While some increase in noise from traffic on local streets will occur, noise levels are expected to be close to or below existing ambient in the neighborhood closest to the ballpark. Limited impacts can be expected in other areas of downtown with lower ambient levels.

Noise and vibration from construction of the ballpark will be mitigated where needed to comply with applicable City of Saint Paul ordinances.

Crowd noise levels were estimated from 85% of a baseball crown shouting at the same time. Since the shouting effort cannot be maintained for any length of time, this raised sound level will likely last for less than six total minutes in an hour and therefore not be governed by the L10 standard. Concert sound levels were estimated for three different performance types. Assuming worst-case scenario, L10 sound level in excess of the City of St. Paul and Minnesota standard limits were predicted at buildings adjacent to the ballpark. Potential mitigation of concert levels, including venue design and sound system selection can minimize outdoor concert sound levels.

See the full noise study online at www.ci.stpaul.mn.us/ballparkeaw.

25. Nearby resources. Are any of the following resources on or in proximity to the site?

a. Archaeological, historical, or architectural resources? ☒ Yes ☐ No
b. Prime or unique farmlands or land within an agricultural preserve? ☐ Yes ☒ No
c. Designated parks, recreation areas, or trails? ☒ Yes ☐ No
d. Scenic views and vistas? ☐ Yes ☒ No
e. Other unique resources? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, describe the resource and identify any project-related impacts on the resources. Describe any measures to minimize or avoid adverse impacts.

A. Archaeological, Historical, or Architectural Resources

The proposed ballpark site and surrounding area have a long history of land development since approximately 1850. The area was initially developed with residential uses but was transformed into a primarily commercial district by the mid-1870s due the construction of railroad tracks into the area. Ever since the 1870s, the area has been densely developed and redeveloped with a variety of manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing and retailing businesses that exist up to the present time.

Because of this long history of development, there is potential for the discovery of cultural and/or historical resources currently unknown to exist. This section summarizes efforts to identify historic and archaeological resources within the project area and discuss recommendations for future additional measures to be taken to evaluate archaeological resources and mitigate potential effects. Historic and archaeological resources are further discussed in separate technical reports that are available at the Saint Paul Central Library reference desk or online at the City's website at www.ci.stpaul.mn.us/ballparkeaw.

A historic resources review and assessment of the project area, which includes a portion of the former Diamond Products property, was completed by Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) for the Saint Paul Port Authority in July of 2011 (and can be found online at

www.ci.stpaul.mn.us/ballparkeaw). In addition, to better understand the soils and geological context of the project area, Summit completed an analysis of boring logs in January 2013.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for indirect effects accounts for visual, sound, and lighting effects of the project within the proposed construction limits as well as on surrounding properties. Because the project area is in a dense urban area dominated by mid-rise buildings, the APE is limited to no more than two blocks from the Diamond Products site. The APE for the Diamond Products building is roughly bounded by East 7th Street on the north and East Kellogg Boulevard on the south, Wacouta Street on the west and Lafayette Freeway on the east (Figure 25.a.1).

The APE for direct effects for this project is defined as being commensurate with new construction limits. New construction limits for this project are bounded roughly freeway right-of-way to the north, Price Street to the south, John Street to the east, and Broadway Street to the west. The project area comprises the current location of the Diamond Products building; the parking lots located immediately north and east of the existing Diamond Products building; and an existing dog park and open grassy area located northwest and northeast of the Diamond Products building, respectively (see Figure 25.a.1).

<u>Historic Resources and Direct Effects</u>
The Diamond Products Building itself was not identified in the literature search and is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or for listing as a St. Paul Heritage Preservation Site. Demolition of this building will not have an adverse impact. The project boundary on the west borders the National Register of Historic Places and St. Paul Lowertown Historic District. There are no infrastructure improvements or other project components located within the Lowertown Historic District. If there is disturbance of streets and Public Right-of-Way within the boundaries of the District, review by the Heritage Preservation Commission will be necessary. Any infrastructure or street improvements within the District boundaries will be mitigated by complying with the Lowertown Design Review Guidelines as adopted by the City Council.

