indian living in the town. It was reported that he had married a white woman and worked as a mason (Goodrich 1800). De Forest (1852) notes the 1708 sale, but not the others, and he assumes that it meant that all the Indians in the area had left. It appears that both before and after these land sales, Native American presence in Ridgefield left no easily accessible marks upon the historical record.

Colonial and Revolutionary Eras

In 1708, the town's founders requested the permission of the colonial legislature to make the first land purchase, as was required by the law of the time. In 1709 the legislature ordered a formal survey of the purchase and created the town of Ridgefield. The town's land was further secured to its proprietors in 1714 by a formal document called a patent. In the meantime, the 25 proprietors had granted themselves

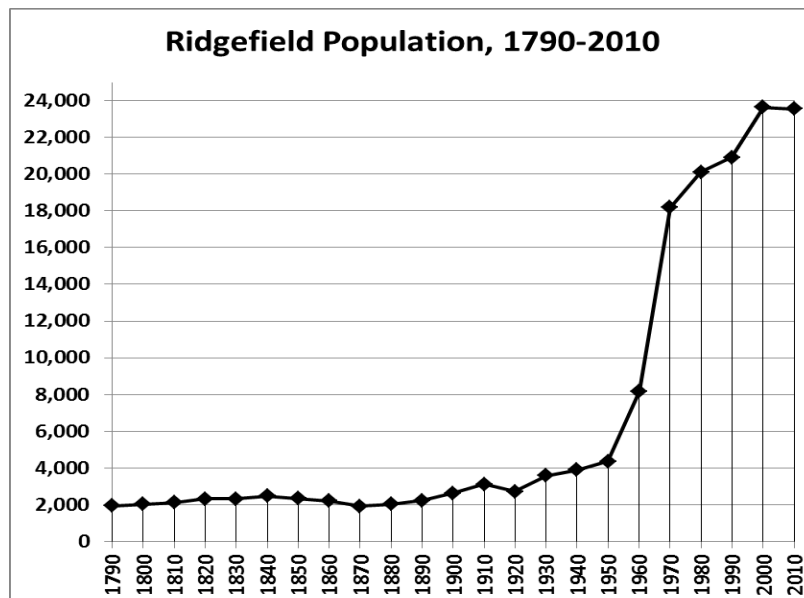
¹ This list omits two deeds relating to lands in New York that are not presently part of Ridgefield.

home lots in the area that is still the village of Ridgefield in 1708, and additional land for plowing in the following spring. The town founders quickly secured the services of a blacksmith, a miller, and a Congregational minister, but for several decades its growth was apparently very slow. In 1746, however, the town had 156 taxable inhabitants (meaning owners of property, who were usually heads of households). Ridgefield had a small Episcopalian congregation as early as the 1720s, with a church building constructed in 1740; its ministry was interrupted during the Revolutionary War, but resumed in 1789 (Hurd 1881). The colony’s census of 1762 found 1,288 individual residents in Ridgefield, that of 1774 found 1,708, and the first post-Revolution census found 1,697 residents. These figures were below the average for all the towns, but by no means among the smallest (Keegan 2012).

During the Revolutionary War, Ridgefield was the site of the “Battle of Ridgefield” and associated actions. The British General Tryon carried out a raid on Danbury, some 20 miles inland from the coast, in April 1777. His retreat took him through Ridgefield, from the village of Ridgebury south to the village of Ridgefield, and then further south into the town of Wilton. Two skirmishes took place between the two villages, while the battle proper took place in Ridgefield (Crofut 1937). Tryon’s route passed along what is now North Salem Road, which is located to the south and west of the proposed project area. According to George L. Rockwell, they “proceeded toward Ridgefield village through the gap in the Ledges into the Scotland district, halting upon the flat near the school house for breakfast” (Rockwell 1927:109). This was on April 27, 1777. But Bedini states definitely (where Rockwell was vague) that this “flat” was “the area east of the highway and south of the intersection of North Salem Road and Tackora Trail to the boundary of the household of Mr. Richard L. Jackson” (Bedini 1958:63). Later in the war, in 1781, the cavalry forces of the Duc de Lauzun, who was under the command of the French General Rochambeau, camped overnight in approximately the same area; Rochambeau’s main force camped further north (Bedini 1958). These areas described in the various historical texts are to the south and west of the Area of Potential Effect, and not coincident with the proposed project items.

Early National and Industrial Eras (1790 to 1930)

As the chart below shows, Ridgefield’s total population hovered around 2,000 for the first 100 years of its existence after 1790, only surpassing 2,500 for the first time in 1900, and staying under 4,000 through 1940. According to Goodrich, as of 1800 there had been “for about 40 years a constant emigration of the people born in the town to the different parts of the United State” (1800, 25). The town’s exports in 1800 included salted pork and beef, cattle on the hoof, cheese, butter. It also had a tannery, a small hat factory,



two footwear factories, and a textile factory making canvas. Its population was served by two Congregational churches, one in Ridgebury and the other in Ridgefield, and an Episcopal church in Ridgefield, and five taverns (Goodrich 1800). After another 30 years, little had changed in the town. The village of Ridgefield contained about sixty houses, a carriage factory, a cabinet-making factory, and three churches (Congregational, Episcopal, and Methodist) (Barber 1837).

As of 1850, a total of 67 people (63 male and 4 female) were employed in 13 industrial firms in Ridgefield. The largest employed 15 men (making carriages), the second-largest employed 12 men and two women (making hats), and the rest employed fewer than 10 each (making items ranging from cabinets to harnesses to leather to lime; a single iron foundry employed only three men, and a textile mill employed only two men and one woman) (United States Census 1850). An 1856 map of the county includes an inset of Ridgefield village that shows a number of commercial, industrial, and social activities there: seven stores (one housing the post office) and a market, a seller of tinware and stoves, a tannery, a carriage shop, two blacksmith shops, a saddle and harness maker, a cabinet shop, a shirt factory, a candlestick manufacturer, two public schools and one private one, a Masonic hall, a Methodist church and a Congregational church. According to the larger map, Ridgebury had a Congregational church and a single store. Outside the villages, there were an assortment of saw mills, grist mills, blacksmiths, and additional stores, as well as a lime kiln, a cloth factory, and a foundry (the latter two near the eastern boundary) (Chace 1856). Near the project area, as Figure 3 shows, there were houses at the foot of the ledges, and a store and saw mill south of those; atop the ledges, nearest the project area, was only a structure labeled “Mrs. Buckley” and a road leading to it. The 1860 census indicates that this nearest property owner was probably Mary Bulkley, aged 80, who owned \$1,200 in real estate (the smallest amount on the census page) and lived with Harriet (age 55), Abby (age 52), and Mary B. (age 50), presumably her daughters. Almost all of the people on this census page had been born in Connecticut, except for three born in New York, one in Michigan, and one in Ireland; occupations were all “Farmer” (eight of them), except for two farm laborers (United States Census 1850, Series M653, Roll 76, Page 690).

An 1868 map of the town identifies four villages with place-names: Ridgefield Station, Ridgefield, Titticus, and Ridgebury. Ridgefield Station was on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad; located in the southeastern corner of the town, it was Ridgefield’s only rail connection at this time. Its features, according to the map, were three stores, a blacksmith shop, a granite works, “S. Beers Halfway House” (presumably a hotel), and of course the depot, which was adjacent to the Norwalk River. Two proposed railways were also marked on the map, one going to Titticus and the other to Ridgebury. Ridgefield village had many of the same and some new facilities, despite a recorded falling population at this time: two hotels, three churches (Methodist, Episcopal, and Congregational), the Masonic Hall, five stores, the shirt factory, an ice house, a shop, a harness shop, a lecture room, a market and slaughterhouse, a carriage shop, and “High Ridge Institute.” Titticus held two carpenters’ shops, a saw mill, a tannery, a combined sash and blind factory and feed mill, a store, a school, and the proposed depot of the proposed Stamford & Ridgefield railroad. Ridgebury still had its Congregational church (Beers 1867). In the vicinity of the project area (see Figure 4), the nearest house is labeled “Miss Buckleys,” while south of the ledges were at least one saw mill and a paper mill; the map also makes two notes about the Revolutionary War activity in this area, and suggests that the road to the Buckley farm continued down the steep ledge to the south. In the 1870 census, the head of household was Harriet Buckley (aged 70), whose occupation was “Farmer” and who owned \$600 in real estate and \$600 in personal estate. The rest of her household consisted of Abby Buckley (age 66), Mary B. Bennett (aged 65, who owned \$1,500 in personal estate), and Betsey Hunt (age 80). Most of the farms in the area were worth much more; other occupations on the census page were two lime burners and a hatter (United States Census 1860, Series M593, Roll 99, Page 44).

According to an 1878 history of the town, Ridgefield Street was “the only part of the town which makes any pretensions to being a village” (Teller 1878:239). The town had voted to become a dry town in 1872, and residential expansion was underway in the Ridgefield Street area, but the main feature of the village of Ridgebury was still the church and a cluster of houses. The occupations of the inhabitants were mostly farmer and mechanic, with some merchants and others who had retired in comfort (Teller 1878). As of about 1881, according to Hurd’s county history, the town had a newspaper called *Baxter’s Monthly*, but like the previous one, the volume makes no mention of industrial activity in the town at all (Hurd 1881). By this time, the major industrial development of New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, and Waterbury was well underway, no doubt overshadowing or out-competing the more modest enterprises of Ridgefield. The topographic map series from the 1890s shows notable clusters of structures only the vicinity of the villages of Ridgefield and nearby Titicus; Ridgebury’s density was far less. In Figure 5, it can be seen that the roads mapped by the USGS circled around Ridgebury Mountain, and that both the Buckley house and its access road were omitted (USGS 1890z).

During the mid to late nineteenth century, farming became an increasingly uneconomical proposition in Connecticut. Most farmers switched from meat and grains, which could be purchased more cheaply from the Midwest, to butter and cheese, which did not travel well. In the 1880s, refrigerated railroad cars were developed, which allowed the production of fresh milk to become important as well. Overall, however, the farming population fell and marginal lands were abandoned. Towns with industrial activity managed to keep their populations stable, while wholly agricultural places lost population through the 1930s. The number of farms continued to fall through the twentieth century, but because of suburbanization, a result of the rise of the automobile, the population of many towns began to grow again (Rossano 1997). The disappearance of some old roads and farmsteads from the maps is consistent with this trend.

A later perspective on the town’s nineteenth-century history, however, has noted a different significant trend: the modest developed of a summer resort trade, abetted by the establishment of the rail connection in 1870. After the Civil War, multiple hotels began to be built in various parts of the town, but especially in Ridgefield village, which traded its colonial-era appearance for large, modern dwellings. A sewer system was constructed for the main village between 1901 and 1902, followed by gas, electric, and water service. Numerous artists, writers, publishers, and musicians also came to live or visit in Ridgefield during the late nineteenth century. In 1925, however, the passenger train service to Ridgefield was shut down due to lack of ridership, temporarily cutting off the summer traffic (Bedini 1958). A 1908 map of the town does not suggest that these trends had any major effect even in the larger vicinity of the project area; the structures depicted could, of course, be either farm houses or summer retreats, but as other sources also suggest, most of the resort era development took place closer to Ridgefield village. This map does show an item of relatively modern historical interest, some distance to the south of the project area – the town “Alms House” (Hyde 1908; Figure 6). Yet several names in the area had changed by the time a 1912 map was compiled. Like the 1908 map, this one shows no structures or even roads in the immediate vicinity of the project area (though it does show the location of the “Town Farm,” identified as the alms house in the 1908 map). It also suggests that one of the roads to the southeast was of lesser quality than the other roads (Whitlock’s 1912; Figure 7). Unlike with the names on the 1908 map, however, some of the 1912 names could be identified in the 1910 U.S. Census. That record indicates that the nine families that were most likely living north of the project area were all headed by American-born farmers, except for one man who was a house painter, one who gave no occupation, and a woman whose occupation was given as “Own income.” But one of the farmers also reported that he worked on a private estate, not his own farm (U.S. Census, 1910, Series T624, Roll 127, Page 33). Possibly, then, at least one property in the vicinity was really a summer home as well as a farm, and another owned by a woman of some means, but the overall rural, farming character of the area cannot be said to have been substantially impacted during the town’s resort era.

Ridgefield reached the end of the industrializing period having seen only a modest amount of industrialization, while serving as a summer residence, especially in the area of the village of Ridgefield, for many of those whose fortunes had been made or supported by those economic changes. The modest rise of the town's population the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a time when purely agricultural towns were often losing population, is consistent with its modest development as a resort community during this period.

