



South Carolina Department of Transportation
On Behalf of the Federal Highway Administration - South Carolina Division Office



PROCESSING FORM FOR PROGRAMMATIC CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS
NON MAJOR FEDERAL ACTIONS

Project ID P043715

Route S-17-58

County Dillon

Part 1 - Project Description

Include the Project Name/Description

S-58 Bridge Replacement over Beaverdam Creek

Bridge replacement along Gaddys Mill Road (S-17-58) over Beaverdam Creek in Dillon County. Bridge is packaged together with SC 83 over the Little Pee Dee River in Marlboro County as a part of Bridge Package 27. Asset ID 6474. Rank: 2024-15.

The purpose of this project is to correct the load restriction placed on the bridge and restore all components to good condition. This bridge was constructed in 1974 and was recently inspected in July of 2024 and found to be in a condition that was unsuitable for vehicular traffic and was subsequently closed to traffic. NEPA studies revealed no significant impacts or effects to resources within the project study area.

Part 2 - PCE Type

Select the appropriate Categorical Exclusion from 23 CFR Part 771.117 that best fits the entire project from the drop-down menu. **Reference Appendix A of the PCE Agreement for a more detailed description of each CE contained in 23 CFR 771.117.**

23 CFR 771.117(c) Bridge rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement or railroad crossing improvements

23 CFR 771.117(d)

Part 3 - Thresholds

To be processed as a Programmatic Categorical Exclusion (PCE) the following conditions must be met in addition to the General Criteria (as outlined in the PCE Agreement between FHWA-SC and SCDOT). Place a "X" in the appropriate box below. If the answer is "Yes" to any of the below criteria, SCDOT will consult with FHWA-SC to determine the appropriate level of NEPA documentation required and forward to FHWA-SC for approval. ***Reference Part 4 of the Processing form or Section IV of the PCE Agreement for more details and definitions regarding each threshold.**

1.	Involves any unusual circumstances as described in <u>*23 CFR Part 771.117(b)</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2.	The acquisition of more than <u>*minor amounts</u> of temporary or permanent strips of right-of-way	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3.	Involves acquisitions that result in residential or non-residential displacements	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4.	Results in capacity expansion of a roadway by adding through lanes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Part 3 - Thresholds Continued

5.	Involves construction that would result in <u>*major traffic disruptions</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6.	Involves <u>*changes in access control</u> requiring FHWA approval	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7.	An adverse effect determination under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
8.	Use of Section 4(f) property that cannot be documented with a FHWA <i>de minimis</i> determination or a programmatic Section 4(f) other than the programmatic evaluation for the use of historic bridges	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9.	Any use of a Section 6(f) property	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
10.	Requires an Individual USACE 404 Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
11.	Requires an Individual U.S. Coast Guard Permit.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
12.	Work encroaching in a regulatory floodway, adversely affecting the base floodplain (100 yr.) pursuant to E.O. 11988 and 23 CFR Part 650 Subpart A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
13.	Construction in, across, or adjacent to a river designated as a National Wild and Scenic River	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
14.	Involves an increase of 15 dBA or greater on any noise receptor or abatement measures are found to be feasible and reasonable due to noise impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
15.	May affect and is likely to adversely affect a Federally listed species or designated critical habitat or projects with impacts subject to the BGEPA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
16.	Involves acquisition of land for hardship, protective purposes, or early acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
17.	Does not meet the latest Conformity Determination for air quality non-attainment areas (if applicable).	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
18.	Any known or potential <u>major</u> hazardous waste sites within the right-of-way.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
19.	Is not included in or is inconsistent with the STIP and/or TIP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Part 3 Continued - Additional criteria to be completed for disposal of excess right-of-way PCE

1. Is the parcel part of a SCDOT environmental mitigation effort or could it be used for environmental mitigation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Is there a formal plan to use this parcel for a future transportation project (is it part of an approved LRTP)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Part 4 - Threshold Definitions

Unusual Circumstances (23 CFR Part 771.117) - Unusual circumstances are defined as:

- a. Significant environmental impacts;
- b. Substantial controversy on environmental grounds;
- c. Significant impact on properties protected by Section 4(f) of the DOT ACT or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; or
- d. Inconsistencies with any Federal, State, or local law, requirement, or administrative determination relating to the environmental aspects of the action.

Minor Amount of Right-of-Way (ROW):

A minor amount of ROW is defined as less than 3 acres per linear mile for linear projects or less than 10 acres of impacts for non-linear projects (eg: intersections, bridges), and no removal of major property improvements. Examples of major improvements include residential and business structures, or the removal of other features which would change the functional utility of the property. Removal of minor improvements, such as fencing, landscaping, sprinkler systems, and mailboxes would be allowed.

Major Traffic Disruptions:

A major traffic disruption is defined as an action that would result in: a) adverse effects to through-traffic businesses or schools, b) substantial change in environmental impacts, or c) public controversy associated with the use of the temporary road, detour, or ramp closure.

Changes in Access Control:

Requires approval from FHWA for changes in access control on the Interstate system (eg: Interchange Modification Reports or Interchange Justification Reports).

Environmental Commitments: (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs/Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Right of Way |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Permit | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Floodplains |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migratory Bird Treaty Act | <input type="checkbox"/> Essential Fish Habitat | <input type="checkbox"/> Lead Based Paint |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stormwater | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coast Guard Permit Exclusion | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Standard Commitment (see below) |

Relevant field studies and environmental reviews have been completed to determine that the project meets the criteria set forth in the Programmatic Categorical Exclusion Agreement signed by FHWA-SC and SCDOT. It is understood that any additions/deletions to the project may void environmentally processing the project as presently classified; consequently, any engineering changes must be brought to the attention of SCDOT Environmental Services Office immediately. A copy of this form is included in the project file and one (1) copy has been provided to FHWA.

