Staff Summary Report

City Council Meeting Date: 08/14/08 Agenda Item Number: 67

SUBJECT: This is the second public hearing for a Historic Overlay District for TEMPE (HAYDEN) BUTTE, located at 222 East 5th Street.

DOCUMENT NAME: 20080814dsrl01 PLANNED DEVELOPMENT (0406)

SUPPORTING DOCS: Yes

COMMENTS: Request for TEMPE (HAYDEN) BUTTE (PL080136) (City of Tempe, property owner; Joe Nucci, Historic Preservation Officer, applicant) for designation to the Tempe Historic Property Register, located at 222 East 5th Street in the GID, General Industrial District, the MU-4, Mixed-Use High Density District and in the Rio Salado & Transportation Overlay Districts. The request includes the following:

HPO08002 – (Ordinance No. 2008.31) Historic Overlay District located on approximately 35 acres.

PREPARED BY: Joe Nucci, Historic Preservation Officer (480-350-8870)
Ryan Levesque, Senior Planner (480-858-2393)

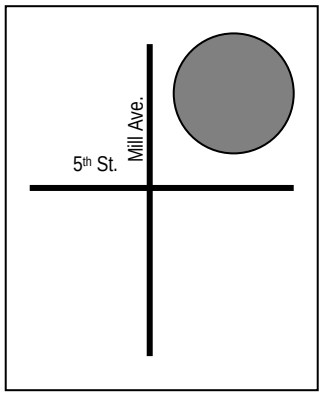
REVIEWED BY: Lisa Collins, Development Services Planning Director (480-350-8989)
Chris Anaradian, Development Services Department Manager (480-858-2204)

LEGAL REVIEW BY: N/A

FISCAL NOTE: N/A

RECOMMENDATION: Staff – Approval, subject to conditions
Development Review Commission – Approval (Vote 7-0)
Historic Preservation Commission – Approval

ADDITIONAL INFO: Gross site area approx. 35 acres



On May 8, 2008 a neighborhood meeting was held to discuss the proposal of the Tempe (Hayden) Butte as a Historic Overlay District. City Council held the introduction and first public hearing for this request on July 22, 2008.

NOTE: Attachments 1-3 have been revised to reflect a more accurate depiction of the location and area proposed for the historic district.

PAGES:

1. List of Attachments
2-5. Comments
5. Reason for Approval / Conditions of Approval
6-15. History & Facts / References

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Ordinance No. 2008.31
2. Location Map
3. Aerial Photo
4-9. Photographs

COMMENTS:

Located east of Mill Avenue between Rio Salado Parkway to Fifth Street and Veteran's Way, Tempe (Hayden) Butte is arguably our city's most recognizable and iconic geological feature. The site of the Hayden Butte Preserve Park at 222 East 5th Street, it is this unique geology which resulted in establishing the historic settlement of Hayden's Ferry that has grown to become the City of Tempe.

The butte rises abruptly three hundred forty-six feet above the floor of the Salt River Valley. This mass of black and grey volcanic rock is a common type of geological feature found throughout the basin and range region of the American West. Indeed, the Valley is punctuated with many similar peaks and buttes. These isolated formations are the remains of ancient mountains that were shaped by eons of erosion and partially buried under layers of alluvial deposits. However typical the butte might be geologically, it has had a very unique significance to the various communities that have lived at its base. The ways in which people have interacted with this landscape, the activities that have taken place on its slopes and summit, and the special status that has been associated with the butte give it a central role in Tempe community history.[1] [2]

The butte towers over the south bank of the Salt River, which bends around the massive rock formation. The Salt River is one of the largest rivers in Arizona, draining a vast watershed that extends from the Colorado Plateau to the mountains in the eastern part of the state. It was this reliable supply of water and the rich alluvial soil that brought the Hohokam, the first known residents, to settle in the river valley. The butte marked an ideal site for fording the river as elsewhere the Salt flowed over a wide sandy bed with shifting pockets of quicksand and other hazards. Between the butte and Papago Park the river was contained within a tightly constricted bedrock channel.[3] [4]

Early on, several major north-south trails converged at the butte crossing, followed shortly thereafter by wagon tracks, roads, railroads, highways, and finally airport runway approach zones. Perhaps more than any other influence, the geology of the butte has influenced settlement at this confluence of transportation modes.[5]

CONDITION

The butte is a valuable recreational venue that includes native Sonoran Desert vegetation, wildlife, rock outcrops, and archaeological, paleontological and historical resources in Tempe's Hayden Butte Preserve. The butte is a fairly large landscape which accommodates many uses and features while still maintaining its overall historic character and identity much as it has through many different cultural periods.

AGE

The Tempe Historic Preservation Ordinance uses 50 years as criterion for historic property designation. By ordinance definition, landmark designation may be applied to a property that has achieved significance within the past fifty (50) years and which expresses a distinctive character worthy of preservation and which otherwise fulfills or exceeds the criteria for designation as an historic property. The period of significance for the butte as a cultural landscape predates even the settlement of the community and therefore the landmark designation provided by local ordinance does not apply to this property. Unlike the National Register of Historic Places, the Tempe Historic Preservation Ordinance does not have provisions for designating Traditional Cultural Properties or Historic Landscapes. Rather, the options available by ordinance for designation are an historic property or an historic district. By ordinance definition, an historic district may also include or be composed of one or more archeological sites. As the butte obtains eligibility for designation under multiple criteria, district designation most closely satisfies the intent of the ordinance.[6] [7] [8] [9]

HISTORY AND FACTS

Signs of early use by the Hohokam people have been found on the butte, including petroglyphs, pot sherds, scrapers, grinding sticks and metate. Prehistoric cultural material on the butte spans the Colonial through Classic periods of the Hohokam sequence, with the Classic period being best represented today. Previously identified feature types on the butte include: compound structures, free-standing structures, middens (trash deposits), terraced gardens, and bedrock mortars.[10]

SIGNIFICANCE

There are two essential qualities that a property must possess to be eligible for listing in the Tempe Historic Property Register – significance and integrity. These two characteristics are dependent upon each other. Eligibility criteria provided in the Tempe Historic Preservation Ordinance states that a building or place is significant if it maintains integrity and is associated with our community history or culture. In the case of the butte, the inverse is particularly true – this place has integrity because people still

consider it to be significant. The butte is a fairly large feature. It accommodates many uses while still maintaining its historic character and identity much as it has through previous cultural periods. By this measure, its significance is extraordinary. People have lived at its base for nearly 2,000 years and all of them have considered it to be a very special place. Indeed, it is rare to find a place with such long-established and continuing cultural meanings and associations. Accordingly, this report concludes that Tempe (Hayden) Butte clearly meets Ordinance criteria for listing in the Tempe Historic Property Register.[11]

Context A – The butte, as the landmark leading to the river crossing, greatly influenced the development of Tempe as a key transportation corridor. The ford and ferry were well known to travelers, and wagons could be repaired at Hayden's blacksmith shop. In the 1870s and 1880s, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors constructed several roads serving the Southside settlements which all converged at the butte before crossing the river. Beginning in 1887, a series of railroad bridges spanned the river near the butte eventually connecting the Salt River Valley to the Southern Pacific mainline.

