

Goat Camp Ruin Interpretive Development Project

PROGRESS REPORT

Season 7 Operations from 9/22/18 through 7/13/2019
Arizona State Museum Permit 2012-107ps 7/17/2012

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Prepared by

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Excavation

Over the course of the last year the project continued to make progress toward implementing the goals established in the Excavation and Stabilization Plan (Wood 2012) with continued excavation work in Rooms 7, 8, 28, 29, and 30 (Fig. 1). Stabilization of the site also continued with work in Rooms 7 and 22. As always, this work was performed by volunteer members of the Arizona Archaeological Society (primarily the Rim Country, Desert Foothills, and Santan Chapters) under professional supervision provided by myself, Connie Darby, and Denise Ryan.

This season was curtailed somewhat by the weather and scheduling issues and conflicts. Nevertheless, we completed 12 Saturday and 8 Sunday field sessions and 5 lab sessions.

Room 7

Following the complete excavation of the upper floor last season, we began to investigate the construction history of the room and the circumstances of its having been remodeled last by clearing the entry unit in the south wall and excavating a trench along the east wall down to the original floor and substrate and began excavating the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the room adjacent to the trench. This season we completed that unit and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ to completely expose the original floor in the east half of the room. This work confirmed our interpretation from last season that filling in the room and laying the second floor was not simply a remodeling of the original room but part of a nearly full reconstruction of the entire room that enlarged it both to the north and the west but retained the original entry location. Supporting this idea was the discovery of the hearth for the original floor directly underneath the hearth built into the upper floor. As expected, after the original burning of the structure is was essentially cleaned out prior to the remodeling; aside from the several small clusters of burned beans and corn and pieces of the strung shell bracelet found last season, there was little left on the original floor.

Room 8 Complex

The Room 8 Complex is defined as Room 8 and the constructed features attached to it, namely Features 28, 29, and 30. Despite the additional work of this season, it remains the case that only one of these attached features, 28, can be reliably identified as a room.

This complex is the final major excavation focus of the fieldwork proposed for Goat Camp Ruin and as noted last year (Wood 2018), will likely take several more seasons to complete.

Room 28

Having discovered the hard-burned floor and wall plaster in the room last season in the test trench, this season we completed the excavation of that floor across the south half of the room. The floor was more or less intact across the entire unit with some rodent damage in one corner and some root disturbance