Approved By:

Caycee Cleaver

Date: Apr 16, 2025

NEPA Start Date:

Feb 25, 2025

Does the project contain additional commitments?: (if Yes attach to form) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Date: 04/16/2025

SCDOT
NEPA ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS FORM



Project ID : P043715 County : Dillon District : Doc Type: PCE Total # of Commitments: 6

Project Name: S-58 over Beaverdam Creek

The Environmental Commitment **Contractor Responsible** measures listed below **are to be included in the contract and must be implemented**. It is the responsibility of the Program Manager to make sure the Environmental Commitment **SCDOT Responsible** measures are adhered to. If there are questions regarding the commitments listed please contact:

CONTACT NAME: Michael Pitts

PHONE #: 803-737-2566

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

Water Quality

NEPA Doc Ref:

Responsibility:

CONTRACTOR

The contractor will be required to minimize possible water quality impacts through implementation of BMPs, reflecting policies contained in 23 CFR 650B and the Department's Supplemental Specification on Erosion Control Measures (latest edition) and Supplemental Technical Specifications on Seeding (latest edition). Other measures including seeding, silt fences, sediment basins, etc. as appropriate will be implemented during construction to minimize impacts to water quality.

☐ Special Provision

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

NEPA Doc Ref:

Responsibility:

CONTRACTOR

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 USC § 703-711, states that it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not. The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) will comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 in regard to the avoidance of taking of individual migratory birds and the destruction of their active nests.

The contractor shall notify the Resident Construction Engineer (RCE) at least four (4) weeks prior to construction/demolition/maintenance of bridges and box culverts. The RCE will coordinate with SCDOT Environmental Services Office (ESO), Compliance Division, to determine if there are any active birds using the structure. After this coordination, it will be determined when construction/demolition/maintenance can begin. If a nest is observed that was not discovered after construction/demolition/maintenance has begun, the contractor will cease work and immediately notify the RCE, who will notify the ESO Compliance Division. The ESO Compliance Division will determine the next course of action.

The use of any deterrents by the contractor designed to prevent birds from nesting, shall be approved by the RCE with coordination from the ESO Compliance Division. The cost for any contractor provided deterrents will be provided at no additional cost to SCDOT.

☐ Special Provision

Stormwater


NEPA Doc Ref:

Responsibility:

CONTRACTOR

Stormwater control measures, both during construction and post-construction, are required for SCDOT projects with land disturbance and/or constructed in the vicinity of 303(d), TMDL, ORW, tidal, and other sensitive waters in accordance with the SCDOT's MS4 Permit. The selected contractor would be required to minimize potential stormwater impacts through implementation of construction best management practices, reflecting policies contained in 23 CFR 650 B and SCDOT's Supplemental Specifications on Seed and Erosion Control Measures (latest edition).

☐ Special Provision

Project ID : <input type="text" value="P043715"/>	SCDOT NEPA ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS FORM	
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS FOR THE PROJECT		

General Permit	NEPA Doc Ref: <input type="text"/>	Responsibility: <input type="text" value="CONTRACTOR"/>
<p>Impacts to jurisdictional waters will be permitted under a Department of the Army Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Based on preliminary design, it is anticipated that the proposed project would be permitted under SCDOT's General Permit (GP). The required mitigation for this project will be determined through consultation with the USACE and other resource agencies.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Provision		

Cultural Resources	NEPA Doc Ref: <input type="text"/>	Responsibility: <input type="text" value="CONTRACTOR"/>
<p>The contractor and subcontractors must notify their workers to watch for the presence of any prehistoric or historic remains, including but not limited to arrowheads, pottery, ceramics, flakes, bones, graves, gravestones, or brick concentrations during the construction phase of the project, if any such remains are encountered, the Resident Construction Engineer (RCE) will be immediately notified and all work in the vicinity of the discovered materials and site work shall cease until the SCDOT Archaeologist directs otherwise.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Provision		

Floodplains	NEPA Doc Ref: <input type="text"/>	Responsibility: <input type="text" value="CONTRACTOR"/>
<p>The Engineer of Record will send a set of final plans and request for floodplain management compliance to the local County Floodplain Administrator.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Provision		



South Carolina
Department of Transportation

Environmental Services Office
803-737-1395 | 803-737-1394 Fax

February 24, 2025

Ms. Mary Sherrer
Review Coordinator for Transportation Projects
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

***RE: Cultural Resources Survey of the S-17-58 (Gaddys Mill Road) over Beaverdam Creek
Bridge Replacement Project, Dillon County, South Carolina***

SCDOT Project #: P043715

Dear Ms. Sherrer:

Please find attached a copy of the above referenced report that describes cultural resources investigations conducted for the S-17-58 (Gaddys Mill Road) over Beaverdam Creek bridge replacement project in Dillon County.

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT), proposes the replacement of the S-17-58 bridge over Beaverdam Creek. This bridge is structurally deficient and is currently closed to vehicular traffic. The new bridge, to be constructed on the existing alignment, will be approximately 30-foot wide and 160-foot long and meet current SCDOT design standards. The archaeological area of potential effect (APE) is defined as the area within 75 feet of either side of the roadway centerline and extending 800 feet on either side of the bridge. The architectural APE extends 300 feet beyond the archaeological APE.