The view of the butte from a distance marked the location of the river crossing and later the settlement at Tempe, however, its visibility within the community helped define a sense of place for residents. The familiar outline was an ever-present backdrop to daily life in Tempe. Since the earliest times, people have climbed the butte for its panoramic view of the valley. For most people however, the most common use of the butte has been recreational – to climb, to explore, even to swim. The butte was also a place for special community events and holiday celebrations, from Fourth of July fireworks shows to candlelight choirs at Christmastime.

Context D – The prehistoric archaeology of the butte is complicated. The entire geological feature includes no less than six previously identified archeological sites: Mesa 1:4 (GP), Mesa 1:5 (GP), Mesa 1:9 (GP), the Terraced Butte Site, the Tempe Glyphs Site, and La Plaza Tempe. Beginning around 1977, the prehistoric cultural remains on the butte began to be consistently associated with either the Terraced Butte Site or the Tempe Glyphs Site. The majority of the approximately 35 acre portion of the butte that is the subject of this designation predominantly lies within these two major archaeological loci. The Terraced Butte Site AZ U:9:115 (ASM) [aka AZ U:9:77 (ASU)] is the larger of the two sites encompassing most of the northern portion of the west butte area. The Tempe Butte Rock Art Site AZ U:9:114 (ASM) [aka AZ U:930 (ASU)] is located adjacent to the Terraced Butte Site to the south and east. Taken together, these two sites cover roughly 80% of the approximately 35 acre Tempe Preserve area under consideration for historic designation and listing in the Tempe Historic Property Register.

One additional archaeological locus has been previously defined within the preserve boundaries; Mesa 1:5 (GP) was described by Frank Midvale in 1928 as "a small defense wall cluster; 20 conspicuous foundations with traces and trenching covering the entire slope." Thus the three archaeological sites located within the area proposed for designation reflect about 1,500 years of human habitation.[12]

Located adjacent to the subject site on property controlled by Arizona State University, the eastern portion of the west butte, the so-called saddle of the butte, and the entire east butte comprise a site greater in area than the subject site and with a proportionally greater number of archaeological sites and features. Taken as a whole, however, the entire Tempe (Hayden) Butte landform is dwarfed by the adjacent and inter-related archeological site known variously as La Plaza Tempe AZ U:9:165 (ASM), Plaza Tempe, or Tempe Plaza. This large prehistoric Hohokam site is located adjacent to the southern side of the butte and extends south and east over roughly 550 acres to McClintock Drive at the Railroad Right-of-way. Hohokam occupation of La Plaza Tempe is known to have been contemporaneous with use of the butte sites and features.[13]

As proposed for designation, that portion of the butte bounded on the south by Valley Metro Rail right-of-way; on the north by Rio Salado Parkway right-of-way; on the east by the mid-section line Section 15 (College Avenue extended); and on the west by the Hayden Flour Mills redevelopment site, contains more than 500 prehistoric petroglyphs and a substantial amount of historic graffiti.[14]

INTEGRITY OF HISTORIC FEATURES

The butte has been considered a unique and special place for 1,800 years. It has been important to all people who have lived nearby. Multiple overlapping contexts span this great period of time and define a continuous and evolving history of the place. The butte has been the site of momentous events and specialized activities, and its form and topography have greatly influenced the development of the city that now surrounds it. As a cultural landscape, it has ongoing cultural significance to three living communities: the citizens of Tempe, Arizona State University, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.[15] [16] [17]

The butte is a well defined geographic area and geologic feature. It is also a complex district with natural, historic, and archaeological

features. Intangible attributes also bring meaning to the butte for many people.

CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

The proposed historic district consists of the landform of the butte itself, in its different aspects as a landmark and landscape, and several individual sites, objects and structures as indicated below.

- Archaeological sites – a wide array of archaeological resources, including compound structures, free-standing structures, petroglyphs, middens, terraced gardens, bedrock mortars, grinding sticks, and artifact scatters have been identified and reported.
- Letter – The concrete letter "A" on the south face of the butte was constructed in 1955.[18]
- Reservoir Site – the foundation of the city's first reservoir (1902-1948) is located near the top of the south side of the butte.
- Sandstone Quarry – the remains of a sandstone quarry are located on the northwest foot of the butte.
- Transmitter House – the Salt River Project transmitter house was built in 1949.
- Water Tank – two steel water tanks are located midway up the south face of the butte. The smaller tank on the east was constructed in 1950 and is considered to be a contributing property.
- Historic Canals – Buried at the base of the butte is a series of interrelated irrigation canals known variously as the San Francisco Canal, the Kirkland-McKinney Ditch, Wormser's Ditch, Hayden's Canal, and the Tempe Canal.[19]

NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

- Leonard Monti Trail – an improved trail rising in elevation about 350 feet from bottom to top. Each day, many people hike or jog up the Leonard Monti Trail to get a good workout.
- Water Tank – two steel water tanks are located midway up the south face of the butte. The larger tank on the west was added about 1965 and is not considered to be a contributing element.
- Other historic resources have been identified however they are poorly documented or defined and are of relatively minor importance.

Other Relevant Information

The butte has special importance to many different groups of people. It has been the site of various events and activities, an integral component of the larger community, and a resource that broadly reflects different aspects of Tempe's history.

Historic contexts are organized by theme, place, and time to help link properties to important historic trends. The following historic contexts were developed to inform the process of designating Tempe (Hayden) Butte as an historic district by Scott Solliday in his 2004 Cultural Resources Study:

Exploration and Settlement of the Salt River Valley, 1852~1875 - The butte, as the landmark leading to the river crossing, greatly influenced the development of Tempe as a key transportation corridor.

Pima and Maricopa Settlement in the Salt River Valley, 1865~1880 – Native American resettlement from the Gila River to the Salt River valleys in response to Anglo and Hispanic resource competition centered on the Tempe area.

Community Planning and Development in Tempe, 1870-1958 - The view of the butte from a distance marked the location of the river crossing and later the settlement at Tempe, however, the geology of the butte has influenced settlement at this confluence of transportation modes.

Higher Education in Tempe, 1917~1958 – School displays and ritual activities located on the butte have become symbols for the community as well as for the school.

Prehistoric Archaeological Context, 550~1650 – The butte has been a locus of symbolic, ceremonial, astronomical and religious activity to the Hohokam. Evidence for this on the butte today consists primarily of petroglyphs and remains of prehistoric sites.

Historic Archeological Context, 1870~1958 – Physical evidence of the development and character of the historic settlements of San Pablo and the original Tempe Townsite primarily occur just off the butte in areas lying below 1180 feet elevation.

Conclusion

The Tempe Historic Preservation Commission has stated the desire to locally list properties that are additionally eligible for national listing. To meet eligibility standards for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the district should retain the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of significance. Accordingly, the majority of the individual components of the district should possess integrity and the relationships between components should be relatively unchanged since the period of significance. When present, archaeological sites should be in good condition with features, artifacts, and spatial relationships preserved. Finally, communities that have had an historic association with the proposed district should still consider it to be an important place and maintain a cultural relationship with it.

In recognition of the fact that Hayden Butte Preserve is a valuable natural resource that includes archaeological and historical resources, and also in light of the objectives of conservation and preservation common to both Tempe Preservation and the Tempe Parks & Recreation Board, on Wednesday, February 20, 2007, Preservation and Parks jointly agreed to the identified conditions of designation. Tempe (Hayden) Butte survives with its essential character and extraordinary significance intact. Therefore, staff recommends approval of historic property designation for Tempe (Hayden) Butte and listing in the Tempe Historic Property Register subject to the conditions of approval.