The Modern Period (1930 to present)

As of 1930, the town's population had climbed to 3,580, its highest level up to that point (see the chart above). A 1932 state summary of the town's characteristics reported that its main industry was "agriculture (milk for New York a specialty)" and that it was a "[s]ummer residence of many wealthy New York people." It also had a rail line into Ridgefield village, despite the assertion of Bedini that it closed in 1925 (Connecticut 1932:298). A 1931 map shows little change in the level of development of the project area's vicinity, although the notation "Fox Hills Lake Corp." to the northeast is suggestive of continuing interest in resort development in the town (Dolph & Stewart 1931; Figure 8). According to a successor corporation, Fox Hill Lake was one of three lakes created by Willie Winthrop in the 1930s and 1940s, who also developed many summer cottages in the area (Ridgefield Lakes Association 2003). A 1934 aerial photograph of the project area shows numerous agricultural fields still in use on the more level, north side of Ridgebury Mountain, and a tree-lined farm road leading to their southernmost extent, but no visible sign of the Buckley house that stood beside that road for part of the nineteenth century (Fairchild 1934; Figure 9). By 1941, however, another aerial photograph shows that only seven years later, many of those cleared fields were returning to forest, and the old farm road was becoming obscured (USGS 1941; Figure 10). Although there is no direct evidence of this phenomenon here, during the Great Depression it was not uncommon for farmers to lose their lands or abandon farming.

Despite this abandonment of much of this area, a 1942 map of the area asserts the existence of an "Old Stage Coach Rd." running past the proposed project area and, given its approximate location, straight down a cliff – one of the very steep parts of the Ledges. The three new lakes mentioned above are also visible to the west of the proposed project area, as well as a fourth new lake south of the proposed project area (Dolph & Stewart 1942; Figure 11). A 1945 USGS topographic quadrangle, on the other hand, shows no such road near the proposed project area, and it also depicts many of the roads shown in the 1942 map using the symbology that means "unimproved." It also identifies the new lake south of the proposed project area as "Pierrepont Lake". A 1949 aerial photograph of the area shows reforestation even further advanced than eight years previously, with a few traces of the old farm road and fields still visible among the trees (USGS 1949; Figure 12).

World War II and the post-war era brought an influx of light industry to Ridgefield through at least 1957, including an electronics laboratory that expanded in town between 1946 and 1957; a well surveying company; a medical research company; and a second electronics company (Bedini 1958). More significant, however, was the influence of suburbanization. With the introduction of automobiles and road improvements, and especially after World War II, residential development outside the urban core became the new norm, and Ridgefield became one of these bedroom communities. The town's proximity to the greater New York City area also was a factor, as that city's population continued to grow and expand outward during this time period; the neighboring city of Danbury, Connecticut, also saw great population growth during this period. As the chart above shows, Ridgefield's major population growth did not begin until after 1950, roughly doubling to just over 8,000 residents over 10 years – only to more than double again in the next decade, to over 18,000 residents as of 1970. After that the growth rate slowed, but the town's current population hovers at just over 23,000 people. Thus, between 1950 and 2010, Ridgefield changed from a tiny farming town to a substantial and still-growing bedroom community, a change that is reflected in the landscape surrounding the project area.

A 1951 aerial photograph shows that change was not immediate in the proposed project area, however; it shows Ridgebury Mountain completely reforested, though still with traces of the agricultural fields and road visible (Robinson 1951; Figure 13). Similarly, in the 1958 USGS topographic map, the area colored green for forest is noticeably larger than the area so colored in the 1945 topographic. It does show a section of stone wall a little north of the project area, and further north, at the intersection of Reagan Road and Bennett's Farm Road, a short unnamed section of road with houses on it (USGS 1958; Figure 14). The real changes occurred sometime between 1958 and the scene shown in the 1965 aerial photograph, during which the area north and west of the project area was subdivided into housing and a school was built. One of the developers clearly used at least some of the course of the old Buckley farm road in their planning (CSL 1965; Figure 15). These changes were, as the chart shows, during the period of Ridgefield's most rapid population growth. Development in the vicinity of the proposed project area then mostly paused, as the 1974 aerial photograph shows, although some small areas of new construction can be picked out (USGS 1974; Figure 16). Interestingly, a 1976 map prepared for the purpose of showing eighteenth-century landmarks (none of which are close to the project area) depicts Old Stagecoach Road, but not the full length of Mountain Road to the east (Lischke et al. 1976; Figure 17).

The 1990 aerial image shows from that the earlier residential development covers almost all of the more level parts of Ridgebury Mountain, up to the edge of the cliffs on the south side, except for an area west of the project area (NRCS 1990; Figure 18). A 1996 aerial photograph, however, shows several new houses south of the project area, which must have been carved into the side of the ledges (CSL 1995; Figure 19). This appears to be the last incidence of residential development in the project area's vicinity, however, as the 2012 aerial photograph show no major changes (NRCS 2012; Figure 20). As of the 2010 census, Ridgefield's population was 23,562. According to a 2012 economic survey, the town had 1,023 operating firms employing 10,297 people; the largest group, employing 12 percent of the total, was the government sector, followed by the retail sector at 11 percent. No agricultural category was listed at all, and no manufacturing employment was reported in this survey; yet the largest property owner and employer in town as of 2012 was Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, so perhaps this is a corporate rather than manufacturing facility. The other largest property holders were Connecticut Light & Power (a utility), a shopping center, an individual, and an office park. The other largest employers were a scientific research facility, the town government, a spa, and a health care facility. A survey of commuter behavior found that most workers stayed in town, while a group nearly as large commuted into town from Danbury (CERC 2013).

Conclusions

The historical record indicates that there are not likely to be any historical resources in the proposed project area itself. The extent of the agricultural fields shown in the 1934 aerial photograph, and the lack of old field outlines in it, suggests that it did not even see plowing and planting uses. During the nineteenth century, historic maps indicate that there was a farmstead and associated farm road not far from the proposed project area, but the house appears to have been demolished by 1900. Residential development during the early 1960s came close to the project area, but did not directly impact it.

4.4 Previous Investigations

As mentioned above, the current effort also involved an examination of State Historic Preservation Office records as they pertain to archeological sites, and National Register Properties and Historic Districts situated within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the proposed project area (Figures 21 and 22). In addition, the electronic site files maintained by Heritage Consultants, LLC also were examined during the course of this investigation. The results of this literature search are presented below.

Previously Identified Archaeological Resources

A review of archaeological site and National Register Properties files maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and Heritage Consultants, LLC revealed that there are two previously

recorded archaeological resources located within the vicinity of the Area of Potential Effect (Figure 21). They are what are referred to “Colonial Battlefields,” part of which is situated within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the proposed project area, and Site 118-7, which is positioned greater than 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the Area of Potential Effect. These resources are described in turn below.

Colonial Battlefields

During the Revolutionary War, the forces of the British General Tryon passed along what is now North Salem Road, which is located south and west of the project area. Tryon and his forces were traveling south after having burned Danbury. According to George L. Rockwell, they “proceeded toward Ridgefield village through the gap in the Ledges into the Scotland district, halting upon the flat near the school house for breakfast” (Rockwell 1927:109). This was on April 27, 1777. While the exact location of the “flat” is not known, it may have been the area on the east side of the former Washington Highway (in the eighteenth century and the present day it is Ridgebury Road), and just to the north of its intersection with North Salem Road; this area is located to the west of the proposed project items. As mentioned above, Bedini states quite definitively that this “flat” consisted of “the area east of the highway and south of the intersection of North Salem Road and Tackora Trail to the boundary of the household of Mr. Richard L. Jackson” (Bedini 1958:63). According to both Rockwell and Bedini, on that same morning a British detachment moved east along North Salem Road and “burned a mill belonging to Isaac Keeler.” The mill stood near the North Salem road on the outlet of Lake Mamasasco. Bedini specifies that the mill was “located adjacent to the present home of Dr. Frederick F. Solley on the easterly side of the North Salem road on the outlet of Lake Mamasasco, which was formerly known as Buffalo Creek” (Bedini 1958:64). Tryon later reported to the British Secretary of War that: “At a mill between Ridgebury and Danbury were destroyed 100 barrels of flour and a quantity of Indian Corn” (quoted in Rockwell 1927:118). Rockwell further reports that the American General Wooster’s forces found the British stopped for breakfast, and launched a surprise attack on them from the east along the Titicus River. They captured 40 British troops before withdrawing to attack again to the south of this area (Rockwell 1927:110). Bedini clarifies that Wooster’s forces first caught the British “near the intersection of Barlow Mountain and the North Salem Roads,” passing through the trees along Titicus Brook and surprising them enough to capture 20 men (as opposed to the 40 more usually claimed) (Bedini 1958:65). It is clear from the place names used and the description of the events that took place, that the proposed project items are situated to the east and north of the area marked as Colonial Battlefields on Figure 21.

Site 118-7

Site #118-7 was reported in 1994 and it was named “Duc de Lauzun’s Encampment” (Figure 21). According to the main source used by the compiler of the form, this camp was located “along the ridge east of the North Salem Road just beyond the present residence of Mr. George H. Underhill”. Occupied briefly in 1781, the camp was situated almost exactly parallel to the larger main French camp in Ridgebury District. Site 118-7 in Scotland District [in Ridgefield] is marked ‘French Camp’ on a map of Ridgefield which appears on Page 40 of Beers’ *Atlas of 1867*” (Bedini 1958:136). Bedini indicates that this location also matches those given in the Rochambeau papers in the Library of Congress, and further notes also a 1912 newspaper article reported that “[i]t is also thought that the French troops at one time encamped on the ridge east of Lake Mamasasco now owned by the town (then the Town Farm Property) and Mr. Jackson Hobby” (Bedini 1958:137). According to historical documentation, hundreds of horsemen, lancers, and support personnel were encamped at Site 118-7 between July 1 and July 3, 1781 (Bedini 1958). The location of the camp would have offered the French troops a good view of and access to the road southward and westward, and, importantly, access to water at a nearby. While the general location of the camp has been marked on historic maps of the area, determining the exact location of the various troops remains unknown. No excavations have been undertaken to determine the site’s existence or extent, and on the form under “Site Integrity” is the notation “Possible disturbance from Res. Devel.” Finally, since the exact location and content of the site area have not been determined, Site 118-7 has not

been assessed applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Previously Identified National Register of Historic Places Properties

A review of National Register Properties files maintained by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and Heritage Consultants, LLC revealed that there are no previously recorded National Register of Historic Places properties located within the 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of the Area of Potential Effect (Figure 22).

5.0 Field Methods

Following the completion of all background research, the proposed project area was subjected to a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey utilizing pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, mapping, and photo-documentation. The sampling strategy was designed to provide thorough coverage of all portions of the project items, including the proposed lease area and access road/buried utility corridor. The pedestrian survey portion of this investigation included visual reconnaissance of all areas located within and immediately adjacent to the project area, as well as photo-documentation of the proposed project items and their immediate surroundings.

The subsurface testing portion of this investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests in the testable/undisturbed portions of the project area scheduled for construction related impacts, i.e., within the proposed lease area and the western portion of the proposed access road/buried utility corridor. During survey, each shovel test measured 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) in diameter and each was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) or until sterile subsoil, glacial till, or immovable objects (e.g., boulders) were encountered. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 cm (3.9 in) arbitrary levels within natural strata, and the fill from each level was screened separately. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.635 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth. Soil characteristics were recorded in the field using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature. Finally, each shovel test was backfilled immediately upon completion of the archeological recordation process.

6.0 Curation

Following the completion and acceptance of the Final Report of Investigations, all project drawings, maps, photographs, and field notes will be curated with Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni, Office of Connecticut State Archaeology, Box U-4214, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06269.

7.0 Results of the Investigation

During survey, 10 of 10 (100 percent) planned shovel tests were excavated successfully throughout the proposed lease area and the western portion of the access road/buried utility corridor (Figure 2). Shovel testing was not possible/required in the central and eastern portions of the proposed access road/buried utility corridor because these areas had been impacted in the past by graveling, cutting, filling, and grading (see Photos 13 through 21). A typical shovel test profile exhibited two strata in profile and it extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Stratum I, which extended from 0 to 35 cmbs (0 to 14 inbs), consisted of a layer of mottled fill consisting of both dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam and reddish brown (5R 5/4) sand and gravel. Stratum I represented a previously disturbed fill layer that exists across the project area. Stratum II reached from 35 to 50 cmbs (714 19.7 inbs) and it was characterized as a deposit of reddish brown (10YR 5/4) sand and gravel. No evidence of cultural features was identified within the excavated shovel tests, and no cultural material, either prehistoric or historic in origin, was recovered from within the project area. Finally, pedestrian survey of the proposed lease area and access road/buried utility corridor revealed the present of numerous disturbances in the past, including grading, graveling, cutting, filling, and modern trash dumping. The types of modern trash found on the surface and within some of the shovel tests included beer bottles, Styrofoam fragments, plastic sheeting, pieces of modern angle iron, rolls of wire, large oil tank, and a large dilapidated trailer.