No new resources were identified in the archaeological survey. The historic architectural survey revisited two previously recorded resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0392, and 0397) and identified four new resources associated with one of the previously recorded resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0397.01, 0397.02, 0397.03 and 0397.04). SHPO Site No. 0392 is the former Union Grammar School/Union High School which was constructed circa 1928. The school was previously identified as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) when originally recorded. However the building has since been subject to significant damage from a fire, rendering the building a ruin. Due to the damage this revisit recommends SHPO Site No. 0392 as **not eligible** for inclusion on the NRHP. SHPO Site No. 0397 is the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store, constructed circa 1890. The store retains good integrity and is recommended **eligible** for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Commerce at the local level. The secondary resources associated with SHPO Site No. 0397 include a circa 1890 building that was altered in the 1950s and 1980s and used most recently as a machine shop (SHPO Site No. 0397.01), a circa 1890 warehouse/storage building (SHPO Site No. 0397.02), and two circa-1920 sheds (SHPO Site No. 0397.03 and 0397.04). Of these, SHPO Site Nos. 0397.01, 0397.03, 0397.04 are recommended **not eligible** for inclusion on the NRHP. SHPO Site No. 0397.02 is recommended **eligible** for inclusion the NRHP as a contributing resource associated with SHPO Site No. 0397.



SHPO Site No. 0397 (Gaddy's Mill General Store) is located approximately 400 feet southwest of the S-17-58 bridge to be replaced and is set back approximately 15 feet from the road edge. SHPO Site No. 0397.02 is located to northeast of the general store and approximately 190 feet from the road edge. Neither structure will be impacted by the bridge replacement. While new right-of-way will be needed for the replacement of the bridge and associated roadway tie in, no new right-of-way is anticipated to be required from the parcel on which SHPO Site No. 0397 and 0397.02 are situated. The bridge will be replaced on existing alignment and will look visually similar to the existing 1974 bridge. No effects to the rural character or setting of SHPO Site No. 0397 and 0397.02 are anticipated. Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, the SCDOT has determined that there will be **no historic properties affected** by the proposed undertaking.

Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, the Department is providing this information on behalf of the FHWA. It is requested that you review the enclosed material, and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,



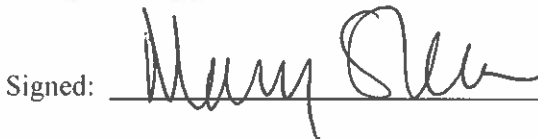
Rebecca Shepherd
Chief Archaeologist

RES:res

Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report

I (~~do not~~) concur in the above determination.

Signed: _____



Date: _____

2/24/25

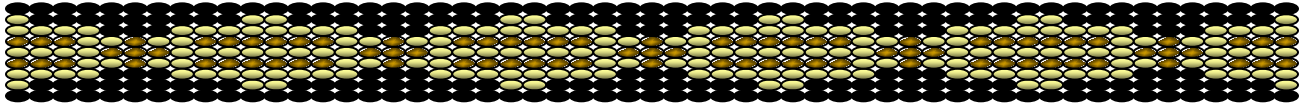
ec: Shane Belcher, FHWA
Bryan Printup, Tuscarora Nation

cc: Wenonah G. Haire, Catawba Nation
Keith Derting, SCIAA



Catawba Indian Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Office 803-328-2427



March 25, 2025

Attention: Rebecca Shepherd
SCDOT
P.O. Box 191
Columbia, SC 29202

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2025-66-13		Cultural Resources Survey of the S-17-58 (Gaddys Mill Road) over Beaverdam Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Dillon Co., SC

Dear Ms. Shepherd,

The Catawba have no immediate concerns with regard to traditional cultural properties, sacred sites or Native American archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed project areas. **However, the Catawba are to be notified if Native American artifacts and / or human remains are located during the ground disturbance phase of this project.**

If you have questions, please contact Caitlin Rogers at 803-328-2427 ext. 226, or e-mail Caitlin.Rogers@catawba.com.

Sincerely,

Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT
SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION**

TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey of the S-17-58 (Gaddys Mill Road) over Beaverdam Creek Bridge Replacement Project, Dillon County, South Carolina

CONSULTANT: HDR

DATE OF RESEARCH: 2024

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Joshua N. Fletcher

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN: Jessica M. Forbes

COUNTY: Dillon

PROJECT: S-17-58 (Gaddys Mill Road) over Beaverdam Creek Bridge Replacement Project

SCDOT PIN: P043715

DESCRIPTION: The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) proposes to replace the S-17-58 (Gaddys Mill Road) Bridge over Beaverdam Creek in Dillon County. This bridge was constructed in 1974 and was inspected in July 2024, found to be in a condition that was unsuitable for vehicular traffic, and was subsequently closed to traffic. The new bridge, to be constructed on the existing alignment, will be approximately 30 feet wide and 160 feet long and meet current SCDOT design standards. The grade will be raised two to three feet above the existing grade and the approach tie-ins will be as short as possible in order to avoid/reduce wetland impacts. It is anticipated that minor amounts of right-of-way (ROW) will be required for the replacement of this structure. The minor amount of ROW needed will include temporary and/or permanent strips. The archaeological area of potential effect (APE) is 75 feet from either side of the road centerline (150 feet wide total) and 800 feet from either end of the bridge. The architectural APE extends 300 feet outside the archaeological APE. Figure 1 presents the project location on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1962 *Gaddysville, NC-SC* and 1960 *Dillon East, SC* quadrangles.

LOCATION: The project is located on Gaddys Mill Road, east of Dillon, South Carolina.