REASONS FOR APPROVAL:

1. The site is consistent with criteria identified in the City Code Chapter 14a Historic Preservation, pursuant to Sec. 14A-4, Designation of landmarks, historic properties and historic districts.

    (b) The following criteria are established for designation of an historic district:

    (1) The district consists of an area in which are located a substantial concentration of properties, buildings or structures which individually meet the criteria in subsection (a) of this section above, as well as others which contribute generally to the overall distinctive character of the area, and are united historically or visually by plan or physical development; district boundaries coincide with documented historic boundaries such as early roadways, canals, subdivision plats or property lines; other district boundaries coincide with logical physical or man-made features and reflect recognized neighborhood or area boundaries; and other noncontributing properties or vacant parcels are included where necessary to create appropriate boundaries; or

    (2) A district may also include or be composed of one or more archeological sites.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:

EACH NUMBERED ITEM IS A CONDITION OF APPROVAL. THE DECISION-MAKING BODY MAY MODIFY, DELETE OR ADD TO THESE CONDITIONS.

1. Designation on the Tempe Historic Property Register or on the National Register of Historic Places will not supersede the primary jurisdiction of the Parks & Recreation Board regarding management and use of the Tempe Butte Preserve.

2. The Historic Preservation Commission would not need to be consulted about routine maintenance of the paths, including resurfacing, or regarding improvements for accessibility.

3. The Historic Preservation Commission and the Tempe Parks & Recreation Board will share information about any proposed expansions to the trail system.

4. The Historic Preservation Commission will not fence off any part of the preserve.

HISTORY & FACTS:

ca. AD 1150-1450	Hohokam Classic Period occupation of the Mesa 1:5 (GP) archaeological site on the butte described as a small village and defense wall cluster including 20 conspicuous foundations and terraces or terracing covering the entire slope.[20]
ca. AD 1150-1450	Hohokam Classic Period occupation of the Terraced Butte archaeological site on the butte described as a series of 50 or more shallow depressions on the northwest flank of the butte. The site is recorded as AZ U:9:115 (ASM) and is thought to contain prehistoric agricultural features.
ca. AD 1150-1450	Hohokam Classic Period occupation of the Tempe Glyphs archaeological site also known as the Tempe Butte Rock Art Site AZ U:9:114 (ASM) [aka AZ U:930 (ASU)] is attributed to the late Preclassic and early Classic Period Hohokam community La Plaza Tempe located adjacent to the southeast sector of the butte.
ca1866	Charles Trumbull Hayden has traditionally been credited as being the founder of Tempe, and the butte is the setting for that legendary story of his first visit to the site.[21]
11/17/1870	Hayden Milling and Farming Ditch Company claims ten thousand miner's inches of water and has construction underway by December with Jack Swilling in charge.[22]
12/27/1873	Judge C.T. Hayden, for many years a prominent business man and merchant in Tucson, has closed out here and this week left for HAYDEN'S FERRY on the Salt River in Maricopa County, where he has concentrated all his mercantile business and will headquarter"[23]
05/30/1874	Judge Hayden has completed a flouring mill at his ferry on Salt River[24]
08/25/1874	Charles T. Hayden files Preemption Claim Number 50 for S 1/2 NW 1/4 and N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 15 establishing Hayden's Ferry, the commercial center for all of the south-side farmers.[25]
10/20/1875	Preemption Claim Number 50 patented to Charles T. Hayden "Homestead Certificate No. 50," 20 October 1875, Bureau Land Management, Phoenix, 160 ac S1/2 of NW1/4 Section 15 including the western portion of the butte.[26]
03/10/1881	An adobe church was finally built in San Pablo, and dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It was set at the foot of the butte, and a footbridge over the Hayden Canal led to a Sonoran-style cemetery.[27]
ca 1887	Quarries on the north and south sides of the butte become important sources of rock and gravel for building roads, bridges, businesses, and homes.[28]
02/23/1887	Frank Hamilton Cushing along with other members of the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition visit the butte from their base camp across the river and record the first archaeological descriptions of these sites and features.[29]
05/02/1887	MC Recorder Deed Book 1 Page 448 Phoenix reports Charles Trumbull Hayden sale of 305 acres to Tempe Land and Improvement Company - the southern portion of his holdings including the butte but not the mill, the store, or the house properties.[30]
02/22/1893	Earliest known public event associated with the butte - Pima and Maricopa from Salt River Reservation commemorate Washington's Birthday in mock battle staged on butte.[31]
12/09/1895	Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa Railroad is the first of several railroads to cross the river in the vicinity of the butte.[32]
12/23/1902	Tempe's new water works passes first test. The system is judged complete one week later and water service to homes and businesses begins with pressure provided by a storage reservoir on the butte.[33]

Jan. 1903	Phoenix & Eastern Railroad tracks being laid between the Hayden Flour Mill and the butte on Hayden's property - in exchange for relinquishing right-of-way for construction of the P&E mainline, a mill spur was constructed immediately adjacent to the flour mill.[34]
06/03/1917	Seniors and Juniors of the Tempe Normal School class of 1917 begin the annual tradition of the lantern walk up the butte representing the proverbial passing of the torch from class to class.[35]
ca 1918	First permanent display on the butte - "N" for Tempe Normal School constructed 36' high by 30' wide by Class of 1918 immediately became a symbol for the community as well as the school.[36]
ca 1920	The Tempe Land and Improvement Company transfers ownership of most of the butte to the Town of Tempe. The mountain was accessible to all, and the city and community organizations shared responsibility for its upkeep.[37]
ca 1926	"N" on the butte changed to "T" to recognize 4-year Bachelor of Education offering at Tempe State Teachers College.[38]
02/04/1928	Tempe Civic Club installs a 24-inch revolving aviation light manufactured by General Electric projecting 8-million candlepower from the butte - replacing an earlier electric beacon placed in the 1920s (also minor trail improvements).[39]
04/04/1928	Frank Midvale recorded site Mesa 1:5 (GP) for Gila Pueblo describing a site consisting of a small village and defense wall cluster including 20 conspicuous foundations and terraces or terracing covering the entire slope (Gladwin and Gladwin 1929:53).[40]
12/17/1932	A lighted Christmas Star is first displayed near the summit of the butte by L. S. Neeb ASTC Industrial Arts Dept and Reg Phillips Central Arizona Light and Power.[41]
ca 1938	"T" on the butte changed to "A" to recognize newly named "Arizona State Teachers College"[42]
ca 1949	Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District signs agreement with Tempe to build a small transmitter house at the summit of the butte. This small structure housed an array of modern communications equipment.[43]
ca 1950	A new welded steel water tank replaces the old concrete reservoir as part of a major expansion of water system capacity.[44]
09/16/1952	Unknown vandals climb the butte at night and use explosives to destroy the circa 1938 letter "A" (not replaced until 1955 with existing "A").
ca 1955	"A" replaced after original destroyed in 1952 (this is the current A in place 60' high and 16" above ground).[45]
ca 1955	In the mid-1950s, Arizona State College started a major expansion of the campus to the north, extending to the slopes of the butte. The college used the power of eminent domain to condemn and purchase all of the properties located north of University Drive. [46]
10/04/1958	In 1957, Architect Ed Varney designed a football stadium to fit in the saddle between the two peaks of the butte. The east side of the butte was partially excavated in order to accommodate the construction of Sun Devil Stadium which was completed in 1958.[47]
ca 1960s	A second welded steel water tank is installed on the butte just west of the 1950 tank.[48]

