

12-06-0090

NO NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE OR LISTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES PRESENT OR AFFECTED FORM

This form only pertains to ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES for this project. It is not valid for Historic Architecture and Landscapes. You must consult separately with the Historic Architecture and Landscapes Group.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project No: 760093 **County:** Richmond
WBS No: 17BP.8.R.56 **Document:** PCE
F.A. No: n/a **Funding:** ☒ State ☐ Federal

Federal (USACE) Permit

Required? ☒ Yes ☐ No **Permit Type:** Nationwide

Project Description:

REPLACE BRIDGE 93 ON SR 1148 (GRASSY ISLAND RD.) OVER DRY CREEK. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (A.P.E.) IS 183 METERS (600 FT.) LONG AND 46 METERS (150 FT.) WIDE. NO DESIGN PLANS PROVIDED. PROJECT IS STATE-FUNDED; FEDERAL PERMITS ARE REQUIRED; TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT EASEMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Archaeology Group reviewed the subject project and determined:

- ☒ There are no National Register listed ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES within the project's area of potential effects.
- ☐ No subsurface archaeological investigations are required for this project.
- ☐ Subsurface investigations did not reveal the presence of any archaeological resources.
- ☒ Subsurface investigations did not reveal the presence of any archaeological resources considered eligible for the National Register.
- ☒ All identified archaeological sites located within the APE have been considered and all compliance for archaeological resources with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- ☒ There are no National Register Eligible or Listed ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES present or affected by this project. *(Attach any notes or documents as needed)*

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REVIEW

Brief description of review activities, results of review, and conclusions:

see attached description

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

See attached:

☒ Map(s) ☐ Previous Survey Info ☒ Photos ☐ Correspondence

Signed:

Caleb Smith

11/14/2012

ARCHAEOLOGIST II, NCDOT

Date

Bridge 93 is located in western Richmond County approximately 11.8 kilometers (7.3 miles) south of the town of Mount Gilead (figure 1). The initial archaeological review of the project was conducted on 7/10/2012. The review included examination of a topographic map, the Richmond County soil survey, and an aerial photograph, as well as a review of the listings of previously recorded sites, previous archaeological surveys, and previous environmental reviews at the Office of State Archaeology. The topographic map (*Ansonville, N.C.*) shows the landforms near the bridge are gently-sloped terraces with a moderate to high probability for prehistoric archaeological sites (Figure 2). The soils are frequently-flooded Chewacla loam in the streambed, and well-drained Peawick fine sandy loam on the terraces on both sides (Figure 3). The aerial photograph shows the A.P.E. is wooded along the stream, and cleared for agriculture on the terraces. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites near the A.P.E., the A.P.E. has not been previously surveyed for archaeological sites, and the A.P.E. has not been included in any environmental reviews. However, the A.P.E. is located near the Pee-Dee River, an area with many previously recorded archaeological sites. The results of the review were that all of the well-drained terrace landforms within the A.P.E. should be examined for archaeological sites.

The archaeological survey of the A.P.E. was conducted on 9/3/2012. The bridge is oriented northeast/southwest (240°), but is considered grid east/west for this project. The A.P.E. consists of the area within approximately 92 meters (300 ft.) of the bridge on each side, and the area within 23 meters (75 ft.) of centerline on each side of the road. A total of four shovel tests were excavated in the A.P.E., one in the northwest quadrant and three in the southwest quadrant (Table 1). The survey identified one archaeological “isolate” (31RH572) consisting of three prehistoric lithic reduction flakes recovered from one shovel test. Figure 4 is an aerial photograph showing the A.P.E. and the locations of the shovel tests.

No shovel tests were excavated in the northeast and southeast quadrants (Figures 5-6) because the landform on this side of the bridge is poorly-drained from the bridge east for approximately 230 meters (755 ft.). The soil survey aerial photograph depicts the wooded area on the east side of the bridge as being frequently-flooded Chewacla loam. Moderately well-drained Peawick fine sandy loam is located in the cleared area outside of the A.P.E. to the east.