USGS QUADRANGLES: *Gaddysville, NC-SC* and *Dillon East, SC*

DATE: 1962 and 1960 **SCALE:** 7.5' **UTM:** **ZONE:** 17 **DATUM:** NAD27

PROJECT CENTERPOINT: **EASTING:** 661979 **NORTHING:** 3807179

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The project is located to the north and south of Gaddys Mill Road. This road passes through fairly flat topography, with lands sloping slightly down toward Beaverdam Creek within the center of the APE. Land use within the project vicinity includes residential and forested upland areas with a bottomland hardwood forest riparian corridor surrounding Beaverdam Creek. A former millpond with a breached earthen dam is located to the north of Gaddys Mill Road.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE: Beaverdam Creek is at the center of the study area.

SOIL TYPES: Fuquay sand (0 to 6 percent slopes), Johnston-Rutlege association (frequently flooded), and Persanti fine sandy loam (2 to 6 percent slopes)

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024. Soils Surveys for Dillon County, SC. (<https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>). Accessed December 2024.

GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY: 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100% ☐

CURRENT VEGETATION: A bottomland hardwood forest community is located in wetlands adjacent to Beaverdam Creek. Fallow agricultural fields are located in the southwest quadrant of the APE.

INVESTIGATION: On November 18, 2024, the project archaeologist (Josh Fletcher) consulted the ArchSite program to determine if previously identified archaeological sites are located within a half mile of the APE. Also on November 18, 2024, Mr. Fletcher searched the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), using the ArchSite program to identify previous

investigations and previously identified historic architectural resources. There have been two previous cultural resources investigations within the half-mile radius, both of which extended into the APE of the current project. In 2003, Bland and Associates (Bland and Roland 2003) conducted a cultural resources assessment of two proposed telecommunications towers. The architectural survey, which covered a circular area approximately four miles wide, extended partially into the APE of the current project (see Figure 1). In 2011, Brockington and Associates (Salo et al. 2011) conducted an architectural survey of Dillon County, which included the entire APE of the current project. The 18 architectural resources within a half mile of the current project APE identified during these two previous surveys are summarized in Table 1. Five of these resources are located within the architectural APE of the current project.

Table 1. Previously Identified Historic Structures Within 0.5 Mile of the APE.

SHPO Site Number	Resource Name	Date	Address	NRHP Eligibility	Source	Note
0027/0392	Union Grammar School/Union High School	c. 1900/1890	0.1 mile south of the intersection of Piney Grove Road and Gaddy's Mill Road	Eligible/Not Eligible±	Bland and Roland 2003/Salo et al. 2011	
0028/0397	Gaddy's Millpond General Store	1890s	2816 Gaddy's Mill Road	Requires Additional Research/Not Eligible±	Bland and Roland 2003; Salo et al. 2011	Within the current APE
0391.00	Piney Grove Baptist Church	1859	152 Piney Grove Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0391.01	Piney Grove Baptist Church Cemetery	1872	152 Piney Grove Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0393		1910s	2756 Gaddy's Mill Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	Within the current APE
0394	Union United Methodist Church	1905	0.1 mile west of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road and Piney Grove Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0395	Blue Lodge No. 142	1892	0.2 mile west of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road and Piney Grove Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0396		1940s	2729 Gaddy's Mill Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0398		1890s	0.15 mile northeast of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road and Piney Grove Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	Within the current APE
0399	Gaddy's Mill Pond	1890s	0.2 mile northeast of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road and Piney Grove Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	Within the current APE
0400		1910s	0.1 mile southeast of the intersection of Road 300 and	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	Within the current APE

SHPO Site Number	Resource Name	Date	Address	NRHP Eligibility	Source	Note
			Gaddy's Mill Road			
0401.00		1920s	2148 Road 300	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0401.01		1910s	2148 Road 300	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0402.00	Benjamin Arnette's House	1915	East corner of Road 300 and Brenwood Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0402.01		1915	East corner of Road 300 and Brenwood Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0402.02		1915	East corner of Road 300 and Brenwood Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0402.03		1910	East corner of Road 300 and Brenwood Road	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	
0414		1910s	0.3 mile northeast of the intersection of Gaddy's Mill Road and Road 300	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2011	

± denotes resources that were revisited as part of this investigation; the data in Table 1 reflects the previous NRHP eligibility recommendations recorded in SCDAH data.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: Investigators conducted an intensive archaeological survey on December 4, 2024. The archaeological survey consisted of intensive shovel testing within upland areas. No shovel tests were excavated within wetland areas, manicured yards, or obviously heavily disturbed areas. All shovel test locations were visited, and visual inspection was conducted within areas that displayed good ground surface visibility. Figure 2 presents the locations of shovel tests on a modern aerial photograph. Figures 3 and 4 present typical views of the project area.

Investigators traversed a total of four shovel test transects, one in each of the four quadrants surrounding the bridge. The transects were placed approximately 75 feet from the road centerline. Shovel tests were excavated at 100-foot intervals along each transect, where possible. Investigators visited 32 shovel test locations and excavated a total of nine shovel tests. The shovel tests were excavated to an average depth of 50 centimeters below surface (cmbs) and ranged from 40 to 50 cmbs in depth. Shovel tests generally exposed a 10YR6/8 brownish yellow sandy loam from 0 to 30 cmbs, over a 10YR8/6 yellow compact fine sand subsoil at 30 to 50-plus cmbs. The fill from these tests was sifted through 0.25-inch (0.635-cm) mesh hardware cloth. Investigators identified no archaeological sites or isolated finds during the survey.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY: Investigators conducted an intensive architectural survey on December 4, 2024. The S-17-58 bridge (Asset ID 6474; SCDOT Structure Number # 1770005800100) was built in 1974. The seven-span concrete slab beam bridge is 105 feet long, with a width between the curbs of 26 feet. The bridge has a precast concrete panel deck. This bridge qualifies for streamlined review under the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comment for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges; therefore, as a common reinforced concrete slab bridge type, it was not recorded nor evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP as part of this survey. Under the Program Comment, the bridge requires no further Section 106 review.

