

BUSH'S PASTURE PARK
and
DEEPWOOD ESTATE GARDENS

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX A

Glossary



GLOSSARY

Allelopathic – the chemical influence (either beneficial or detrimental) of one plant species on surrounding plant species

Archaeological artifact - any pre-contact or historic objects or cultural material 75 years of age or older, which contains material remains of past human life or activity that are significant for their potential contribution to the understanding of history or prehistory. Archaeological artifacts include archaeological objects as defined in ORS 358.905 which are: (A) at least 75 years old; (B) part of the physical record of an indigenous or other culture found in the state or waters of the state; and (C) is material remains of past human life or activity that are of archaeological significance including, but not limited to monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, technological by-products and dietary by-products.

Archaeological resource - an archaeological object (see archaeological artifact) or archaeological site.

Archaeological Permit - a permit issued by the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department under ORS 390.235 which states that a person may not excavate or alter an archaeological site on public lands, make exploratory excavation on public lands to determine the presence of an archaeological site, or remove from public lands any material of an archaeological, historical, prehistorical, or anthropological nature without first obtaining a permit. This permit excludes the requirement under ORS 97.750 related to the excavation of a native Indian cairn or burial, which can be initiated only after prior written notification to the SHPO at the State Police and with the prior written consent of the appropriate Indian tribe as confirmed by the Commission on Indian Services.

Assemblages (plants) – composition or arrangement of plants; in this case, selecting native plant species that benefit each other and are better able to meet the food, reproductive, or habitat needs of other organisms native to Bush's Pasture Park.

Camas prairie – a native plant community comprised of mostly grass-like herbaceous plants in which camas is a dominant species. In the Willamette Valley, native prairies are found across a spectrum of moisture levels from seasonally-flooded lowlands ("wet" prairies) to semi-arid uplands ("dry" prairies).

Contributing Features – features existing today that were present or established during an historic site's Period of Significance; also see "Non-contributing features"

Cultural Landscape - a geographic area including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with an historic event, activity, or person, or that exhibits other cultural or aesthetic values. In this case, the entire extent of Bush's Pasture Park is considered a cultural landscape due to its historic significance as the original Bush family property.

Extirpated – locally extinct; when a species no longer exists in a particular area (i.e. Bush's Pasture Park" but still exists elsewhere

Forb – an herbaceous (non-woody) plant other than a grass

Historic Period- (see Period of Significance)

Historic resource - any artifact, object, sign, structure, or building 50 years or older which has potential to further understanding of local, state, or national history or pre-history and designated on the City of Salem's local historic resource list or on the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as part of a district. Historic resources on a site are categorized as either primary or accessory.

Inadvertent Discovery - archaeological sites or resources that are found during construction.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) - the process and procedures for project and construction managers when there is an unanticipated encounter or detection of archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface during the course of construction.

Infrastructure - the system of public works of a state, region, or locality that includes any facility or structure needed for the operation of a utility (water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer) or transport of vehicles and pedestrians that is owned by the public or is for public use.

Invasive plant – a plant species that disproportionately outcompetes and displaces locally native plant species thereby disrupting associated natural processes and other organisms that rely on the native plant community for survival. Invasive plants can be either native or exotic, though they are often the latter.

Landscape Characteristics – broad categories of cultural landscape features. These include natural features and systems (native vegetation & wildlife, hydrology, climate, and geology), spatial organization, land use, circulation, cultural traditions, topography, vegetation (planted), cluster arrangements, buildings and structures, views and vistas, constructed water features, archeological sites, and small-scale features. Cultural landscapes

may contain contributing and non-contributing features in any or all of these categories.

Legacy tree – a remnant tree representative of foregone ecological and/or cultural landscape conditions.

Non-Contributing Features – features that were built after the Period of Significance. It's important to note such features may still be of local importance even though they are not recognized by the property's nomination for the National Register of Historic Places.

Oak savanna – a native plant community in which oak density is so low that grasses and other herbaceous plants become dominant. Savannas are found throughout the world but Oregon white oak savannas are unique to Northern California and west of the Cascades Mountains in Oregon and Washington.

Oak woodland- a native plant community with a roughly continuous canopy (obscuring 30%-70% of the sky) in which oaks are the dominant tree species. The oak woodlands at Bush's Pasture Park have become co-dominated by Douglas fir trees since European settlement.

Open grown tree – a tree which develops a full, spreading crown with an open limb structure resulting from a lack of competition for sunlight.

Period Plan – a site plan that spatially portrays the historic property as it existed during the Historic Period/ Period of Significance.

Period of Significance – the time period for which an historic area (i.e. building, structure, property, district, or cultural landscape) is recognized as contributing to the understanding of local, regional, or national history. The period of significance is used to evaluate the relative importance of a change to a property's historic character.

SHPO - the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

Tribal MOU- "Memorandum of Understanding" between the City of Salem and individual Native American Tribes with an interest in archaeological resources and redevelopment activity within the City of Salem.

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