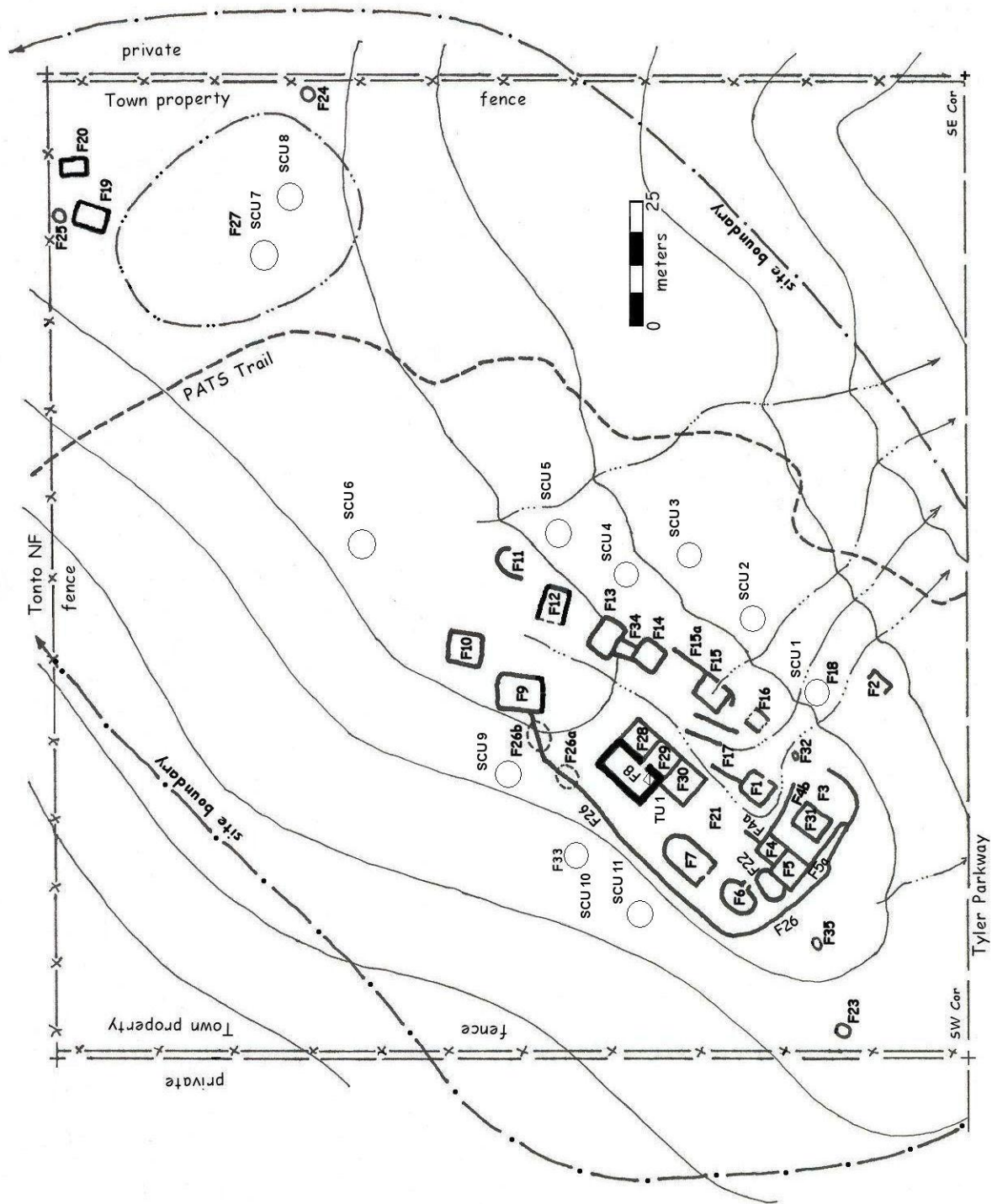


Fig. 1. Showing the layout of architectural features and surface collection units identified at Goat Camp Ruin (AZ O:11:72 ASM). Excavations in Season 4 were carried out in rooms F6, F7, F22, and F31.

in the center of the room. Abundant daub testified to both the intensity of the fire and the presence of wall plaster throughout the room. Two features were discovered; what appears to have been a single roof support post in the center of the room and the hearth, located between the post and the entry. The post was burned; we recovered a charcoal sample above the floor level but left the subfloor remains intact. The hearth was typical of those in the other rooms excavated at the site. It was a deep clay basin with a hard burned collar set in line with the entry, which faces south into Feature 29. Unlike most of our other hearths, the collar on this one was not perceptibly raised above the floor, which made it somewhat difficult to locate. However, it too, like most of our hearths, had been cleaned out prior to the abandonment and burning of the room, to the point where the burned rind of the sides and bottom of the hearth had been scraped through in places and it had been backfilled with clean dirt. In fact, except for one cluster of potsherds that may represent a vessel that fell in with the burning roof, a limestone grinding slab near the hearth, and a handful of sherds embedded in the plastered floor, the entire room appears to have been emptied prior to abandonment. Almost all that remained on the floor was a layer of powdered charcoal and occasional remnants of burned roof beams and wall plaster. In a few spots, this charcoal layer contained what appeared to be the remains of burnt reed matting, but the fragments were too small to make a definitive assessment in the field.

As for the mysterious pit at the north end of the test trench, we expanded our excavation in order to recover the pot clusters identified last season. In doing so we discovered that the disturbance that suggested the presence of a pit may have been the work of a resident badger who had taken up residence in the same location again during the off-season. In any case, the “pit” was found to contain the remains of what may be several reconstructable vessels and a cache of 30 burnt *Olivella* shell beads. The beads were found in a tight cluster inside one of the pot clusters, suggesting that it may have been a strung necklace when it burned.

The “pit” appeared to bottom out at the base of the west wall – the exterior of Room 8. This, along with the fact that the burnt floor in Room 28 is elevated above the surface of Feature 29, to which it is connected by a ramp (see below) suggests that the floor we excavated may have been the result of a remodeling of the room. We will explore this possibility next season by extending at least part of the original test trench down to the base of the wall.