One shovel test (ST 1) was excavated in the northwest quadrant. The landform is a gentle slope up west from the bridge. The A.P.E. is wooded from the bridge west for approximately 60 meters (197 ft.), and then a grass field (Figure 7). The wooded area appears to be poorly-drained, and the soil is depicted as frequently-flooded Chewacla loam on the soil survey aerial photograph. ST 1 was placed near the western extent of the A.P.E., approximately 75 meters (246 ft.) west of the bridge and 15 meters (50 ft.) north of the road. The soil consisted of approximately 30 centimeters (12 in.) of light grayish brown sandy loam over 10 centimeters (4 in.) of brownish orange sandy loam.

Three shovel tests (STs 2-4) were excavated in the southwest quadrant (Figure 8). The landform is a gentle slope up from the bridge west. The vegetation is hardwoods from the bridge west for 70 meters (230 ft.), then small pines (Figure 9). The hardwoods area appears to be poorly-drained, and corresponds to the forested area on the soil survey aerial photograph where the soil is depicted as frequently flooded Chewacla loam. The grove of small pines is located on a ridgetoe overlooking the poorly-drained area. The pines are all the same age, are relatively clear of undergrowth, and are planted in rows. The soil survey aerial photograph and the topographic map both show the area as cleared field.

ST 2 was placed on the ridgetoe approximately 90 meters (295 ft.) west of the bridge and 20 meters (66 ft.) south of the road. It contained three lithic reduction flakes of meta-volcanic stone. They appear to be tertiary (or bifacial thinning) flakes produced during the late stage of biface reduction when a finished tool is sharpened or a used tool is resharpened. The soil consisted of approximately 30 centimeters (12 in.) of grayish brown sandy loam over 10 centimeters (4 in.) of pale gray sandy loam. In order to define the site boundaries (within the A.P.E.), collect more artifacts, evaluate the soil condition, and evaluate the potential for intact cultural features, STs 3 and 4 were excavated to the east and west of ST 2. ST 3 was excavated approximately 10 meters (33 ft.) east of ST 2 and 20 meters (66 ft.) south of the road, at the edge of the ridgetoe overlooking the poorly-drained area next to the creek.



Figure 1: Location of Bridge 93.

