



NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REQUIRED 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 309** County: **Caldwell**
 WBS No: **17BP.11.R.129** Document: **MCC**
 F.A. No: Funding: ☒ State ☐ Federal

Federal Permit Required? ☒ Yes ☐ No Permit Type: **NWP3/14**

Project Description: Replacement of Bridge No. 309 over Mulberry Creek on SR 1338 (Valley View Circle) in Caldwell County, North Carolina. The archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) measures 600ft in length (300ft from each bridge end-point) and 150ft in width (75ft from each side of the SR1338 center-line).

SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW

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

Permitting and funding information was reviewed for determining the level of archaeological input required by state and federal laws. Based on the submitted "request for cultural resources review" form, the project is state-funded with federal permit interaction. As such, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will apply. Next, construction design and other data was examined (when applicable) to define the character and extent of potential impacts to the ground surfaces embracing the project locale. The dimensions of the APE were formulated to capture any federal permit area. Once an APE was outlined, a map review and site file search was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) on Thursday, October 27, 2016. No previously documented archaeological sites are located within the APE.

Historic structure locations often harbor archaeological deposits and features related to the former occupation of a property. An inspection of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), State Study Listed (SL), Locally Designated (LD), Determined Eligible (DE), and Surveyed Site (SS) properties employing the NCSHPO website evidenced none of these historic resources within the immediate project area. In addition, historic maps of Caldwell County were appraised to identify former structure locations, land use patterns, or other confirmation of historic occupation in the project vicinity. Archaeological/historical reference materials were inspected as well. In general, the cultural background review established that no previously recorded archaeological sites or cemeteries are located within the APE. Based on cultural-historical factors, the APE is considered to have a low potential for the documentation of archaeological resources.

Further, topographic, geologic, flood boundary, LIDAR, and NRCS soil survey maps (RoB, CnA) were referenced to evaluate pedological, geomorphological, hydrological, and other environmental determinants that may have resulted in past occupation at this location. Aerial and on-ground photographs (NCDOT Spatial Data Viewer) and the Google Street View map application (when amenable) were also examined/utilized for additional assessment of disturbances, both natural and human induced, which compromise the integrity of archaeological sites. Environmental/impact factors do not suggest a heightened potential for archaeological resource recovery.

16-10-0033

Brief Explanation of why the available information provides a reliable basis for reasonably predicting that there are no unidentified historic properties in the APE:

No documented archaeological sites or cemeteries are contained within the current APE limits for the Bridge 309 bridge replacement project in Caldwell County, North Carolina. The two northern project quadrants are bereft of testable land area due to the flow of the creeks. The southern quadrants are characterized by areas that have been excessively disturbed due to tree farming practices. In such contexts, intact NRHP archaeological sites are unlikely to be present or preserved. No further consultation is advocated. A finding of "no archaeological survey required" is considered appropriate.