11/09/1961	Tempe City Council change the name of Tempe Butte to Hayden Butte in honor of both Charles Trumbull and Carl Trumbull Hayden, however the name is not recognized by the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names, the US Board of Geographic Names or USGS.
ca 1965	Amateur archaeologist Matt Thomas collects substantial prehistoric cultural materials from the butte.[49]
ca 1973	City of Tempe park development completed with significant trail improvements.
10/19/1977	ASU Cultural Inventory Class taught by Dr. Alfred E. Dittert, Jr. concentrated research on the butte sampling the entire area at a 60 percent sample rate.[50]
01/13/1983	City of Tempe formally designates Tempe (Hayden) Butte as a city park.[51]
03/06/1986	Cella Barr Associates completes the Tempe Butte Environmental Analysis and Master Plan Development - Tempe Beach Park Revitalization Master Plan - Preliminary Structural Analysis Ash Avenue Bridge - Final Report.[52]
02/09/1988	Dr. Glen Rice with the ASU Department of Anthropology prepared a management plan for the city for archaeological sites in Papago Park which included two sites on the butte.[53]
08/21/1992	Mike Gregory with Archaeological Research Services monitored construction of a communications line installation on the butte.[54]
06/02/1994	City of Tempe dedicates Leonard Monti Trail on Tempe (Hayden) Butte.
05/31/1995	Loendorf and Associates provided archaeological services for this project under contract with the Tempe Community Services Department. The project was funded by an Arizona State Parks Heritage Fund grant.[55]
ca 1996	Chris Loendorf performed a survey of the butte for Brooks, Hersey and Associates Inc. prior to the construction of a foot path through the Tempe Glyphs Site.[56]
11/04/1997	ACS completed the survey recommended by Loendorf for the trail on the south side of the butte. These investigations represent the only formal, professionally reported archaeological excavations conducted on the butte.[57]
ca 1998	In the fall of 1998, ASU's Dr. Glen Rice mapped and recorded artifact densities in the vicinity of the East Butte. In late 1998, ASU applied for and Arizona Heritage Fund Grant to construct the "Challenge Trail" at this location.[58]
06/21/1999	ARS conducts Cultural Resources Survey of Tempe Beach Park and Tempe Butte for the realignment corridor of Rio Salado Parkway.[59]
05/11/2000	Recent development along the adjacent stretch of the Salt River (which has been dammed to form Tempe Town Lake) has prompted several grassroots movements to organize for preservation of the butte from further environmental damage.[60]
ca 2001	City acquires two parcels on the northwest side of the butte that are added to the park, bringing the west half of the butte under city control.
05/02/2002	Jacob Moore Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community addressed the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission stating it is not the objective aspects of the place, but the spiritual qualities that distinguish the butte and engages the tribe's desire to retain its identity and traditions.[61]
10/20/2002	SWCA (Lindley 2002) Communications Line Monitoring Project installation of a new buried cable in an existing trench.[62]

08/01/2002	Tempe City Council adopts Ordinance No. 2002.22 Amending Chapter 23, Tempe City Code, relating to parks and recreation by adding new Article V, Preserves and on August 8th;
08/08/2002	Resolution No. 2002.43 established Hayden Butte Preserve, bounded by Rio Salado Parkway on the north, the College Avenue alignment on the east, Railroad right-of-way on the south, and the Hayden Mill property on the west.[63]
09/02/2004	The joint team of Mexico/Arizona Research and Archaeological Research Services complete a draft of the Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological and Cultural Resources Study for Tempe HPO.
09/19/2005	Archaeological Consultant Services, Ltd. begins construction monitoring along Line Section 5 of the Light Rail Transit project including work at the butte where significant cultural resources are encountered.[64]
03/02/2006	Council awards contract to Archaeological Consulting Service, Ltd. for the archaeology testing and research at the Hayden Flour Mills with funding provided through a grant from the Salt River Pima Maricopa County Indian Community.[65]
02/25/2007	URS completed archaeological site work for the Tempe Transportation Center with significant findings – report now in production.[66]
05/08/2008	Neighborhood Meeting at Historic Preservation Commission results in consensus to hold a public hearing at HPC.
05/27/2008	HPO presentation to Tempe Rio Salado Commission results in unanimous support for designation.
06/19/2008	Public Hearing at Historic Preservation Commission results in unanimous support for designation.
07/08/2008	Development Review Commission recommended approval of this request.
07/09/2008	Request reviewed at the Enhanced Services Commission.
07/22/2008	City Council introduced and held the first public hearing for this request.
08/14/2008	Scheduled second public hearing at Council for this request.

REFERENCES:

Zoning and Development Code Section 6-304, Zoning Map Amendment

1 From GPH 111 - Exercise 14 http://alliance.la.asu.edu/gph111/VirtualTempeButte/intro/overview.html "Geological History of Tempe Butte as it Relates to the Phoenix Area" Originally, Tempe Butte was part of a series of horizontal layers, but through tilting of the strata by the isostatic formation of South Mountain, and millennia of erosion created the distinctive hogback of resistant andesite, over sedimentary deposits and rhyolite beds.

2 From Basin and Range Region http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/LivingWith/VolcanicPast/Notes/basin_and_range.html Centered on the state of Nevada and extending from southern Oregon to western Texas, the Basin and Range Province is an immense region of alternating, north-south-trending, faulted mountains and flat valley floors. It has no counterpart elsewhere in the U.S. The province was created about 20 million years ago as the Earth's crust stretched, thinned, and then broke into some 400 mountain blocks that partly rotated from their originally horizontal positions. These mountains of late Precambrian and Paleozoic rock continue to erode and fill the intervening valleys with fresh sediment.

3 Staff Report to the Historic Preservation Commission (Tempe HPC) June 8, 2006 - HPC Public Hearing Loma del Rio Archaeological Site AZ U:9:24 (ASU) Historic Property Designation HPO-2006.40 ORD# 2006.43

http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres/docs/LomaDelRioStaffReport[8JUNE06].pdf The term "Hohokam" has its roots in the O'odham language, referring specifically to ancestral people who are prominent in O'odham oral traditions. It is in this sense that the word is most meaningful to O'odham speakers. However, the term will be used in our discussion in its archaeological sense, referring to a tradition of shared material culture, economy, and social organization in the Sonoran Desert region that is distinguishable from adjacent related traditions by about A.D. 500.

4 Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres/Tempe[Hayden]Butte.htm Between the late 17th century and mid-19th century, several Europeans and Anglo-Americans explored the Salt River Valley. Eusebio Kino, Juan Mateo Manje, Jacobo Sedelmayr, and James Ohio Pattie made passing references to their visits in their writings, but the first specific description of Tempe Butte was recorded by John Russell Bartlett, the United States Boundary Commissioner, who traveled through the area in the summer of 1852. Bartlett noted the favorable agricultural conditions and the lack of settlement in the area at that time.

5 The Spatial Economy http://web.mit.edu/krugman/www/fkvintro.html The defining issue of economic geography is the need to explain concentrations of population and/or economic activity -- the distinction between manufacturing belt and farm belt, the existence of cities, the role of industry clusters. Broadly speaking, it is clear that all these concentrations form and survive because of some form of agglomeration economies, in which spatial concentration itself creates the favorable economic environment that supports further or continued concentration.