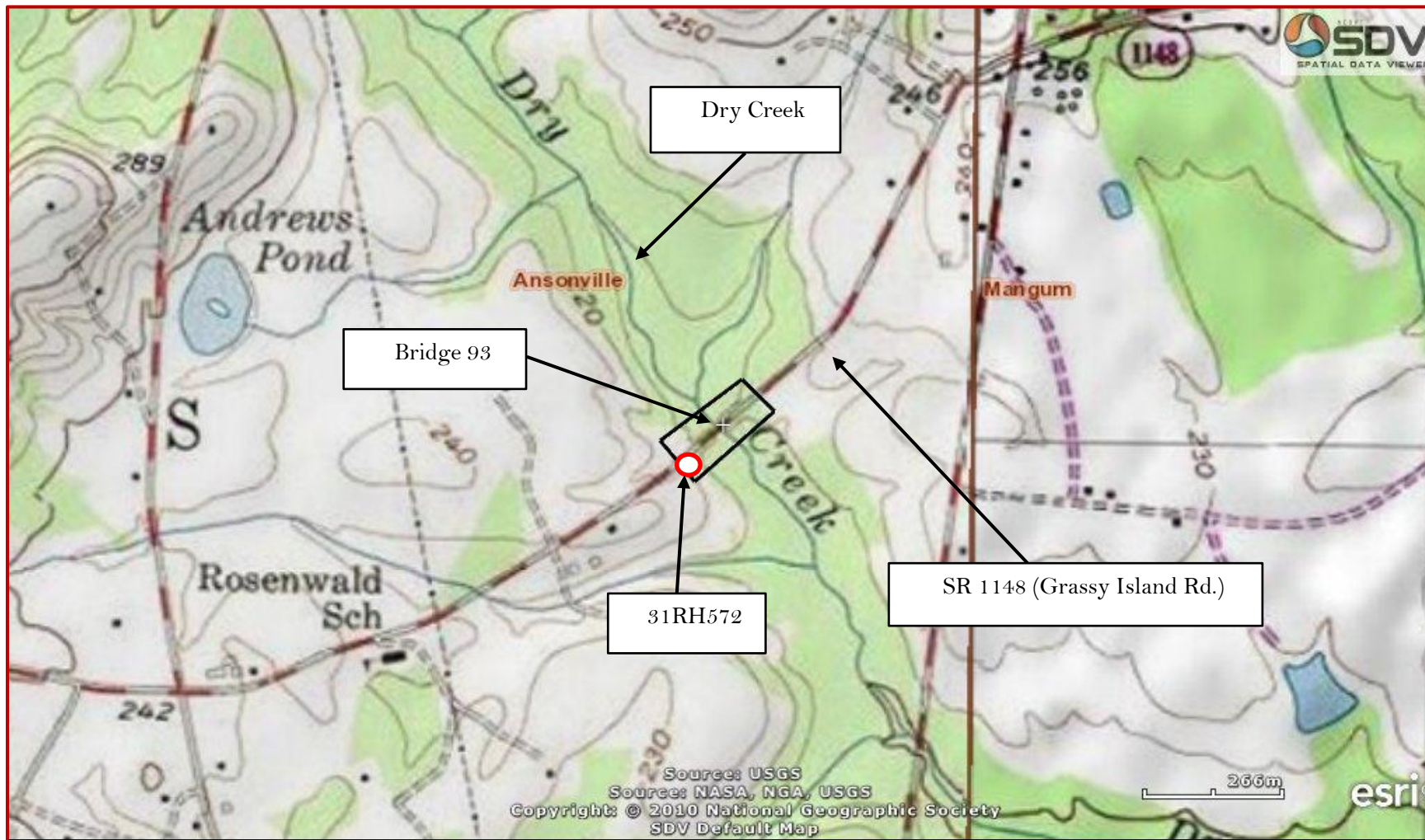


Figure 2: Topographic map of Bridge 93 (USGS *Ansonville, N.C.* 1:24,000-scale topographic map).

