

COVER PAGE

Must Accompany All Project Reports
Submitted to the Utah SHPO



Report Title: *A Archaeological Assessment for the 7200 West, SR-201 to 700 North Project, Salt Lake County, Utah*

UDSH Project Number: U18HY0338

Org. Project Number: LOCH16

Report Date: June 15, 2018

County(ies): Salt Lake

Report Author(s): Sheri Murray Ellis

Principal Investigator: Sheri Murray Ellis

Record Search Date(s): April 20, 2018

Field Supervisor(s): Sheri Murray Ellis

Intensive Acres Surveyed (<15m intervals): 433 ac.

Recon Acres Surveyed (<15m intervals): 0 ac.

USGS 7.5' Series Map Reference(s): Baileys Lake, Magna

Sites Reported	Count	Smithsonian Trinomials
Revisits (no updated site forms)	7	42SL266, 42SL273, 42SL300, 42SL304, 42SL337, 42SL747, 42SL819
Updates (updated site forms attached)	1	42SL306
New recordings (site forms attached)	3	42SL768, 42SL769, 42SL822
Total Count of Archaeological Sites in APE	11	
Historic Structures (structures forms Attached)	4	2181 S. 7200 W., 2330 S. 7200 W., 2505 S. 7200 W., 7022 W. 2100 S.
Total National Register Eligible Sites	9	42SL266, 42SL300, 42SL304, 42SL306, 42SL337, 42SL747, 42SL819; 2330 S. 7200 W. and 7022 W. 2100 S.

*Please list all site numbers per category. Number strings are acceptable (e.g. "42TO1-13; 42TO15"). Cells should expand to accommodate extensive lists.

Checklist of Required Items for Submittal to SHPO

- "Born Digital" Report in a PDF/A format
 - SHPO Cover Sheet
 - File Name is the UDSH Project Number with no hyphens or landowner suffixes
- "Born Digital" Site forms in PDF/A format
 - UASF with embedded maps and photos
 - File name is Smithsonian Trinomial without leading zeros (e.g. 42TO13 not 42TO00013)
 - Photo requirements (including size and quality)
- Archaeological Site Tabular Data
 - Single spreadsheet for each project
 - Follows UTSHPO template (info here: <https://goo.gl/7SLMqj>)
- GIS data
 - Zipped polygon shapefile or geodatabase of survey (if different from APE) or other activity area with required field names and variable intensity denoted
 - Zipped polygon shapefile or geodatabase of site boundaries with a the required field name

**A Cultural Resource Assessment for the
7200 West, SR-201 to 700 North Project,
Salt Lake County, Utah**

Prepared for

Salt Lake County
and
H.W. Lochner, Inc.

Prepared by

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Owner/Consultant



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**Utah Antiquities Project No. U18HY0338
PLPCO Permit No. 47**

Certus Project Number LOC18

June 15, 2018

PROJECT ABSTRACT SHEET

Report Title: *An Archaeological Resource Assessment for the 7200 West, SR-201 to 700 North Project, Salt Lake County, Utah*

Utah State Report #: U18HY0338

Project Description: Salt Lake County (the County) proposes to extend 7200 West from its existing terminus near SR-201 to 700 North. At present, the 7200 West corridor through this area comprises developed and undeveloped lands and discontinuous sections of gravel roads. The project would entail construction of new roadway, including excavation and placement of fill, and may include ground disturbance for installation or relocation of utilities and drainage infrastructure. Acquisition of right-of-way would be required. Because the project may be accomplished in the future using state and/or federal funding, the County is conducting environmental studies consistent with relevant regulations, including the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 and U.C.A. 9-8-404 for the consideration of historic properties in project planning and implementation.

Survey Area: The survey area for cultural resources consists of a roughly 128-meter (420-foot) wide corridor following the proposed 7200 West alignment and two polygonal areas around existing intersection and interchange at SR-201 and I-80, respectively. All ground disturbance and acquisition of right-of-way is expected to occur within these survey boundaries. In total, the survey area encompasses approximately 433 acres, portions of which are developed with asphalt or covered with imported fill. Lands within the survey area are owned by private parties, local municipalities (road rights-of-way), the Utah Department of Transportation (SR-201 and I-80 rights-of-ways), and the State of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Trust Lands Administration.

Agencies: Salt Lake County, State of Utah (Division of Wildlife Resources, Trust Lands Administration, and Department of Transportation)

Location: West Valley City and Magna, Salt Lake County, Utah; T. 1 N, R. 2 W, Sec. 33 & 34; T. 1 S, R. 2 W, Sec. 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 22

Land Ownership: Private, Municipal, and State

Date(s) of Fieldwork: April 25-27, 2015

Methods: Intensive-level archaeological survey and selective reconnaissance-level historic structures survey

Acres Surveyed: 433 acres

Results

Archaeological Sites: 11 (42SL266, 42SL273, 42SL300, 42SL304, 42SL306, 42SL337, 42SL747, 2SL768, 42SL769, 42SL819, and 42SL822)

Historic Structures: 4 (2181 S. 7200 W., 2330 S. 7200 W., 2505 S. 7200 W., 7022 W. 2100 S.)

NRHP Eligible Resources: 9 (42SL266, 42SL300, 42SL304, 42SL306, 42SL337, 42SL747, 42SL819; 2330 S. 7200 W. and 7022 W. 2100 S.)

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INTRODUCTION

Salt Lake County (the County) proposes to extend 7200 West from its existing terminus near SR-201 to 700 North (see **Figure 1**). At present, the 7200 West corridor through this area comprises developed and undeveloped lands and discontinuous sections of gravel roads. The project would entail construction of new roadway, including excavation and placement of fill, and may include ground disturbance for installation or relocation of utilities and drainage infrastructure. Acquisition of right-of-way would be required. Because the project may be accomplished in the future using state and/or federal funding, the County is conducting environmental studies consistent with relevant regulations, including the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 and U.C.A. 9-8-404 for the consideration of historic properties in project planning and implementation.

H.W. Lochner is under contract to the County to assist with design considerations and environmental studies for the project. In turn, Lochner contracted with Certus Environmental Solutions, LLC (Certus) to conduct an assessment of cultural resources in the area of potential effects. Sheri Murray Ellis, Principal Investigator for Certus under State of Utah Principal Investigator Permit No. 47, conducted fieldwork April 25-27, 2018. All work was conducted under Utah State Antiquities Report Number U18HY338. Certus conducted both archaeological and architectural/structural inventories. The results of both inventories are presented herein.

THE SURVEY AREA AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The survey area for cultural resources consists of a roughly 128-meter (420-foot) wide corridor following the proposed 7200 West alignment and two polygonal areas around existing intersection and interchange at SR-201 and I-80, respectively (see **Figures 2-4**). All ground disturbance and acquisition of right-of-way (i.e., the area of potential effects (APE)) is expected to occur within these survey boundaries. In total, the survey area encompasses approximately 433 acres, portions of which are developed with asphalt or covered with imported fill. Lands within the survey area are owned by private parties, local municipalities (road rights-of-way), the Utah Department of Transportation (SR-201 and I-80 rights-of-ways), and the State of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Trust Lands Administration.

