

13-09-0026



**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# 850322** County: **Surry**
 WBS No: **17BP.11.R.84** 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. 322 on SR 1622 (Beamer Road) over Stewarts Creek in Surry County. The archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is defined as a 700-foot (213.36 meters) long corridor running 350 feet (106.68 meters) northeast and 350 feet southwest along Beamer Road from the center of Bridge No. 322. The corridor is approximately 150 feet (45.72 meters) 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*)

13-09-0026**RECOMMENDATION**

An archaeological survey and evaluation of proposed replacement of Bridge No. 322 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. 322 on SR 1622 (Beamer Road) over Stewarts Creek 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 700 feet (213.36 meters) long by 150 feet (45.72 meters) wide and is 104,544 square feet (2.4 acres) in size. The northwest quadrant consists of a narrow flood plain and a large hill on the far western end, the southwest quadrant consists of floodplain and agricultural field, and the northeast and southeast quadrants both consist of relatively steep slopes with extant houses and manicured grass (Figures 2–5). Soils within the APE consist of Colvard and Suches (CsA) sandy loam, which are well drained with less than three percent slope on the floodplain. There is a small segment of Braddock (BbC) fine sandy loam, which is well drained with 8 to 15 percent slopes, on the hillside to the east. On the steep hillside slope at the southwestern end of the APE there is a section of Woolwine-Fairview-Westfield complex (WoE) loam with a high concentration of stones and greater than 25 percent (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 that the bridge has been part of two previous investigations. The first was an "Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Interstate 77 Welcome Center Sewer Line Extension Along Naked Run and Stewarts Creek in the Mount Airy Vicinity" (ER04-2563) in 2004 by Wake Forest University. The second was during the Programmatic Agreement in 2010 (PA#10-03-0069). The bridge was included in both investigations, but not tested for either and no reason was given for the exclusion. Three sites were identified nearby during the sewer line survey in 2004 (31SR167, 31SR168, and 31SR172). Site 31SR167 is located south of bridge in the Stewarts Creek floodplain and consisted of one prehistoric Late Woodland pottery sherd. This site was determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 31SR168 is also located in the Stewarts Creek floodplain north of the bridge and is a prehistoric lithic scatter. This site was not fully tested as it extended outside of the APE, so eligibility was not be assessed. Site 31SR172 was identified on a terrace north of the bridge and is another prehistoric lithic scatter. This site also extended outside of the APE and eligibility was not assessed.

Jones also reviewed historic maps (North Carolina maps website) as well as the HPOWEB GIS Service (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>). 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 and bridge until the 1962 North Carolina Highway map for Surry County.

The intensive archaeological survey excavated a total of seven 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 6). Six shovel tests could not be excavated due to the presence of steep slope on the northeastern, southeastern and northwestern 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 was 0 to 10 centimeters of brown (7.5YR4/4) silty loam (Stratum I) and 10 to 20 centimeters of reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay. In the northwest quadrant, one soil profile (2-3) did contain intact flood deposits and consisted of 0 to 100 centimeters of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty sand.

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.322 in Surry County. The proposed improvements will not impact any archaeological resources.

*"NO NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE OR LISTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES PRESENT OR AFFECTED
form for Minor Transportation Projects as Qualified in the 2007 Programmatic Agreement.*

13-09-0026

- Figure 1. Topographic Map showing the location of the project APE.
Figure 2. View of Bridge No. 322, looking southwest.
Figure 3. View of Bridge No. 322, looking northeast.
Figure 4. View from Bridge No 322, looking southwest.
Figure 5. View of the northwest quadrant, looking north.
Figure 6. Aerial View of the Project Area showing Shovel Test Results.

Shawn Patch
Archaeologist
New South Associate, Inc.