8.0 Summary and Management Recommendations

Heritage Consultants, LLC, completed the field investigation portion of this project, performed on behalf of All-Points Technology Corporation, during April of 2014. Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed project area using both pedestrian survey and subsurface testing failed to result in the identification of any artifacts or cultural features dating from either the prehistoric or historic periods. In addition, the presence of tree throws; previously cut, fill, graded, and graveled areas; and large amounts of modern trash dumping, demonstrated that the proposed lease area and access road/buried utility corridor have been deeply disturbed in the past and no longer retain any potential to yield intact cultural deposits. As result, it was determined that the planned construction will not impact any potentially significant or significant cultural resources. No additional testing of the project area is recommended at this time.

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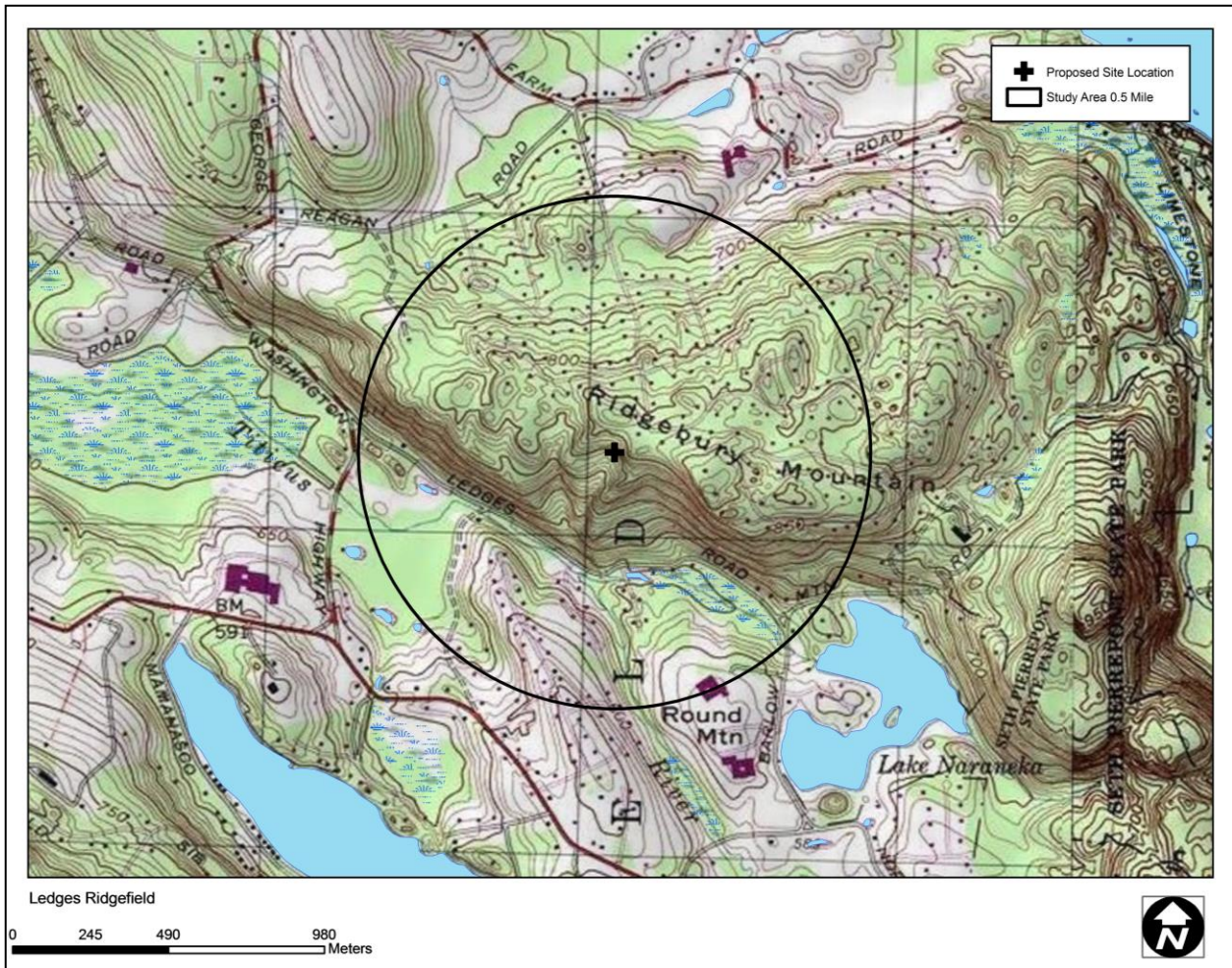


Figure 1. Excerpt from recent USGS topographic quadrangle map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

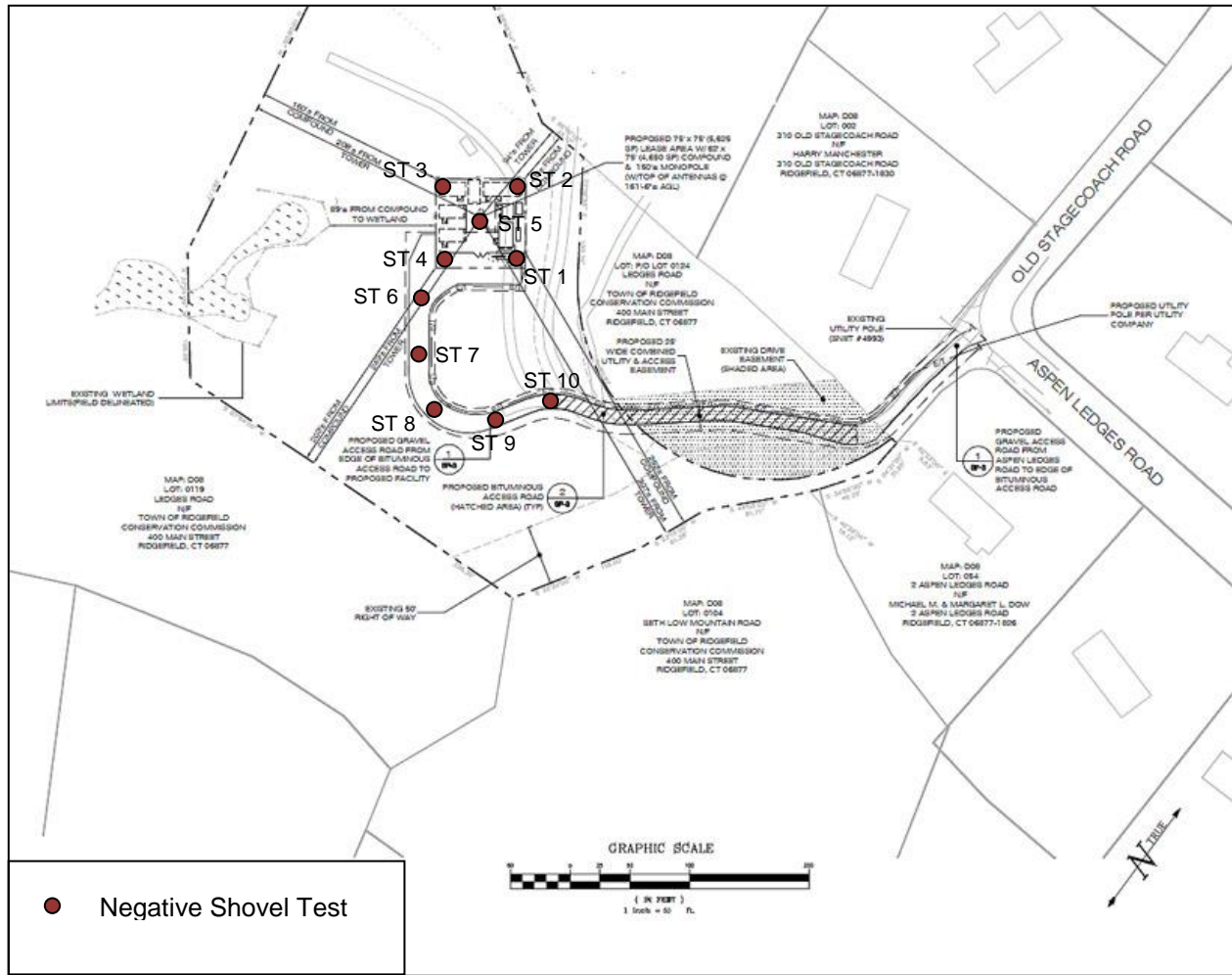


Figure 2. Plan view of the proposed project area depicting the tower and access road locations, as well as excavated shovel tests, in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

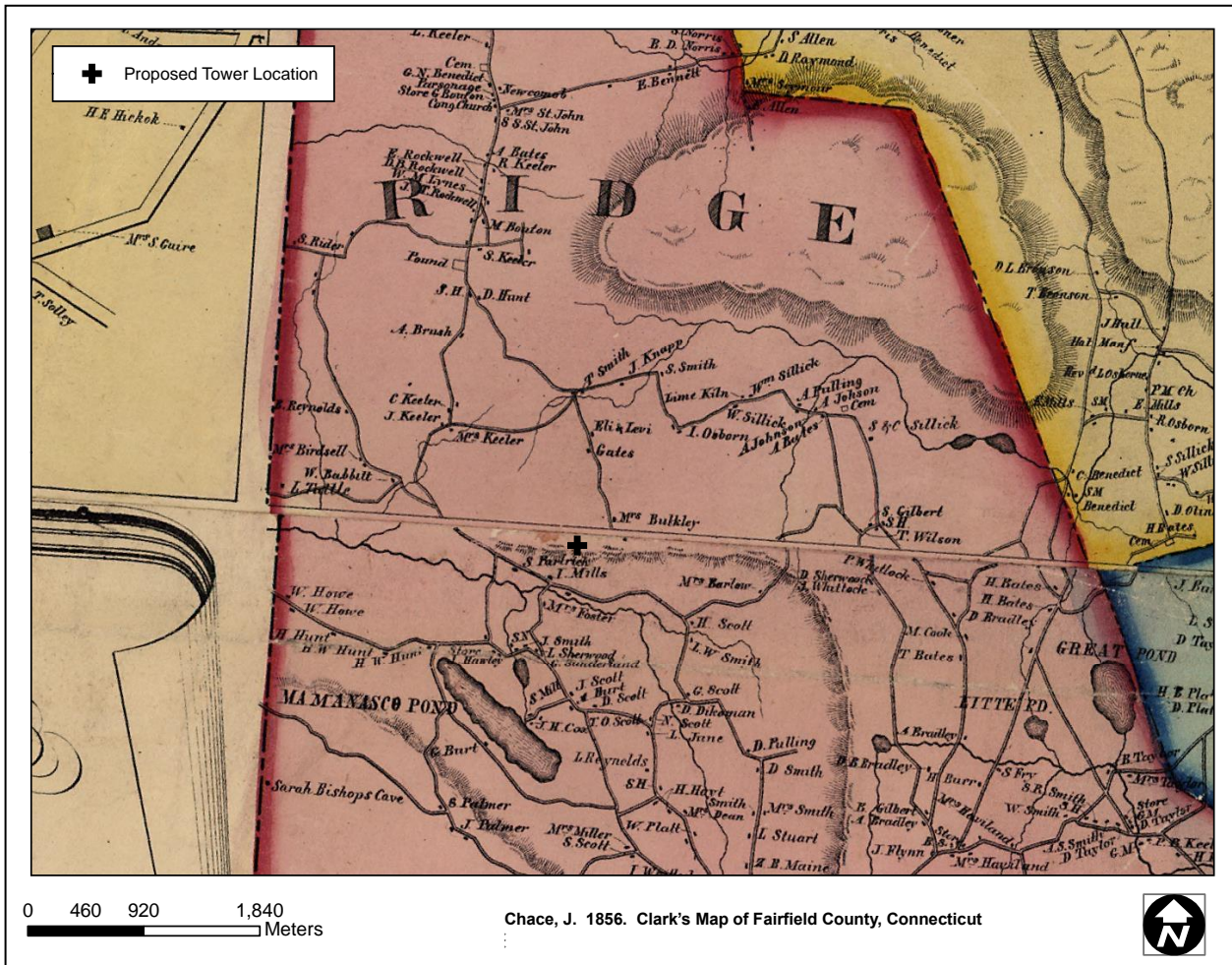


Figure 3. Excerpt from a 1856 historic map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.



