

13-09-0025



**NO NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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: **Str# 850298** County: **Surry**
 WBS No: **17BP.11.R.82** Document: **Minimum Criteria**
 F.A. No: **n/a** Funding: ☒ State ☐ Federal

Federal Permit Required? ☒ Yes ☐ No Permit Type: **NWP #3 or14**

Project Description:

This project calls for the replacement of Bridge No. 298 on SR 1600 (Lumber Plant Road) over an unnamed tributary to the Fisher River in Surry County. The archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project is defined as a 600-foot (182.77 meters) long corridor running 300 feet (91.44 meters) east and 300 feet west along Lumber Plant Road from the center of Bridge No. 298. The corridor is approximately 150 feet (45.72) wide extending 75 feet (22.86 meters) on either side of the road from its present center.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL 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)*

13-09-0025**RECOMMENDATION**

An archaeological survey and evaluation of proposed replacement of Bridge No. 298 in Surry County was conducted in November 2013, by New South Associates. No archaeological sites were identified during the course of this survey within the currently defined APE. No further archaeological investigations are needed for this project. I concur with this recommendation as the proposed bridge replacement project will not impact significant archaeological resources. If the project expands and impacts subsurface areas beyond the defined APE, further archaeological consultations will be necessary.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

See attached: ☒ Map(s) ☐ Previous Survey Info ☒ Photos ☐ Correspondence

Other:

Signed:



C. Damon Jones
NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST

12/12/13

Date

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

The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) along Bridge No. 298 on SR 1600 (Lumber Plant Road) over an unnamed tributary to the Fisher River in Surry County was subjected to an intensive archaeological survey (Figure 1). In November 2013, New South Associates, Inc., completed shovel testing within the project APE at 30-meter intervals to locate and identify potential archaeological resources that might be impacted by the proposed undertaking. The APE for this study measured approximately 600 feet (182.88 meters) long by 150 feet (45.72 meters) wide and is 100,188 square feet (2.3 acres) in size. The northwest quadrant consists of steep hill on the western limit and a modest floodplain, the northeast quadrant consists of a narrow floodplain, extant house, and steep slope, and the southwest and southeast quadrants both are characterized as floodplain (Figures 2–4). Soils within the APE consist of Tate-Colvard complex (TcC) fine sandy loam, frequently flooded with 0 to 15 percent slopes (USDA Soil Survey 2013).

A map review and site files search was conducted by Mr. C. Damon Jones of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Archaeologist, at the Office of State Archaeology, on September 30, 2013. This search found no previously recorded archaeological sites within the APE or a mile of the bridge. A few archaeological investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of the bridge, and none are associated with known sites. Jones also reviewed historic maps (North Carolina maps website) as well as the HPOWEB GIS Service (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpweb/>). There are no known historic resources located within the APE that may have intact archaeological resources. A review of historic highway, topographic, and soil maps found no indication of a road until the 1932 soil survey map for the county. However, this road does not cross the unnamed tributary. Structures depicted on these maps appear to be outside of the APE.

The intensive archaeological survey excavated a total of nine shovel tests at 30-meter intervals (98.43 feet) along two transects, one located on either side of the existing road within the APE (Figure 3). Four shovel tests could not be excavated due to the presence of steep slope in the northwestern and northeastern sections of the APE. All shovel tests measured at least 30 centimeters (12 inches) in diameter and were excavated to at least 10 centimeters (4 inches) into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils and sediments were screened through mesh screen (0.64 centimeter, 0.25 inch), and all shovel tests were backfilled. A visual inspection of the surface was also done in conjunction with subsurface testing. A typical soil profile on the south side of the bridge is 0 to 15 centimeters of brown (7.5YR4/4) loam (Stratum I) and 15 to 25 centimeters of reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay. On the north side of the bridge a typical profile consisted of 0 to 10 centimeters of reddish brown (5YR4/4) loam (Stratum I) and 10 to 20 centimeters of red (2.5YR4/6) clay.

No archaeological remains were identified in the shovel tests. Based on the shovel testing results, no further archaeological investigations are required for the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 298 in Surry County. The proposed improvements will not impact any archaeological resources.

Figure 1. Topographic Map showing the location of the project APE.

Figure 2. View of Bridge No. 298, looking southeast.

Figure 3. View of Bridge No. 298, looking northwest.

Figure 4. View from Lumber Plant Road (SR 1600), looking north.