The survey area is located in Township 1 North, Range 2 West, Sections 33 and Township 1 South, Range 2 West, Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 22 of the Salt Lake Base and Meridian (see **Figures 2 and 3**). This area is found on USGS 7.5 minute Utah topographic quadrangles Baileys Lake and Magna.

PROJECT SETTING

The project area is located in the northwestern part of the broad Salt Lake Valley, along the boundary of Magna and West Valley City. The Great Salt Lake is located north and west of the project corridor. Elevation of the survey area ranges from 4236 feet about sea level at the south end to 4228 feet about sea level at the north end, and the general terrain slopes gently to the northwest. More specifically, much of the natural terrain includes a combination of salt playas interspersed with upland “islands.” Lands at the north end of the project corridor (i.e., north of I-80) have been

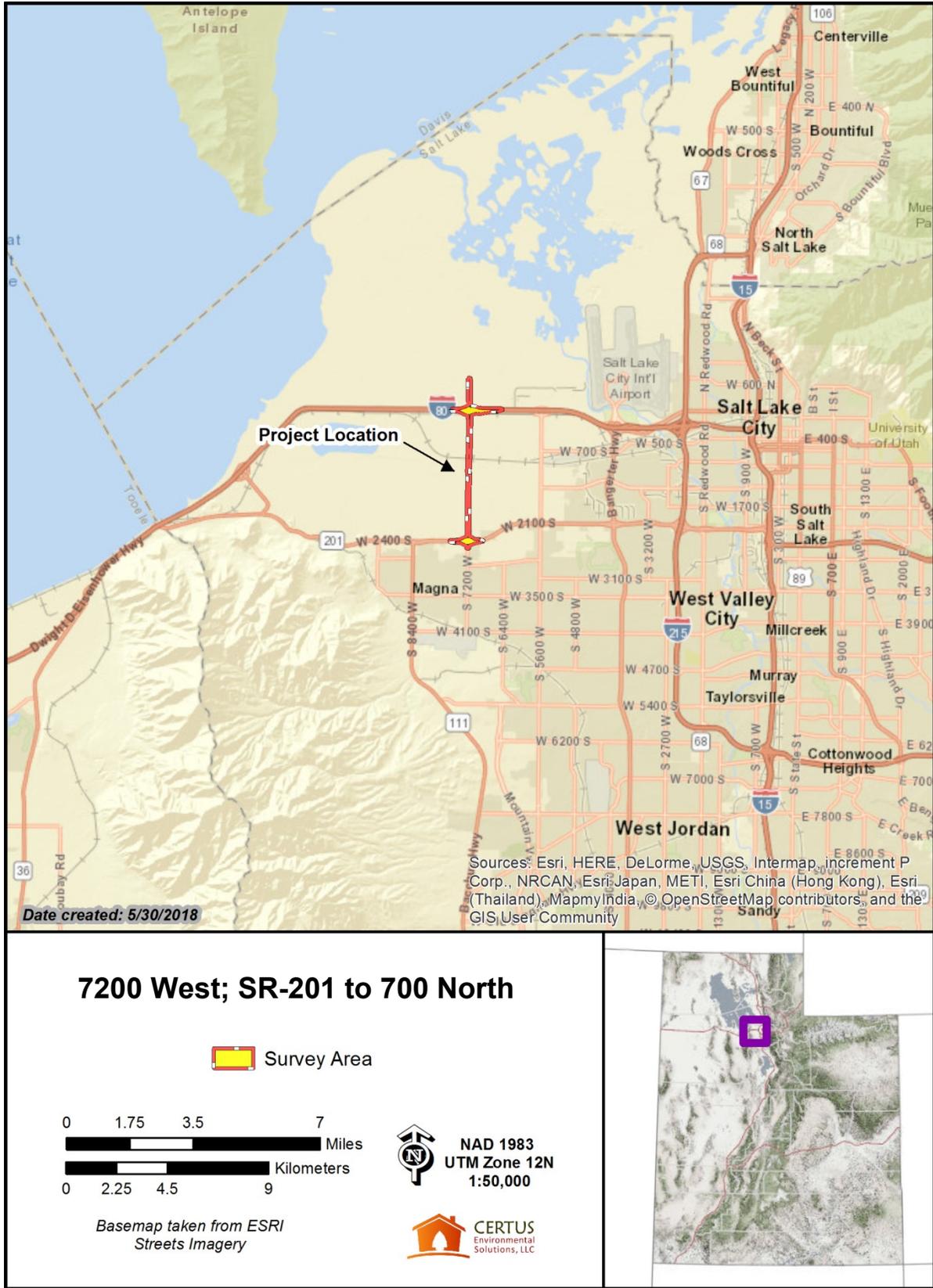


Figure 1. General project location; 7200 West, SR-201 to 700 North

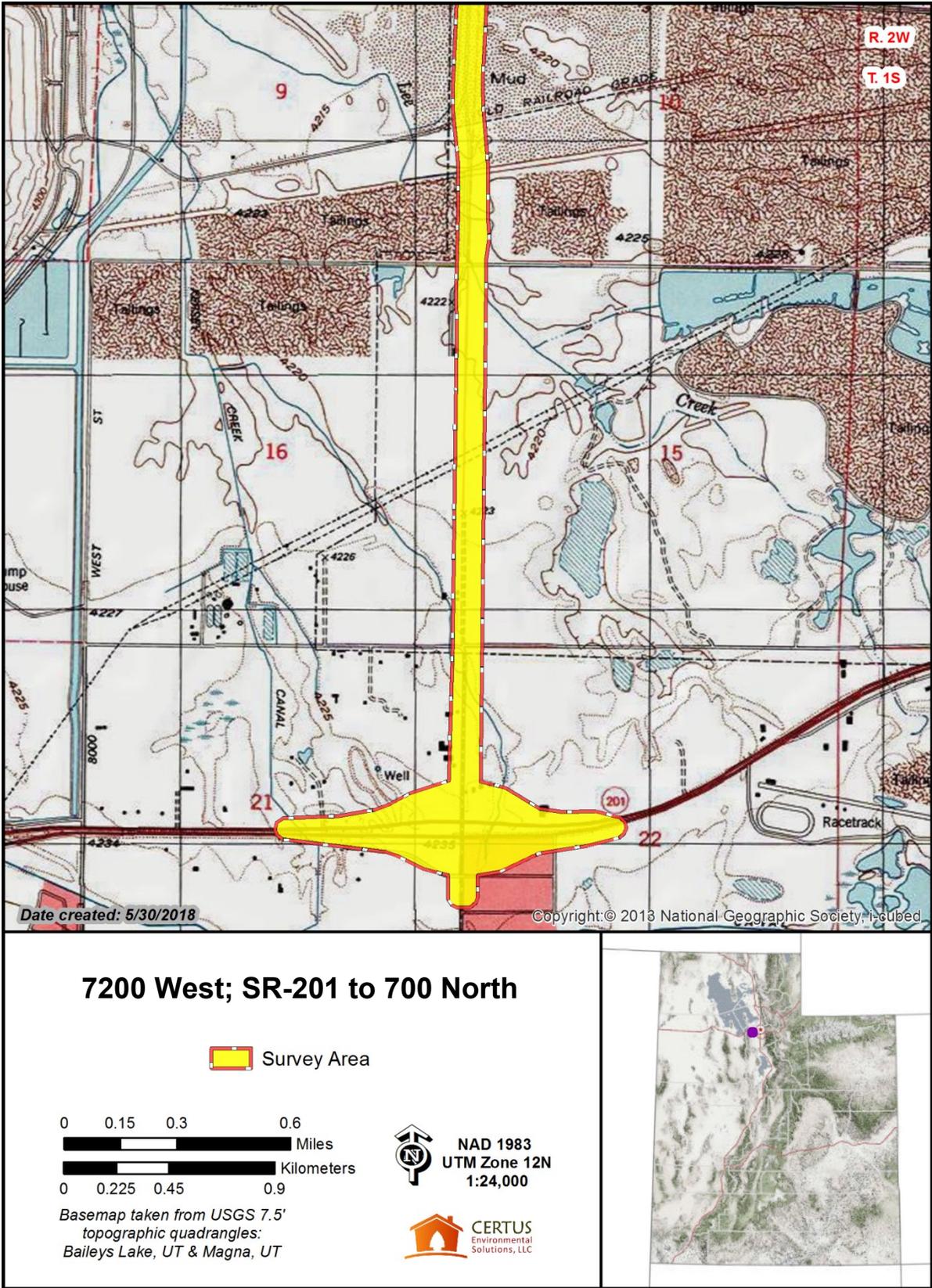


Figure 2. Location of survey area; topographic map 1 of 2

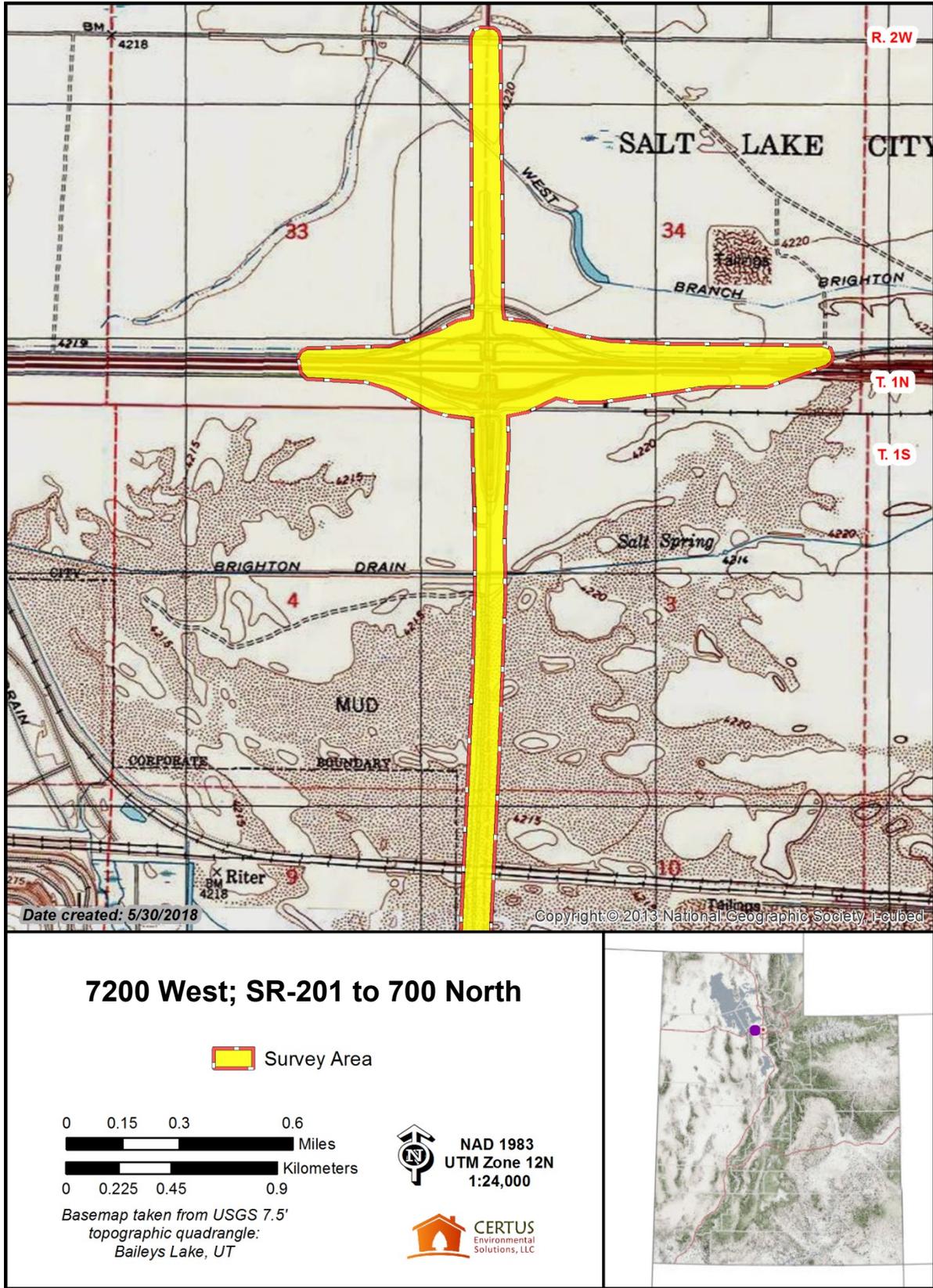


Figure 3. Location of survey area; topographic map 2 of 2

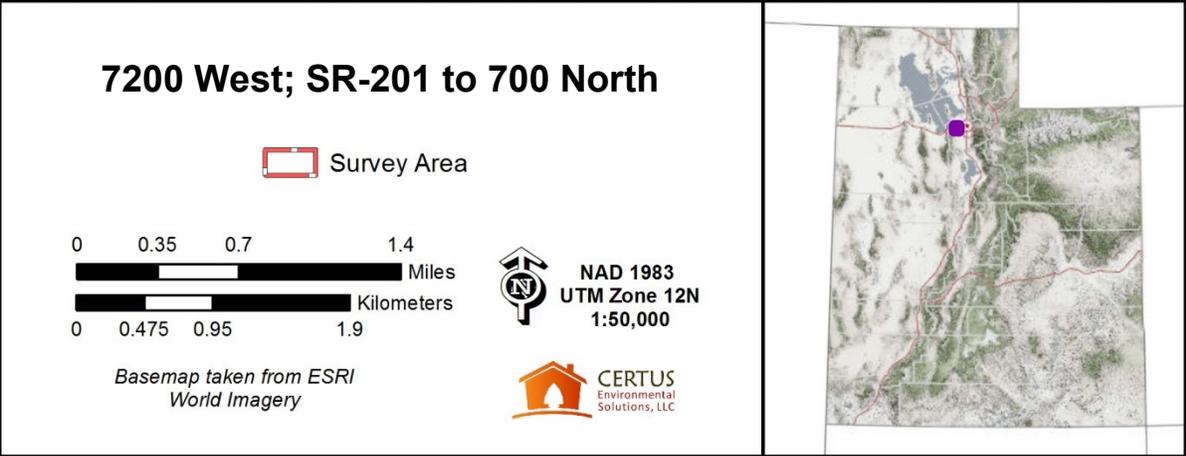


Figure 4. Location of survey area; aerial map

altered by development of a large sanitary landfill that operated between 1959 and 1980. The landfill is currently covered with a roughly 2-foot thick cap layer of soil. Lands along the central part of the project corridor (i.e., from SR-201 to I-80) comprise a combination of undeveloped lands, some of which are used for livestock grazing and lands developed for the county landfill, vehicle salvage yards, and various light industrial purposes. South of SR-201, lands have been developed for a combination of commercial and residential uses.

Vegetation along the project corridor is a combination of invasive plants, such as cheat grass, thistle, Russian olive, and mustard, remnant stands of native sagebrush and salt bush, and introduced commercial and residential landscape. Riparian and wetland vegetation can be found along the several canals and drainage ditches crossing the project corridor, as well as in the area around Lee Creek.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) classifies surface and near-surface soils along the survey corridor as Deckerman fine sandy loam, Jordan-Saltair complex (silt clay loam), Lasil silt loam, Saltair silty clay loam, Saltair-Playas-Lasil complex, and Terminal silt loam. All of these soils form in watery environments, including lake terraces, lake plains, flood plains, and lacustrine settings.

