

APPENDIX G
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESMENT

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure, Inc. (Amec Foster Wheeler) under the direction of Berkeley County and the South Carolina Department of Commerce conducted a Cultural Resource Identification Survey (CRIS) of the Camp Hall Tract, approximately 6,700 acres located northwest of Ridgeville, in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Figure 1). The reconnaissance survey was conducted between March 9 and 15, 2015. For the purposes of the CRIS, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeology was defined as the 6,700-acre tract (see Figure 1). In addition, a windshield survey was conducted within a 0.5 mile radius of the two tracts to identify buildings or structures that could be older than 40 years of age. A Cultural Resources Assessment of the APE was conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc. in 2007. The present CRIS was conducted to expand the previous Cultural Resources Assessment through limited shovel testing in the APE.

Potential impacts to the project area include land development and improvements related to future industrial development. Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologists conducted the CRIS survey following the Memorandum of Understanding between the South Carolina Department of Commerce and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (revised in 2014) for the South Carolina Site Certification Program. The specific goals of this survey were to assess the potential for the APE to possess significant archaeological resources. Emmett Brown served as the Principal Investigator and oversaw all aspects of this project. The field crew consisted of three Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologists, Emmett Brown, Casey Dunn, and Kristina Poston.

Prior to the CRIS, background research was conducted at the state Site File Records, located at the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology, in Columbia, South Carolina. Amec Foster Wheeler reviewed the South Carolina Archaeological Site File to determine if any previously identified or previously recorded archaeological sites are present within or adjacent to the APE. Amec Foster Wheeler also reviewed the site files for any properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or listed on the South Carolina State Register of Historic Properties. Based on the review of the archaeological site files, no archaeological sites have been previously identified within the APE. No NRHP properties, properties eligible for listing on the State register, or areas of cultural concern have been previously identified within the APE.

The APE is comprised of pine flatwoods and swamps, which generally have been converted to intensively-managed pine plantations. Additionally, the APE has been disturbed from infrastructure development (roads and transmission line corridors). Vegetation in the APE consists of dense overgrowth with stands of pine and hardwood trees.

The APE is considered to have a low probability to contain significant archaeological resources due to wet nature of the property and past disturbances from agricultural and silviculture activities. In accordance with CRIS guidelines, the fieldcrew surveyed the tract through pedestrian surveys and limited shovel testing. Placing shovel test pits (STPs) every five acres was not possible due to the wet nature of the property and from the heavy subsurface disturbance found across the property. The fieldcrew conducted pedestrian surveys throughout the APE and excavated STPs in some areas to confirm the high level of subsurface disturbance observed throughout the property. A total of 1350 STP locations were located with a total of 50 STP locations excavated. The remainder of STP locations was located in standing water or in heavily disturbed areas. All excavated STPs were negative for cultural material. No archaeological sites or structures eligible for listing in the NRHP were identified during the CRIS.