Figure 5. Aerial View of the Project Area showing Shovel Test Results.

Shawn Patch
Archaeologist
New South Associate, Inc.

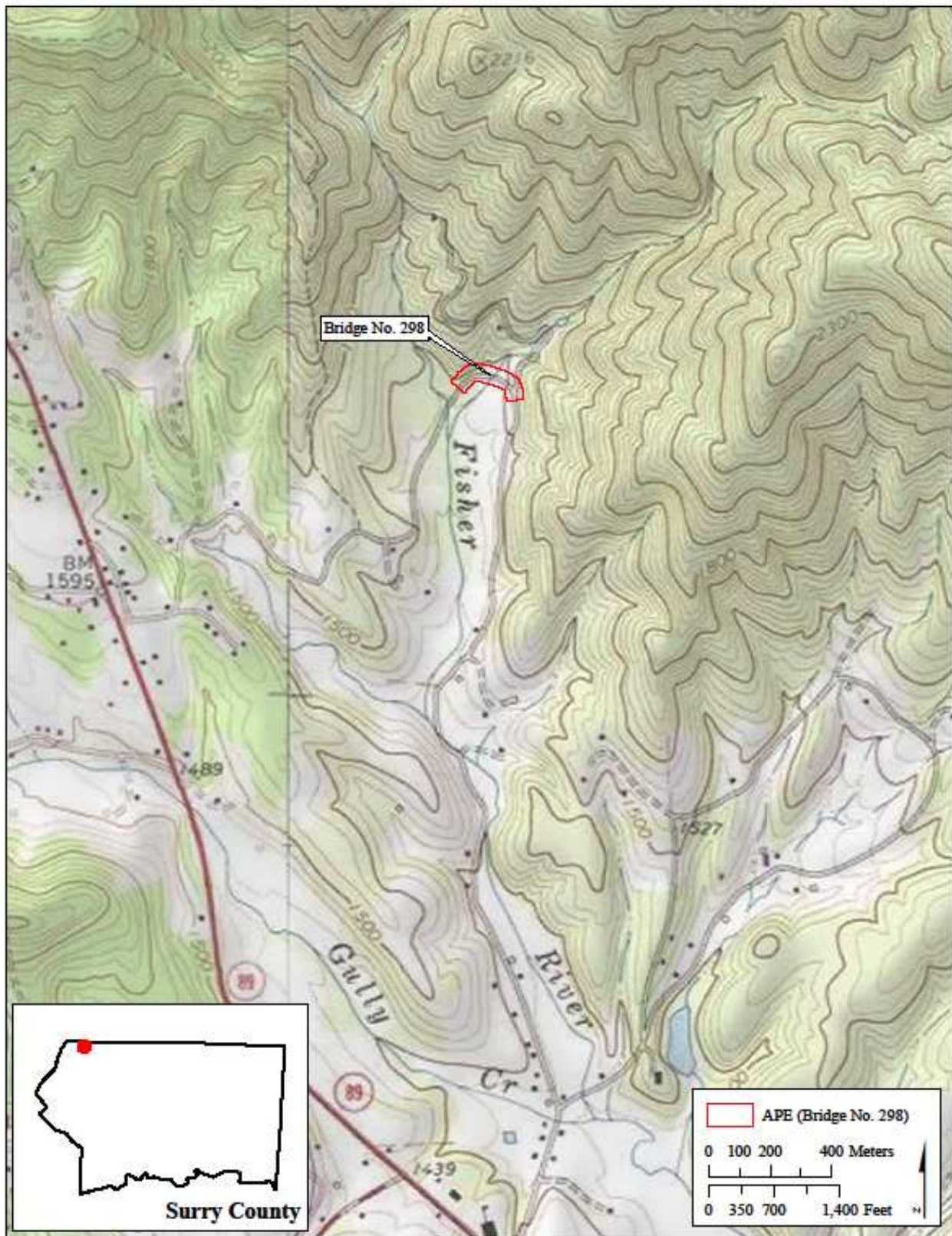


Figure 1. Topographic Map showing the location of the Project APE.



Figure 2. View of Bridge No. 298, looking southeast.



Figure 3. View of Bridge No. 298, looking northwest.



Figure 4. View from Lumber Plant Road (SR 1600), looking north.

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Figure 5. Aerial View of the Project Area showing Shovel Test Results.