Figure 4. Excerpt from an 1867 historic map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

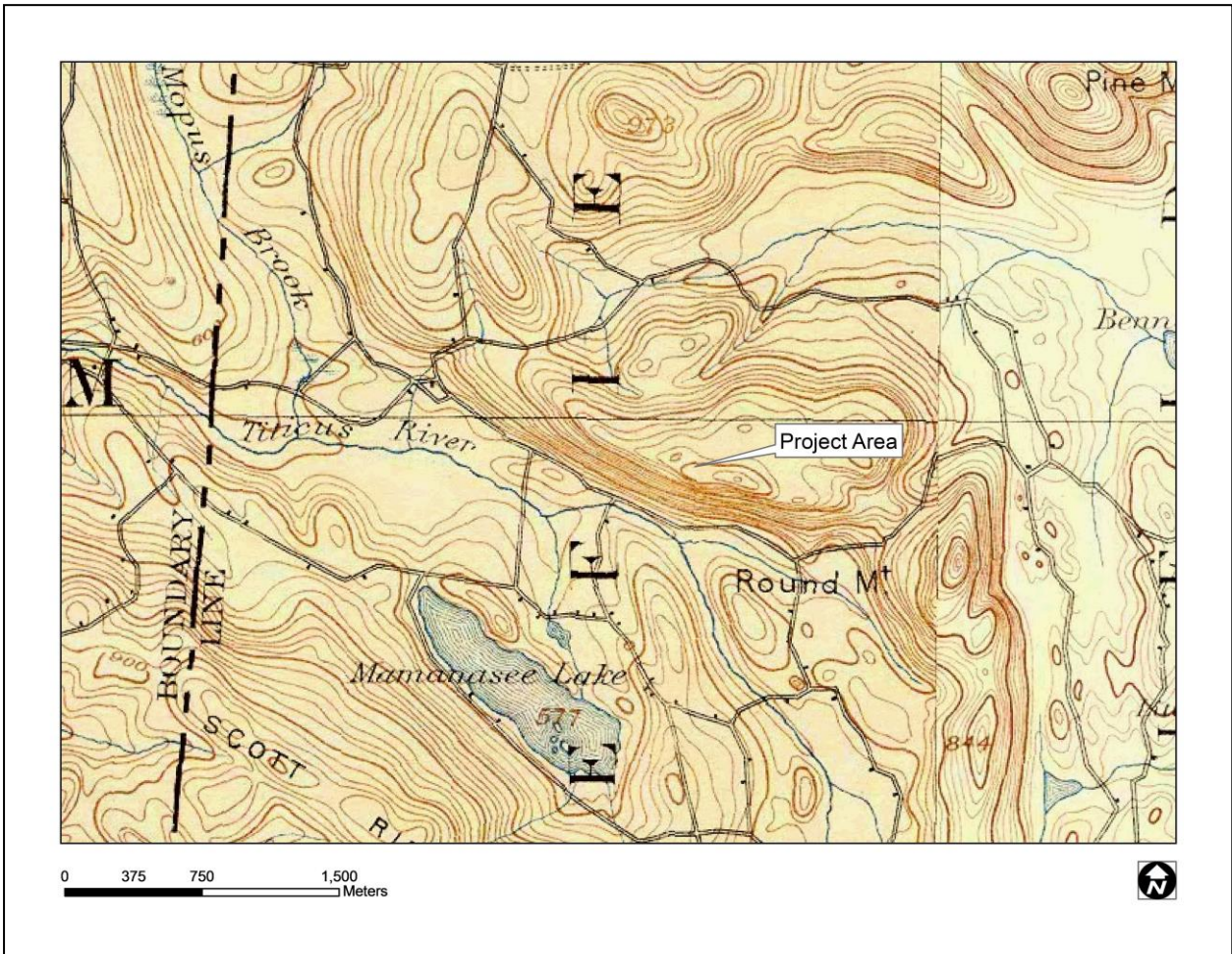


Figure 5. Excerpt from an 1890 USGS topographic map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

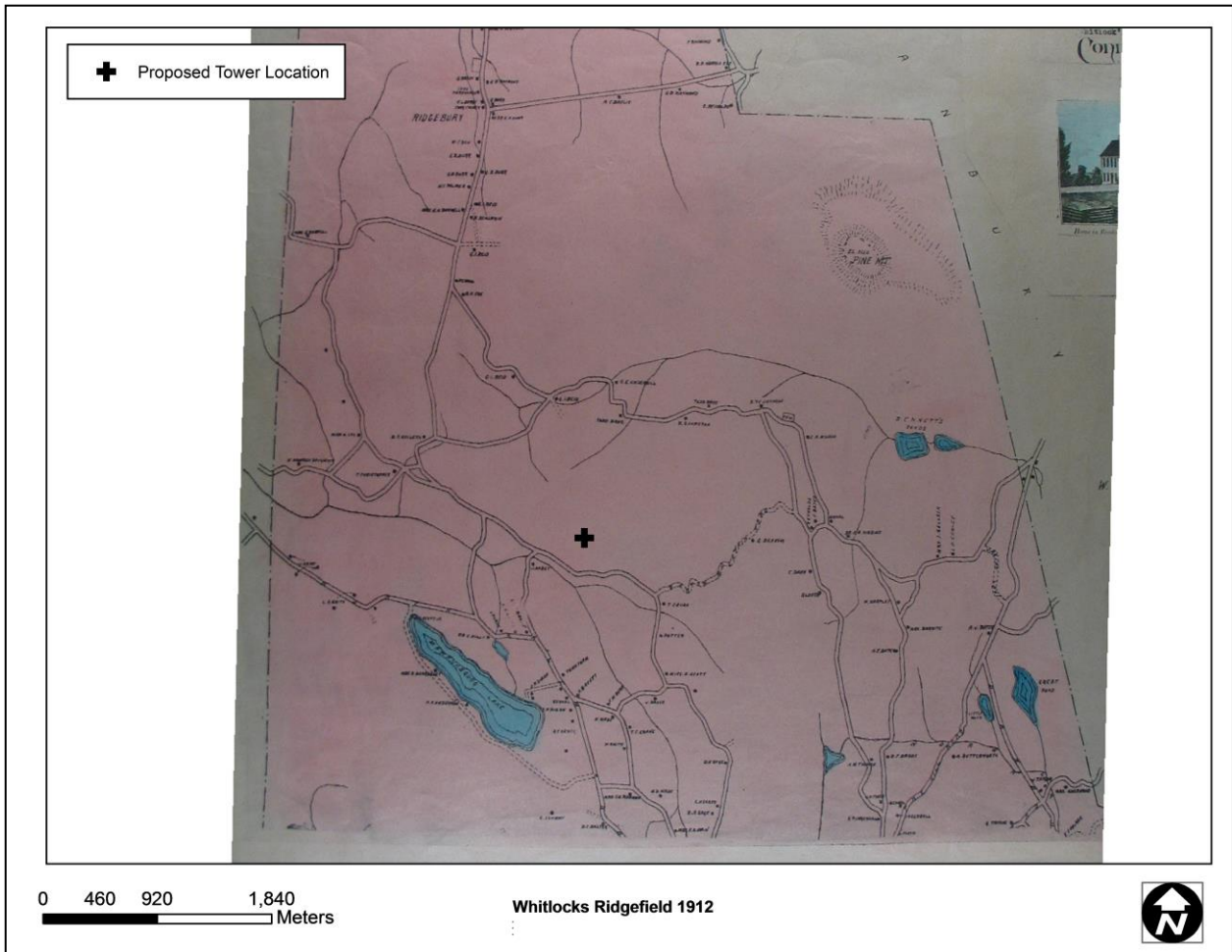


Figure 7. Excerpt from a 1912 historic map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

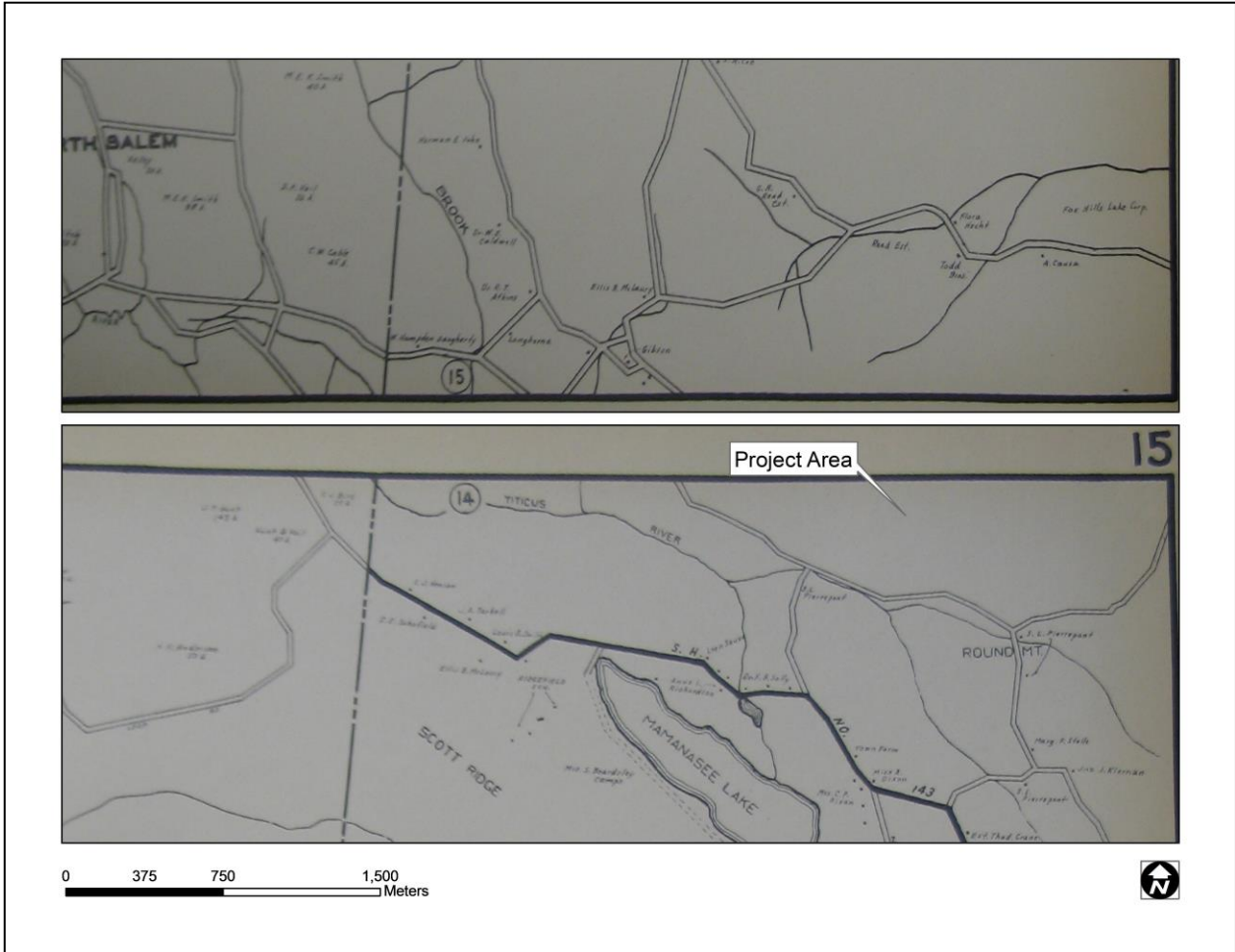


Figure 8. Excerpt from a 1931 historic map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.



Figure 9. Excerpt from a 1934 aerial image depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.



Figure 10. Excerpt from a 1941 aerial image depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.