<u>Historic Resources and Indirect Effects</u>
The literature search identified one historic district within the area of potential effects for indirect effects: the Lowertown Historic District (see Figure 25.a.1), which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district and has been designated by the Saint Paul HPC as a historic district. This district is significant as a major regional transportation hub for rail and river and as a significant warehouse and wholesaling district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Lowertown is architecturally significant for its abundant commercial buildings designed by prominent architects, for its remarkable landscape architecture and city planning, and for the preservation of a city park that dates to the 1880s and is located within a dense warehouse and industrial area.

During a site visit, a Summit architectural historian viewed the Diamond Products Building from historic properties within the Lowertown Historic District for indirect effects in order to assess potential changes to their historic setting. To assess the impacts that may result from the proposed ballpark, the architectural historian compared the existing conditions (Diamond Products building) with the potential changes resulting from construction of the proposed ballpark. The existing conditions baseline includes views of the Diamond Products building from Broadway and Pine streets and along 4th, 5th and 6th streets west from Broadway Street as shown in the area of potential effects map. The Diamond Products building is of recent construction (1969), which post-dates the Lowertown Historic District's period of significance (1867 to 1929).

The design of the Diamond Products building is not compatible with the historic setting of the Lowertown Historic District. Existing views toward the proposed ballpark site from the eastern edge of the historic district and from the 5th Street view corridor are of a three-story equivalent building with blank concrete walls, which was typical of its era but not of the historic period. The proposed change from existing conditions—demolition of the current building and building of a modern ballpark—would not be out of scale with the current building but would generally represent a change in the urban surroundings. Although review is not required, consultation with the Saint Paul Heritage Preservation Commission regarding stadium design and construction materials may help to improve viewshed impacts on the Lowertown Historic District relative to existing conditions. The National Register nomination for the District speaks to the importance of the street grid and the Lowertown design guidelines address the need for a "street wall" around both Mears Park and the Farmer's Market sites. It's important to note that the street grid shifted historically east of Broadway where the new ballpark will be built.

The stadium lighting had some potential for visual impacts to the historic district due to glare and the height of the lights. According to the lighting analysis prepared for this EAW, the glare will be reduced through the use of glare shields on the lights, and the light pole heights are limited by FAA regulations related to Holman Field.

In addition to visual changes, there was potential for increased noise levels generated by the stadium, including the public address system and the sound systems for concerts, as well as resulting from changes in traffic patterns. Noise analysis prepared for this EAW indicated that changes in noise levels resulting from traffic will be no more than projected noise levels under the No Build scenario. Furthermore, with proper placement and orientation of loudspeakers and sound systems, increases in noise levels related to stadium operations will be minimized.

<u>Archaeological Resources and Direct Effects</u>
In addition, the historical review included an assessment of the APE for direct effects (see Figure 25.a.1) for its potential to contain intact archaeological deposits based on a literature search and visual assessment. Based on the results of the review, Summit concluded that the area had high potential for containing historical-archaeological resources related to the residential, commercial, and industrial activities that have taken place within the project area from pre-1885 through the mid-twentieth century. An extant historical foundation was also identified by a Summit archaeologist during the visual assessment of the project area. For these reasons, Summit

recommended further archaeological investigation of the project area if actions were proposed that would have a potential effect on the exposed foundation, or if excavation or building demolition would take place within the project area.

In August of 2012, Summit was notified that soil borings and test pits had been excavated. Photographs of the test pits indicated that cultural materials indicative of the presence of historical foundations had been encountered during these activities. In response, Summit discussed these findings with David Mather at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), who subsequently recommended a "full archaeological investigation" of the project area before further ground disturbance occurred.