PREVIOUS RESOURCE SURVEYS AND KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES

Certus conducted a search of Utah Division of State History (UDSH) online records on April 20, 2018, for an area extending 1/2-mile in all directions from the boundaries of the survey area. Twenty-one (21) previous Section 106 inventories have been undertaken in this area, including several in the west half of the current survey area between SR-201 and a point several hundred meters south of I-80. Most of these surveys occurred more than 10 years ago; however, one survey, which was conducted for Kennecott Utah Copper between I-80 and 1300 South, was carried out as recently as 2012. Certus re-surveyed along previously surveyed lands along the project corridor except those encompassed by the 2012 Kennecott Utah Copper survey.

The 21 previously reported surveys are listed below in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Summary of previous regulatory inventories within 1/2 mile of the current survey area

Project #	Description / Survey Organization	Sites in the File Search Area
U90BC0587	Five Areas North and West of Granger for UDOT / BYU – OPA	None
U91PD0880	Survey and Testing of 1965 Acres / P-III Assoc.	42SL269, 42SL273, 42SL274
U97BS0093	Legacy-West Davis Highway / Baseline Data, Inc.	None
U98UT0499	2100 South Frontage Road / UDOT	None
U98BS0768	Level (3) Communications Fiber Optic Line from Salt Lake City to Lynndyl / Baseline Data, Inc.	None
U06SQ1530	North Salt Lake to Las Vega 400-Mile Pipeline UNEV / William Self & Assoc.	42SL266, 42SL304, 42SL306, 42SL337

Project #	Description / Survey Organization	Sites in the current Survey Area
U08PD0026	Salt Lake County Landfill Compost / P-III Assoc.	42SL231
U08ST0765	Mountain View Corridor EIS / SWCA Environmental Consultants	42SL266
U08EO1231	Mona to Oquirrh Transmission Line / Environmental Planning Group	42SL266, 42SL304, 42SL337
U11ST0588	SR-201 Auxillary Lanes, SR-154 Modification to Diverging Diamond Interchange / SWCA Environmental Consultants	None
U11SQ1012	Data Recovery Along the UNEV Pipeline / William Self & Assoc.	None
U12UI0075	Kennecott Tailings Expansion Project / URS Corp.	42SL685
U12ST0102	65 Acres for the Section 21 Culinary Pipeline Project / SWCA Environmental Consultants	None
U12ZP0646	6400 West Extension Wetlands Permit / Project Engineering Consultants	42SL695
U12ZP0756	2100 South Frontage Road Project / Project Engineering Consultants	None