Figure 12. Excerpt from a 1949 aerial image depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

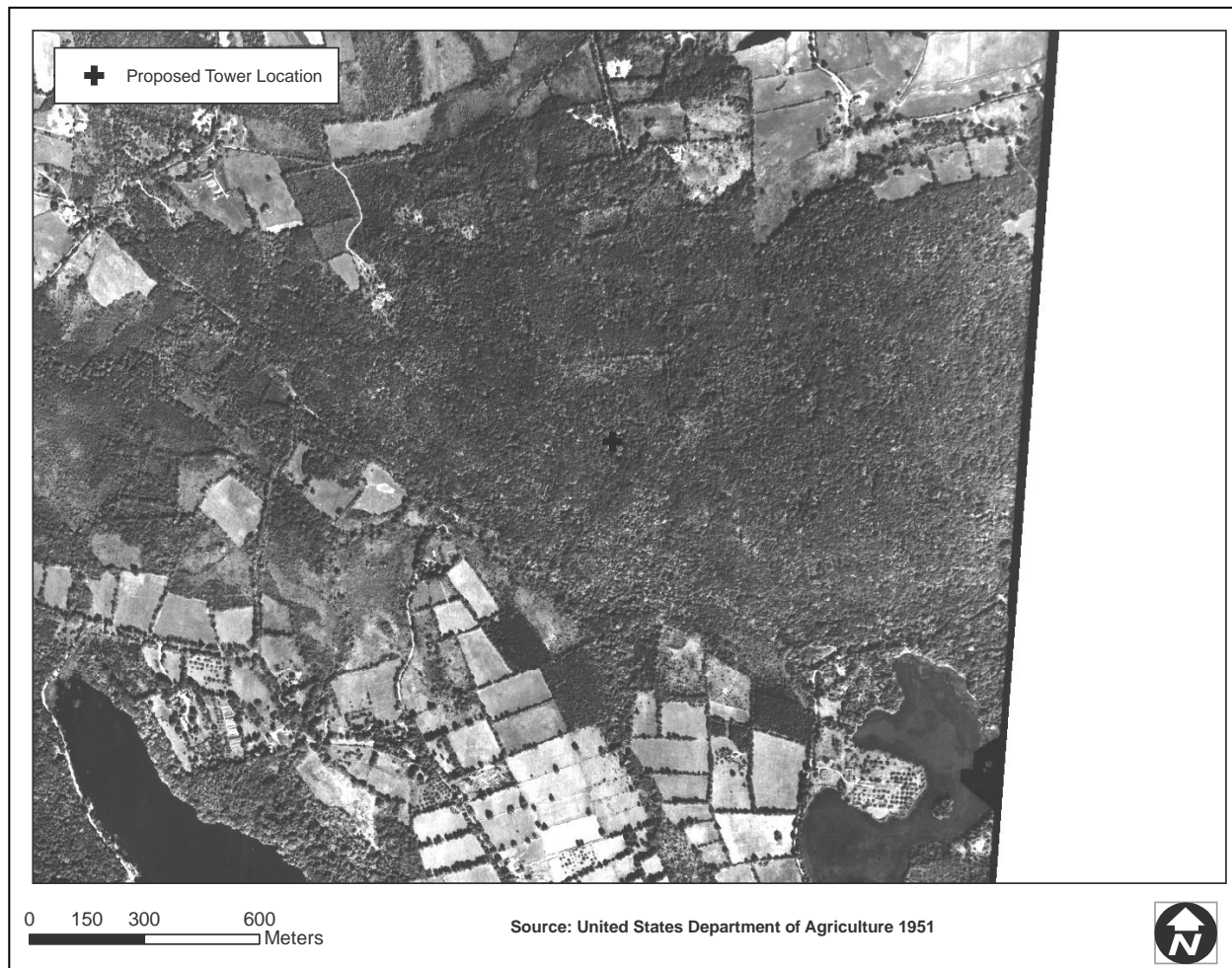


Figure 13. Excerpt from a 1951 aerial image depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

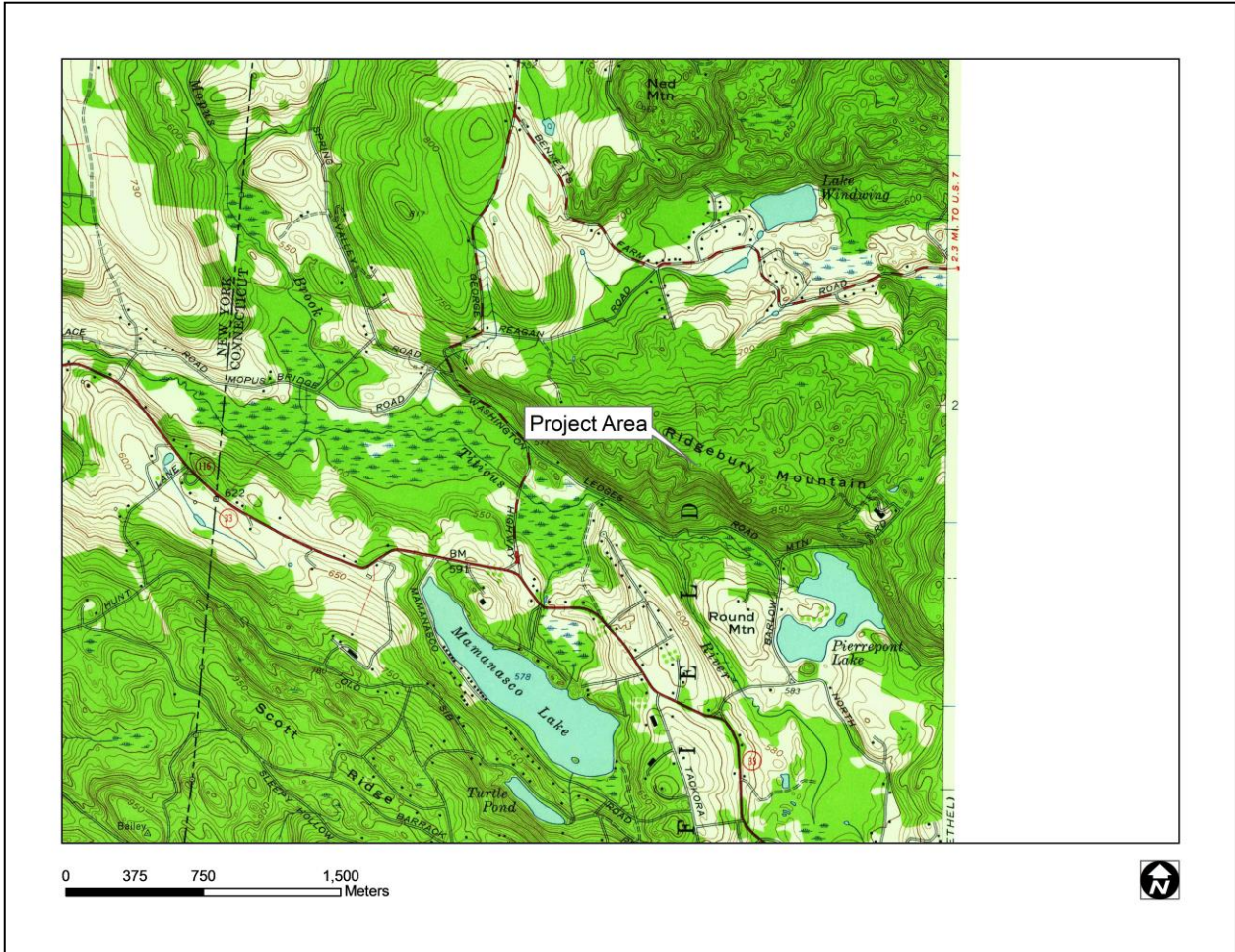


Figure 14. Excerpt from a 1958 USGS topographic map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

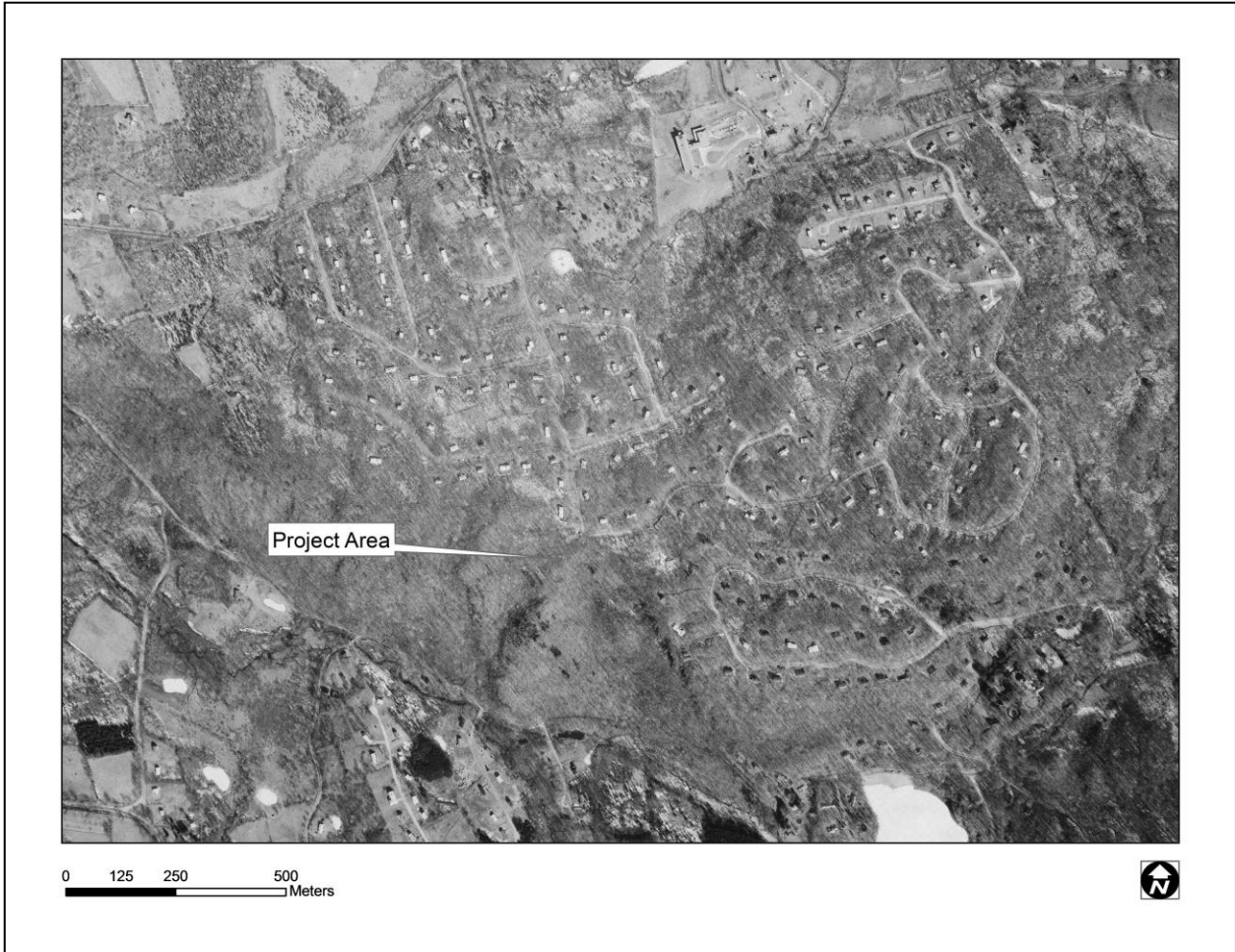


Figure 15. Excerpt from a 1965 aerial image depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.



Figure 16. Excerpt from a 1974 USGS topographic map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

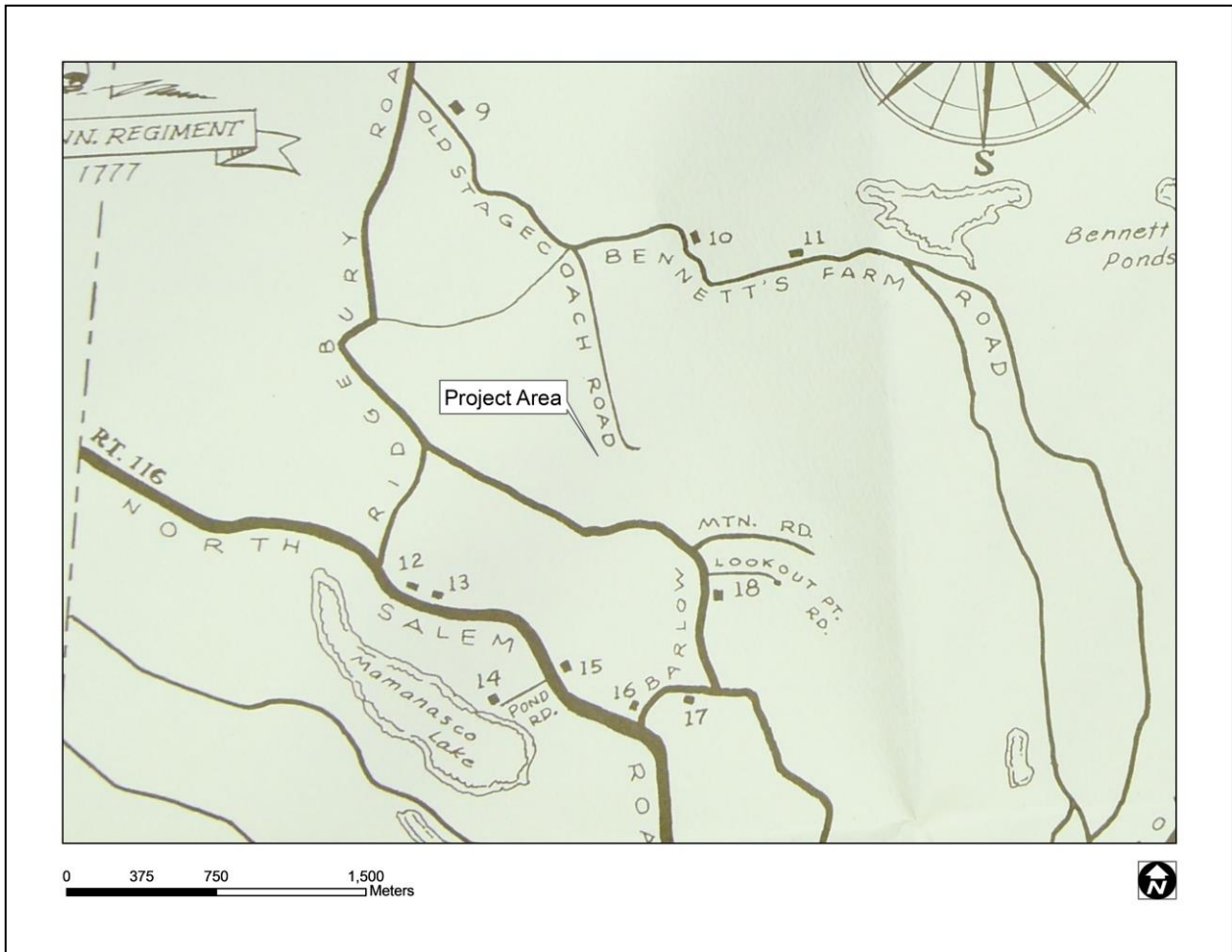


Figure 17. Excerpt from a 1976 map depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