As a last observation from the excavation of Room 28, the fill contained a fair amount of decorated pottery – almost all of it dating from the earlier pithouse occupation of the site, suggesting that after burning, the room may have been deliberately backfilled.

Feature 29

This entire feature was cleared to the floor and its exterior entry was identified, through the east wall and offset from being directly across from the entry to Room 8. This work confirmed our earlier interpretation of this feature as an open courtyard rather than an enclosed room. The “floor” was multi-layered, made up of thin, discontinuous, interbedded lenses of sand and silt with a scatter of artifacts, mostly embedded potsherds, generally ashy, gray, and with very little charcoal on or in it. If the depth of the base of the west wall seen in the SE corner test pit in Room 8 is any indicator, this floor deposit is 2-3 cm thick. There was no hearth, but there were several patches of ash near the entries to Rooms 8 and 28 suggesting that burning roof material from one or both of those rooms had landed on the open courtyard floor where it was able to burn completely in the open air.

The exterior entry to the courtyard was heavily disturbed by root action. A trench was begun along the exterior side of the east wall to determine its relationship to the original ground surface but has yet to be completed.

Entry into Room 28 from Feature 29 was by means of a ramp of packed earth that extends over a meter out into the courtyard. This was confirmed during excavation of the entry into Room 28 where the hard-burned plastered floor of the room was seen to extend onto the top of the ramp. No such feature was identified adjacent to the entry into Room 8 so it is assumed that access in that case was at grade,

implying that Room 8 was not remodeled like Room 28 and that its floor was at the base of its wall, as suggested by one of our test units. Excavation of Room 8 should be able to confirm this interpretation.

The original plan for this feature called for more limited excavation of Feature 28 (50%), but a full examination was felt necessary to identify its exterior entry and understand its function, given what appears to be its unique function at the site.

Room/Feature 30

Given the nature of Feature 29 and the similarity in outer wall construction between Features 29 and 30, it was decided to approach Feature 30 in a similar manner, beginning with interior test trenches along the east and south walls. The results of this work were inconclusive as any semblance of a floor or compacted use surface such as was found in Feature 29 proved elusive, nor did there appear to be any access between Features 29 and 30 or from 30 into Room 8. Wall clearing along the west side of the feature – which consisted largely of removing backdirt from old vandalism – identified an apparent entry into the feature. A wider unit was then opened along that wall, work on which will continue into next season with a goal of excavating about half of the feature, which is suspected to be another courtyard, but with a very different function than that of Feature 29.

Room 8

To begin the excavation of Room 8 another test unit was dug into the southwest corner of the room in an area that appeared to have been previously disturbed by pothunters. As it turned out, the unit was curiously void of wall fall, artifacts, or a distinct floor, as might be expected, but did indicate that floor level in this corner of the structure would be more or less equivalent to that seen in the original test unit near the southeast corner, dug in 2013. A third test unit was also begun in the northeast corner of the room which immediately encountered an almost impenetrable jumble of wall fall. It may be completed next season, though dealing with that dense a jumble of wall fall in a 1 x 1 m. unit may prove problematical, in which case it will simply be completed as part of the NE ¼ excavation unit..

The bulk of the effort in Room 8 so far has been the initiation of excavation of the southeast quarter. Completion of this unit will be undertaken next season.

Although the excavation of Room 8 is still in early days, several intriguing observations have already been made. First is that wall fall, unlike every other excavated room at the site so far, has been concentrated in a relatively narrow band inside the walls with the bulk of the fill in the center of the room being made up of dirt and trash. Given the size of the room, this is perhaps not unusual – the wall fall can only extend so far from the walls – except that the fill across the entire room is level with the tops of the walls; there is not even a slight central depression as has been seen at most of the other rooms on the site. The second unusual observation is that the fill in the room appears to represent a reversed stratigraphic deposit (though there is no observable “stratigraphy” to be seen); pottery and projectile point styles recovered from the upper fill levels of the SE ¼ are from the earliest period of occupation on the site, including Snaketown and Gila Butte Red-on-buff ceramics and stemmed points. Together, all of these observations suggest that Room 8, like Rooms 22 and 28, may have been deliberately cleaned out, burned, and backfilled with nearby trash deposits as part of their abandonment. The impression that is building is not that we are investigating a settlement that was still more or less in use when it was abandoned but rather that we are digging into a ghost town. Time – and more excavation and perhaps radiocarbon dates – will tell.