U14GR0276	SR-201; 5600 W. to 9450 W. Spoils Repository / Aros Archaeology	None
U14ST1178	7200 West and SR-201 Industrial Park / SWCA Environmental Consultants	None
U15EO0732	Utah State Prison Relocation Project / Environmental Planning Group	42SL747
U16HX0671	Utah State Correction Facility Relocation Haul Road / Horrocks Engineers	None
U16HX0726	Utah State Correction Facility Relocation UDOT and Salt Lake City Roads / Horrocks Engineers	None
U18HY0239	NRHP Evaluation of the North Temple Landfill (42SL819) / Certus Environmental Solutions	42SL819

In total, 14 archaeological sites have been reported in the file search area. Of these, eight (8) are shown in UDSH records as being located wholly or partially in the current 7200 West survey area. These sites are listed in **Table 2**, below. All of these previously reported sites in the current survey area were revisited by Certus during the present undertaking. They are discussed in more detail in the **Findings** section of this report.

Table 2. Previously documented sites in the current survey area

Site #	Description	Current NRHP Determination
42SL266	Brighton Drain	Eligible
42SL273	Salt Lake to Tooele Highway	Not Eligible
42SL300	Union Pacific/San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad	Eligible

Site #	Description	Current NRHP Determination
42SL304	West Branch Brighton Canal Extension	Eligible
42SL306	Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Railroad	Eligible
42SL337	Western Pacific Railroad	Eligible
42SL747	World War II Aerial Gunnery Range	Eligible
42SL819	North Temple Landfill	Eligible

In addition to previously reported archaeological sites, 16 historical buildings have been reported as being located in the file search area. Of these, only one is reported as being located in the current survey area. This property is located at 7415 West 2400 South. This property was demolished prior to 1997 and is no longer present in the current survey area.

INVENTORY METHODS

Certus applied intensive-level survey methods and selective reconnaissance-level historic structures survey methods to identify cultural resources in the survey area. The intensive-level archaeological survey methods employed by Certus included transect spacing no greater than 15 meters (50 feet). To account for a potential time lag between field survey and any project implementation, Certus employed a cutoff age of 45-years-old to designate cultural resources requiring documentation and reporting. This meant that a resource had to be created during or before 1973 to be reported as part of the survey.