The Architectural APE includes five previously recorded architectural resources: SHPO Site Numbers 0393, 0397 (0028), 0398, 0399, and 0400 (Figure 5). During initial consultation for the project, SHPO requested a revisit of SHPO Site Number 0397 (0028), the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store, and one nearby resource outside of

the Architectural APE, SHPO Site Number 0392 (0027), the former Union Grammar School/Union High School. In addition to the revisits to the two previously recorded resources (SHPO Site Numbers 0392 and 0397), investigators recorded three secondary resources associated with SHPO Site Number 0397 (SHPO Site Numbers 0397.01, 0397.02, and 0397.03). A Statewide Survey of Historic Properties survey form was completed for the two revisited resources and three newly recorded resources (Appendix A). A brief history of the Gaddy's Mill community, including families known to be associated with the Gaddy's Mill property (Ford, Gaddy, and Lupo), is provided below, followed by descriptions of the revisited and newly recorded architectural resources, and NRHP eligibility recommendations.

Gaddy's Mill

The Architectural APE is located in the unincorporated community of Gaddy's Mill, formerly known as Union, approximately 5.5 miles northwest of the town of Lake View in Dillon County and approximately 7.5 miles southeast of Dillon, the county seat. The area was located within the boundaries of Hillsboro Township, originally part of Marlboro County (Dillon County was formed from Marion County in 1910). The Architectural APE is located on Gaddy's Mill Road between State Road S-17-300 to the east and Piney Grove Road to the west. Community resources outside of the Architectural APE, west of the project area, include United Methodist Church (SHPO Site Number 0394; built 1905); a Masonic Lodge (Blue Lodge A.F.M. No. 142) (SHPO Site Number 0395; built 1892); and Trinity Full Gospel Holiness Church (ca. 1989). Piney Grove Baptist Church and Cemetery (SHPO Site Numbers 0391 and 0391.01, dating to 1859 and 1872, respectively) are located approximately 0.45 miles south of the Architectural APE.

Active church congregations in Gaddy's Mill date to the early nineteenth century. The Saw Mill Baptist Church, predecessor of Piney Grove Baptist Church, was founded in 1810 and located on the northwest side of the millpond in the Gaddy's Mill community (Lake View Centennial, Historical and Heirloom Committee [LVCH&HC] 2007:W-12). Members of the Saw Mill Baptist Church's congregation reportedly began the Piney Grove Baptist Church in 1848. The original Piney Grove Baptist Church building was replaced in 1895; that building and the associated cemetery (SHPO Site Numbers 0391 and 0391.01) have been previously surveyed and determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP (LVCH&HC 2007:W-12).

The Union Methodist Church, currently on the north side of Gaddy's Mill Road, west of the Architectural APE, originated with a building on the plantation of Ithamar Gaddy (1766–1851). Old Mount Zion Church, the original name affiliated with the present-day Union Methodist Church congregation, was a log building constructed at an unknown date by five of Ithamar Gaddy's sons: William Clifford (1792–1850); James (1794–1869); Hardy (1797–1875); Allen (1799–1854); and Silas (1803–1857). The church was open as early as 1832 and may have been constructed as early as 1819, when a reference to the "Ithamar Gaddey Meeting House" was mentioned in Marion County probate records (LVCH&HC 2007:W-33). The Ithamar Gaddy Cemetery, located on Pleasant Hill Road/State Road S-17-30 approximately 2.3 miles northeast of the architectural APE, is reportedly near the original church location. The Gaddy family moved across Beaverdam Creek at an unspecified date, most likely due to illness and/or concerns about water contamination, and the church was moved to the present location near Gaddy's Mill. The congregation was renamed Union Church some time before 1835—there is speculation that the name change to "Union" occurred to recognize formation of a new congregation comprising members of the Old Saw Mill Church who joined the Old Mount Zion Church's congregation at the new location (LVCH&HC 2007:W-34). The first church at this location was a two-story, wood-frame building used jointly by the church and Masons, who met on the second floor; the building was demolished when the Union Church and Masons constructed their own buildings. As of 1884, the Union Church had 102 members. The second church building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1904, and the current building was constructed in 1905 (LVCH&HC 2007:W-35).

The Gaddy family is one of several families that arrived from North Carolina to settle in the Lake View area in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (LVCH&HC 2007:H-57). However, it appears that the Gaddy family did not construct the original mill at present-day Gaddy's Mill Pond. Gaddy's Mill was originally known as Upper Ford's Mill (LVCH&HC 2007:H-59). A deed dated August 17, 1789 (which was not recorded until 1816), shows Preserved (Zarv) Ford purchased 200 acres on Beaver Dam Swamp from his brother, Joseph Ford. The 200 acres included "the plantation & Mills whereon the said Joseph Ford now lives" (LVCH&HC 2007:H-59). After the Revolutionary War, members of the Ford family received numerous land grants along Bear Swamp. Among other holdings, Joseph Ford had a state land grant at what became Gaddy's Mill, which he sold to his brother Preserved

Ford in 1789; this added to Preserved Ford's multiple land holdings in that area (LVCH&HC 2007:H-43). The Ford family constructed other dams in the area. One of Preserved Ford's sons, Major William Ford, constructed a dam across Bear Swamp, which formed Ford's Mill Pond—this pond became the site of a community called Ford's Mill, which eventually became Page's Mill (1907) and the town of Lake View (1916) (LVCH&HC 2007:FF-4).