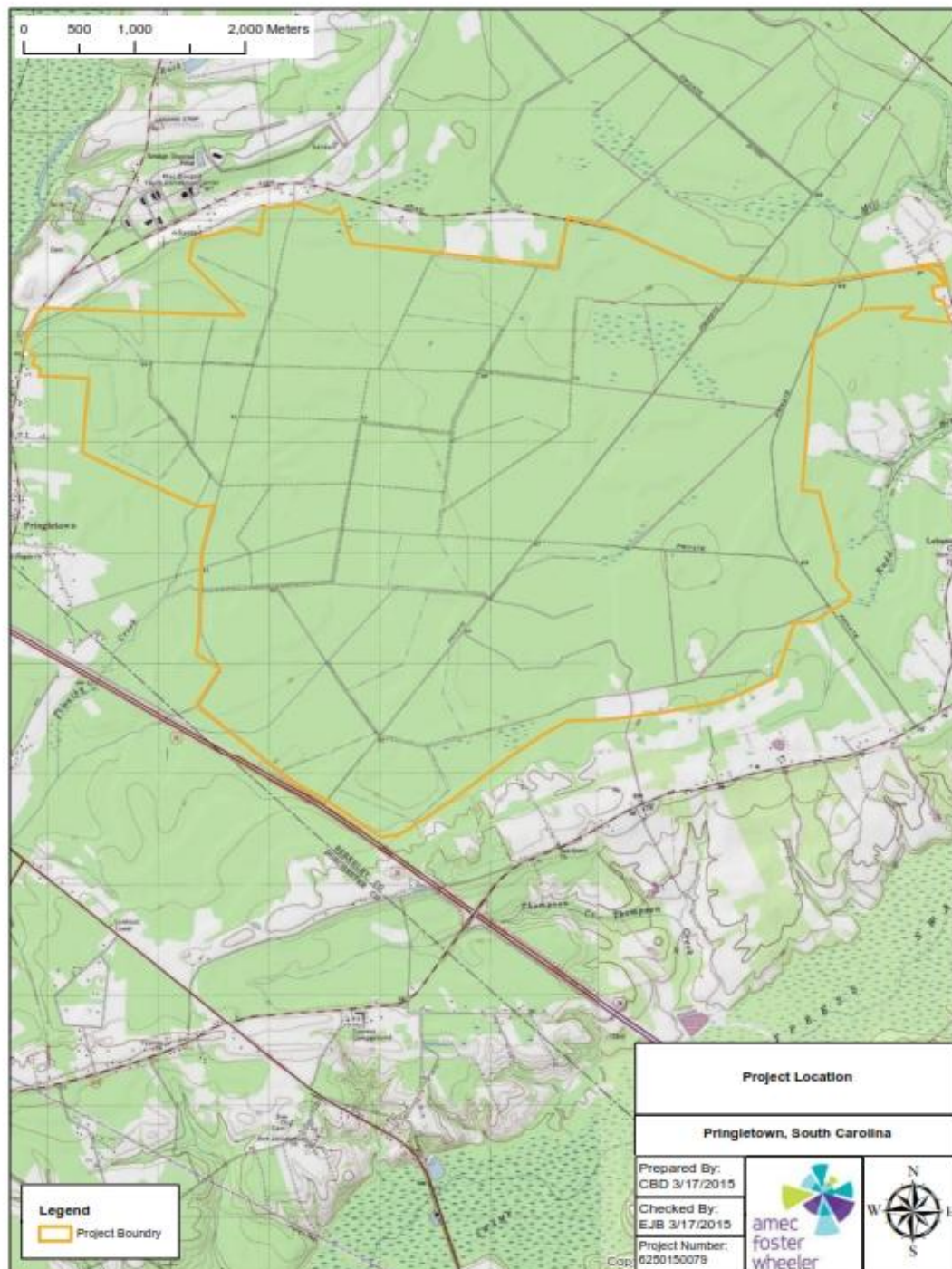


Figure 1: Location Map Showing the APE

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The APE totals approximately 6,700 acres located in Berkeley County, South Carolina northeast of the town of Ridgeville. The APE is bounded to the east by Highway 27/Ridgeville Road, to the south by Interstate 26, and to the north by Fish Road. A singular transmission corridor runs east/west through this tract. The city limits of Ridgeville are located approximately three quarters of a mile from the eastern boundary of this tract (see Figure 1).

FIELD METHODS

The APE has a low probability to contain significant archaeological resources. This low probability model was developed based on the low, wet nature of the APE, presence of poorly drained soils, a light settlement density depicted on historical maps, previous cultural resource assessments and previous disturbances from infrastructure projects. The 1920 USGS topographical map for the APE shows that the majority of the APE was forested and lacked agricultural fields. The lack of agricultural fields may be one indication that the APE was not conducive to historical settlement and use.

The 1825 Mills map of Charleston County (Mills 1979, cited in Brockington and Associates 2007a) shows the APE as primarily swampland. Brockington and Associates (2007a and 2007b) recommended that the APE has a low potential to contain intact archaeological resources based on the low, wet nature of the property and the ground disturbance from intensive silviculture. All of the soils in the APE are poorly drained. Brockington and Associates (2007a and 2007b) did identify several areas that contained soils that were only somewhat poorly drained (Lynchburg fine sandy loam and Goldsboro loamy sands). STPs were excavated in areas that were identified by Brockington and Associates to have Lynchburg and Goldsboro soil types.

This CRIS consisted of a pedestrian survey and the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). STPs were concentrated in those areas that had the best potential to contain archaeological resources. STPs were excavated approximately 10 cm into sterile subsoil, or until water filled the STP. All excavated soil was screened through ¼" hardware mesh to ensure



Figure 2: Location Map Showing the APE and Soil Types

standard artifact recovery. Information from each STP was recorded and the soil stratigraphy described using nomenclature from the Munsell Soil Guide Chart. All STPs were refilled after the information was recorded. STPs were not excavated in disturbed areas, existing right-of-ways (ROW), or areas of standing water. The field crew conducted a windshield survey within a 0.5 radius of the APE to determine if structures greater than 40 years of age were present. The windshield survey consisted of driving the main transportation arteries around the APE and visually inspecting structures from the public ROW.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Background Research

Background research was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology to determine if previously identified National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible or State eligible archaeological sites or historic properties were previously identified within the APE or adjacent to the APE. In addition, the client two Cultural Resources Assessment Reports conducted within the APE by Brockington and Associates in 2007. Brockington and Associates reviewed a variety of historical plats and maps from several sources that included the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC) offices in Charleston, the RMC offices in Moncks Corner, and files from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The historic map research did reveal a 19th century farmstead, the John Schuler farm, located in the northwest corner of the APE adjacent to Highway 27. No previously identified or known archaeological sites or NRHP listed properties present within or adjacent to the APE. One NRHP listed property, the Cypress Methodist Campground is located approximately one mile south of the APE (see Appendix I).

Ownership of the property consisted of two tracts; the Camp Hall tract and the Shuler Farm tract. The Camp Hall tract originally consisted of an 8,000 acre property that went through several private owners between 1794 and 1906. After 1906, the Camp Hall tract was owned by several timber companies including the E.P. Burton Lumber Company, the J.K. Pretty, and Sons Lumber Company, and the Cooper River Timber Company. By 1940, the Camp Hall tract was purchased by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company (Brockington and Associates 2007b).