A total of 57 excavation logs from soil borings and test pits from geotechnical and environmental subsurface investigations conducted in 2011 and 2012 within the project area were reviewed by Summit in January of 2013. These logs were compared to the county soil survey and historical maps of the project area to assess site integrity and the potential presence of subsurface archaeological resources in the project area. Results of the excavation log analysis indicate that the entire project area has undergone multiple phases of ground disturbance and redevelopment including construction, demolition, infilling, and/or grading – the severity of which varies across the ballpark site - and that such activities have added significant amounts of fill to portions of the project area to the extent that the current ground surface elevation may be several feet higher than historical elevations.

Brick, concrete, and/or other cultural materials, such as glass fragments and tiles, were identified in seven of the soil borings and five of the test pits. Many of these test areas were in proximity to structures depicted on historical maps of the project area, and layers of fill containing weathered limestone were also noted in seven test areas. During the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries, limestone was commonly used as a building material for both foundations and building exteriors. Some of the limestone, therefore, may be associated with the buildings and structures present within the project area during this period and/or may be a non-cultural component of the ubiquitous layers of fill present across the ballpark site.

In addition, three potentially in-situ concrete slabs and a possible foundation were identified within test pits located in the northern half of the project area. The identification of limestone, brick, and concrete fragments and other cultural materials in the vicinity of these features suggests that the portion of the project area situated north of East 5th Street has retained at least some degree of site integrity. In order to delineate the site boundary and to provide a preliminary assessment of the site's context, function, condition, and eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), a Phase I investigation of the portion of the ballpark site located north of East 5th Street will be conducted prior to any additional construction activities that may cause ground disturbance. The Phase I survey may include a variety of field techniques including, but not limited to visual inspection, surface collection, shovel testing, a limited number of formal excavation units, and/or auguring. Remote sensing may also be used in the preliminary identification of buried foundations and other subsurface features prior to fieldwork. Depending on the results of the Phase I survey, the need for additional work up to and

including site evaluation and mitigation will be determined in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

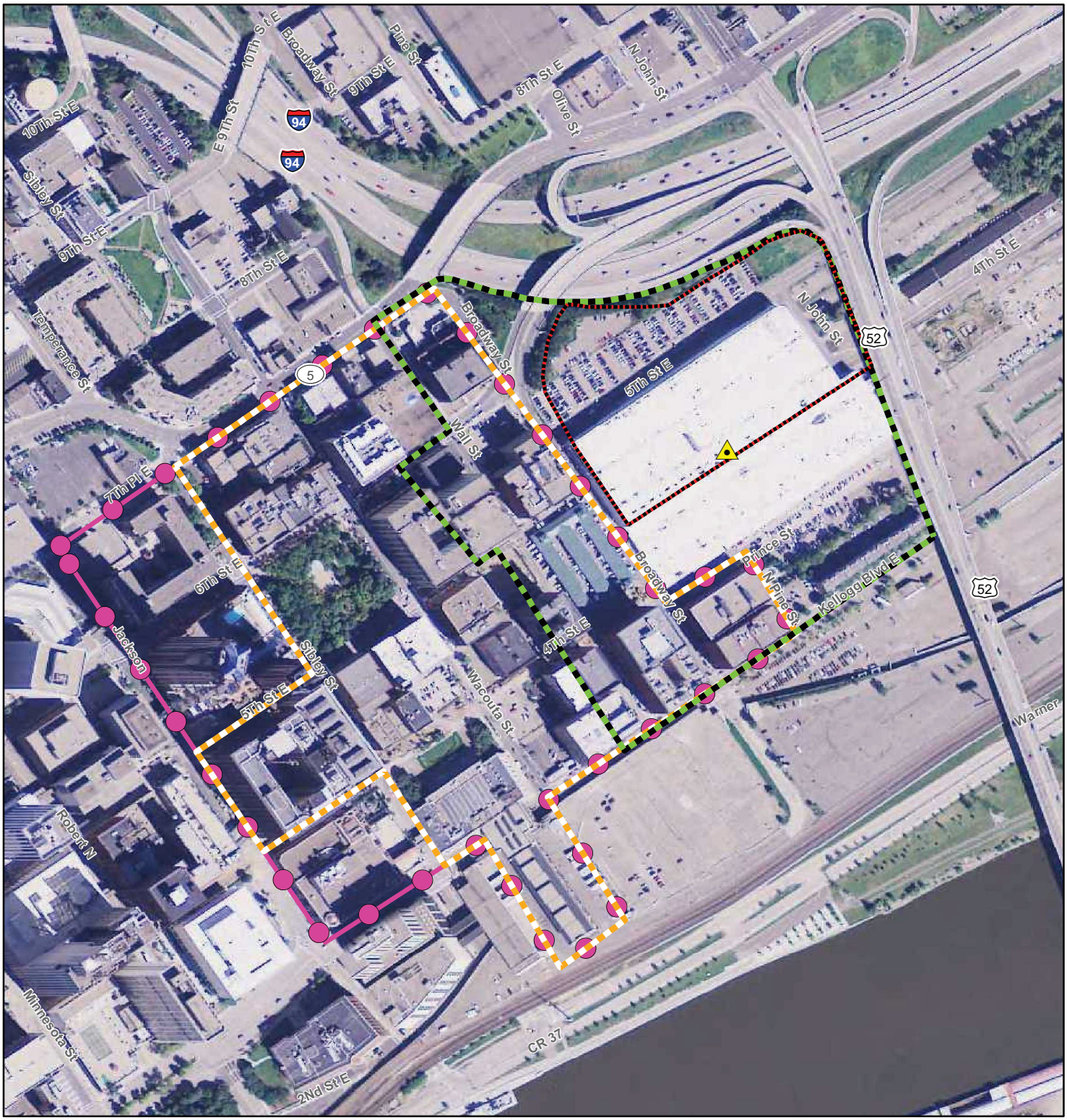
The relative paucity of cultural materials identified in the project area located south of East 5th Street suggests that the majority of this portion of the ballpark site has been significantly disturbed. Based on the presence of brick and concrete fragments identified in this portion of the project area, there is some potential for additional subsurface historical-archaeological resources to be present within this portion of the ballpark site. Archaeological monitoring will be conducted in this area during all major excavation efforts such as trenching, and a qualified archaeologist be "on-call" for minor excavation efforts (such as grading) in case cultural materials are encountered during construction.

