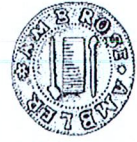




**NO NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ELIGIBLE OR LISTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
PRESENT FORM**



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: **Bridge 35** County: **Alleghany**
 WBS No: **17BP.11.R.157** Document: **Federal CE**
 F.A. No: **N/A** Funding: ☐ State ☒ Federal

Federal Permit Required? ☒ Yes ☐ No Permit Type: **USACE**

Project Description: NCDOT is proposing to replace Bridge No. 35 on SR 1422 over Glade Creek in Alleghany County, North Carolina. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) measures 1,000 feet (304.8 meters) in length and 150 feet (45.72 meters) in width (75 feet [22.86 meters] from the SR 1422 centerline). The APE encompasses 3.44 acres (1.39 hectare) and encompasses all areas of potential ground disturbing activity.

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 or eligible ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES present within the project's area of potential effects. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)**
- ☐ No subsurface archaeological investigations were 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.**

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

The APE was defined as the area of possible direct construction impacts from the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 35 on SR 1422 over Glade Creek (Figure 1). A map review and site file search were conducted at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) on November 1, 2019. No previously recorded sites were identified within or adjacent to the APE. Additionally, no previously recorded sites are located within one mile of the project area.

Data from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office HPOWEB GIS Service (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>) revealed no recorded historic properties or known cemeteries within or near the APE. In addition, topographic maps, historic maps available at the NCMAPS website, USDA soil survey maps, and aerial photographs were reviewed to gauge environmental factors that could have influenced historic or precontact settlement within the project limits, and to assess the level of modern, slope, agricultural, hydrological, and other erosive-type disturbances within and surrounding the archaeological APE. The earliest detailed maps of the project area include the 1889 Whytheville and Wilkesboro topographic maps, which depict the road in the same general location as at present. No structures were illustrated within the APE.

An examination of soils in Alleghany County provided on the National Resources Conservation Services Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>) indicated the following USDA soil types within the APE: Chandler silty loam, 25-45 percent slopes; Comus fine sandy loam (rosman); and Watauga loam, 10-25 percent slopes. Table 1 summarizes soil data for the survey areas (Soil Survey Staff 2020). The soils mapped in the APE include well drained to somewhat excessively drained silt loam and sandy loam on floodplains and ridge slopes.

Table 1. Soil Types in the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Soil Type	Map Unit Symbol	Percent of Survey Area	Permeability	Locations
Chandler silt loam, 25-45% slopes	CaF	27.2	Somewhat excessively drained	Mountain slopes, ridges
Comus fine sandy loam (rosman)	Cy	15.4	Well drained	Flood plains
Watauga loam 10-25% slopes	WaE	57.4	Well drained	Mountain slopes, ridges

ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the APE on February 3, 2020 (Figure 2). This survey sought to identify and evaluate archaeological sites for NRHP eligibility according to criteria outlined in 36 CFR §60.4. The survey included a visual inspection and systematic shovel-testing in the APE.

The project area lies within the Blue Ridge Mountains physiographic province. Topography primarily consists of sloping ridges. Vegetation in the APE includes a fallow field, Christmas tree farm, planted pines, and mixed pine and hardwoods with a sparse understory of scrub vegetation. Residential properties are located throughout the area, many on graded landforms (Figures 3-4).

Survey of the APE involved examining shovel test locations that were pre-plotted at 15-meter intervals. One shovel test transect was placed on each side of the road. Excavated tests measured 30-centimeters in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil or impenetrable substrate. Soils were screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. Shovel test results were recorded using smartphones equipped with a *Memento* data collection application. Data collected for each excavated test included Munsell soil color designation, USDA NRCS texture class, depths, and the presence/absence of cultural material. A total of 44 shovel tests were pre-plotted. Field technicians visited all test locations during the survey and exempted 10 from excavation due to clear disturbances, buried utility lines, and excessive slope. The 34 excavated shovel tests did not produce any archaeological resources (Appendix A).

The stratigraphy throughout the APE varied and was heavily disturbed by modern construction of roads, the bridge, and driveways, as well as from grading and erosion from up slope from the APE. Examples of soil profiles include Shovel Test 29 in the northern portion of the project area and Shovel Test 43 in the

southern half. The profile of Shovel Test 29 was disturbed from road construction and consisted of gray (10YR 5/1) silty loam mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) micaceous silt loam with decayed bedrock (Figure 5A). The shovel test was terminated at 20 centimeters below surface due to a rock impasse. Shovel Test 43 was located in the fallow field and exhibited five centimeters of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, which represented an A horizon, over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay B horizon (Figure 5B).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

New South conducted an intensive survey of the APE for the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 35 on SR 1422 over Glade Creek in Alleghany County, North Carolina. Background research indicated there were no previously recorded resources within or near the APE. Fieldwork included the investigation of 44 shovel test locations and excavation of 34 shovel tests. The survey did not identify any archaeological materials or sites within the APE. Therefore, no additional work is recommended. If there are design changes that could impact subsurface areas outside of the defined APE, further archaeological studies may be necessary.