The Shuler Family tract consisted of 550 acres located adjacent to Highway 27. The Shuler farm was owned by John Shuler and the family lived at the farm until his death. After his death, the tract was sold to his nephew who lived on the property in 1860. The Shuler Family tract was sold to the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company in 1941 (Brockington and Associates 2007b).

A survey for NRHP or State eligible resources was conducted within a mile radius of the APE by Schneider and Frick in 1989. They identified 35 resources within a mile radius of the APE. Thirty four of these resources were determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. One NRHP listed property, the Cypress Methodist Campground (see Appendix I), is located approximately one mile south of the APE. The Cypress Methodist Campground served as a meeting place for Methodist revival services during the early 19th century. The campground is located on the south side of Cypress Campground Road and contains a wooden tabernacle and family quarters (Brockington and Associates 2007b).

Field Results

The pedestrian survey of the APE revealed that the entire property has been heavily disturbed from activities associated with silviculture. These activities included the construction of roads, the construction of a drainage system, harvesting of timber, and the rowing and bedding for timber production.

A total of 1350 STP locations were observed with a total of 50 STPs excavated. The majority of STP locations was not excavated due to standing water or was located in heavily disturbed areas. STPs were excavated in areas that were identified by Brockington and Associates (2007a and 2007b) to contain soils that were only somewhat poorly drained and the area adjacent to Highway 27 where the former Shuler Farm was identified on historic maps. All areas where STPs were excavated were heavily disturbed from intensively managed pine plantation. A total of 50 STPs were excavated within the APE and all STPs were negative for cultural material. The typical soil profile consisted of a 0-15 cm thick 10 YR 3/2 Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Loam above a 10-20 cm thick 10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam. Areas that contained Lynchburg and Goldsboro soil types were heavily disturbed and have a low potential to contain intact archaeological resources. STPs excavated in the location of the Shuler farm were all negative for cultural material. This area was also heavily disturbed from silviculture activities and there is a low

potential that intact archaeological deposits associated with the Shuler Farm are present in the APE.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey was conducted within the APE from March 9 - 15, 2015. The APE was considered to have a low probability to contain significant archaeological resources based on the low, wet nature of the APE, negative results from previous Cultural Resource Assessments (Brockington and Associates 2007a and 2007b), poorly drained soils, a light settlement density, and disturbances from activities associated with silviculture. STPs were excavated in the areas of the property with a higher elevation and areas that contained Lynchburg and Goldsboro soil types. Areas that were shovel tested were heavily disturbed from rowing and bedding for timber production and have a low potential to contain intact archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified during the CRIS. A total of 50 STPs were excavated in the APE and were negative for cultural material (see Appendix 1).

Previous building/structure surveys, conducted by Frick and Davis in 1989, identified the Cypress Methodist Campground as eligible for the NRHP. The Cypress Methodist Campground is located approximately one mile from the APE. The Amec Foster Wheeler field crew conducted a limited windshield survey within a 0.5 mile radius of the APE. No new resources were identified during this windshield survey.

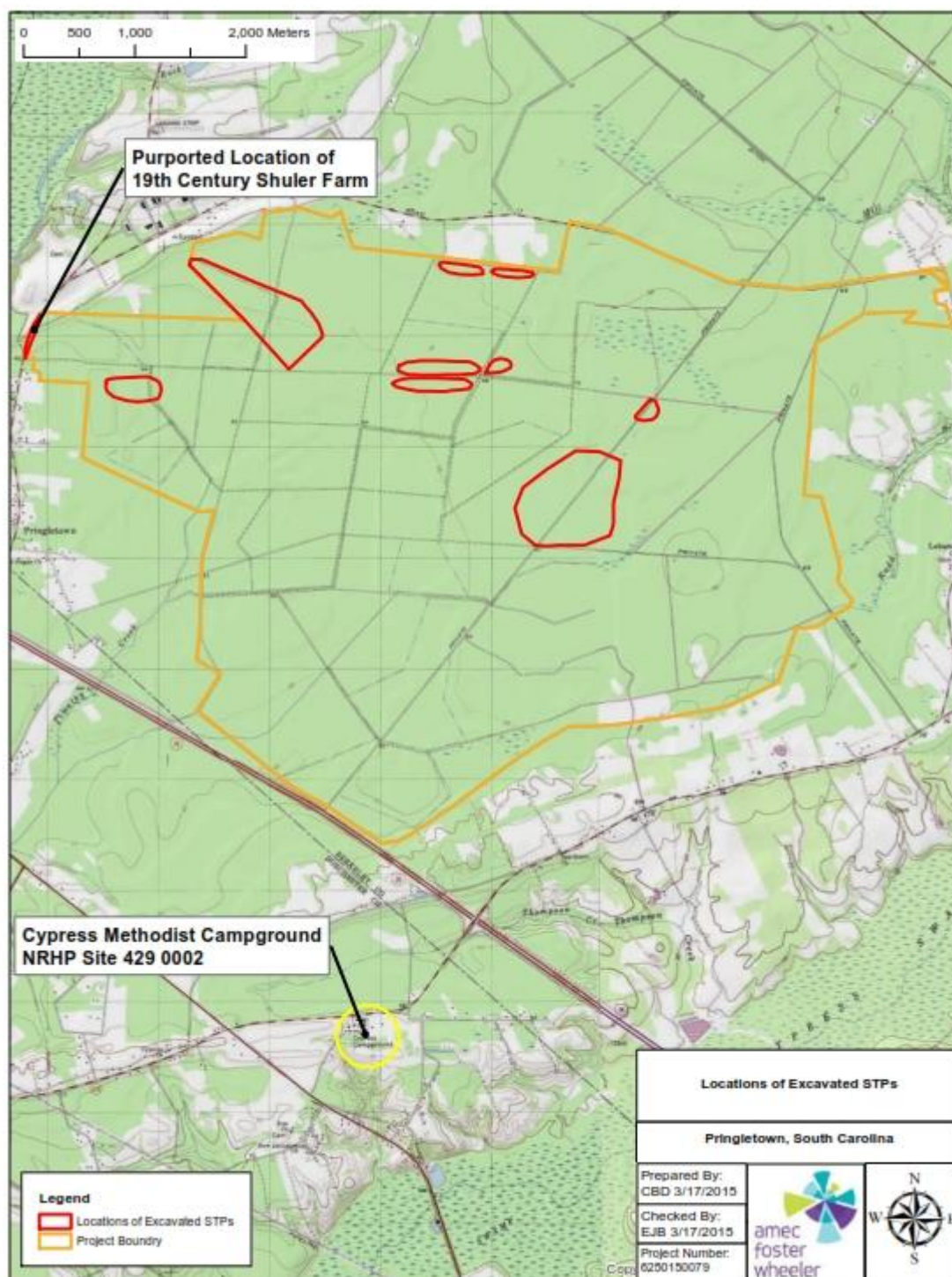
The APE has been heavily disturbed by timber and agricultural activities. At the time of the survey, the APE was very wet with large areas of standing water. Due to the disturbed and wet nature of the APE and the lack of NRHP structures within a 0.5 mile radius of the APE, Amec Foster Wheeler recommends no additional cultural resource investigations for the APE.

