

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

1995 Hoffman, R.F., D.L. Weinberg, and B.C. Zebooker  
 Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Red Run Sewer Interceptor  
 (Phase III and IV) Located Near Owings Mills, Baltimore, Maryland.  
 Submitted to Rummel, Klepper & Kahl  
  
 Library ID No: 00005526      Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 114

Research Firm/Institution:

MAAR Associates, Inc.  
 9 Liberty Plaza  
 Newark, DE 19711

Sites examined:

18BA329                      18BA444  
 NRHP Eligible:   
[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Project Justification:</b> This report details the findings of a combined Phase I/II project conducted in 1995 in preparation for the installation of a planned sewer interceptor. The project involved the construction of sewer interceptor pipes within 50 ft wide easements, including several stream crossings. The stream crossings required permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers, triggering section 106 compliance. The surveys were requested by the Maryland Historical Trust, pursuant to its review of project documents, and were specifically required under the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

MAC Accession: 1998.012

<b>Project Objectives:</b> Phase I -Locate all resources contained in a defined project or survey area and/or within a specific undertaking's area of potential effect.  - Obtain reasonably accurate "horizontal" boundaries for located resources.  -Identify components and/or likely activity areas within the boundaries of located resources.  -Make a preliminary assessment of integrity to determine if a resource(s) is likely to contain patterned and/or relatively undisturbed contexts and components.  -Make a preliminary assessment of "research potential" or "significance" to determine if a resource(s) is likely to yield data beyond that which is typically recovered in the course of the Phase I survey.  -Present recommendations for Phase II evaluation of individual resources, based on the historical, architectural, cultural, environmental, and contextual data obtained in the course of the Phase I survey.  Phase II -Obtain accurate horizontal and vertical boundaries for the site.  -Obtain additional component identification and data on specific activities associated with those components.  -Assess the physical integrity of the archeological deposits comprising the site.  -Assess the significance of the data recovered from the site.  -Assess the research potential of a site in terms of its data yield concerning specific topics outlined in Maryland's State Plan for its Cultural Resources.  -Formulating research designs and sampling strategies for the recovery of significant data contained in those sites which are determined to be National Register eligible, and which cannot be avoided or otherwise protected and preserved.
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Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18BA444.

\* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on another cover sheet. Site 18BA329 was examined as part of multiple projects, including the Red Run Sewer project. However, the site was principally excavated during the work associated with the New Town Development. Thus, an assessment of the site's ongoing research potential can be found on the cover sheet for the New Town Development, and this particular report is also included on the cover sheet for New Town.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

Research Firm/Institution:

1996 Hoffman, R.F.  
Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Grant Site (18BA444), a Prehistoric Archaeological Site Located Near Owings Mills, in Baltimore County, Maryland.  
Submitted to Rummel, Klepper & Kahl

MAAR Associates, Inc.  
9 Liberty Plaza  
Newark, DE 19711

Library ID No: 00005529      Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 117

Sites examined:

18BA444

NRHP Eligible:

[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III

**Project Justification:**

This report details the findings of a Phase III data recovery project conducted in 1995 in preparation for the installation of a planned sewer interceptor. The site in question (18BA444) had previously been identified during a combined Phase I/II project conducted earlier in the year. The sewer project involved the construction of interceptor pipes within 50 ft wide easements, including several stream crossings. The stream crossings required permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers, triggering section 106 compliance. The data recovery was requested by the Maryland Historical Trust, pursuant to its review of project documents, and were specifically required under the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

MAC Accession: 1997.020.001

**Project Objectives:**

- Recover and characterize all data pertaining to settlement patterning at the site.
- Recover and characterize all data pertaining to environmental adaptation at the site.
- Recover and characterize all data pertaining to subsistence strategies employed at the site.
- Recover and characterize all data pertaining to technology employed at the site.
- Recover data bearing on the chronology of the site.
- Recover and characterize any data pertaining to site formation processes.

Research Potential:

Phase III data recovery at 18BA444 revealed intact deposits, features, diagnostic artifacts, and organic material capable of yielding radiocarbon dates. All portions of the site were well-documented because of the sampling strategy employed. However, portions of the site outside of the identified "core areas" ultimately yielded very little additional information. Thus, it is highly likely that all intact deposits have been excavated and the site's research potential has been entirely exhausted, beyond examination of extant collections. No additional fieldwork is warranted.

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