This project falls within a North Carolina County in which the Catawba Indian Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indian, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indian has expressed an interest: Alleghany County. It is recommended that you contact each federal agency involved with your project to determine their Section 106 Tribal consultation requirements.

Sarah Stephens
Archaeologist
New South Associates, Inc.

REFERENCE CITED

Soil Survey Staff

2020 *Web Soil Survey of Selected Area in Stanly County, North Carolina*. Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

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

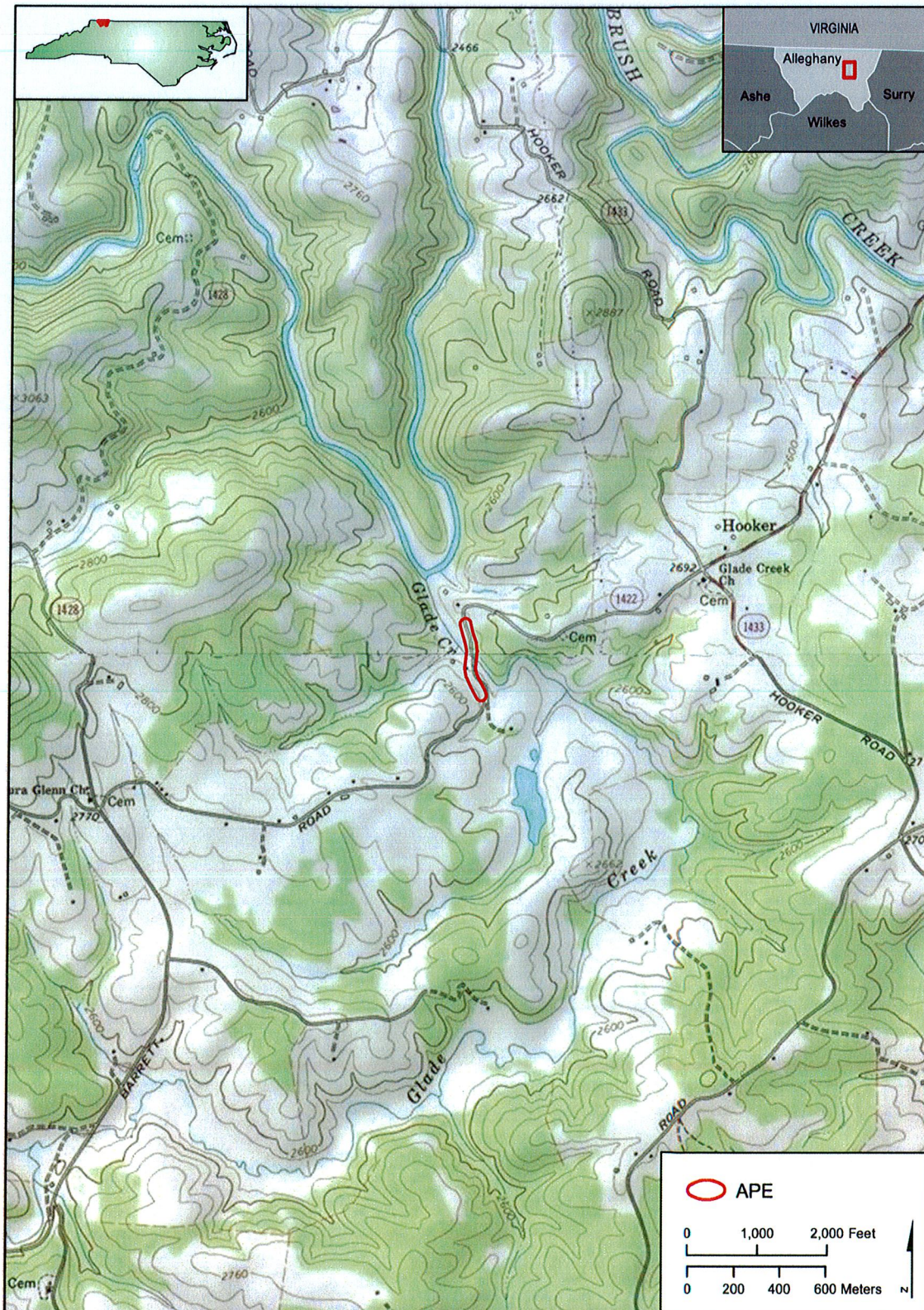
NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Britt Halvorsen

Date

3.20.2020

Figure 1. Project Location Map



Source: USGS 7.5-minute Sparta East (1983) and Glade Valley (1979) Topographic Quadrangles