References

- 2007a Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Cultural Resources Assessment of the Camp Hall Tract Modification Berkeley County, South Carolina. Submitted to MeadWestvaco Corporation, Summerville, South Carolina.
- 2007b Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Cultural Resources Assessment of the Camp Hall Tract Berkeley County, South Carolina. Submitted to MeadWestvaco Corporation, Summerville, South Carolina.

APPENDIX I

Shovel Test Locations



Appendix I Figure 1. APE Showing Areas of Excavated STPs and the Cypress Methodist Campground.

APPENDIX II

Photo Log



Appendix II Figure 1. Photograph Showing Typical Disturbance in the APE.



Appendix II Figure 2. Photograph Showing Disturbance in the APE and Standing Water.



Appendix II Figure 3. Photograph Showing Standing Water in Disturbed Rows.



Appendix II Figure 4. Typical Soil Profile in the APE.



Appendix II Figure 5. Wet Area Located Near the Northwest Corner of the APE.

**CENTERLINE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT
AREA
ADDENDUM TO
CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
CAMP HALL TRACT
BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

Prepared For:

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**Amec Foster Wheeler Project Number:
6250150079**

**CENTERLINE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT
AREA
ADDENDUM TO
CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
CAMP HALL TRACT
BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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April 2015

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure, Inc. (Amec Foster Wheeler) under the direction of Berkeley County and the South Carolina Department of Commerce conducted a Cultural Resource Identification Survey (CRIS) in support of road improvements to upgrade and improve vehicular access to the Camp Hall development tract. This report is an addendum to the CRIS survey that was conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler on March 9, 2015 on the 6700 acre tract located directly south of the current project area. The current project area is located northwest of Ridgeville, in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Figure 1). The project area consisted of three areas, 1) the proposed widening of Centerline Road located between Fish Road and State Road 176, 2) the widening of the intersection at Fish Road and Centerline Road and, 3) the widening of the intersection at State Road 176 and Centerline Road (Figure 2). The reconnaissance survey was conducted between March 23 and 29, 2015.

Potential impacts to the project area include soil removal and surface grading. Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologists conducted the CRIS survey following the Memorandum of Understanding between the South Carolina Department of Commerce and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (revised in 2014) for the South Carolina Site Certification Program. The specific goals of this survey were to assess the potential for the APE to possess significant archaeological resources. Emmett Brown served as the Principal Investigator and oversaw all aspects of this project. The field crew consisted of three Amec Foster Wheeler archaeologists, Emmett Brown, Casey Dunn, and Kristina Poston.

Prior to the CRIS, background research was conducted at the state Site File Records, located at the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology, in Columbia, South Carolina. Amec Foster Wheeler reviewed the South Carolina Archaeological Site File to determine if any previously identified or previously recorded archaeological sites are present within or adjacent to the APE. Amec Foster Wheeler also reviewed the site files for any properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or listed on the South Carolina State Register of Historic Properties. Based on the review of the archaeological site files, no archaeological sites have been previously identified within the APE. No NRHP properties, properties eligible for

listing on the State register, or areas of cultural concern have been previously identified within the APE.