As noted above in the discussion of the UDSH file search, several previous archaeological inventories have been undertaken in the west half of the current survey area between SR-201 and a point several hundred meters south of I-80. Also as noted, most of these surveys occurred more than 10 years ago; however, one survey, which was conducted for Kennecott Utah Copper between I-80 and 1300 South, was carried out as recently as 2012. Certus re-surveyed along previously surveyed lands along the project corridor except those encompassed by the 2012 Kennecott Utah Copper survey. The location of that portion of the current survey area encompassed by the 2012 survey is shown in Figure 5, below. The results of that survey (U12UI0075) are incorporated herein.

All newly identified archaeological resources encountered during the present survey were documented on Utah Archaeological Site Form (UASF) forms with accompanying digital photographs and maps. Locational information was obtained using a handheld GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy. All previously documented sites in the current survey area were revisited as part of the present undertaking. All newly identified historic structures were documented on Utah Historic Site Short Forms, including digital photographs.

RESOURCE EVALUATION METHODS

In accordance with 36 CFR § 60, cultural resources documented as part of federal undertakings or as consistent with federal regulations are to be evaluated for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under four specific criteria and with consideration for seven elements of

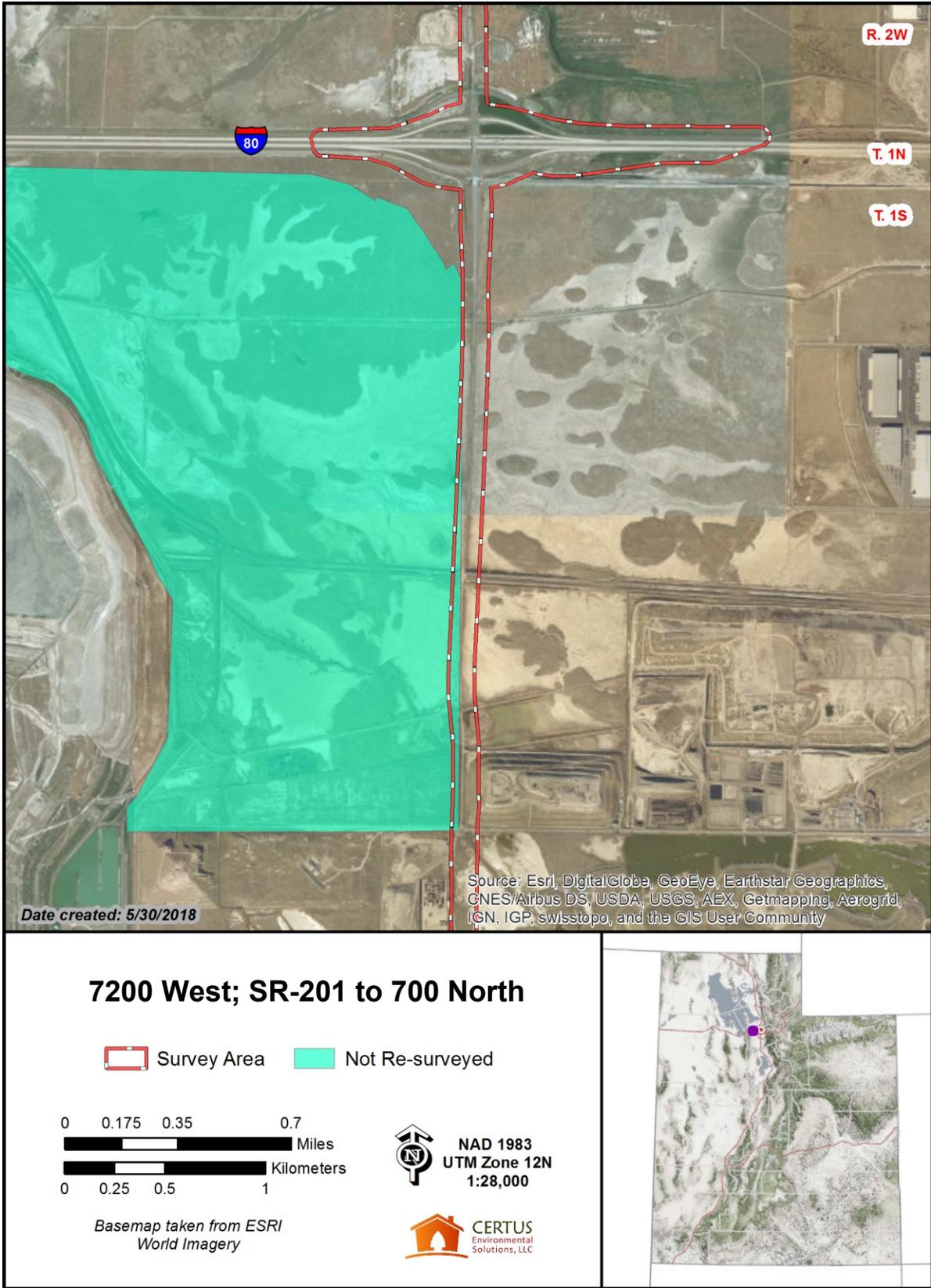


Figure 5. Location of previously surveyed portion of the project corridor not re-surveyed

integrity. A resource may be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP if it:

- A- is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; OR
- B- is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; OR
- C- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; OR
- D- has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources considered potentially eligible under one of the above criteria are also to be evaluated for integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To be eligible for listing on the NRHP, a resource must possess integrity of those elements directly related to the criterion or criteria under which it would be determined eligible.

Utah-Specific Considerations for Buildings

In Utah, all historic buildings documented at a reconnaissance-level are also evaluated using a rating system established by the Historic Preservation program at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This rating system assigns one of four ratings to buildings based on the degree to which they retain historical and architectural integrity. These ratings are as follows:

- ES - Eligible/Significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for the [NRHP] under criterion "C"; also buildings of known historical significance.
- EC - Eligible/Contributing: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as "ES" buildings; more substantial alterations or additions than "ES" buildings, though overall integrity is retained; eligible for [the NRHP] as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural, reasons.
- NC - Ineligible/Non-Contributing: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity.
- OP - Ineligible/Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period.

The interaction between the SHPO ratings system and the criteria of the NRHP focuses on NRHP Criteria A and C and SHPO ratings ES and EC. Buildings assigned a SHPO rating of "ES" are considered eligible for listing under NRHP both Criteria A and C (Giraud 2007). Buildings assigned a SHPO rating of "EC" are considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A only (Giraud 2007).