6 Tempe, City 2008 *"Tempe City Code"* in Chapter 14A – Historic Preservation Ordinance http://www.tempe.gov/citycode/14aHistoricPreservation.htm Landmark means a designation, in the form of overlay zoning, applied to an individual property, as a result of formal adoption by the city council, which has achieved significance within the past fifty (50) years and which expresses a distinctive character worthy of preservation and which otherwise fulfills or exceeds the criteria for designation as an historic property. Historic district means a designation, in the form of overlay zoning, applied to all properties within an area with defined boundaries, as a result of formal adoption by the city council, which express a distinctive character worthy of preservation. An historic district may also include or be composed of one or more archeological sites.

7 From National Park Service "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties" http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb38/nrb%2038%20page%207.htm The National Historic Preservation Act, in its introductory section, establishes that "the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people" (16 U.S.C. 470(b)(2)). The cultural foundations of America's ethnic and social groups, be they Native American or historical immigrant, merit recognition and preservation, particularly where the properties that represent them can continue to function as living parts of the communities that ascribe cultural value to them. Many such properties have been included in the National Register, and many others have been formally determined eligible for inclusion, or regarded as such for purposes of review under Section 106 of the Act

8 From National Park Service "National Historic Landmarks Program" http://www.nps.gov/history/nhl/ National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, fewer than 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction. Working with citizens throughout the nation, the National Historic Landmarks Program draws upon the expertise of National Park Service staff who work to nominate new landmarks and provide assistance to existing landmarks.

9 From PALEOMAP Project http://www.scotese.com/moreinfo15.htm Tempe (Hayden) Butte is estimated to have formed approximately 20 million years ago during the Middle Miocene era – the phase of continental collision that raised high mountains by horizontally compressing the continental lithosphere. The goal of the PALEOMAP Project is to illustrate the plate tectonic development of the ocean basins and continents, as well as the changing distribution of land and sea during the past 1100 million years.

10 Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office page 36. "While all of the feature types and cultural materials are considered significant cultural resources (i.e., eligible for listing in the Nation Register of Historic Places), two of these feature types are particularly noteworthy. The terraced gardens are notable: (1) for their relative rarity as an archaeological feature type in the Phoenix area; and (2) because their functions are still poorly understood. The petroglyphs are also remarkable because of: (1) their orientation away from the Salt River, (2) their abundance and complexity, and (3) their apparent archaeo-astronomical significance.

11 Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*,

City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres/Tempe[Hayden]Butte.htm

[12] Midvale, Frank 04/04/1928 Gila Pueblo detail sheet (site card) for Mesa 1:5 – quoted in Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office p.13 Harold S. Gladwin, a former New York stockbroker, founded the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation at Globe, Arizona, in 1927. Emil W. Haury (1988), one of its staff members, has written a history of the institution, which was most active between 1929 and 1945. The original purpose of the foundation was to serve as a place in which to display prehistoric Southwestern artifacts in something approaching their original context. Besides collecting artifacts, Gila Pueblo made tremendous contributions to our understanding of the prehistory of southern Arizona through wide-scale regional surveys preformed to determine the spatial extent of red-on-buff pottery. Gladwin hired people with local knowledge to record archeological sites including Frank Midvale in the Phoenix (Tempe) area.

[13] Archaeology at ASU / Page Last Updated November 2007 online at http://archaeology.asu.edu/vm/southwest/ASU%20Exhibit/Exhibit/The%20Hohokam/The%20Hohokam%20and%20Tempe%20Plaza.html The occupation of Tempe La Plaza had begun at least by the Snaketown phase of the Pioneer Period (ca. A.D. 700) and continued into the late Classic Period (ca. A.D. 1400 or 1450). The location was favorably suited for farming on the lower terrace of the Salt River. The fields used by the people of Tempe La Plaza were watered by a canal that tapped into the Salt River about three miles upstream and extended around the southern base of [A-Mountain]. The bed of this canal was later reused for "Hayden's Ditch" that brought water to early Tempe and Hayden's mill. The prehistoric canal also had two more southerly branches, one of which probably extended through the ASU campus slightly to the south of the Tyler Mall. (Archaeological Testing for Parking Structure No. 5, Arizona State University, Tempe)

[14] Loendorf, Larry & Chris Loendorf & J. Claire Dean 1995 / With Zig-Zag Lines I'm Painted: Hohokam Petroglyphs On Tempe Butte, Arizona The petroglyphs occur on thirty outcrops of volcanic rock and a single outcrop of sedimentary rock along the river. The prehistoric images were probably produced by the Hohokam who irrigated agricultural fields in the lowlands and lived in large villages near the butte between AD 350 and AD 1350. Spirals, scrolls, concentric circles, and bull's eyes constitute nearly a quarter of the petroglyphs at the site, which is considerably higher than many other Hohokam rock art sites. These images may have been marking devices associated with solstices. The well-recognized Hohokam "pipette" motif is found on the butte, and we suggest that this image may represent I'Toi or Siuuhu the culture hero of the Hohokam.

[15] Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office / The Period of Significance for Tempe (Hayden) Butte extends from the earliest know settlement of the area about AD 300 through the modern development of the city of Tempe in the post World War II era, a span of approximately 1800 years.

[16] King, Thomas Places that Count: Traditional Cultural Properties in Cultural Resource Management. The best way to understand the significance of Tempe (Hayden) Butte is as a cultural landscape – that is to say as a place which has lasting importance to the people who use it or a place that the community thinks is important. There are landscapes that are important because of an association with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community, that are rooted in community history, or that are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

[17] National Park Service National Register Bulletin 38, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb38/ The concept of a Traditional Cultural Property is not limited to Native American groups – a landscape of special cultural significance may be associated with any community.

[18] From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia "Tempe Butte" http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tempe_Butte The "A" – Originally, the letter on Tempe Butte was an 'N', built by Tempe Normal School's class of 1918. The school changed its name to Tempe State Teacher's College in 1925, and the 'N' was adapted into a 'T'. Subsequently, three years later, the school would change its name again to Arizona State Teacher's College, but the letter 'A' would not appear on Tempe Butte until 1938. This 'A' was destroyed by a bomb blast in 1952, prompting the construction of the current 'A' in 1955. The letter is made from reinforced steel and concrete, and is an external structure rather than being carved into the mountain or whitewashed directly on the rock. Due to the existence of a preexisting "A Mountain" for the University of Arizona (Sentinel Peak), students from these rival schools often attempt to paint the other's 'A' in their school colors. Guarding the A is an annual ritual in the week leading up to the annual ASU-UA football game, the Territorial Cup.

[19] Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office p.42. Although unrelated to the historic significance of Tempe (Hayden) Butte, discussion at the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission meeting on May 8, 2008, specifically asked that elements of the historic canal system be included in the list of contributing elements where present within the boundaries proposed for designation.

[20] Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office page 13. Midvale also recorded Site Mesa 1:4 (GP) and Site Mesa 1:9 (GP) located on what is now Arizona State University property.

[21] Hayden, Carl 1972 – Charles Trumbull Hayden, Pioneer Arizona Historical Society, Tucson "From his base in Tucson, Hayden supplied army posts, mining camps, and towns throughout the territory in the days before the railroads came through Arizona. Some time in late 1866, Hayden left Tucson on a business trip to Florence and then on to army headquarters at Fort Whipple. When he reached the Salt River, the water was too high to cross and he had to camp for two days before the water reached safe level. In the interim, he climbed the butte and studied the topography of the valley. He took note of the potential for development and planned to return to the site. In 1870, when he learned that settlers were excavating a canal on the south side of the river, Hayden took wagons filled with tools and supplies and opened a general store just west of Tempe (Hayden) Butte.