The majority of the APE is considered to have a low probability to contain significant archaeological resources due to wet nature of the property and past disturbances from agricultural and silviculture activities. The majority of the APE is comprised of poorly drained soils, pine flatwoods and former swamps, which generally have been converted to intensively-managed pine plantations. Disturbance associated with these intensively-managed pine plantations includes deep sub surface rowing and bedding of the soil to promote pine tree growth in a wet environment. One small portion of the APE, located approximately 1000 feet south of the Center Line Road/Highway 176 intersection, contained well drained soils and was considered to possess a high potential to contain archaeological resources.

In accordance with CRIS guidelines, the fieldcrew surveyed the tract through pedestrian surveys and shovel testing. STPs were placed every 30 meters within the APE, unless standing water prevented their excavation. A total of 152 STPs were excavated within the APE. STPs were not excavated in areas with standing water or within the lawn of the hunting club. One archaeological site was identified during the survey.

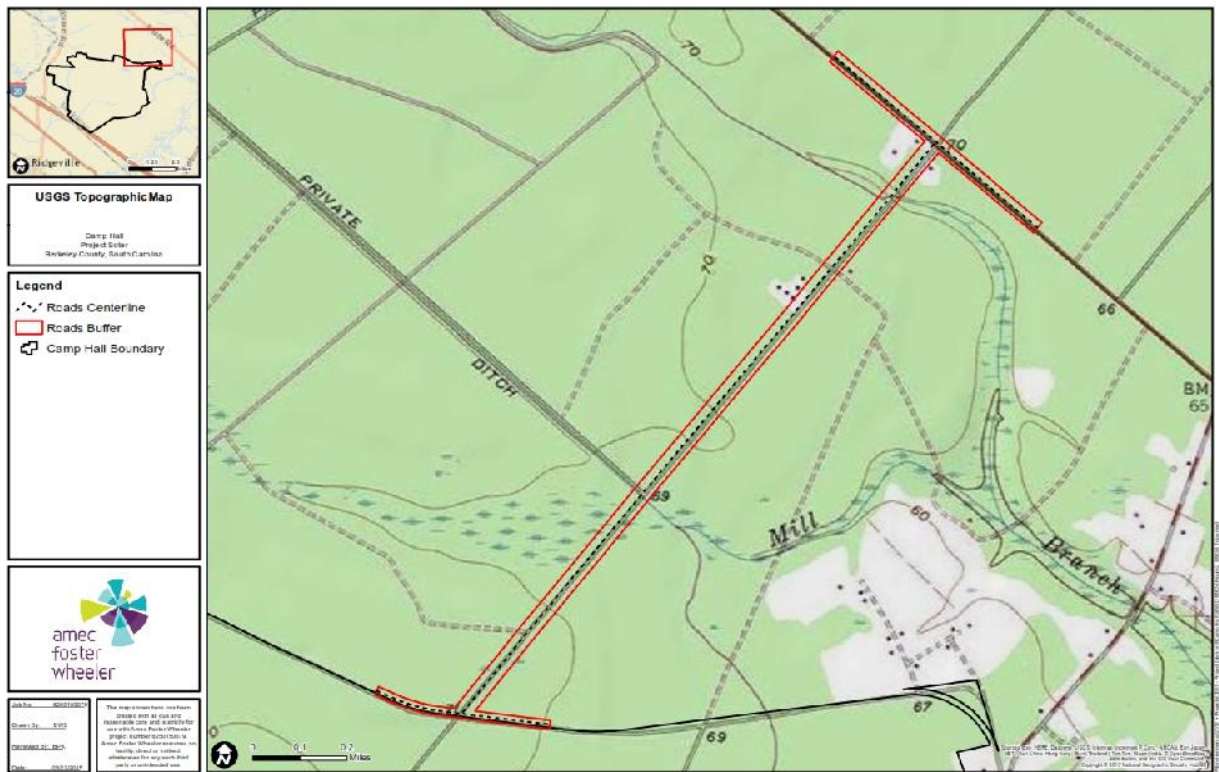


Figure 1: Location Map Showing the APE

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The APE consists of three areas (see Figure 1):

- 1) The widening of Centerline Road between Fish Road and State Road 176. This portion of the APE consists of a 200 foot wide corridor (100 feet on both sides of Centerline Road). A single STP transect was established on each side of Centerline Road approximately 50 feet from Centerline Road.
- 2) The widening of the intersection at Fish Road and Centerline Road. The proposed improvements include road widening 1000 feet in each direction along Fish Road with a corridor of 50 feet on each side. A single STP transect was established on each side of Fish Road approximately 50 feet from Centerline Road.
- 3) The widening of the intersection at State Road 176 and Centerline Road. The proposed improvements include road widening 1500 feet in each direction of State Road 176 with a 75 feet corridor on each side. A single STP transect was established on each side of State Road 176 approximately 50 feet from the center of State Road 176.

FIELD METHODS

The majority of the APE has a low probability to contain significant archaeological resources, with the exception of a small high potential area located adjacent to an unnamed tributary of Mill Branch, approximately 1000 feet south of the intersection of State Road 176 and Centerline Road. This high potential area contains well drained Noboco loamy sands (NoA). The remainder of the APE consists of low probability areas characterized by low lying wet areas, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils, and a high degree of subsoil disturbance.