FINDINGS

Certus identified 11 archaeological sites and four historic structures in the survey area for the 7200 West Project. The archaeological sites include eight previously documented sites and three newly

documented segments of linear historical sites. The historic structures include three commercial properties and one residential property. The locations of the documented resources are provided in **Figures 6 and 7**. Descriptions of the resources and evaluations of their NRHP eligibility are provided below.

Archaeological Resources

Eleven (11) archaeological sites are present in the survey area. These are sites 42SL266, 42SL273, 42SL300, 42SL304, 42SL306, 42SL337, 42SL747, 42SL768, 42SL769, 42SL819, and 42SL822). These sites are discussed in further detail below.

Site 42SL266: Brighton Drain

Site 42SL266 is the historical Brighton Drain, which was constructed prior to 1917 and carried water from the Ridgeland Canal to Lee Creek. It is located on private lands. Many segments of the drain have been documented in Salt Lake County, including the segment in the current survey area. This segment was most recently documented in 2009 by Environmental Planning Group (EPG) (George and Parrish 2009a).

The segment of the drain in the current survey area is an unlined ditch measuring 15 to 20 feet wide and 12 feet deep. A lateral channel extends south off of the main drain and parallels the east side of the gravel 7200 West roadway, connecting the Brighton Drain and the Ridgeland Canal. This lateral ditch was included in the 2009 site form but was not mapped as part of that site record or shown in UDSH records. No historical features were observed along those portions of the main drain or lateral ditch located in the current survey area. As the existing documentation appears to accurately reflect the nature and condition of the site in the current survey area, Certus did not prepare a site form update.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL266 was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as a result of its prior documentation in Salt Lake County, including the segment in the current survey area. The site was found to have a potentially significant association with the historical pattern of land reclamation in the Salt Lake Valley. Certus recommends the current determination that the site is **eligible** for the NRHP be retained.

Site 42SL273: Salt Lake to Tooele Highway

Site 42SL273 is the historical Salt Lake to Tooele Highway—a raised roadbed constructed around 1900 and first appearing on maps of the area in 1902 (Popek 1992). Historically, the road served as the primary route between Salt Lake City and the Tooele Valley and skirted around muddy playas and wetlands to the north. The segment of the road in the current survey area was documented first in 1992 and again in 2011. It is located on a combination of DWR and private lands. In the 2011 documentation, the road was described as varying from 15 to 25 feet wide, raised roughly 1 foot above the surrounding terrain, and unpaved. No historical artifacts were observed, and the road remained in use for recreational and other activities but was not in use for through-traffic (Innes 2011). During the current survey, Certus found the site to match the description offered in 2011.

Due to the sensitivity of archaeological resources, this page has been removed.

Do to the sensitivity of archaeological resources, this page has been removed.

The only possible difference between the condition reported in 2011 and the present condition is that a portion of the road bed at a property fence line in the current survey area has been excavated and the spoils piled into a berm along the fence to prevent through-traffic. Such a berm is not mentioned in the 2011 documentation but appeared to have been present for several years at the time of the site visit by Certus. As the existing documentation appears to accurately reflect the nature and condition of the site in the current survey area, Certus did not prepare a site form update.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL273 was determined ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria as a result of its multiple prior documentations in Salt Lake County, including the segment in the current survey area. The site was found to lack historical integrity from isolation of road segments due to modern land development and to lack associations with important historical events or persons. Certus recommends the current determination that the site is **ineligible** for the NRHP be retained.

Site 42SL300: Union Pacific/San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad

Site 42SL300 is the historical Union Pacific/San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad (UP/SPLASL), which was completed in 1905 to establish the first major regional connection between Salt Lake City and southern California. The rail line is privately owned. In the current survey area, the UP/SPLASL parallels the Western Pacific Railroad (site 42SL337), which sits a few feet to the north. Numerous segments of the railroad have been documented previously throughout Salt Lake County and adjacent counties. The segment of the UP/SPLASL in the current survey area was documented most recently in 2009 and described as a standard gauge railroad resting on a raised berm covered with gravel ballast (George and Parrish 2009b). Individual structural components, including ties and, possibly, rail sections, have been replaced over the long history of this site. Certus revisited this site as part of the current undertaking and found the existing 2009 documentation to accurately reflect the nature and condition of the site. As such, no site form update was prepared.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL300 has been evaluated for the NRHP on numerous occasions and was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C for its notable role in history, its association with prominent historical figures (e.g., E.H. Harriman and William Clark), and its structural components. As nothing about the site has changed with regards to these criteria since it was last evaluated, Certus recommends the current determination that the site is **ineligible** for the NRHP be retained.

Site 42SL304: West Branch Brighton Canal Extension

Site 42SL304 is the historical West Branch Brighton Canal Extension—an irrigation canal completed in the early- to mid-1900s to extend the flow and drainage of irrigation water in the Brighton Canal system. The canal is privately owned but passes through lands administered by SITLA. Numerous portions of the canal have been documented in Salt Lake County, including the segment in the current survey, which was most recently documented in stages in 1999, 2007, and 2015. Through the current survey area, the canal comprises an unlined (i.e., earthen) channel measuring up to 30 feet

wide and 10-12 feet deep. No historical features are located along the segment of the canal in the current survey area.

The existing documentation for the segment of site 42SL304 in the current survey area adequately captures the physical nature of the canal and its notable characteristics; however, it appears the more recent documentation erroneously included a portion of the North Point Drain (site 42SL822) as part of site 42SL304. This section of the North Point Drain runs east-west along the north side of the former North Temple Landfill (site 42SL819) north of the I-80/7200 West interchange. The North Point Drain empties into the West Branch Brighton Canal channel just west of the 7200 West survey corridor, and the West Branch Brighton Canal continues west from that point. Certus prepared a new site form for site 42SL822 to address the error in previous documentation and appropriately separate the two sites.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL304 has been evaluated for the NRHP on numerous occasions and was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its notable role in history and its engineering features. The segment of the site in the current survey area was determined to be a contributing segment of the site because it retains its historical integrity. As nothing about the site has changed with regards to these criteria since it was last evaluated, Certus recommends the current determinations that the overall site is **eligible** for the NRHP and the segment discussed here is contributing be retained.

Site 42SL306: Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Railway

Site 42SL306 is the historical short line Salt Lake, Garfield and Western Railway (SLGW), which was completed in the late 1800s to carry both freight and passengers from the Salt Lake Valley to the Garfield smelter and the Saltair beach resort on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The rail corridor is privately owned and passes through private lands. Numerous segments of the railroad have been documented previously throughout Salt Lake County and adjacent counties. The segment of the SLGW in the current survey area was documented most recently in 2009 and described as a standard gauge railroad resting on a low but raised berm covered with gravel ballast and an at-grade crossing of the frontage road south and west of the I-80/7200 West interchange. Certus revisited this site as part of the current undertaking and found the existing 2009 documentation to not accurately reflect the nature and condition of the site as it is today. Specifically, the segment of the rail line west of 7200 West is no longer in use and the tracks have been removed (except for the section embedded in the frontage road). The raised berm of the former rail line is still recognizable where the tracks have been removed. Given the discrepancies in the existing site record, Certus prepared a site form update as part of the current undertaking.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL306 has been evaluated for the NRHP on numerous occasions and was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C for its notable role in local history, its association with important individuals, and its engineering features. The segment of the site in the current survey area was previously determined to be a contributing segment of the site because it retained its historical integrity. Although the condition of a portion of the site in

this area has changed with the removal of tracks, the berm remains intact and retains sufficient integrity to remain a contributing segment of the overall site. As such, Certus recommends the current determinations that the overall site is **eligible** for the NRHP and the segment discussed here is contributing be retained.