[22] Zarbin, Earl / 1997 Two sides of the river : Salt River Valley canals, 1867-1902 / pg 27

[23] Arizona Citizen (Tucson) 12/27/1873, 3:2

[24] Arizona Citizen (Tucson) 05/30/1874, 3:3

[25] Hayden, Carl 1972 – Charles Trumbull Hayden, Pioneer Arizona Historical Society, Tucson pg 48

[26] Hayden, Carl 1972 – Charles Trumbull Hayden, Pioneer Arizona Historical Society, Tucson pg 48

[27] Tempe 2000 Tempe Historical Museum http://www.tempe.gov/museum/Tempe_history/san_pablo.htm A community was founded on the south side of Tempe Butte by Hispanic farmers who had worked on the Kirkland-McKinney Ditch. In 1872, the Arizona Citizen reported William H. Kirkland donated the 80-acre site, a triangular tract set against the base of the butte.

[28] Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office

[29] Hinsley, Curtis M. & David R. Wilcox 2002 / The Lost Itinerary of Frank Hamilton Cushing In the fall of 1886, Mary Tileston Hemenway, reputedly the most munificent lady in Boston, agreed to sponsor the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition under the direction of anthropologist Frank Hamilton Cushing. Mrs. Hemenway quietly supported many worthy causes, most of them concerned with education and American history, and she was intrigued by Cushing, his Zuñi experiences, and his vision for the future of American ethnology and archaeology. Together they dreamed of founding a private institution in Salem, Massachusetts, the Pueblo Museum for the study of American Indians. The artifact collections of the Hemenway Expedition were to form the nucleus of the museum. Accordingly, in late 1886 Mrs. Hemenway appointed a board to oversee the project, and early the following year Cushing outfitted the expedition and took to the field in Arizona in high hopes of tracing the ancestors of the Zuñis and perhaps even solving larger puzzles of aboriginal migration through the Americas.

[30] Fedick, Scot L. and Lyle M. Stone 1986 / Prehistoric And Historic Resources Of A 525 Acre Parcel Near The Salt River Project Administrative Complex In Tempe, Arizona. Archaeological Research Services, Tempe http://www.tempe.gov/museum/Tempe_history/record_group_20_1.htm

[31] Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office

[32] Myrick, David 1980/ Railroads of Arizona, Volume II: Phoenix and the central roads. Howell-North Books, San Diego.

[33] Pry, Mark E. 2003 - Oasis in the Valley; the story of water in Tempe, Tempe Historical Museum & Tempe Water Utilities Department http://www.tempe.gov/museum/oasisdescription.htm As support for a public water system grew in Tempe in the late 1890s, Carl Hayden began what would be a long and illustrious career by leading the effort to organize support and initiate a bond election.

[34] Vargas, Victoria D et al /in production/ Hayden Flour Mill: Landscape, Economy, and Community Diversity in Tempe AZ Cultural Resources Report No 143, ACS Tempe AZ http://www.tempe.gov/haydenflourmill/FlourMillWebArticleRev.pdf

[35] From ASU Libraries http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/asustory/pages/11casc.htm Lantern Walk Tradition, begun in 1917 and resumed in the 1990's. The Collegian Thursday, May 30, 1929 also http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/asustory/pages/12Acasc.htm

[36] From The New ASU Story: Campus Lives - Campus Scenes http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/asustory/pages/07casc.htm Students building the "N" on N Mountain. The Tempe Normal School class of 1918 was responsible for installing the first letter that measured 36' by 36' on the Butte. It was built from boulders, then whitewashed. http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/asustory/pages/16land.htm

[37] Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office Although the property was not formally designated as a park until 1983, it had

always been treated as such in practice. Maricopa County Recorder Book 172 of Deeds, Page 87.

38 From The New ASU Story: Landmarks http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/asustory/pages/24land.htm When the school changed its name to Tempe State Teachers College in 1925, students retained one side of the cement "N" to form the stem of the "T". It was a symbolic gesture suggesting that Old Tempe Normal was still very much part of the college.

39 Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office

40 Wright, Thomas E. (ARS) 2004 / La Plaza Y La Cremaria: Archaeological Investigations In A Portion Of AZ U:9:165 (ASM), A Multicomponent Site In Tempe, MC, AZ. Project Report No. 2001:107 Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe.

41 Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office

42 From The New ASU Story: Landmarks http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/asustory/pages/54land.htm Though the school name was changed to Arizona State Teachers College in 1928, it was 10 years before the letter "A" was installed on the hill. In 1952, a bomb blast destroyed by unknown students (State Press, 9/19/52) that letter. The present "A" on the butte was built in 1955 using reinforced steel and poured concrete. It measures sixty feet in height

43 Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office The elevated height of Tempe (Hayden) Butte was useful for the development of new communications systems. After World War II, the Arizona State Highway Department replaced the airpost beacon with a 35-foot radio antenna tower.

44 Pry, Mark E. 2003 - Oasis in the Valley; the story of water in Tempe, Tempe Historical Museum & Tempe Water Utilities Department http://www.tempe.gov/conservation/WaterResourcePlan2006.pdf The new steel tank had modern control valves that regulated water level and flow into the tank and out to the distribution system.

45 From The New ASU Story: Campus Lives - Campus Scenes http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/asustory/pages/31casc.htm After some scrapes and injuries, the Rallies and Traditions Board took over sponsorship in 1965. The tradition declined for some time but has resumed during orientation week. The Student Alumni Association now maintains the "A" and protects it from U of A painters for a week before the annual ASU/U of A football game.

46 Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office "Land was needed to construct new student residence halls to accommodate the rapidly expanding student body. Residents had bitter feelings about being forced to move and seeing their homes demolished, but it also gave them the opportunity to leave the substandard housing of Barrio al Centro and Barrio Mickey Mouse. As a result, Tempe's first major redevelopment project effectively ended segregated housing in the city."

47 From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Devil_Stadium#Construction_and_upgrades Built in 1958, the stadium's original capacity was just 30,000. The first addition in 1976 substantially raised the capacity to 57,722. Seating was added to the south end of the stadium, along with press and sky boxes. A year later, in 1977, the upper tier was completed to bring seating to 70,491. In 1988, 1,700 more seats were added to bring the facility to its current capacity.

48 Pry, Mark E. 2003 - Oasis in the Valley; the story of water in Tempe, Tempe Historical Museum & Tempe Water Utilities Department http://www.tempe.gov/conservation/WaterResourcePlan2006.pdf The new steel tank had a capacity of two million gallons.

49 Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office - Materials collected from an artifact cache near the summit of the butte were turned over to Dr. Alfred E. Dittert of the ASU Department of Anthropology circa 1978.

50 Dittert, Alfred E. letter to Tempe City Manager Ken McDonald dated 10/19/1977 - "All materials encountered were recorded and returned to the laboratory for study." - quoted in Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office.

51 Solliday, Scott 2004 "Context Study" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office Hayden Butte Park created when City wanted to enforce curfew and discovered no record of official action designating area as a public park.