This CRIS consisted of a pedestrian survey and the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). STPs were excavated throughout the APE. STPs were excavated approximately 10 cm into sterile subsoil, or until water filled the STP. All excavated soil was screened through ¼" hardware mesh to ensure standard artifact recovery.

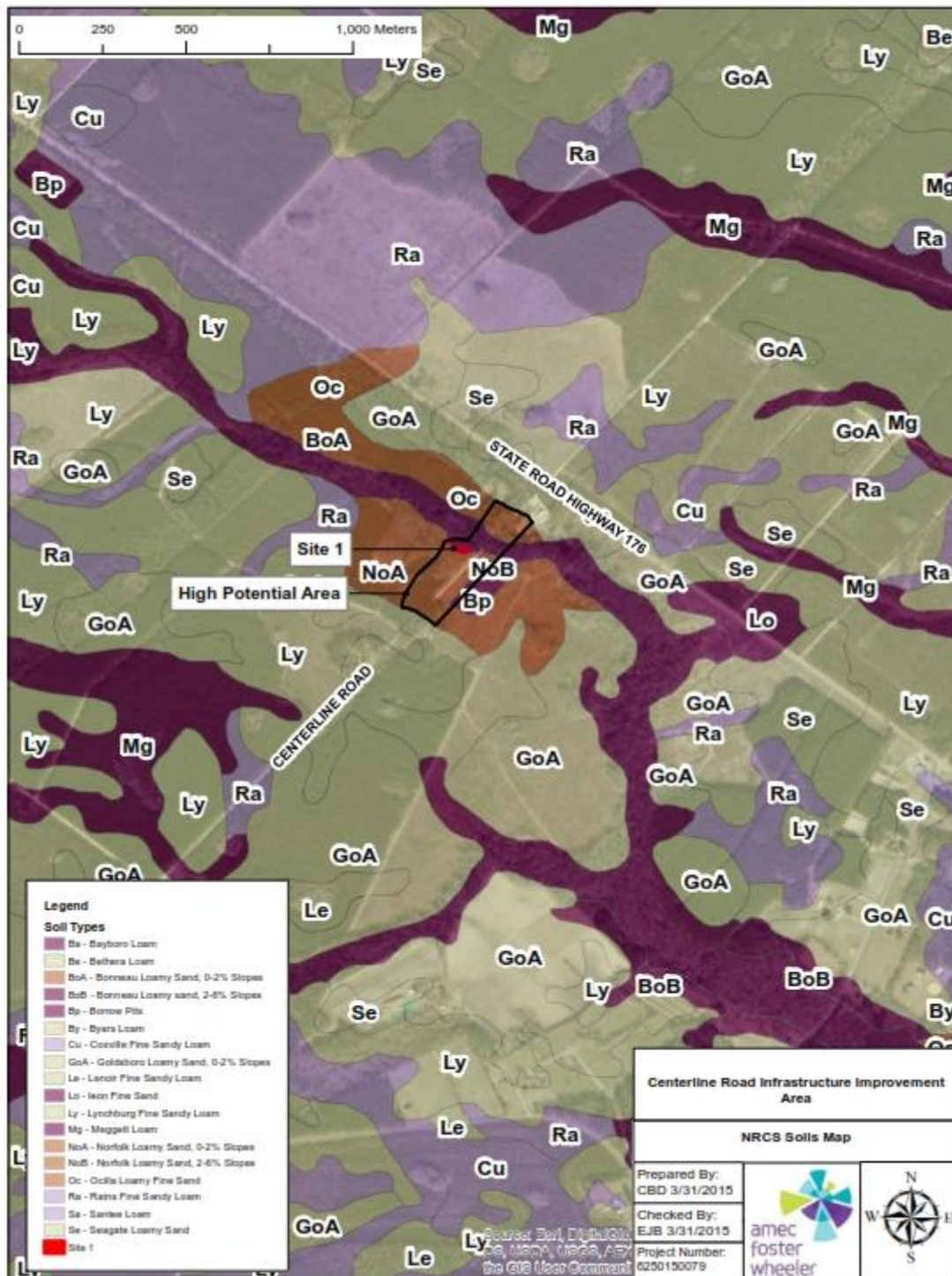


Figure 2: Location Map Showing the APE and Soil Types

Information from each STP was recorded and the soil stratigraphy described using nomenclature from the Munsell Soil Guide Chart. All STPs were refilled after the information was recorded. STPs were not excavated in disturbed areas, existing right-of-ways (ROW), or areas of standing water.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Background Research

Background research was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology to determine if previously identified National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible or State eligible archaeological sites or historic properties were previously identified within the APE or adjacent to the APE (see Appendix 1). No previously identified or known archaeological sites or NRHP listed properties present within or adjacent to the APE. One NRHP listed property, the Cypress Methodist Campground is located approximately one mile south of the APE.

Field Results

The pedestrian survey of the APE revealed that the majority of the APE has been heavily disturbed from activities associated with silviculture. These activities included the construction of roads, the construction of a drainage system, harvesting of timber, and the rowing and bedding for timber production. The APE was surveyed through a pedestrian survey and through the excavation of STPs at 30 meter intervals. A total of 152 STPs were excavated within the APE. One prehistoric site was identified within the APE.