Features 36-39

These features, reported previously (Wood 2015) were scheduled for definition and mapping in Season 7 but due to the short season and the time needed to address more pressing issues in Room 7 and the Room 8 Complex, that work was postponed. Again.

Stabilization

Room 15

No additional work was done in Room 15 so as to focus on the more immediate needs of Rooms 7 and 22. Stabilizing the back wall as a collapsed structure to provide a visual aid in the interpretation of the room should be completed next season.

Room 7

After completion of the excavation of the east half of the room, the floors were covered in geocloth and partially backfilled and we began stabilization of the walls. We expect to complete that task this next season.

Room 22

This season the walls of Room 22 were stabilized; it awaits only further backfilling and removal of surplus rock from the excavation area. Curiously enough, during the stabilization, a partial trough metate of granite was discovered that had been used in wall construction. Since it was not a visible part of the wall, it was documented and collected and another rock substituted for the stabilization.

Artifact Processing and Analysis

All of the artifacts from the excavations done in Season 7 were washed and re-bagged. Rough sort analysis based on the Checklist of Pottery Types for the Tonto National Forest (Wood 1987) was completed on all of the recovered ceramics and preliminary analyses were completed on all of the lithics, ground stone, and other artifact types as well.

Ceramics

3593 sherds were collected from excavation. Total recovery of ceramics to date now comes to 30,216 sherds: 24,450 of these are plainware (81%), 5,416 are redware (18%), and the remaining 350 sherds (1%) are decorated and/or imported, including imported Gila Plain, Gila variety pottery from the Salt-Gila Basin and several sherds of Apache pottery (Rimrock Fingernail Indented). The ratios remain about the same as they were last year (Wood 2018). The bulk of the plain and red pottery still appears to be local (Tonto Plain and Tonto Red, primarily Payson variety followed by Verde variety), though several varieties from the Sierra Anchas, Tonto Basin, and other relatively nearby central Arizona sources were also recognized during the rough sort. As many as 25 whole or partially reconstructable vessels had previously been identified from Rooms 1 and 7, nearly all of which are locally made plainware; one or two additional whole or partially reconstructable vessels may also have been added to that list from Room 28.

Similar to the numbers previously reported, 70% of the imported/decorated pottery was comprised of buffwares from Hohokam sources in the Salt-Gila Basin, beginning with Snaketown R/b and continuing through Gila Butte R/b, Santa Cruz R/b, and Sacaton R/b. Other decorated wares that occurred in much smaller quantities and percentages were Tusayan Whiteware (15.5%), Cibola Whiteware (5.7%), and Little Colorado Whiteware (3%), in that order. These percentages have remained consistent throughout. Dating from these ceramic types continues to indicate that the site was first occupied sometime between AD 600 and AD 750, given the consistent recovery of late forms of Snaketown R/b and early forms of Gila Butte R/b and the very Vahki-like appearance of much of the Gila Plain, and continued to be continuously occupied until sometime between AD 1250 and AD 1300 – most likely about AD 1280, when the whole of the Payson area was abandoned.

The consistent presence of later forms of Snaketown R/b and early forms of Gila Butte R/b still suggests that Goat Camp began as either a Hohokam colony or a trading outpost in Early Ceramic Central Arizona Tradition territory. In any case, the persistence of Hohokam pottery indicates that

whoever the original inhabitants of the site were, they became well integrated into the Hohokam system quickly enough and were wealthy enough to engage in some fairly wide-ranging trade, at least during the Preclassic Period. After 1150, the level of imports drops drastically, suggesting a distinct change in the political and/or economic position of the settlement, possibly reflecting the rise of the much larger Risser Ranch Ruin at the top of Alpine Heights just a kilometer to the South.

Of course, the consistent percentages of plains and reds and the various decorated and imported types are something of an anomaly. The types and percentages are largely reflective of a Preclassic period occupation, but the material has all been recovered from the fill of what are obviously later architectural features. This may corroborate our growing impression (noted above for Room 8) that most or all of these features were abandoned and deliberately razed and backfilled. Perhaps the consistency of types and percentages indicates that most or all of that backfill was coming from the same source, namely a large Preclassic trash mound that is conspicuously absent from this part of the site. Hopefully, our continued work in Room 8 will shed additional light on this “ghost town” situation.