The Ford and Gaddy families were related by marriage during the early settlement of the present-day Gaddy's Mill area. Preserved Ford (1748–1829) was married to Merriam (Miriam) Gaddy Ford (1755–1800), sister of Ithamar Gaddy (Find a Grave 2017). Preserved Ford died in 1829, and his will bequeathed 600 acres of land to his son, Charles Ford (1800/10–before 1846). The land was described as “that plantation or tract of land where I now live containing six hundred acres more or less together with my saw and grist mill and all the improvements on the same” which local historians conclude was what is now known as Gaddy's Mill (LVCH&HC 2007:H-63). A sawmill is indicated on an 1825 map at the approximate location of present-day Gaddy's Mill, but no family name is associated with the site (Mills 1825). Preserved Ford was married to Celia Ford when he died in 1829, and his will provided her the option to move from the couple's current home into a new home that Charles would build, or, if Charles elected not to move into the existing family home, that Celia could remain living there. Charles Ford died unmarried around or before 1846 (Sellers 1902:169).

This investigation did not encounter sources that clearly outline ownership of the Gaddy's Mill property between 1829 and 1911. Historic maps suggest a member of the Gaddy family obtained the land between 1829 and 1882, when Gaddy's Mill is represented on a map of Marion County (Betha 1882). In 1911, William J. (W.J.) Adams of Gaddy's Mill announced a “Grand Auction Sale” of “his valuable plantation and mill property known as the Gaddy Mill Place” that included a mill pond, grist mill, sawmill, cotton ginnery, planers and all farming implements, livestock, and feed on the premises (*Dillon Herald* 1911a). The plantation was described as “badly run down” at the time Adams purchased it (date not given), but through “...applying progressive farming methods he had the satisfaction of producing more than a bale of cotton to the acre on some of the lands” (*Dillon Herald* 1911b). It does not appear that William Adams lived on the Gaddy's Mill land for more than a decade, as he is listed as a farmer in and resident of Adamsville, Marlboro County in the 1900 federal census; by 1910, he and his family were living at Gaddy's Mill where he is listed as a farmer living on a mortgaged farm (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910a). In 1920, Adams lived in Dillon and operated a wholesale grocery store (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920). In his 1939 obituary, William J. Adams is referred to as “a prominent Dillon businessman” who owned the Palmetto Cash Wholesale grocery and had served as a director of banks in Dillon (*Charlotte Observer* 1939).

It appears the Lupo family may have acquired the Gaddy's Mill property from Adams, or not long after Adams moved to Dillon. At the time of the Bland and Associates 2003 survey, the property owner was listed as Bill Lupo. William Earl Lupo, Jr. inherited the property from his father, William Earl Lupo, in 1993 (Dillon County Clerk of Court 1993). William Earl Lupo, Jr. died in 2012. His obituary states he was a machinist and veteran of the U.S. Air Force (*Dillon Herald* 2012). The current owners of the property, Sandy and John Justice, are listed as “adoptive family” in the obituary. Like the Ford and Gaddy families, the Lupo family were among settlers who arrived from North Carolina in the early nineteenth century. William Lupo arrived from Robeson County, North Carolina, between 1800 and 1810, and settled south of Lake View. He appears to be the ancestor of many Lupos in the Lake View area (LVCH&HC 2007:H-54). William Earl Lupo, Sr. was the son of Wiley A. and Madge Lupo. Wiley A. Lupo (1880–1941), called a “prominent Dillon County farmer” in his 1941 obituary, may have been the first member of the Lupo family to own and/or operate the Gaddy's Mill property (*The State* 1941). In 1910, Wiley Lupo lived with his father and sister and worked as a laborer on a home farm (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910b). By 1917, Wiley A. Lupo was working as a merchant, according to the birth certificate of son Lehman Cuyler Lupo, who was born in Hillsboro Township (State of South Carolina 1917). As of 1930, Wiley A. and Madge Lupo were living at Gaddy's Mill—their street address is listed as “Gaddy Mill to Gaddy Cross Roads” in Census records—and Wiley was listed as a manager in the farm industry, who worked on his own account (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930).

County highway maps dating to the 1930s through 1960s show there were two commercial businesses at the site of the general store, immediately southwest of the millpond, in 1943 and 1950; the Union School is also shown on these maps. By 1962, neither business adjacent to Gaddy's Millpond was represented, nor was the Union School. The building recorded as SHPO Site Number 0400, located southeast of the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store, is represented as a business establishment in 1962, but not before (SCDOT 1943, 1950, and 1962).

SHPO Site Number 0392

Site Number 0392 (also previously recorded as SHPO Site Number 0027) is the former Union Grammar School/Union High School. The school building was previously identified as potentially eligible on a 2003 survey form (Bland and Roland 2003), but its NR Status under SHPO Site Number 0027 is listed as eligible in ArchSite; subsequently, SHPO Site Number 0392 was recommended not eligible (Salo et al. 2011). The former Union School building at Gaddy's Mill was constructed around 1928 and included bathrooms, steam heat, large windows, and an auditorium with a piano. In the 1930s, seven teachers instructed students at the school, with an average of approximately 22 students in each class. Earl Lupo bought the building after it closed (between 1950 and 1962) and operated businesses there, including an antique sales and repair shop (LVCH&HC 2007:S-1). Bill Lupo, the owner of the building at the time of the 2003 survey, informed surveyors that the building was "...open and currently being used by local children for Roman candle wars" (Bland 2003a).