Site 1

Site 1 is a prehistoric site located on a small rise adjacent to a tributary of Mill Branch. Centerline Road runs approximately 80 feet to the east and parallels the eastern boundary of the site (see Appendix 1). Vegetation consists of young mixed hardwoods and pine trees with sparse secondary growth. Surface visibility was less than 10 percent due to dense leaf litter covering the ground surface. A total of 20 STPS were excavated to delineate the boundaries of Site 1, with five STPs positive for cultural material. The artifact assemblage consists of 13 prehistoric pottery sherds. The sherds have a sand/grit temper and most likely date to the Late Archaic to Woodland Period. One rim sherd is decorated with a series of three fingernail

punctuations with a scraped interior wall. STP 8 consisted of two prehistoric ceramics recovered from 0-20 cm below surface, STP R2 consisted of four pottery sherds recovered from 0-20 cm below surface, STP R3 contained two pottery sherds recovered at 0-10 cm below surface, STP R11 contained one pottery sherd recovered 0-10 cm below surface, while STP R14 contained four pottery sherds recovered at 0-15 cm below surface. Based on the distribution of the findings, the site boundaries are estimated to measure 60 m by 10 m. The site is located on the well drained Noboco loamy sand (NoA), 0-2 percent slopes. A typical profile from excavated STPs consisted of a 25 cm thick dark gray sandy loam above light brown sandy clay.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey was conducted within the APE between March 23 and 29, 2015. The APE was considered to have a low probability to contain significant archaeological resources based on the low, wet nature of the APE and the poorly drained soils that comprise the majority of the APE. STPs excavated within the low probability areas were negative for cultural material. One small portion of the APE, located approximately 1000 feet south of the Centerline Road/State Road 176 intersection, contained well drained soils and was considered to possess a high potential to contain archaeological resources. STPs placed in this area revealed a small prehistoric site that contained a light density ceramic scatter. Based on the light density of artifacts and the ephemeral nature of the site, Site 1 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

APPENDIX I

Location and Site Plan for Site 1



Figure 1. Location of Site 1.