Site 42SL337: Western Pacific Railroad

Site 42SL337 is the historical Western Pacific Railroad—a long-haul rail line completed in 1906 to connect Salt Lake City with Oakland, California. The railroad corridor is privately owned. Numerous segments of the railroad have been documented in Salt Lake County, including the segment in the current survey, which was most recently documented in stages in 2009. The existing documentation of this segment of the railroad describes the site as being a single-track line comprising standard gauge rails atop a raised gravel and sand berm. Rail signal lights are present along the segment but appear to be modern in origin. Certus revisited this site as part of the current undertaking and found the existing 2009 documentation to accurately reflect the nature and condition of the site. As such, no site form update was prepared.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL337 has been evaluated for the NRHP on numerous occasions and was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C for its notable role in local history, its association with important individuals, and its engineering features. The segment of the site in the current survey area was previously determined to be a contributing segment of the site because it retained its historical integrity. Since the condition of the site in this area has not changed, Certus recommends the current determinations that the overall site is **eligible** for the NRHP and the segment discussed here is contributing be retained.

Site 42SL747: Salt Lake City Army Air Base Gunnery Range

Site 42SL747 is a World War II era military gunnery range used for gunnery training for airmen stationed at the Salt Lake City Army Air Base. The site was documented in 2016 and includes numerous shotgun, skeet, moving target, pistol, and rifle ranges, among other facilities (Yentsch 2016).

Certus revisited this site as part of the current undertaking and found the existing 2016 documentation to accurately reflect the nature and condition of the site in the vicinity of the current survey area. As such, no site form update was prepared.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL747 was evaluated for the NRHP as part of its 2016 documentation and was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D for its notable role in local and national history and its potential to yield information important in furthering our understanding of military training activities in Utah at the onset of World War II. Certus recommends the current determination that the site is **eligible** for the NRHP be retained.

Site 42SL768: Unnamed Drain

Site 42SL768 is an unnamed historical land drain (i.e., drainage ditch) north of I-80 and paralleling the interstate and the frontage road. The drain is located on lands administered by the UDOT and municipality. In the current survey area, the drain passes through the I-80/7200 West interchange via a series of modern culverts. The drain site was first documented in 2016 in the area between 5600 West and 7200 West (Ellis 2016a). The segment in the current survey area had not been documented previously.

The exact age of the drain is unclear, but it is known from historical maps and air photos to date to at least 1950. In 1950, the drain is shown on maps as beginning east of 5600 West and extending along the north side of what was then U.S. 40 to a point near the Kennecott salt evaporation ponds at the north end of the Oquirrh Mountains. The drain then diverts to the northwest, then west, and flows into the Great Salt Lake. Part of the drain located to the east was realigned during the early 1980s in conjunction with construction of I-80. The portion in the current survey area appears to have remained largely unaltered in its alignment. As with many drains in the area, this drain most likely served to drain marshy lands in the northern part of the Salt Lake Valley to reclaim them for development.

Along the segment of the site located in the current survey area, the drain is a simple unlined ditch (earthen) with a U-shaped cross-section profile. It measures between 12 and 20 feet wide across the top and 4 to 5 feet deep. No historical features were observed along the segment of the drain documented here.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL768 was determined ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria as a result of the evaluation carried out in 2016. The site was found to lack associations with important historical events or persons, to not represent a type, style, manner of construction, or the work of a master, and be devoid of the ability to yield information important in either expanding or refining our understanding of past human behaviors and historical events. Certus recommends the existing determination that site 42SL768 is **ineligible** for the NRHP be retained.

Site 42SL769: North Temple/Saltair Road

Site 42SL769 is the historical North Temple/Saltair Road. The site was first documented in 2016 in the area between 5600 West and 7200 West (Ellis 2016b). The road is administered by the municipal government. The segment of the road in the current survey area was not documented previously. The road parallels the north side of I-80 and represents the original east-west route from Salt Lake City to the Tooele Valley. Although it is unclear when the first iteration of the road west of Salt Lake City was constructed, the road was part of the Victory Highway of the 1920s and designated as U.S. 40 by the time topographic maps were prepared for the area in 1950 (Ellis 2016b).

When I-80 was constructed during the early 1980s, portions of the road were abandoned while others were left in place to create a frontage road along the north side of the interstate. The segment of the road documented here was realigned to the north to accommodate the I-80/7200 West

interchange. Along the documented segment, the road is a two-lane asphalt-paved road with no shoulder. Portions of the road surface have been recently repaved.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL768 was determined eligible for the NRHP as a result of the evaluation in 2016. The site was considered eligible under Criterion A for its important role as the primary route from Salt Lake City to the Tooele Valley, the Saltair resort on the Great Salt Lake, and other points, as well as its association with the Victory Highway. Certus recommends the determination that the overall site is **eligible** for the NRHP be retained but further recommends that the segment discussed herein be considered **non-contributing** to the site's eligibility due to a lack of locational integrity from a significant realignment ca. 1980.

Site 42SL819: North Temple Landfill

Site 42SL819 is the historical North Temple Landfill. The landfill contains more than 200 trenches, or cells, within which are an estimated 4.5 million cubic yards of municipal solid waste ranging from 5 to 20 feet deep. A 2-foot thick layer of imported fill caps the closed landfill.

Deposition of garbage at the site started in the eastern part of the landfill and proceeded, for the most part, to the west. The portion of the landfill in the current survey area includes cells created between 1965 and 2018 (Ellis 2018).

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL819 was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D as a result of a detailed evaluation carried out with the 2018 documentation. The factors contributing to this determination remain unaltered at present. As such, Certus recommends the determination that this site is **eligible** for the NRHP be retained.

Site 42SL822: North Point Drain

Site 42SL822 is the historical North Point Drain—a land drain constructed sometime between 1951 and 1972. The drain follows the south side of the gravel 700 North roadway through the current survey area. It passes through lands administered by SITLA. It appears to connect a series of other drains and canals and was likely constructed to help increase the capacity of the overall land drain system. Along the segment documented here, the drain comprises an unlined (i.e., earthen) ditch measuring up to 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep. No historical features were observed along the segment.