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

Figure 2. Survey Map



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

Figure 3. Photographs of the APE, 1 of 2



A. Northeast APE, Facing Northeast



B. Southeast APE, Facing South

Figure 4. Photographs of the APE, 2 of 2



A. Northwest APE, Facing South



B. Southern APE, Facing North

Figure 5. Representative Shovel Test Profiles



A. Shovel Test 29



B. Shovel Test 43

Appendix A: Shovel Test Data

Shovel Test No.	Stratum	Results	Soil Profile	Notes
1	I	Negative	0-10 Strong Brown Silty Clay Loam	rocky, rock impasse
2	I II	Negative	0-15 Brown Silty Clay Loam 15-25 Dark Reddish Brown Silty Clay	
3	I II	Negative	0-5 Brown Silt Loam 5-15 Strong Brown Silty Clay Loam	rocky micaceous
4	I II	Negative	0-15 Brown Silty Clay Loam 15-25 Dark Reddish Brown Silty Clay	
5	I II	Negative	0-15 Brown Silt Loam 15-25 Strong Brown Silty Clay	Micaceous, rocky
6	I II	Negative	0-15 Brown Silty Clay Loam 15-25 Dark Reddish Brown Silty Clay	
7	I II	Negative	0-10 Gray Sandy Loam 10-20 Strong Brown Silty Clay	depleted matrix decayed bedrock
8	I	Negative	0-10 Gray Loam	no soil. weathered bedrock. west of powerline corridor
9	I	Negative	0-10 Gray Sandy Loam	depleted matrix
9	II		10-20 Strong Brown Sandy Clay	decayed bedrock
10	I	Negative	0-10 Brown Sandy Loam	mottled with weathered bedrock
11		Not Excavated		slope
12		Not Excavated		creek
13		Not Excavated		disturbed
14	I II	Negative	0-10 Brown Silt Loam 10-20 Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	lots of trash
15		Not Excavated		Buried utilities
16	I II	Negative	0-15 Grayish Brown Silt Loam 15-25 Strong Brown Silty Clay	micaceous
17	I	Negative	0-20 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Clay Loam	mottled soil with gravel fill
18	I II	Negative	0-10 Grayish Brown Sandy Loam 10-20 Strong Brown Sandy Clay Loam	micaceous, cut landform decayed bedrock
19	I II	Negative	0-10 Brown Silty Loam 10-25 Dark Gray Sandy Clay	small wooded area dense gravel fill
20		Not Excavated		gravel driveway
21	I	Negative	0-5 Grayish Brown Silt Loam	micaceous
21	II		5-20 Reddish Brown Sandy Clay	decayed bedrock
22		Not Excavated		heavily disturbed, slope drainage asphalt
23	I	Negative	0-20 Grayish Brown Sandy Loam	mottled roadside fill/gravel
24	I	Negative	0-20 Brown, Gray Silt Loam	micaceous, heavily mottled, disturbed road fill

Shovel Test No.	Stratum	Results	Soil Profile	Notes
25	I	Negative	0-20 Grayish Brown Sandy Loam	mottled roadside fill/gravel
26	I	Negative	0-20 Grayish Brown Sandy Loam	mottled roadside fill/gravel
27	I	Negative	0-20 Brown, Gray Silt Loam	micaceous, heavily mottled, disturbed road fill
28	I	Negative	0-20 Grayish Brown Sandy Loam	mottled roadside fill/gravel
29	I	Negative	0-20 Brown, Gray Silt Loam	micaceous, heavily mottled, disturbed road
30	I	Negative	0-20 Light Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam	disturbed from road, rock impasse
31		Not Excavated		disturbed
32		Not Excavated		creek
33	I	Negative	0-15 Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam	mottled roadside fill
34		Not Excavated		gravel driveway
35	I II	Negative	0-40 Brown Silt Loam 40-50 Yellowish Brown Silty Clay Loam	
36		Not Excavated		disturbed, cut landform
37	I II	Negative	0-5 Grayish Brown Silt Loam 5-20 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
38	I	Negative	0-15 Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay Loam	mottled. heavily disturbed
39	I II	Negative	0-10 Brown Silt Loam 10-15 Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	rock impasse
40	I	Negative	0-15 Brown, Strong Brown Silty Clay Loam	mottled soil. disturbed with gravel
41	I II	Negative	0-10 Brown Silt Loam 10-15 Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	rock impasse
42	I	Negative	0-15 Brown, Strong Brown Silty Clay Loam	mottled soil. disturbed with gravel
43	I II	Negative	0-5 Brown Silt Loam 5-20 Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	
44	I II	Negative	0-10 Brown Silt Loam 10-25 Dark Gray Sandy Clay	dense gravel fill