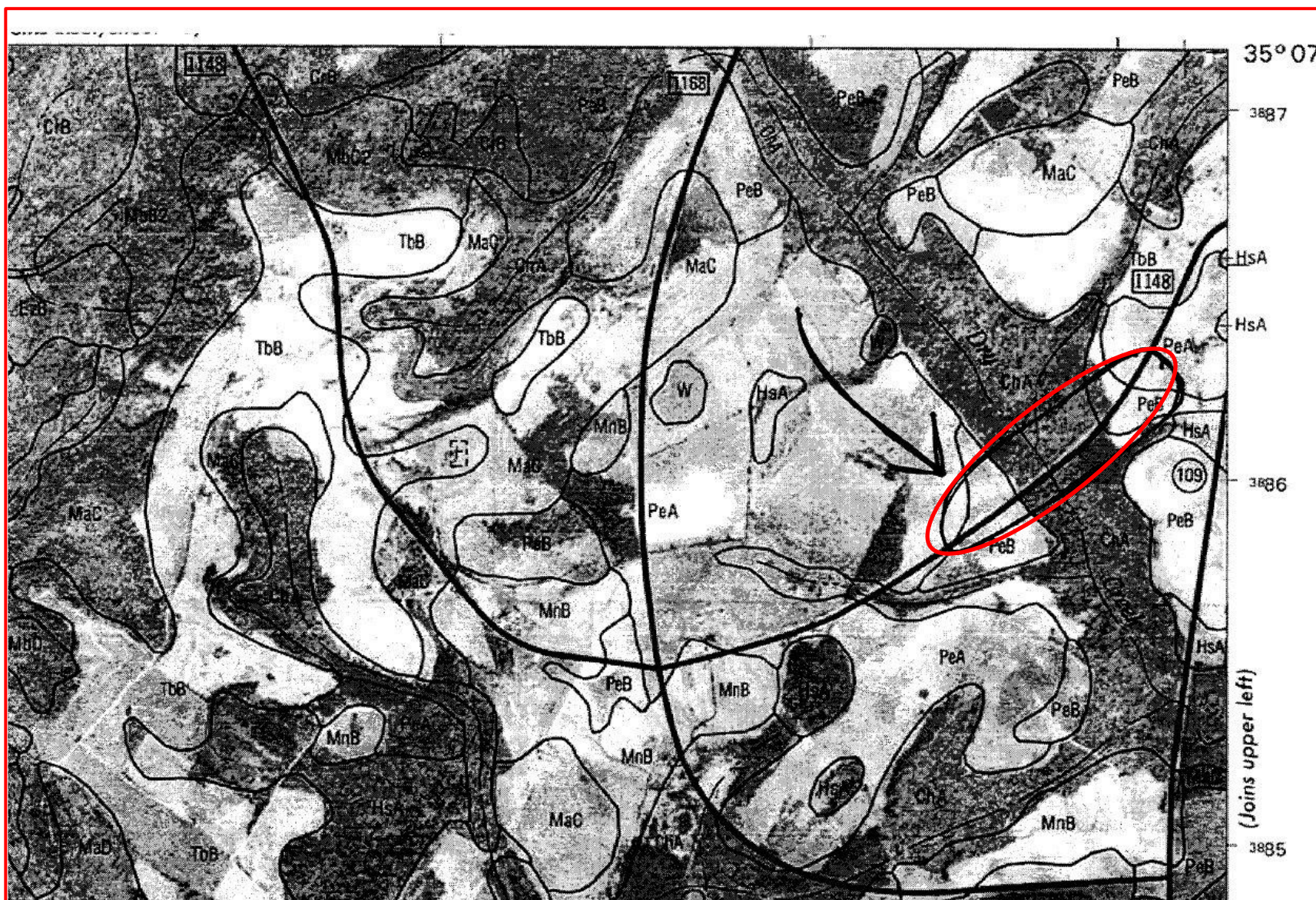


Figure 3: Location of Bridge 93 on the Richmond County soil survey.

Table 1: Description of Shovel Tests at Bridge 93.

Quadrant	Shovel Test	Description
Northwest	1	0-29 cm light grayish brown sandy loam with pebbles; 29-39 cm orange brown sandy loam.
Southwest	2	0-29 cm light grayish brown sandy loam with pebbles; 29-37 cm pale gray sandy loam with pebbles. 3 meta-volcanic lithic reduction (tertiary) flakes- isolate 31RH572 .
Southwest	3	0-20 cm light grayish brown sandy loam with pebbles; 20-40 cm mottled gray/brown sandy loam.
Southwest	4	0-25 cm light grayish brown sandy loam with pebbles; 25-35 cm pale gray sandy loam.

The soil consisted of 20 centimeters (8 in.) of grayish brown sandy loam over 20 centimeters (8 in.) of mottled gray/brown sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test. ST 4 was excavated approximately 15 meters (50 ft.) west of ST 2, and 20 meters (66 ft.) south of the road. The soil consisted of 25 centimeters (10 in.) grayish brown sandy loam over pale gray sandy loam. These shovel tests were located along the southwest edge of the A.P.E. so no additional shovel test were excavated to the south or west. Since no additional artifacts were recovered the three flakes are considered an isolated find and were assigned isolate number 31RH572. The isolate has little potential for intact cultural features and is recommended ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