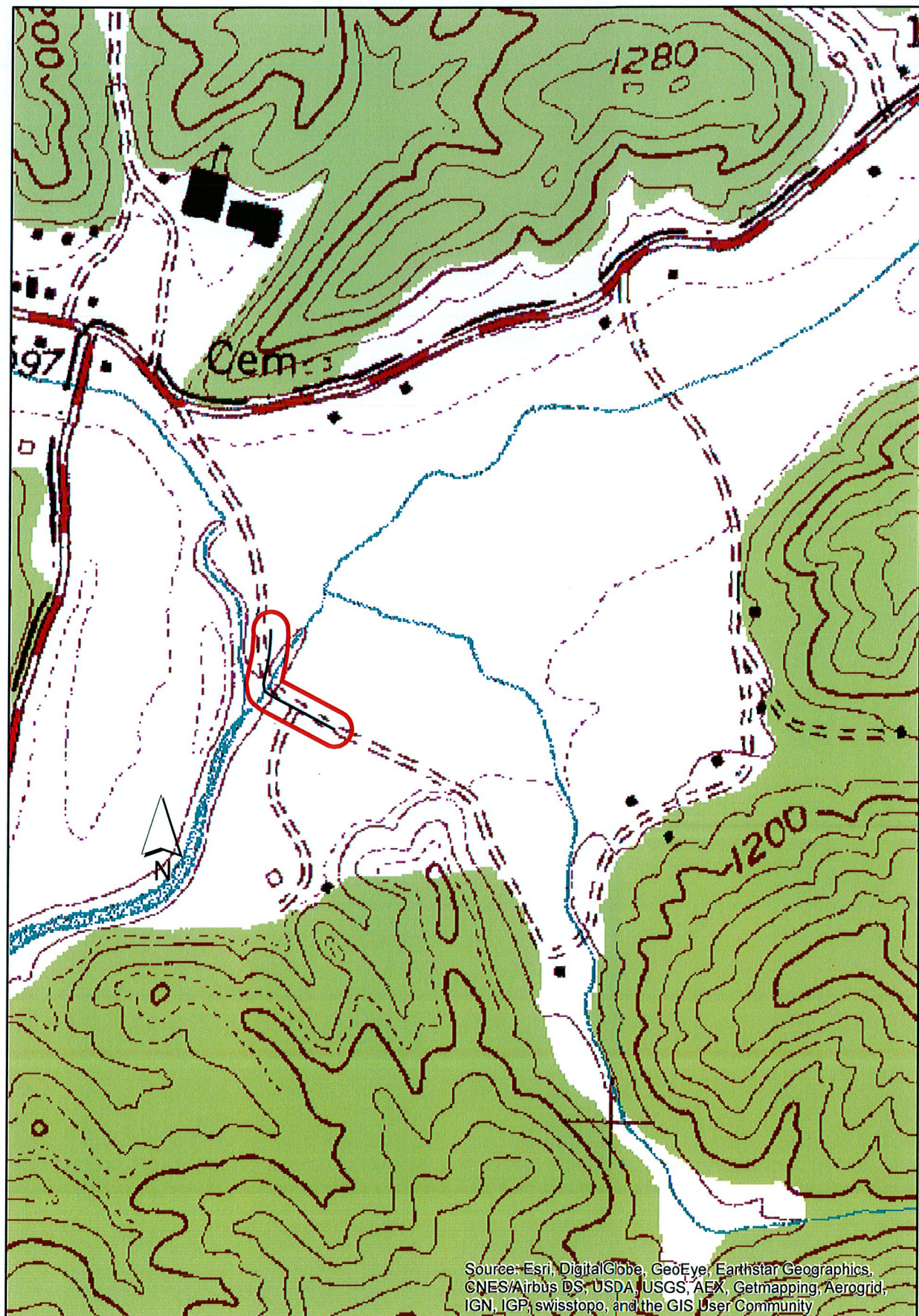
SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

See attached: ☒ Map(s) ☒ Previous Survey Info ☐ Photos ☐ Correspondence
☐ Photocopy of County Survey Notes Other:

FINDING BY NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST**NO ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY REQUIRED**