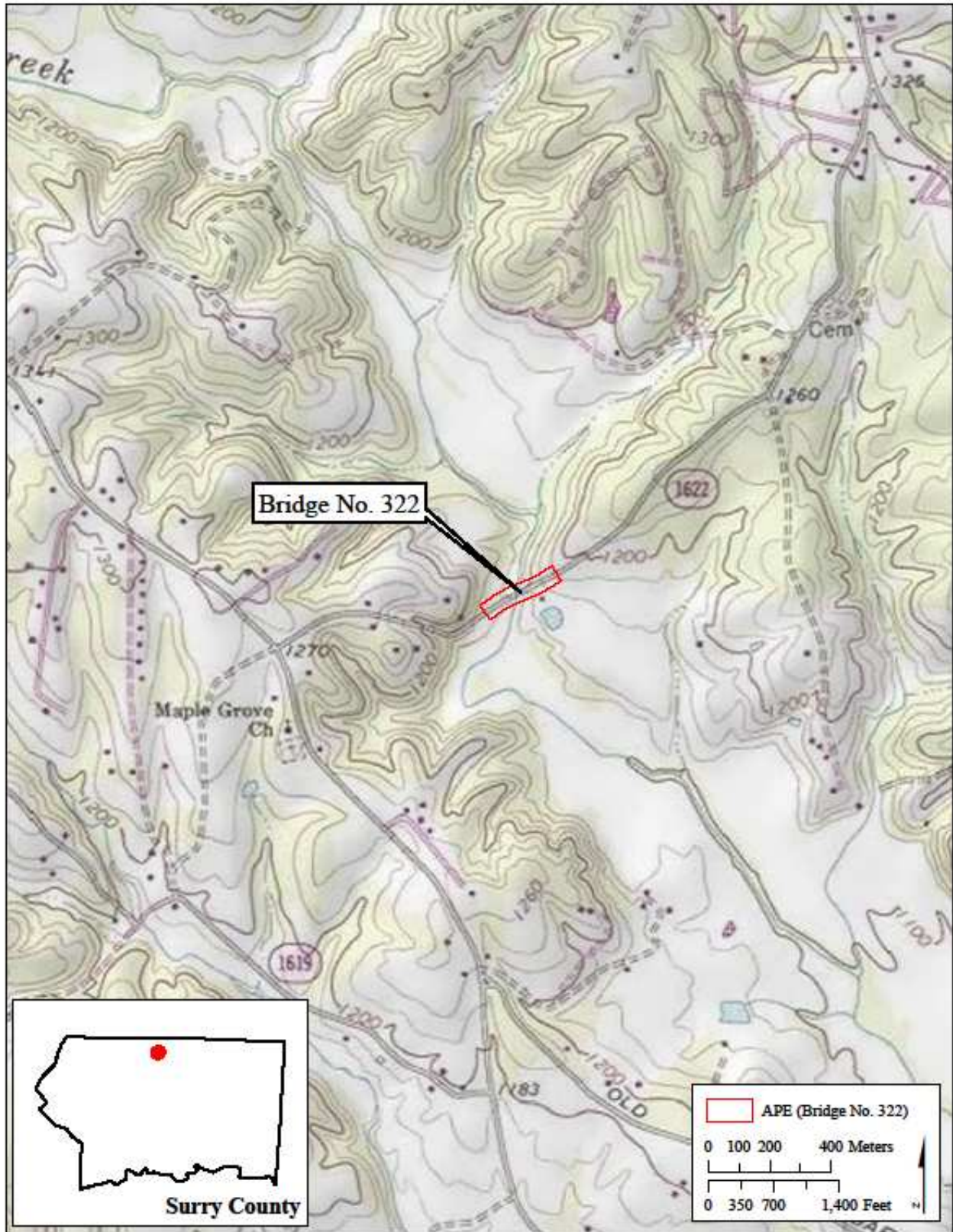


Figure 1. Topographic Map showing the location of the Project APE.



Figure 2. View of Bridge No. 322, looking southwest.



Figure 3. View of Bridge No. 322, looking northeast.



Figure 4. View from Bridge No 322, looking southwest.



Figure 5. View of the northwest quadrant, looking north.



Figure 6. Aerial View of the Project Area showing Shovel Test Results.