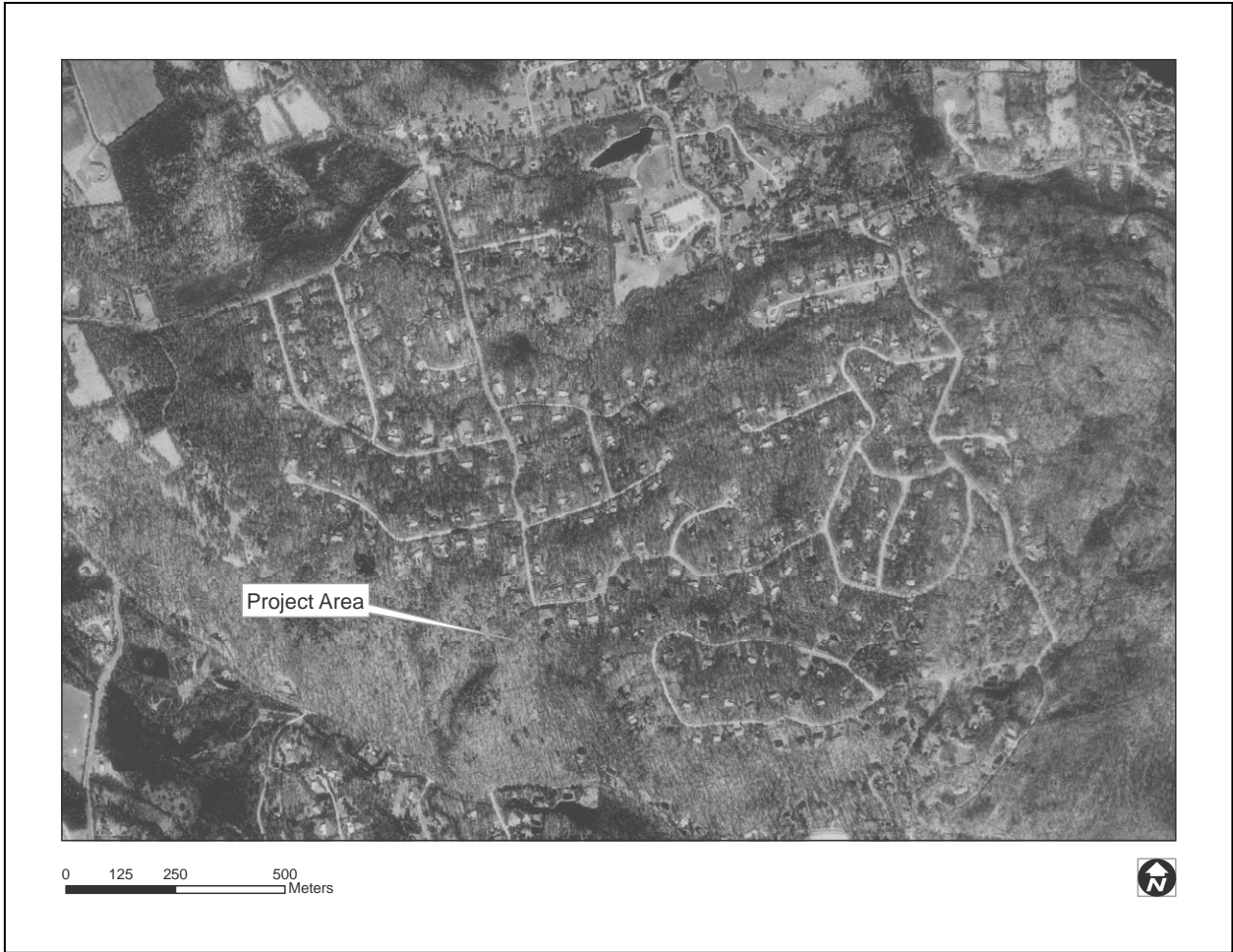


Figure 18. Excerpt from a 1990 aerial image depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

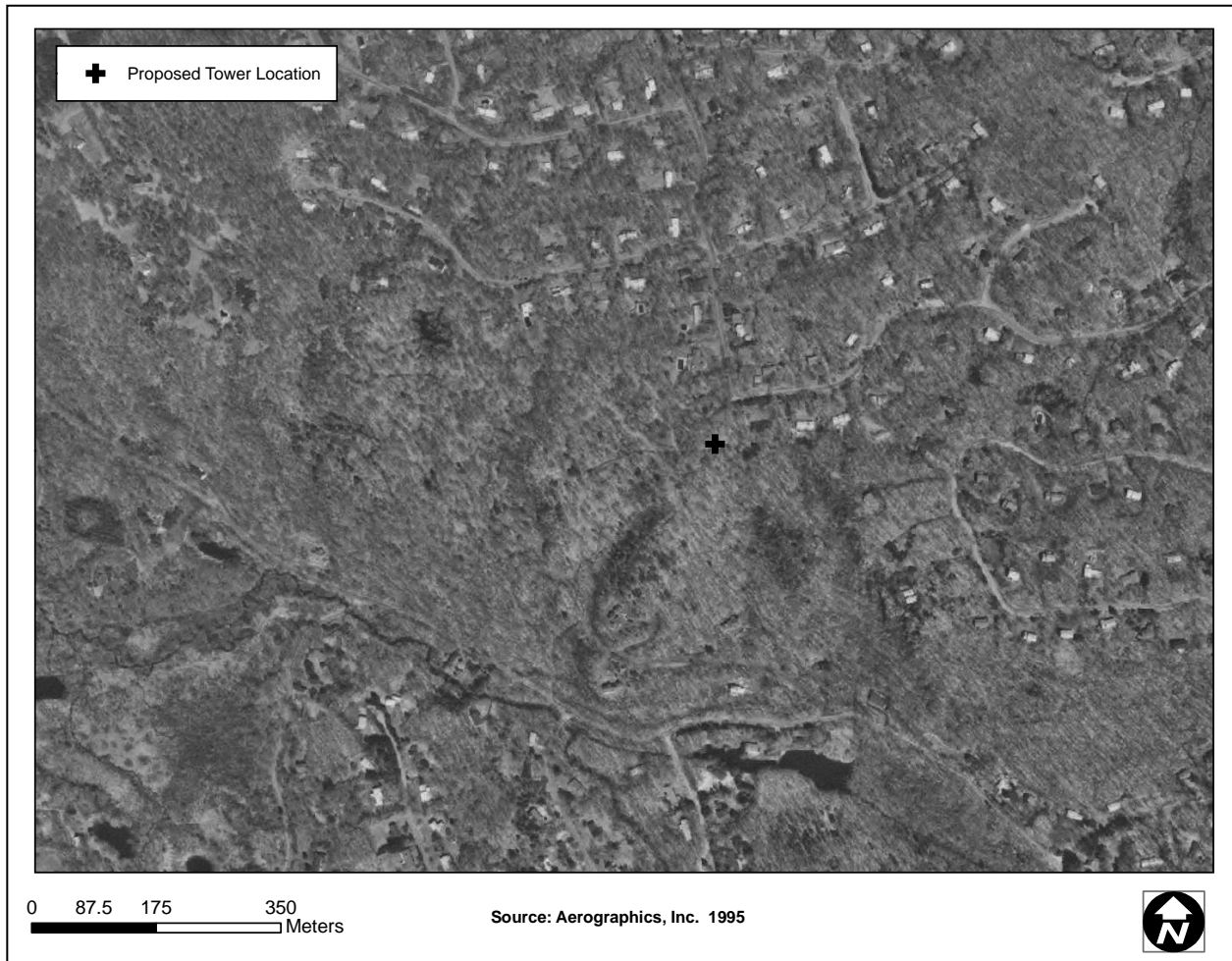


Figure 19. Excerpt from a 1995 aerial image depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

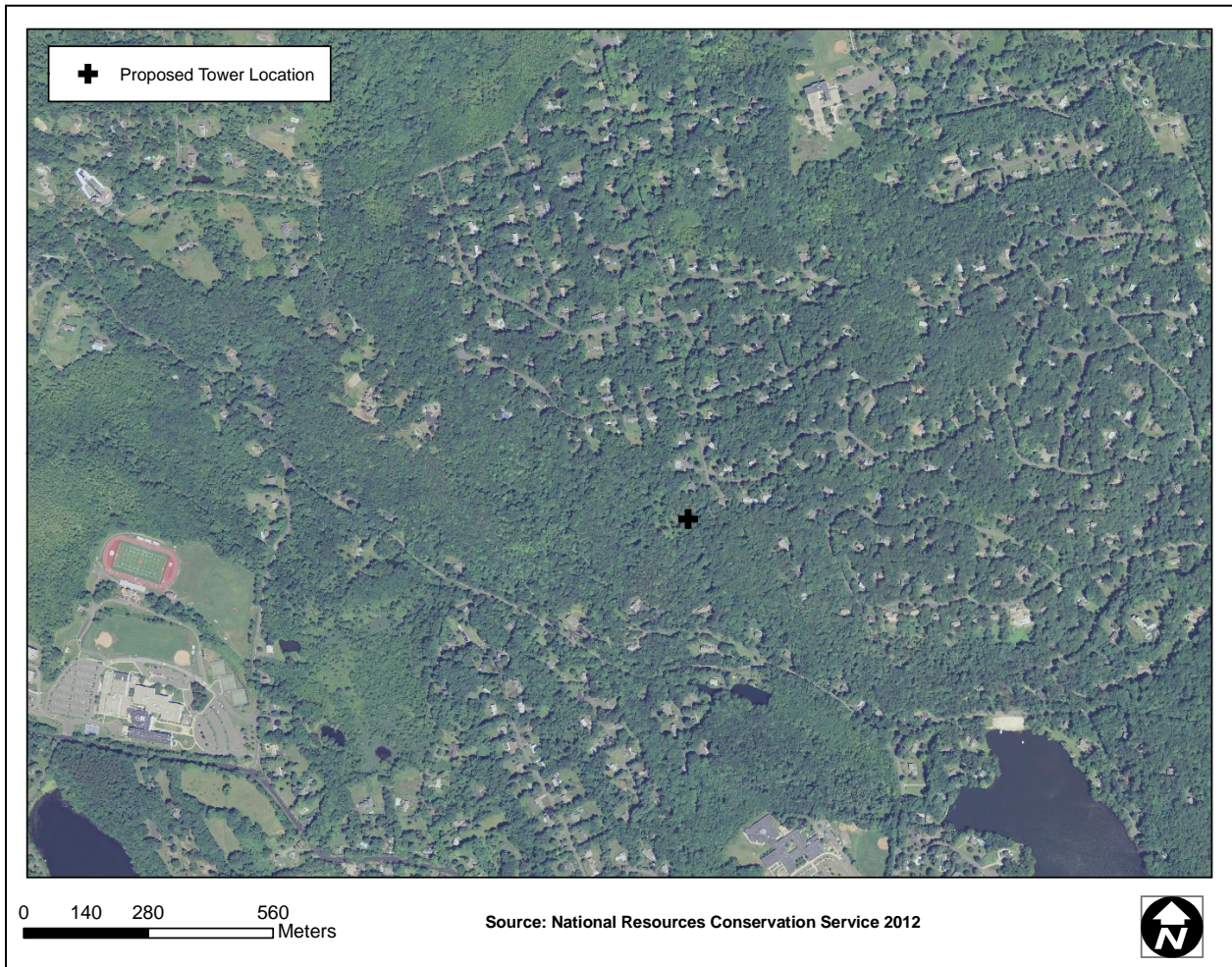


Figure 20. Excerpt from a 2012 aerial image depicting the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