NCDOT

10.31.16

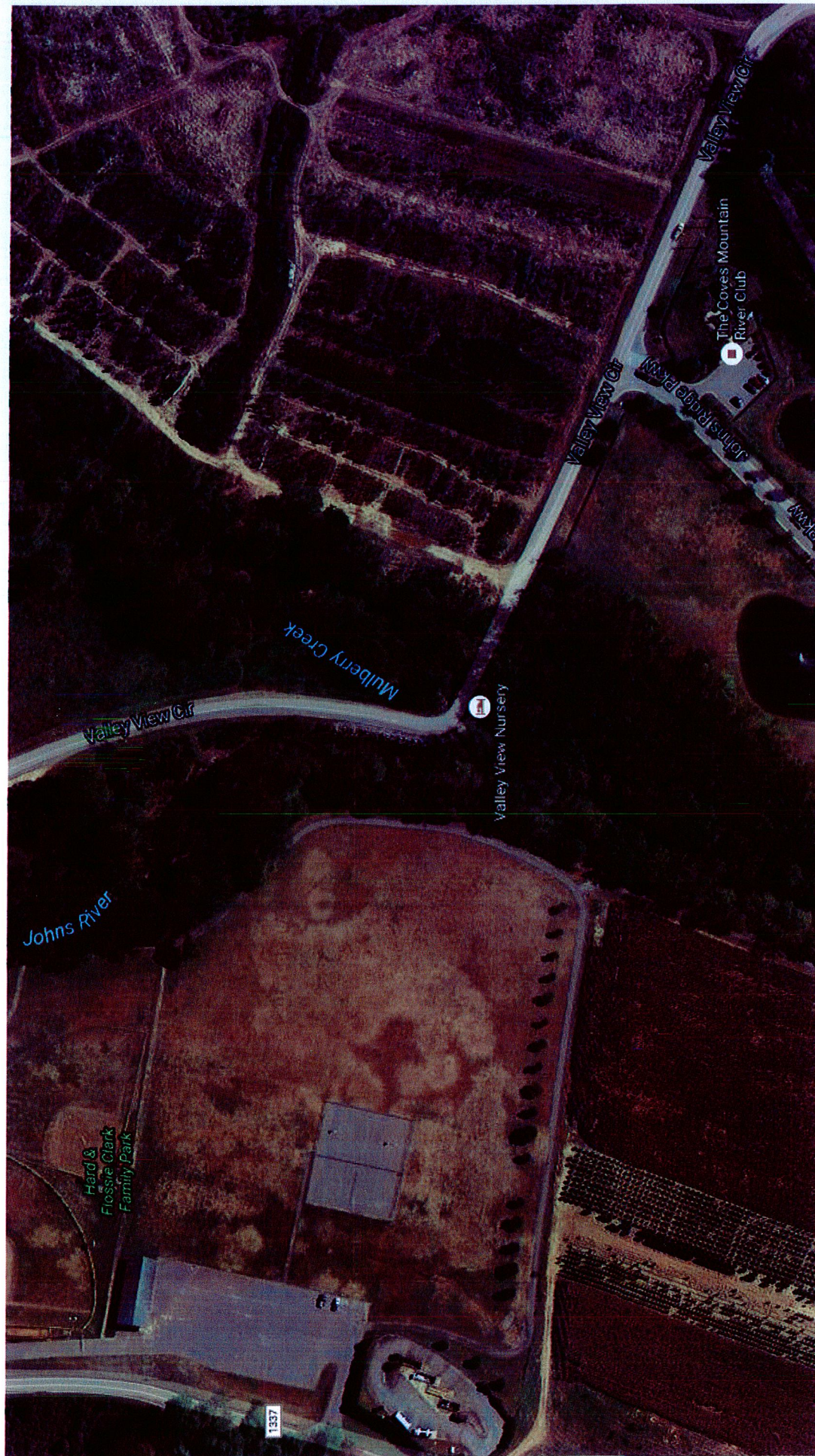


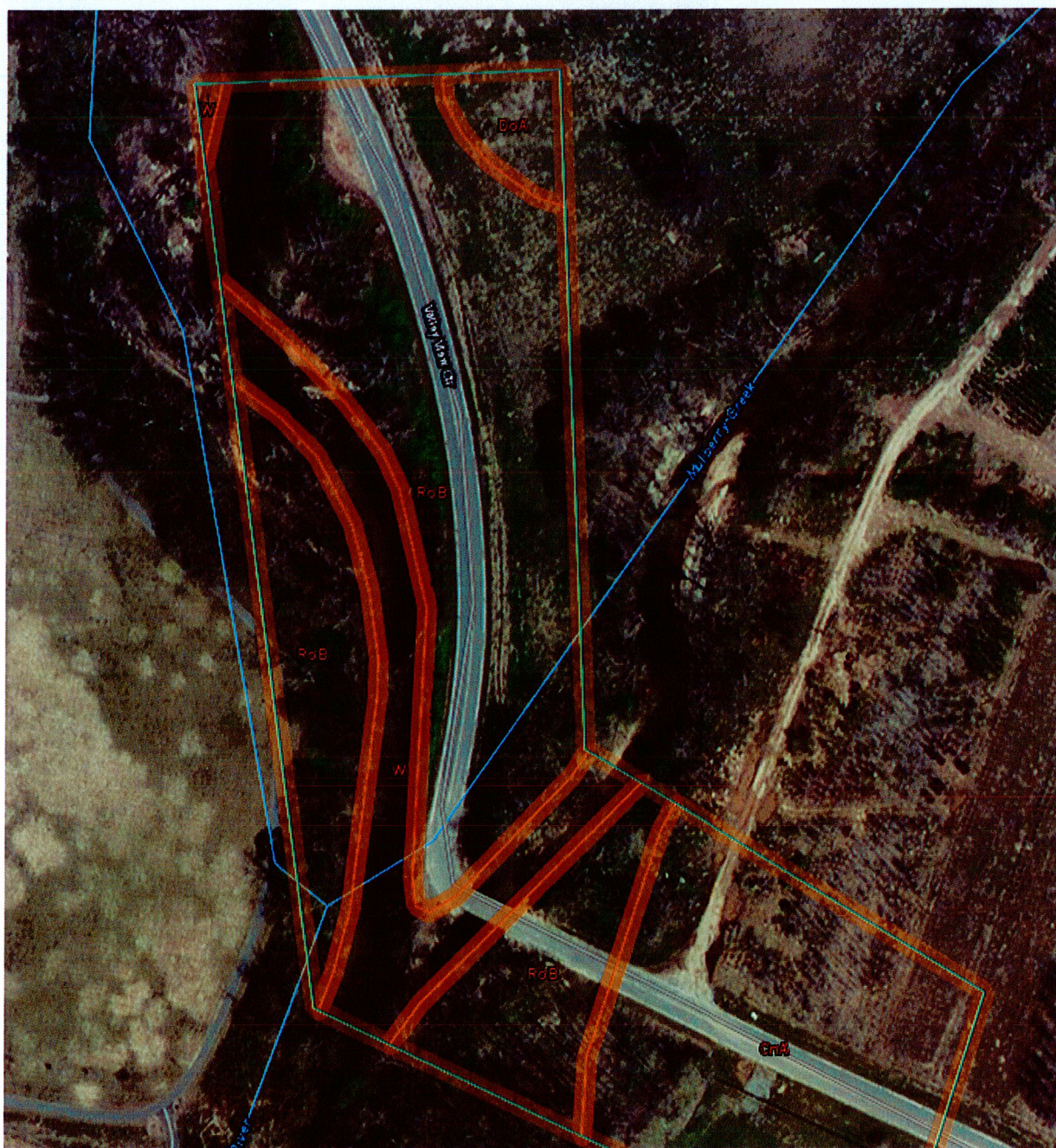
Collettsville topographic map showing the location and boundaries of the APE in Caldwell County, North Carolina.