52 Cella Barr Assocs. 1986 Tempe Butte And Tempe Beach Park Master Plan Prepared For The City Of Tempe By Cella Barr March 1986 1999.2043.019

53 Rice, Glen, 1988; ASU Dept of Anthropology "A Plan for the Management Of Archaeological Sites in the Tempe Papago Park Tempe, Arizona. The purpose of this management plan was to establish guidelines for the educational and recreational

development of some of the sites and the preservation of other sites for future research and development.

54 Gregory, Michael M. 1992 Archaeological Monitoring and Evaluations of a Communications Line Construction Project on Tempe Butte in Tempe, Maricopa County, Arizona Project Report No. 92:41a. Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe ref: AZ U:9:114 (ASM) 2001.0000.0218

55 Record Group 20.2 Tempe Butte Rock Art Collection http://www.tempe.gov/museum/Tempe_history/record_group_20_2.htm Loendorf and Loendorf argue most of the rock art on Tempe Butte was probably created by Hohokam shamans and the "pipette motif may represent the Pima culture hero I'toi.

56 Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office p.24 ASU's 1996 Tempe Glyphs Site Trail Survey "Based on the presence of intact soil deposits, which could contain buried cultural material, completion of archaeological testing was recommended.

57 Crownover, Scott, Holly S. DeMaagd, and Lourdes Aguila 1997 *Archaeological Testing Along the Hayden Butte Trail, Tempe, Maricopa County, Arizona* ACS Project No. 96-51 Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd. Tempe 2004.0000.0001 referenced in Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office p24

58 An Archaeological Survey of the Tempe Butte Challenge Trail, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona. Unpublished manuscript on file, Office of Cultural Resource Management =, Aepartment of Anthropology, ASU – referenced in Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office p.24 ASU's 1998 Archaeological Field Class and Tempe Butte Challenge Trail Survey.

59 Kwiatkowski, Scott M & Lyle M Stone 1999 *Rio Salado Parkway Realignment Project: Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Investigations at the Foot of Tempe Butte*. Project Report No. 98:10. Archaeological Research Services, Inc. (ARS) Tempe 1999.0000.641 ARS completed archaeological documentation at the Hayden Flour Mill, also: Terraced Butte Site - San Francisco Canal/Wormser's Ditch/Hayden Canal - Tempe Beach Park - Tempe Canal/Hayden Canal - C T Hayden Blacksmith & Wagon Shop - River Warehouse - Annex

60 Phoenix New Times 2000-05-11/ http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/2000-05-11/news/what-a-butte/ What a Butte! Developers and anti-growth activists want a piece of Tempe's mythical mountain By Edward Lebow

61 Meeting Minutes Tempe Historic Preservation Commission Thursday, May 2, 2002 / Daniel Joe SRP-MIC addressed the THPC stating Hayden Butte, like Double Butte and Hole-in-the-Rock, is considered a sacred site to the O'odham who belong to the Piman branch of the Uto-Aztecan Linguistic family and are closely related to the Pima tribe, probably descendents of the prehistoric Hohokam Culture . He stated his people have songs that are passed down to conserve this place as a traditional part of their culture.

62 Lindly, John M. 2002 *Archaeological Monitoring Plan for Installing Cable in an Existing Trench on Tempe/Hayden Butte, Tempe MC AZ.* PGM 2002-29. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix 2003.0000.0040 referenced in Kwiatkowski, Scott M. and Thomas E. Wright 2004 "Literature Review" in: *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological & Cultural Resource Study*, City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office p28

63 Tempe City Clerk http://www.tempe.gov/citycode/23Parks&Recreation.htm The purpose of a preserve is to establish a preserve of desert land as a habitat for desert vegetation, wildlife and natural resources; and to protect archaeological, paleontological and historical resources and sites, while providing appropriate public access. A preserve will be left in as pristine a state as possible to maintain for this and future generations a nearby natural desert refuge from the rigors of urban life. A preserve will not contain traditional facilities or improvements associated with a public park, but may contain facilities or improvements that the city determines are necessary or appropriate to support its activities.

64 Schilz, Allan J. ASC email to SRP-MIC Mon 09/19/2005 2:07 PM "Construction has begun along Line Section 5 of the Light Rail Transit project. This is located in the cities of Tempe and Mesa. There are three known archaeological sites within this Line Section: Hayden Butte, La Plaza, and Las Acequias. We have been monitoring construction activities along the old Creamery Branch rail roadbed in the vicinity of 6th Street and Veterans Way in Tempe. This is within the La Plaza archaeological site. Late this morning we discovered human remains while monitoring a trench excavation. I contacted Joe Nucci of the City and he requested that I contact you directly. We would like to know how SRP-MIC would like to proceed. Please let us know at your earliest convenience." also Valley Metro Rail contract history online at: http://www.valleymetro.org/METRO_light_rail/Contracts_&_Purchasing/CONTRACT%20HISTORY%20020408%20posting.pdf

65 Vargas, Victoria D et al /in production/ Hayden Flour Mill: Landscape, Economy, and Community Diversity in Tempe AZ Cultural Resources Report No 143, ACS Tempe AZ http://www.tempe.gov/haydenflourmill/FlourMillWebArticleRev.pdf

Archaeological Consulting Services (ACS) will perform Archival Research, Archaeological Investigations and Testing, Architectural Investigations, and produce a Historic Preservation Plan. This work will be performed on the flour mill and the surrounding area that is anticipated for future re-development. Along with the archaeological work, ACS will develop a broad-based public outreach and education program.

66 Professional Services contract with URS Corporation for the Tempe Transportation Center 20060420PWTG03 TRANSPORTATION PLANNING (1101-01) PROJECT NO. 60-976762 URS is cleaning and classifying artifacts now, and that portion of the contract has been extended to September, 2008.

ORDINANCE NO. 2008.31

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TEMPE, ARIZONA, AMENDING THE CITY OF TEMPE ZONING MAP, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT CODE PART 2, CHAPTER 1, SECTION 2-106 AND 2-107, RELATING TO THE LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS.

****

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TEMPE, ARIZONA, as follows:

Section 1. That the City of Tempe Zoning Map is hereby amended, pursuant to the provisions of Zoning and Development Code, Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 2-106 and 2-107, by adding a Historic Overlay District to the existing zoning and designating it as GID / MU-4 (H), with a Historic Overlay District and in the Rio Salado Overlay and Transportation Overlay Districts.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

A parcel of municipally owned land being a portion of the West half of Section 15, Township 1 North, Range 4 East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Maricopa County, Arizona bounded:

On the West by the East line of lot 1 Hayden Flour Mills;

On the North by the South right of way of Rio Salado Parkway;

On the East by the North/South mid-section line of said Section 15;

On the South by the North line of Tract A of Tempe Transportation Center;

And on the Southwesterly Corner by a Southerly prolongation of the Southwesterly line of said lot 1 Hayden Flour Mills, projected to an intersection on the said North line of Tract A of Tempe Transportation Center.

An area of 1,513,655 square feet or 34.75 acres, more or less.

Section 2. Further, those conditions of approval imposed by the City Council as part of Case # HPO08002 are hereby expressly incorporated into and adopted as part of this ordinance by this reference.

Section 3. Pursuant to City Charter, Section 2.12, ordinances are effective thirty (30) days after adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TEMPE, ARIZONA, this _____ day of _____, 2008.