Lithics (general)

This year, preliminary sorting of the lithics, including projectile points and whole or fragmentary mescal knives identified 2683 flaked stone artifacts, bringing our running total to 12,575 and lowering the ratio of ceramics to lithics back down to its Season 5 level of 70/30. This may not reflect the sort of Apache reoccupation we saw in Rooms 6, 7, and 22 (Wood 2017) so much as the fact that we actually had a chance to look at outdoor activity areas (the courtyards of Feature 29 and probably 30) from the prehistoric occupation that we had not previously seen much of.

As in previous analyses, only a handful can be considered formal tools – projectile points, drills, and mescal knives – with very little in the way even of noticeably utilized or retouched flakes. Breakdown of this year’s recovery was 0.4% cores and large core fragments, 22.23% shatter, 52.6% flakes, 23.6% debitage, 0.1% bifaces, 0.6% projectile points, 0.2% drills, and 0.2% mescal knife fragments; these percentages were consistent with recoveries from previous seasons. Further analysis may enlighten this assessment, but at the moment, the Goat Camp lithic industry continues to appear to have been expedient in the extreme with only projectile points, drills, and mescal knives being produced by local specialists or acquired by trade.

Preliminary identification of materials reinforces that assessment as it demonstrates an overwhelming (85.2%) preference for locally obtained stone, particularly the chalcedonies abundantly represented in the so-called Rim Gravels with a secondary preference for nearby chert sources and the still puzzling high use (11.3%) of the local siliceous limestones associated with the Rim Gravels and available on site as nodules in the ridge substrate. Indeed, the ratios of different types of materials remain unchanged, with more than 96% of all of the lithic material identified, with a few exceptions, available within a five mile radius of the site and much of it closer than that.

Mescal Knives and other Tabular Tools

To date we have now recovered a total of 59 pieces comprising 10 whole tools (intact or reconstructable) and 41 fragments representing an additional 10 mescal knives and probably 2 saws. The mescal knives are almost evenly divided between rhyolite and schist (one limestone!) and the saws the same between quartzite and schist. Aside from the one limestone piece, all of this material was imported to the site.

Projectile Points and Drills

The collection of points and drills recovered continues to grow with the addition of another 13 points and four drills, bringing the current total to 99 points, only 30 of which are too fragmentary to fully characterize, and 10 drills. This year 8 of the points came from varying levels within the fill of Room

28 and Feature 29, one from the between the floors fill in Room 7 and 4 from the upper fill of Room 8 and Feature 30.

Of the 69 more-or-less intact points, the most common format (33.3%) remains the small side-notched triangular form with either a flat or concave base. The next largest class of points, narrow contracting stemmed triangulars, were also recovered this season; their percentage of the total remains at about 30%. These conform to patterns typically associated with Preclassic Hohokam.

The next largest class, dropping a bit this year to 21.7%, are simple triangular, split half and half between flat and concave bases. Most are small and conform to patterns common in both Preclassic and Classic Period Hohokam and Salado contexts throughout most of central Arizona. However, several of these styles continued in use well into historic times and are known to have been made by a wide variety of people throughout the Southwest, making most of them more or less non-diagnostic.

Finally, there are a few corner-notched and expanding stem points that suggest an Archaic origin.

Material composition continues to follow the patterns and percentages seen last year. Most of the points and fragments (86.8%) are made of local silicates, primarily chalcedonies (48), cherts (33), and Preacher Canyon Chert, which is actually a distinctive local chalcedony (5). This distribution largely matches that of the general lithic population, in which the local silicates account for over 96% of the assemblage, the only difference being a higher preference for chert as a material for projectile points and the addition of some exotic materials like dacite (9%), obsidian (3%), and fine-grained basalt (1%) that are only rarely found in the general lithic population. The chalcedonies are all available within a few miles of the site. Some of the cherts, however, resemble materials from somewhat more distant sources under the Mogollon Rim to the east and include several varieties not well represented in the general population of lithics from the site.