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics,
CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid,
IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

ARC-GIS aerial map depicting the location and boundaries of the APE in Caldwell County, North Carolina.





RoB—Ronda loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

- *National map unit symbol: 2r93k*
- *Elevation: 200 to 1,560 feet*
- *Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 48 inches*
- *Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 59 degrees F*
- *Frost-free period: 160 to 200 days*
- *Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated*

Map Unit Composition

- *Ronda, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent*
- *Minor components: 10 percent*
- *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Ronda, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

- *Landform*: Natural levees on flood plains
- *Landform position (three-dimensional)*: Tread
- *Down-slope shape*: Convex
- *Across-slope shape*: Convex
- *Parent material*: Sandy alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

- *Ap - 0 to 8 inches*: loamy sand
- *C1 - 8 to 18 inches*: sand
- *C2 - 18 to 80 inches*: sand

Properties and qualities

- *Slope*: 0 to 6 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature*: More than 80 inches
- *Natural drainage class*: Excessively drained
- *Runoff class*: Very low
- *Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat)*: High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
- *Depth to water table*: More than 80 inches
- *Frequency of flooding*: Occasional
- *Frequency of ponding*: None
- *Available water storage in profile*: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

- *Land capability classification (irrigated)*: None specified
 - *Land capability classification (nonirrigated)*: 4w
 - *Hydrologic Soil Group*: A
 - *Hydric soil rating*: No
-

CnA—Codus loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

- *National map unit symbol*: 2r925
- *Elevation*: 200 to 1,560 feet
- *Mean annual precipitation*: 40 to 48 inches
- *Mean annual air temperature*: 50 to 59 degrees F
- *Frost-free period*: 160 to 200 days
- *Farmland classification*: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

- *Codus and similar soils*: 85 percent
- *Minor components*: 15 percent
- *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Codorus

Setting

- *Landform*: Flood plains
- *Landform position (three-dimensional)*: Tread
- *Down-slope shape*: Concave
- *Across-slope shape*: Linear
- *Parent material*: Loamy alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

- *A - 0 to 8 inches*: loam
- *Bw1 - 8 to 18 inches*: silty clay loam
- *Bw2 - 18 to 30 inches*: loam
- *Bw3 - 30 to 38 inches*: silt loam
- *BCg - 38 to 50 inches*: silt loam
- *Cg - 50 to 80 inches*: silt loam

Properties and qualities

- *Slope*: 0 to 2 percent
- *Depth to restrictive feature*: More than 80 inches
- *Natural drainage class*: Somewhat poorly drained
- *Runoff class*: Low
- *Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat)*: Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
- *Depth to water table*: About 6 to 24 inches
- *Frequency of flooding*: Frequent
- *Frequency of ponding*: None
- *Available water storage in profile*: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

- *Land capability classification (irrigated)*: None specified
- *Land capability classification (nonirrigated)*: 4w
- *Hydrologic Soil Group*: B/D
- *Hydric soil rating*: No