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

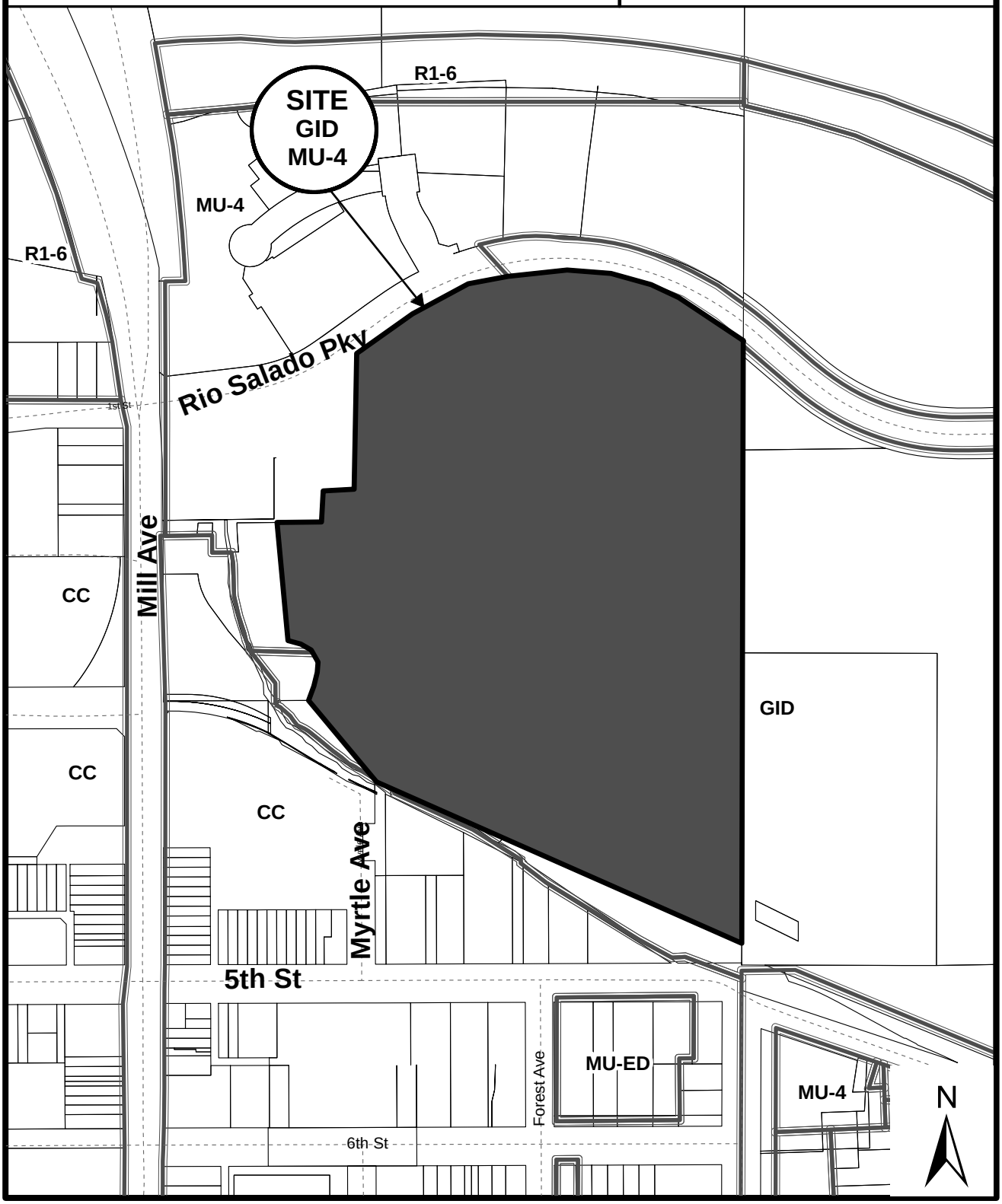
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
City Attorney

ATTACHMENT 1

Tempe

TEMPE (HAYDEN) BUTTE	PL080136

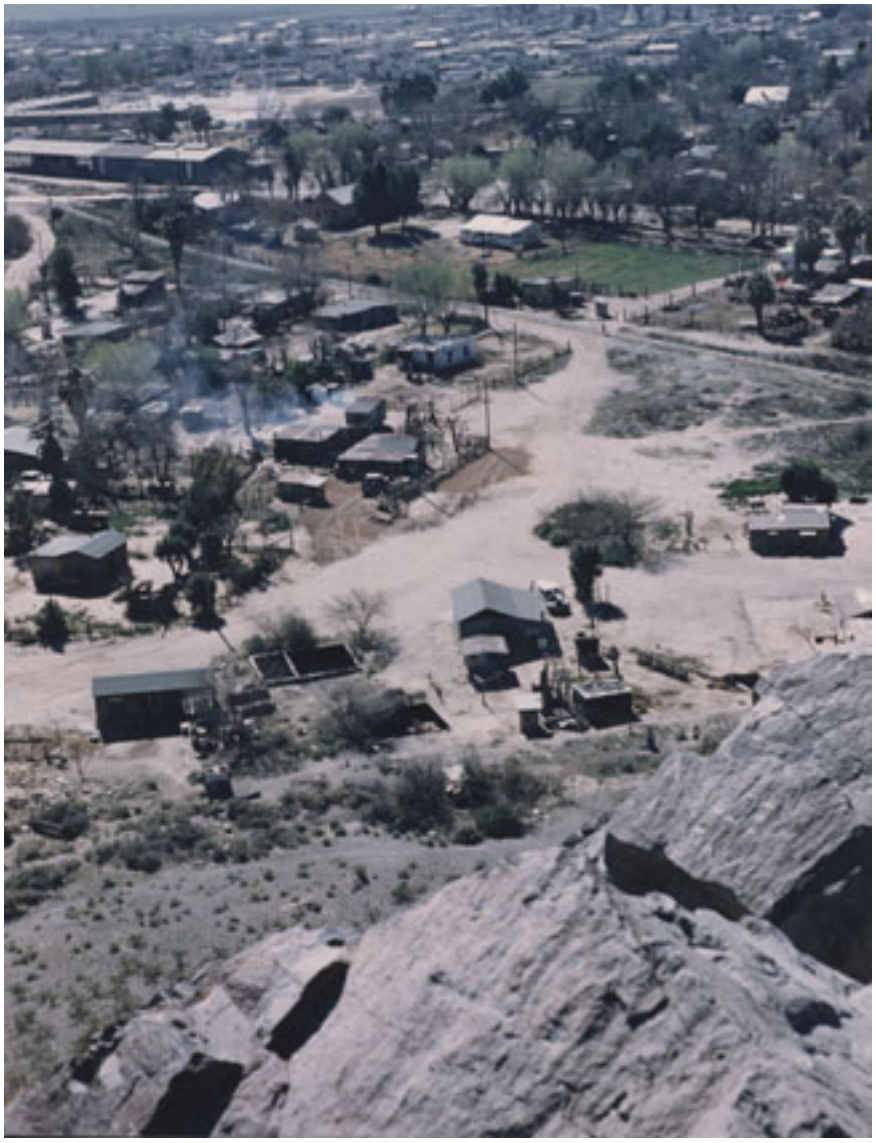


Location Map

TEMPE (HAYDEN) BUTTE (PL080136)

ATTACHMENT 4

ATTACHMENT 5



ATTACHMENT 6

ATTACHMENT 7

ATTACHMENT 8

ATTACHMENT 9