If actions are proposed that will have a potential effect on the extant foundation previously identified during the 2011 historical review, further archaeology work will be conducted to record the foundation as an archaeological site and evaluate its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

The project area is also considered to have moderate to high potential for containing precontact archaeological resources. Various construction and grading episodes in these areas over the past 160 years, however, would have caused significant enough disturbance to the project area to make it unlikely that any potential precontact archaeological resources would remain intact.

Should the unanticipated discovery of any archaeological resources - including in situ subsurface artifacts, features (e.g. trash pits, privy shafts, hearths), and/or structural remains (e.g. foundation walls) 50 years or older in age - occur during the course of demolition or construction for the project following the completion of the archaeological investigation of the project area, the contractor will immediately cease all activity in the vicinity of the discovery and notify the qualified archaeologist, who will determine what additional action may be required.

As the project is partially funded with State funds from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED), all historical and cultural resources work (including potential visual effects on the adjacent Saint Paul Lowertown Heritage Preservation District) will be performed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Saint Paul Heritage Preservation Commission and in conformance with the requirements of the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act, the Minnesota Historic Sites Act, and the Saint Paul City Codes related to the Heritage Preservation Commission .



Map adapted from USDA FSA NAIP Orthophoto, 2010; Ramsey County, Minnesota.

Legend

- Diamond Products Building Location
- APE for Direct Effects
- APE for Indirect Effects
- Lowerton Historic District NRHP-Listed
- Lowertown Heritage Preservation District

Site Location

0 400 Feet

1 inch = 400 feet

N W E S

HISTORIC RESOURCES REVIEW PROJECT LOCATION

Diamond Products Site Assessment
St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions

Figure 25.a.1

File: FigX_Hist_Resources...
Summit Proj. No.: 0188-0003
Plot Date: 02-22-13
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: LSHO/AJS