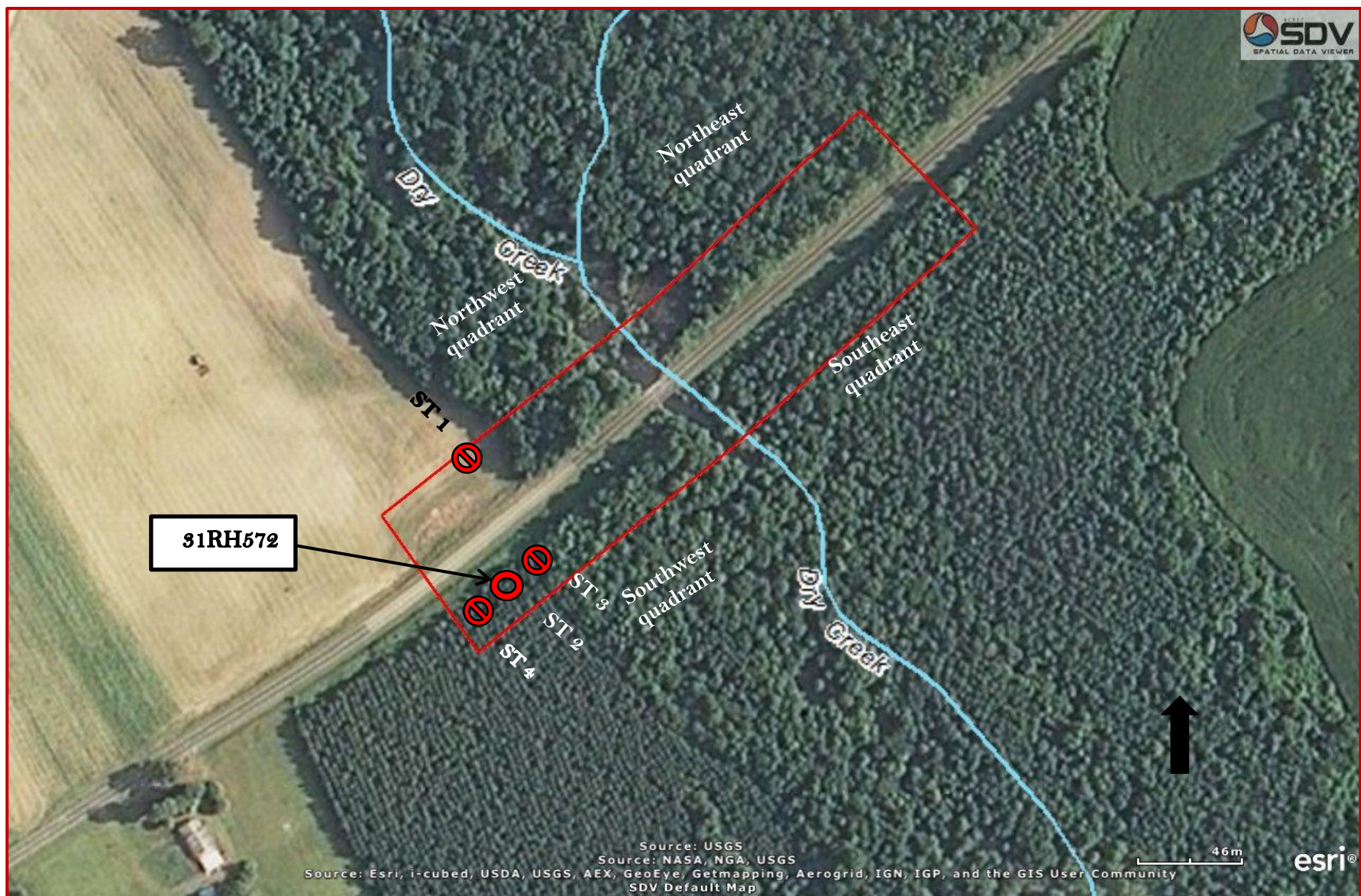


Figure 4: Aerial photograph of Bridge 93 showing the locations of the shovel tests.



Figure 5: Northeast view of the northeast quadrant.



Figure 6: East view of the southeast quadrant.



Figure 7: Northeast view of the northwest quadrant.



Figure 8: South view of the southwest quadrant.



Figure 9: Southwest view of isolate 31RH572.