Quartz Crystals

Two more quartz crystals were recovered this season, bringing the total to 20 intact crystals and 8 fragments, all visually identified as having come from the nearby (6 miles) Diamond Point crystal field. These two came from the between floor fill of Room 7 and the floor fill of Room 28 and so probably predate the Apache reoccupation.

Ground Stone

Relatively few examples of ground stone were recovered this season and they conformed to the same patterns identified in previous years (Wood 2017). The most interesting aspect of the ground stone assemblage remains its material composition. Thirty-nine portions of metates have been recovered to date including 12 whole, partial or reassembled metates (13 if you include the large portion of a trough metate left in the masonry pedestal on Room 7) and 15 isolated fragments. Altogether, then, a maximum of 28 individual metates may be represented, some from each excavated room. Of the whole and partial metates, 9 are trough style, 2 are oval basins, and two were slabs. Of the fragments, all appear to have come from trough style metates. Materials used remain largely unchanged from last year (Wood 2018). Almost three quarters of them are made of materials present either on site or within less than a mile: 51.3% are made of Tapeats Sandstone, 12.8% are made of Payson granite, and 10.2% are made of local limestone. The only imported materials are vesicular basalt (23.1%) and quartzite (2.5%).

In contrast, we currently have 86 pieces from 17 whole or reassembled manos and 69 mano fragments. The whole or reassembled manos are nearly all “two-hand” loaf shapes, relatively thin and well-worn for the most part, aside from a couple of “one-hand” oval pebble manos. The fragments are also mostly “two-hand” loaf manos, many of which show signs of continued use after being broken.

The rest of the ground stone assemblage remains pretty much what was reported last year (Wood 2018) with the addition of 2 quartzite polishing stones.

The ground stone assemblage maintains the rather interesting composition seen in previous years. As noted above, the metates are few and are mostly local in origin, almost 75% of them made from materials on or adjacent to the site. The manos, on the other hand, are both more plentiful and more expensive, as almost 85% of them are made of the same non-local materials identified previously (Wood 2017).

Shell

Forty-one whole or fragmentary shell artifacts were recovered this season, bringing the total to 144 items of shell representing eight species that have been recovered to date. Since a large part of the recovery this season consisted of the *Olivella* cache in Room 28, the composition of our assemblage to date has changed quite a bit. Most of it is still *Glycimeris* (38.9%), including 15 bracelet fragments, 2 ring fragments, 31 pendants or beads (including small entire shells with drilled umbos), a carved and polished needle, and a variety of other fragments. Together with the *Glycimeris*, the 21 whole or fragmentary *Conus* tinklers (including two whole shells with the apex ground off to make a hole) at 14.6%, the now greatly increased total of 42 *Olivella* beads at 29.2%, and the lone abalone pendant at 0.7% make up the bulk of the collection that can be identified to genus at this time. An additional 24 pieces that include a number of fragments (14) of what may be *Laevacardium* (?), several nacreous fragments, and a probable land snail round out the collection, pending more detailed analysis.

Beads, Pendants, and Carvings

Relatively few artifacts in this category have been recovered, nearly half of which were found on the surface, with only one additional shell bead found over the last year.

Bone, Antler, and Basketry/Fiber Industries

Several fragments of deer bone awls were recovered this season.

Chronological, Environmental, and Other Samples

As noted previously (Wood 2016, 2017, 2018), all but one of the enclosed/roofed rooms investigated so far burned; charcoal and burnt daub samples have been recovered from every room but 15. As a result, we now have 63 datable samples of charcoal, including carbonized beans from Rooms 7, 28, and 31 and corn kernels from Room 7. We have decided to have samples run by Beta Analytic and are still soliciting more funding toward a goal of having at least one (preferably two or three) AMS or radiometric date from every room (depending on funding).

In addition to the radiocarbon samples, we have also collected 24 pollen and 50 float samples so far from various locations and depths. We also have a total of 36 macrobotanical samples, primarily beans and corn. Funding or a skilled volunteer still needs to be procured for their analysis.

Faunal material continues to be relatively abundant across the site; the total number of samples now at 195, still mostly dead burrowing rodents, some cooked (burnt and fragmented) artiodactyl long bones and ribs, a few turkeys(?), and the occasional bunny.