Since it was last recorded in 2011, the building has been subject to significant damage, apparently from an extensive fire (Figure 6 through Figure 8). Portions of the exterior brick walls remain, though trees and other vegetation have begun to grow in the interior spaces, surrounded by a thick blanket of leaves and pine needles. A decorative terracotta medallion, shaped like a sun with a face, is intact over the front entrance, along with two exterior light fixtures on either side of the arched entrance. No materials of the roof, windows, or interior walls remain visible beneath the vegetative cover in the interior spaces. The brick staircases at the front (west) and rear (east) elevations are still intact, as are concrete sills on intact window openings on all elevations.

Due to the extensive damage, which has rendered the former school building a ruin, this survey recommends the former Union Grammar School/Union High School not eligible for NRHP listing; the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been substantially diminished, to the point that the former school building no longer reflects any significance it may have once possessed under Criterion A and/or C.

SHPO Site Number 0397

Site Number 0397 (also previously recorded as SHPO Site Number 0028) is the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store, located on the north side of Gaddy's Mill Road, approximately 350 feet (0.07 miles) southeast of the Beaverdam Creek Bridge. The building was initially recorded as SHPO Site Number 0028 (Bland and Roland 2003), with a note that additional research was required to make an NRHP eligibility recommendation, and, subsequently recorded as SHPO Site Number 0397 (Salo et al. 2011), and recommended not eligible. The date of construction is listed as ca. 1890, based on information shared in August 2003 by Bill Lupo, the owner of the building at that time. Mr. Lupo informed surveyors that the store was associated with a mill house that had been located at Gaddy's Millpond (Bland and Roland 2003). The original survey form states that a telephone pole was propping up the east side of the building (two poles, one at each end of the eastern elevation, were present at the time of this investigation) and that the front of the store does not appear to have been modified for gas pumps in the early twentieth century (Bland 2003b).

Since the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store was recorded, SCDOT published a statewide context for country stores in South Carolina (Tyson, Lockerman, and Reed 2013:104). The former Gaddy's Millpond General Store is one of 11 country stores identified in Dillon County prior to the publication of the statewide survey, none of which were recommended eligible (Tyson et al. 2013: Appendix E, page 7). Dillon County was not resurveyed for the statewide context. However, the context provides guidance for evaluating country stores located in the state.

Based on the forms described in the context, the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store building (Figure 9 through Figure 11) is a two-part vernacular store. The building has a rectangular footprint formed by the primary, front-gabled, two-story volume and a one-story, shed-roof addition on the rear (north) elevation; a full-width, front-gabled porch roof appears to have been added to shelter automobiles that would have pulled up to the front of the store. The roof of the two-story volume features cornice returns in the gable ends. The western slope of the roof of the two-story volume has collapsed, but all other portions of the roof are covered in standing seam metal. The building is clad in wood lap siding; a pair of paneled wood doors is centered on the façade (south elevation), accessed via brick stairs. A top-hung sliding door on the west elevation of the one-story addition has fallen from its track. Two 6/6 wood sash windows with metal security grates, one on either side of the front entrance, are located on the first story of the façade. Two 6/6 wood sash windows are located on the north elevation of the rear additions, both with horizontal metal security bars. Window openings on the second story, on both the façade (south elevation) and rear

(north) elevation, are covered with side-hinged, vertical wood board shutters. Brick piers support the two-story volume, while concrete block piers were utilized under the one-story addition.

The statewide context defines two periods of significance that parallel two main themes in the history of South Carolina: 1850–1920, extending from the Antebellum Era to the New South Plantation era; and 1921–1950, an era marked by the influence of the automobile (Tyson et al. 2013:104). The estimated date of construction of the former Gaddy’s Millpond General Store (ca. 1890) falls within the first recommended period of significance for country stores in the state.

The former Gaddy’s Millpond General Store is significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce, at the local level, as a general store serving the immediate community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Gaddy’s Millpond was established and populated with other community institutions by the 1890s, and it does not appear that the store would have played an important role in the Exploration/Settlement of the area, but, considering nearby churches and a Masonic Lodge building were constructed around the same time, it appears that the general store would have played a role in the developmental history of the Gaddy’s Mill community at the turn of the twentieth century. A likely period of significance for the store would be 1890 to ca. 1955, to correspond with the store’s construction and time at which the store no longer appears as a commercial establishment on county highway maps. The buildings on the parcel do not appear to be associated with the pre-1890s history of the Ford’s Mill or Gaddy’s Mill, or any agricultural, commercial, or industrial activities that would have occurred at the site prior to the 1890s and, therefore, reflect only an approximately 65-year period of the community’s history, which dates back to the late 1700s.

The former general store building does not appear to have had an association with an individual or family that was significant at the local or state level, and therefore does not appear to meet guidelines for significance under Criterion B (Tyson et al. 2013:103).