The segment of the site in the current survey area was previously documented, apparently most recently in 2015. That documentation erroneously included the North Point Drain as part of site 42SL304—the West Branch Brighton Canal Extension; UDSH records currently show the North Point Drain as part of this Brighton Canal site. The North Point Drain empties into the West

Branch Brighton Canal channel just west of the 7200 West survey corridor, and the West Branch Brighton Canal continues west from that point. Certus prepared a new site form for site 42SL822 to address the error in previous documentation and appropriately separate the two sites.

NRHP Evaluation

Site 42SL822 is the North Point Drain. This land drain was constructed late in the historic period, and the segment discussed here appears to retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Certus recommends this site **ineligible** for the NRHP under all criteria for the reasons discussed below.

The North Point Drain does not appear to have been associated with important historical events or patterns of history but was, rather, a common municipal action to address land drainage and, likely, to accommodate increased stormwater runoff from regional development. As such, the site does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The North Point Drain is not known to be associated with any person or persons of historical importance. Rather, it appears most likely the site was constructed under municipal oversight as part of common water management and land development practices in Salt Lake County. As such, the site does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The segment of the North Point Drain documented here does not represent a type, style, or manner of construction. It is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic design. Further, it does not appear to part of a larger site or district that may, itself, be eligible for the NRHP. As such, the site does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The North Point Canal has not yielded and does not appear to have the potential to yield information important in either refining or expanding our understanding of past human behavior, land use, reclamation activities, construction methods, or related topics of significance. As such, the site does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Historic Structures

In addition to the 11 archaeological sites discussed above, Certus identified four historical structures during the survey for the 7200 West Project. All are located on private lands. The structures were documented and evaluated per the aforementioned selective reconnaissance-level methods and rating system.

2181 South 7200 West

The primary historical structure at this address is a ca. 1955 1-story Ranch style single family dwelling exhibiting Ranch/Rambler and Minimal Traditional styles (see **Figure 8**). It is clad in medium width aluminum siding and vertical tongue-and-groove siding. There appears to be a small, contemporary addition on the east elevation. Notable alterations include modern windows

throughout with alteration of openings to change at least one doorway to a window and alter the size of at least one window opening. It also appears from air photos that this structure was relocated from an offsite location to its present site between 1997 and 2002 to serve as an office for a light industrial commercial operation on the property. Two non-contributing outbuildings were observed on the property.

SHPO Rating

Certus recommends this structure receive an NC rating under the SHPO rating system and be considered **ineligible** for the NRHP. This recommendation is based on the relocation of the structure to its current site during the modern era and alteration to its fenestration.



Figure 8. 2181 S. 7200 W.; view to the northeast

2330 South 7200 West

The primary historical structure at this address is a ca. 1973 industrial warehouse structure exhibiting no particular architectural style (see **Figure 9**). It is a 2-story steel framed structure clad in 1970s aluminum sheet siding. The only notable alteration is a 1980s 1-story addition on the east façade of the building. One contributing at two non-contributing outbuildings were observed.

SHPO Rating

Certus recommends this structure receive an EC rating under the SHPO rating system and be considered **eligible** for the NRHP. This recommendation is based on the structure's retention of historical integrity.



Figure 9. 2330 S. 7200 W.; view to the west

2505 South 7200 West

The primary historical structure at this address is a ca. 1958 Other Residential Type single family dwelling exhibiting Late 20th Century: Other style (see **Figure 10**). It is a 1-story structure clad in modern synthetic stucco. Notable alterations include the modern cladding, modern windows

throughout with at least some alterations of openings, and a large addition of indeterminate age. One non-contributing outbuilding was observed.

SHPO Rating

Certus recommends this structure receive an NC rating under the SHPO rating system and be considered **ineligible** for the NRHP. This recommendation is based on the structure's lack of historical integrity due to significant changes in cladding, windows, and massing.



Figure 10. 2505 S. 7200 W.; view to the east

7022 West 2100 South

The primary historical structure at this address is a ca. 1965 service bay structure exhibiting no particular architectural style (see **Figure 11**). It is a 1-story steel framed structure clad in 1960s aluminum sheet siding. There are no notable alterations. Two non-contributing outbuildings were observed on the property.

SHPO Rating

Certus recommends this structure receive an EC rating under the SHPO rating system and be considered **eligible** for the NRHP. This recommendation is based on the structure's retention of historical integrity.



Figure 21. 7022 W. 2100 S.; view to the west-northwest

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Certus conducted a cultural resources assessment for the 7200 West, SR-201 to 700 North Project in Salt Lake County. The assessment included an intensive-level field inspection for archaeological resources and a selective reconnaissance-level survey for historic structures. Certus identified 15 cultural resource sites in the survey area, including 11 archaeological sites and 4 historic structures. The 11 archaeological sites and Certus's recommendations for their NRHP eligibility are as follows:

- 42SL266, Brighton Drain— **Eligible**
- 42SL273, Salt Lake to Tooele Highway—Ineligible
- 42SL300, Union Pacific/San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad— **Eligible**
- 42SL304, West Branch Brighton Canal Extension— **Eligible**
- 42SL306, Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Railway— **Eligible**
- 42SL337, Western Pacific Railroad— **Eligible**
- 42SL747, Salt Lake City Army Air Base Gunnery Range— **Eligible**
- 42SL768, Unnamed Land Drain— Ineligible
- 42SL769, North Temple/Saltair Road— **Eligible**
- 42SL819, North Temple Landfill— **Eligible**
- 42SL822, North Point Drain— Ineligible

The four historic structures include the following, along with Certus's recommendations of NRHP eligibility:

- 2181 South 7200 West— Ineligible
- 2330 South 7200 West— **Eligible**
- 2505 South 7200 West— Ineligible
- 7022 West 2100 South— **Eligible**

Anticipated effects of the project on NRHP-eligible sites were not fully known to Certus at the time of this report. Those effects will be assessed by Salt Lake County in consultation with the Utah SHPO and other appropriate regulatory agencies and consulting parties.

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Ellis, Sheri Murray

- 2016a Intermountain Antiquities Site Form for site 42SL768. Certus Environmental Solutions, Salt Lake City. Copy on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City.
- 2016b Intermountain Antiquities Site Form for site 42SL769. Certus Environmental Solutions, Salt Lake City. Copy on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City.
- 2018 *Historical Overview and National Register Eligibility Evaluation for the North Temple Landfill (Site 42SL819), Salt Lake County, Utah.* Certus Environmental Solutions, Salt Lake City. Copy on file at the Utah State Institutional Trust Lands Administration, Salt Lake City.

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- 2009a Intermountain Antiquities Site Form for site 42SL266. Environmental Planning Group, Salt Lake City. Copy on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City.
- 2009b Intermountain Antiquities Site Form for site 42SL300. Environmental Planning Group, Salt Lake City. Copy on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City.

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