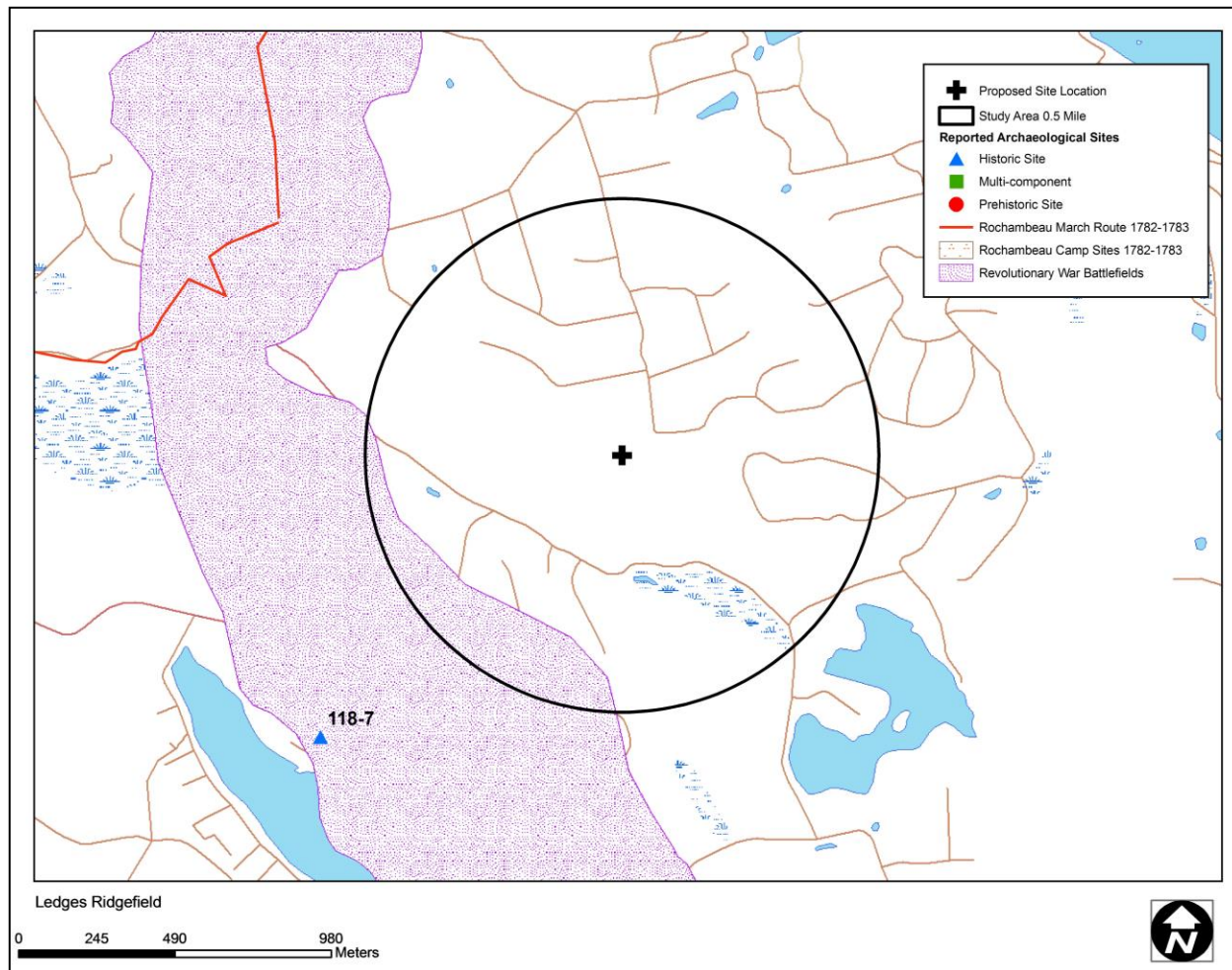


Figure 21. Digital map depicting the locations of previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

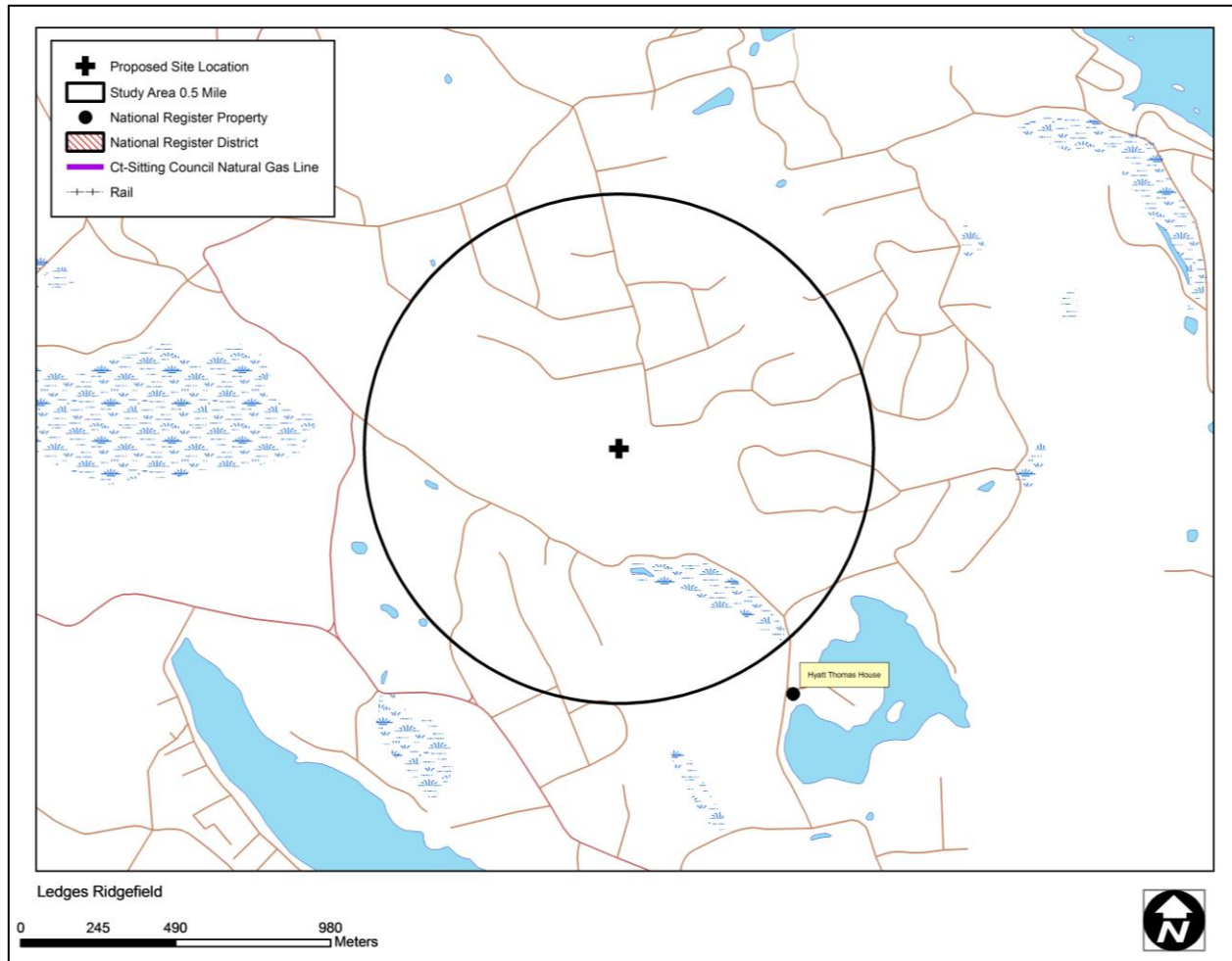


Figure 22. Digital map depicting the locations of previously recorded National Register of Historic Places properties in the vicinity of the proposed tower location in Ridgefield, Connecticut.



Photo 1. Overview photo of the proposed tower location facing south.



Photo 2. Overview photo of the proposed tower location facing east.



Photo 3. Overview photo of the proposed tower location facing north.



Photo 4. Overview photo of the northern portion of the proposed access road.



Photo 5. Overview photo of the proposed tower location facing west.



Photo 6. Overview photo from the proposed tower location facing northwest.



Photo 7. Overview photo from the proposed tower location facing southwest.



Photo 8. Overview photo from the proposed tower location facing southeast along the proposed access road.



Photo 9. Overview photo from the western end of the proposed access road facing northeast.



Photo 10. Overview photo of the western end of the proposed access road and tower location facing northwest.



Photo 11. Overview photo of the western end of the proposed access road facing northeast.



Photo 12. Overview photo of the western portion of the proposed access road facing southeast.



Photo 13. Overview photo of the central portion of the proposed access road facing northeast (note that the road has been cut down into the landscape at this point).



Photo 14. Overview photo of the central portion of the proposed access road facing north (note large amount of overburden immediately adjacent to the access road; this area has been disturbed heavily).



Photo 15. Overview photo of the central portion of the proposed access road facing north (note how the road is cut down into the slope of the hill in this area).



Photo 16. Overview photo of the central portion of the proposed access road facing north (note that this area of the proposed access road consists of fill).



Photo 17. Overview photo of the central portion of the proposed access road facing northeast (note that this area of the proposed access road consists of fill).



Photo 18. Overview photo of the central portion of the proposed access road facing southeast (note that this area of the proposed access road consists of fill).



Photo 19. Overview photo of the eastern portion of the proposed access road facing and northwest.

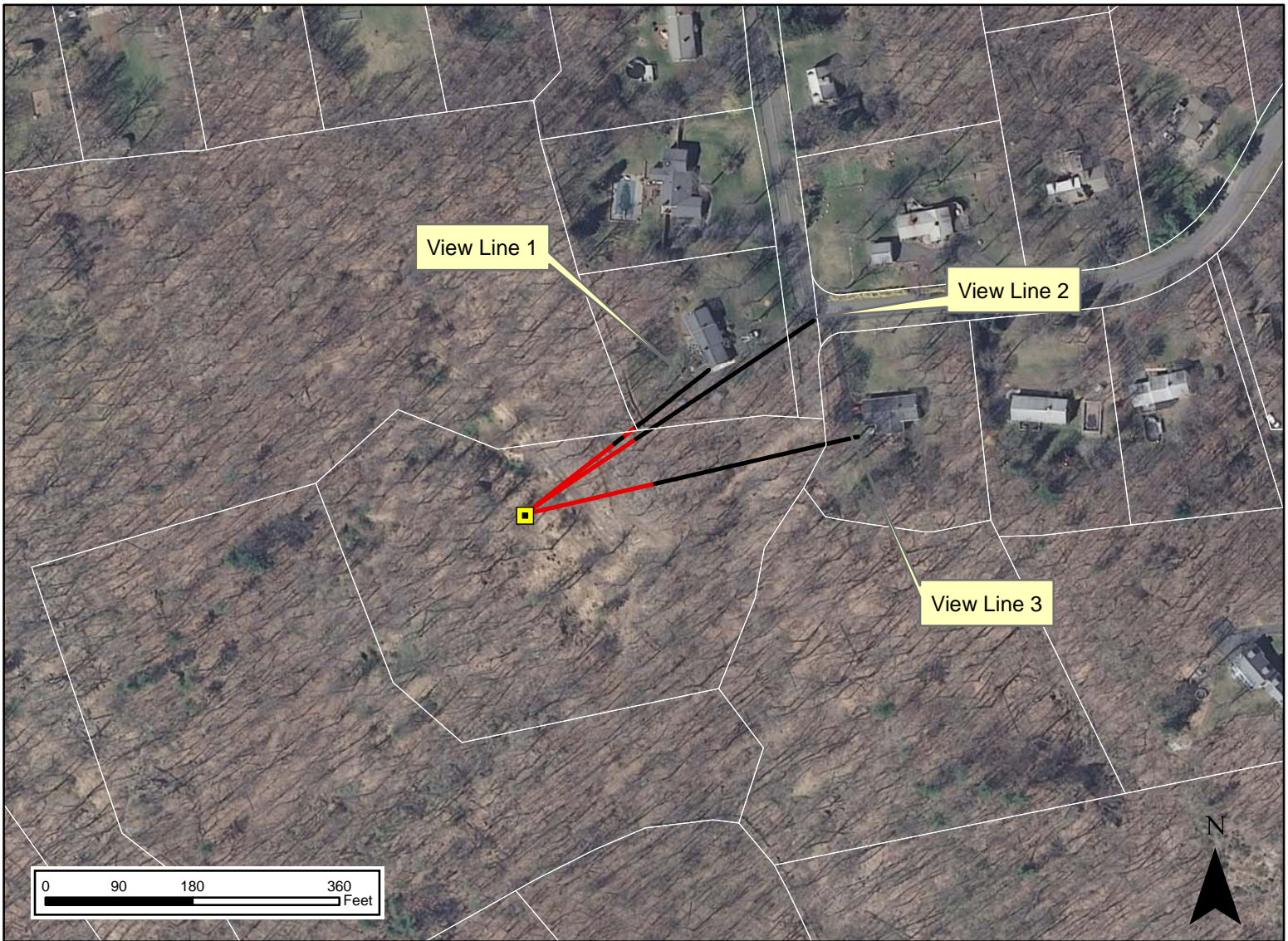


Photo 20. Overview photo of the eastern portion of the proposed access road facing north.