Time and Value

Season 7 work involved 20 field days, 5 lab days, and 45 different individual volunteers resulting in 1246 hours of labor for a total to date of 8884 hours that have been contributed by the volunteer staff and crew, not counting administrative time, write-up, or travel for those who are not full time Payson residents. At a very conservative in-kind valuation of \$20 per hour of volunteer labor, the Arizona Archaeological Society has contributed a minimum equivalent of \$177,680 to the project on behalf of the Town of Payson over the last seven years. If we were to add in all the administrative time and travel, we would easily have surpassed the quarter million dollar mark by now.

Some Preliminary Conclusions

The work of Season 7 has basically reinforced the conclusions reached after Seasons 3, 4, 5, and 6 (Wood 2016, 2017, 2018), which are repeated below, with a few minor adjustments. The biggest surprises of Season 7 were the fact that Room 28 was so thoroughly cleaned out prior to its burning and that Feature 30, which appears to be another courtyard, is oriented in an entirely different direction from the rest of the Room 8 complex.

Based on the architecture and ceramics we have observed so far, Goat Camp Ruin still appears to have been founded before 750 AD by Hohokam colonists from the Salt-Gila Basin – or by local Central Arizona Tradition folk with very strong economic and cultural ties to early Hohokam settlements, probably those in Tonto Basin but possibly as a result of direct contact with the Salt River Valley. The ceramics still clearly indicate that the major outside influence or trade partner for Goat Camp was Hohokam, the next closest being the folks making Tusayan Whiteware. However, looking at all of the ceramics, lithic, ground stone, and other artifacts recovered to date, there appears to have been a clear drop off in trade with anyone after about 1150 or so. It appears that the folks living at Goat Camp were most connected when they were part of the Hohokam system during the Preclassic Period. And now it's starting to look like the site took on an entirely different role in the Classic Period and was quite deliberately closed for business before it was abandoned.

Outline of Work Proposed For Season 8

Excavation and Stabilization Work: First Priority

- Room 6 Assess the stabilization potential of the room and conduct wall treatments and/or complete backfilling as appropriate.
- Room 7 Complete stabilization..
- Room 15 We still need to buttress the back wall with a ramp of rock and backfill the room.
- Room 22 Complete backfilling.
- Room 8 Continue excavation by quarters, followed by wall construction studies and stabilization. By the Spring, Room 8 should be the primary excavation focus for the project.
- Room 28 Excavate original test trench further to locate and characterize original floor.
- Feat. 29 Complete exterior wall trench to characterize relationship of entry to original ground surface.
- Feat. 30 Complete current excavation unit to floor and entry.
- Room 31 Final map and backfilling.

Excavation Work: Second Priority/Carryover to Next Season

- Feature 2 Clear brush and duff to expose walls, map, excavate 1m x 1m test unit (?).*
- Features 4-5 Clear brush and duff to expose walls, map, excavate 1m x 1m test units (?).*
- Feature 17 Clear and define retaining (?) walls, map.
- Feature 24 Excavate half of this roasting pit.
- Feature 26 Clear and define this presumed “retaining wall” and make surface collections along it to determine how it relates to the occupational history of the site either as an original feature or as an Apache attempt to fortify that portion of the site they had reoccupied.

Feature 32 Relocate and excavate F. 32, the slab-lined cist, and perhaps see how it relates to the original ground surface in front of Room 1. To do this, we will need to move one of the backdirt piles from the room excavation.

Features 36-39 Clear brush and duff to expose walls, map and add to master site map.

*Additional proposed excavation work for these features will probably not be undertaken to compensate for unplanned additional work already performed in other units.

Lab Work

During the upcoming 8th season, we will continue to process new artifact collections and expand our analysis of the pottery, lithics, ground stone, shell, and other material recovered to date. This effort will likely continue during the summer of 2020 after the close of the spring field session. We will also initiate radiocarbon analyses with the funding we currently have available and seek to acquire additional funds for more radiocarbon and the processing of the macrobotanical, float and pollen samples.

Other Work

Survey/recording of contemporary and earlier sites in the Goat Camp area not already covered by FLEX or ADOT excavations. This will include compiling survey and excavation data from Risser Ruin for comparisons. Realistically, this will probably not be undertaken until the excavation phase of the project is completed.

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