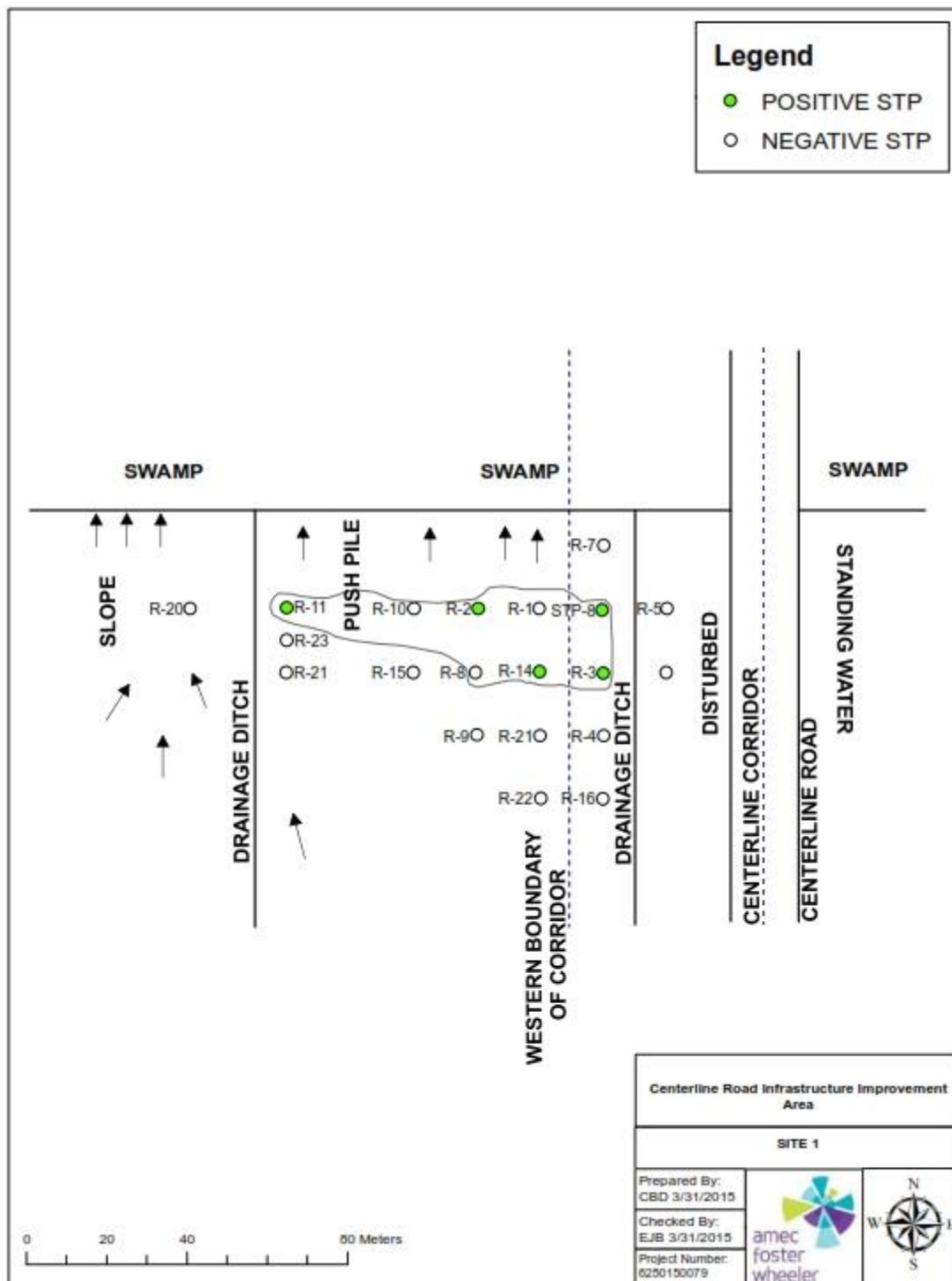


Figure 2. Plan View of Site 1 showing site boundary.

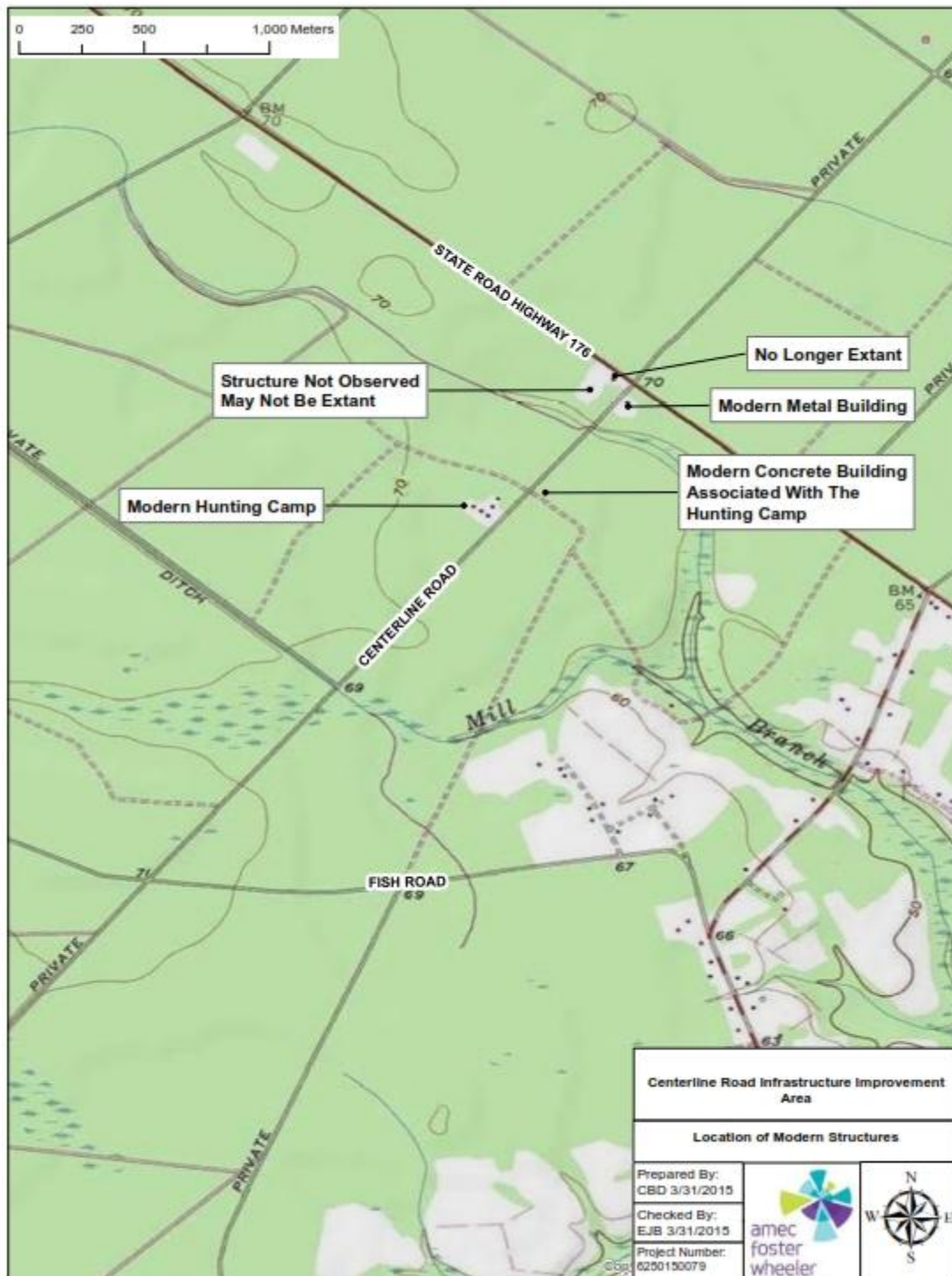


Figure 3. APE showing location of Modern Structures and Location of Former Structures.

APPENDIX II

Photo Log



Photo 1. Photograph Showing Typical Disturbance in the APE (low potential area).



Photo 2. Photograph Showing Disturbance in the APE and Standing Water (low potential area).



Photo 3. Site 1, facing west.