Photo 21. Overview photo of the eastern portion of the proposed access road facing north south.

EXHIBIT 2



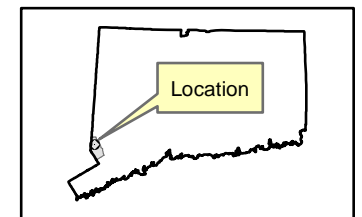
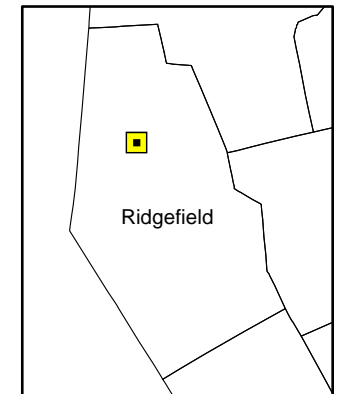
Legend

■ Proposed Tower

Visibility Above Tree Canopy

— Visible

— Not Visible



Line of Sight Analysis

Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility
 Ledges at Ridgefield – CT2830122
 Old Stagecoach Road, Ridgefield, CT

Proposed facility height is 150 feet AGL.
 Existing tree canopy height estimated as 60 feet.

Map compiled 6/10/2014

Map information field verified by APT on 6/7/2014.





**Line of Sight Analysis
View Line 1**

Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility
Ledges at Ridgefield – CT2830122
Old Stagecoach Road, Ridgefield, CT

Proposed facility height is 150 feet AGL.
Existing tree canopy height estimated as 60 feet.

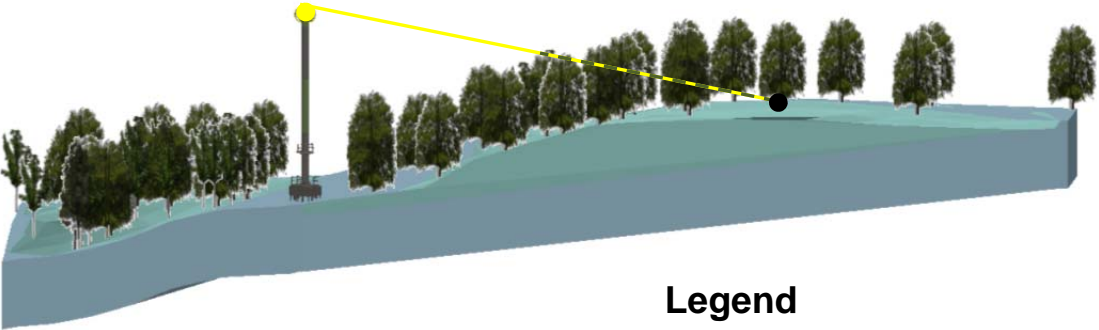
Map information field verified by APT on 6/7/2014.

Legend

- Viewpoint (5 feet AGL)
- Proposed Tower
- Approximate Property Boundary

Visibility Above Tree Canopy

- Visible
- Not Visible



Legend

- Viewpoint
- Top of Proposed Tower
- Line of Sight



Line of Sight Analysis View Line 2

Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility
Ledges at Ridgefield – CT2830122
Old Stagecoach Road, Ridgefield, CT

Proposed facility height is 150 feet AGL.
Existing tree canopy height estimated as 60 feet.

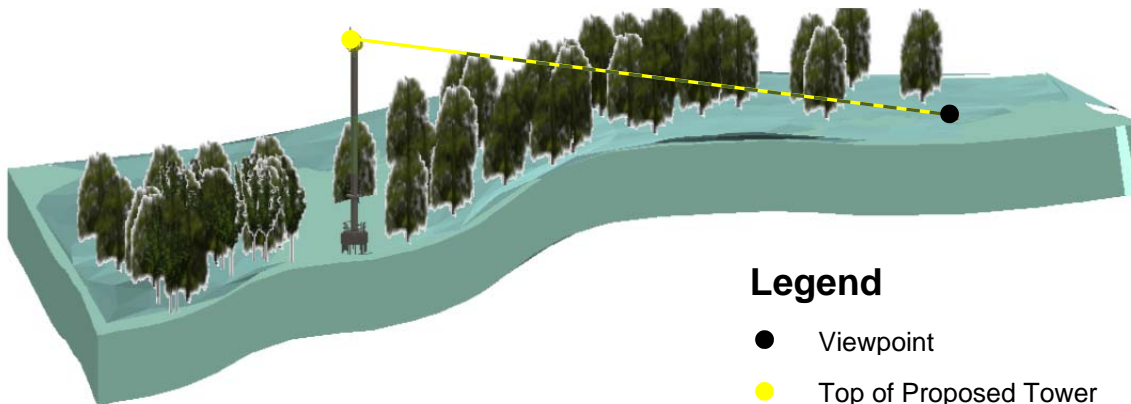
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Legend

- Viewpoint (5 feet AGL)
- Proposed Tower
- Approximate Property Boundary

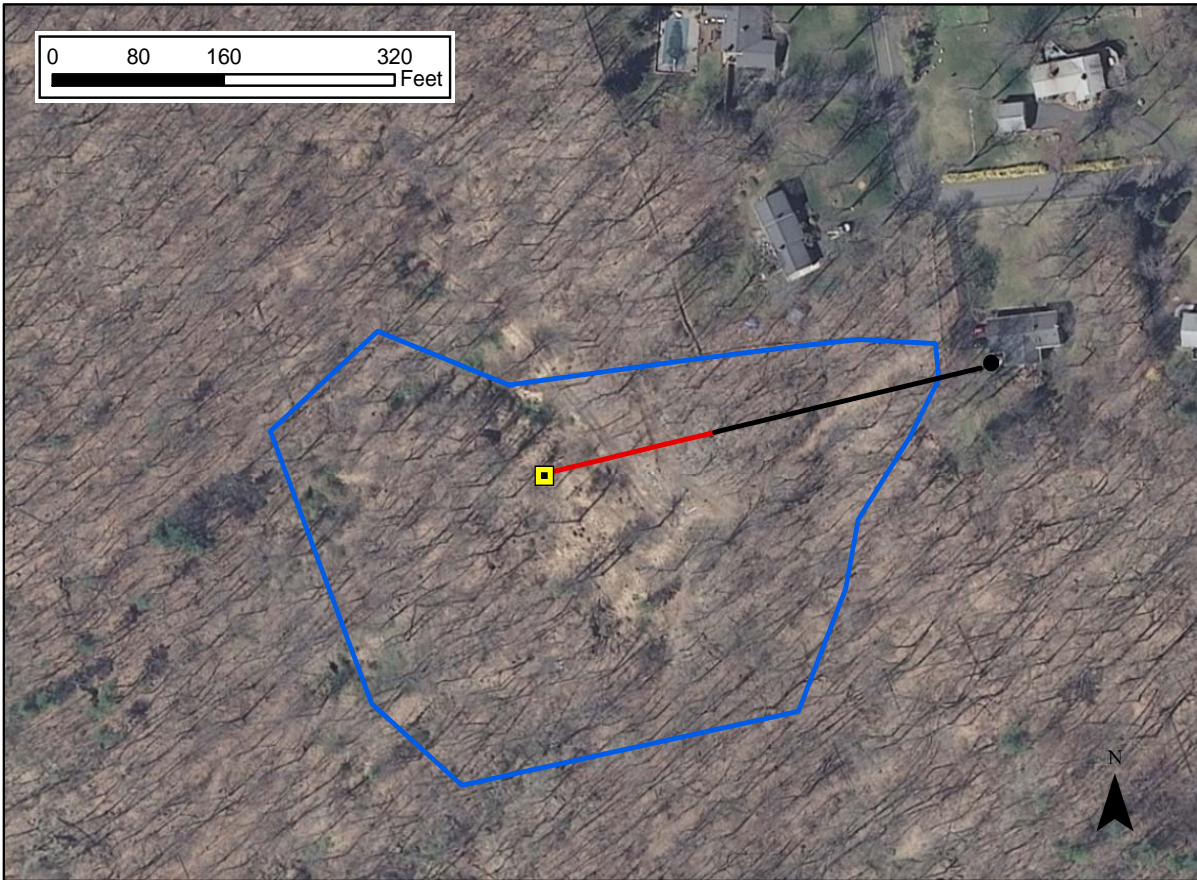
Visibility Above Tree Canopy

- Visible
- Not Visible



Legend

- Viewpoint
- Top of Proposed Tower
- Line of Sight



**Line of Sight Analysis
View Line 3**

Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility
Ledges at Ridgefield – CT2830122
Old Stagecoach Road, Ridgefield, CT

Proposed facility height is 150 feet AGL.
Existing tree canopy height estimated as 60 feet.

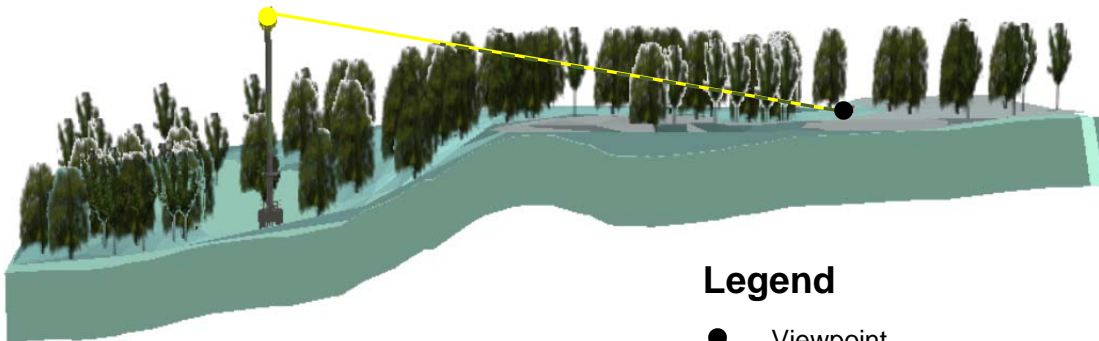
Map information field verified by APT on 6/7/2014.

Legend

- Viewpoint (5 feet AGL)
- Proposed Tower
- Approximate Property Boundary

Visibility Above Tree Canopy

- Visible
- Not Visible



Legend

- Viewpoint
- Top of Proposed Tower
- Line of Sight

EXHIBIT 3

RIDGEFIELD CHECKLIST OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Amphibians and reptiles observed since 2010 and by Michael Klemens in 1993

If seen only in 1993, species are marked with an asterisk *.

- Jefferson salamander
- Blue-spotted salamander*
- Spotted salamander
- Marbled salamander
- Northern two-lined salamander
- Four-toed salamander
- Redback salamander
- Slimy salamander*
- Red-spotted newt
- Eastern American toad
- Fowler's toad*
- Gray treefrog
- Northern spring peeper
- Bullfrog
- Green frog
- Pickerel frog
- Wood frog
- Common snapping turtle
- Painted turtle
- Spotted turtle
- Wood turtle
- Bog turtle*
- Eastern box turtle
- Common musk turtle
- Eastern worm snake*
- Northern ringneck snake*
- Black rat snake
- Northern water snake
- Eastern garter snake
- Northern copperhead*