The former Gaddy’s Millpond General Store building is two-part vernacular store (Tyson et al. 2013:103). The wood-frame building is of a common design, with minimal architectural embellishments. It possesses character-defining features of its type, including being situated transversely to the road it faces, possessing a pier foundation, wood weatherboard siding, and a square, three-bay façade with a central entrance flanked by two windows; walls on the side elevations are windowless and there is a secondary entrance at the rear of the building with a larger opening to accommodate deliveries (Tyson et al. 2013:72–73). The statewide context advises that, “In vernacular examples, each character-defining feature counts” when assessing the significance of a store building’s design (Tyson et al. 2013:106). While most of its features remain intact, the building retains no signage (except a faded portion of a Coca-Cola sign on the southern elevation) and is being stabilized by two timber poles on its eastern elevation; additionally, one half of the roof has collapsed, and the sliding door covering the secondary entrance has fallen from its track.

The resource is not likely to yield new information or answer important research questions about local, state, or national history (Criterion D).

The building retains its integrity of location and, to a large degree, integrity of setting, design, materials and workmanship. The integrity of setting is slightly impacted by changes to the immediate surrounding of the former general store; however, its surroundings remain rural. Significant damage to the roof has impacted the integrity of materials and feeling, as the building now appears as a deteriorating, abandoned structure rather than an intact former store. As a vacant building, the former general store has a diminished integrity of association, as no commercial business utilizes it and characteristic exterior elements of general stores, such as signage, are not present on the building.

Despite some minor impacts to integrity of materials, feeling, and association, as discussed above, the former general store retains enough integrity to convey significance under Criterion A. SHPO Site Number 0397 is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, for significance in the area of Commerce, at the local level.

SHPO Site Number 0397.01 is a newly recorded secondary resource, located on the same parcel as SHPO Site Number 0397, the former general store building. SHPO Site Number 0397.01 (Figure 12 through Figure 14) is

located approximately 55 feet east of the former general store building, east of an unpaved driveway that extends to the north, providing vehicular access to four buildings (two of which are historic-age and two that are not historic-age). The western wing of the building appears on historic aerial imagery as early as 1955; it appears this volume of the building might be contemporary to the Gaddy's Millpond General Store, with an estimated date of construction of ca. 1890 (NETR Online 2024). The original function of the original volume of this building is not clear, based on sources available during and consulted for this investigation. The building was expanded between 1955 and 1957 with the addition of a side-gabled wing on the east side of the original volume, that appears to have doubled the size of the building; between 1983 and 1994, an additional, shed-roof wing was constructed at the east end of the ca. 1956 addition (NETR Online 2024).

The roof and siding of the building are standing seam metal. A paneled, wood, top-hung vehicular bay door is located at the west end of the front-gabled volume, west of a 6/6 wood-frame window with metal security bars. A wood sign reading "Lupo's Farm Center" hangs above the door. Six single 6/6, wood sash windows, along with a set of three identical windows, are located on the west elevation of the original volume. An interior, concrete block chimney projects from the southern slope of the roof of the side-gabled wing near its junction with the original volume. Two 6/6 wood sash windows and a large, paneled, top-hung, wood door are located on the south elevation, immediately west of a small, front-gabled wing at the eastern end of the elevation. The wing is open on its western elevation. A wood-frame door with 15 lights is located at the southern end of the eastern elevation of the small front-gabled wing. The south elevation of the building features wood-frame, one-light windows, 6/6 wood sash windows, and two roll-up metal garage doors, one with a side-hinged metal security door. An exterior, concrete block chimney is located at the end of the side-gabled wing. All wings of the building have concrete block foundation walls.

A fabricated metal sign reading "Lupos Machine Shop" hangs from a metal pole between the building and Gaddy's Mill Road.

SHPO Site Number 0397.01 is not found to have attained the historic and/or architectural significance necessary to be recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The commercial building, the earliest portion of which may have been constructed ca. 1890 and expanded with multiple additions in the mid- and late nineteenth century, is not found to have achieved exceptional significance in the area of Commerce or Community Planning/Development, or to have an association with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criteria A and B). The building has a common design that is found throughout South Carolina and the region and is not exemplary of a particular style of architecture (Criterion C). The resource is also not likely to yield new information or answer important research questions about local, state, or national history (Criterion D). Therefore, SHPO Site Number 0397.01 is not found to have significance under Criterion A–D and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Site Number 0397.02 is a newly recorded secondary resource, located on the same parcel as SHPO Site Number 0397, the former general store building. SHPO Site Number 0397.02 (Figure 15 and Figure 16) is located approximately 60 feet north of SHPO Site Number 0397.01. Based on its form and materials, the building could be contemporaneous with the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store building, constructed ca. 1890. The building was likely constructed during or shortly after William J. Adams acquired the property and it appears to have been a storage building. The two-story building has a rectangular footprint. The building is clad in brick-pattern, asphalt roll siding that is peeling away in places, revealing wood siding beneath. A single-leaf, wood door is located in the center of the first story between 6/6 wood sash windows; the fenestration is symmetrical with two identical windows on the second story. A large, rectangular, louvered vent is located in the upper gable end. On the western elevation, sliding wood doors are located on the first and second story, south of two 6/6, wood sash windows on both stories. A full-width, one-story, shed-roof wing (with a wood frame and standing seam metal roofing) on the eastern elevation has collapsed.

As an individual resource, SHPO Site Number 0397.02 is not found to have attained the historic and/or architectural significance necessary to be recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The building, constructed in the late-nineteenth century, is not found to have achieved exceptional significance in the areas of Commerce or Community Planning/Development, or to have an association with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criteria A and B). The building has a common design that is found throughout South Carolina and the region and is not exemplary of a particular style of architecture (Criterion C). The resource is also not likely to yield new information or answer important research questions about local, state, or national history (Criterion D). Therefore, SHPO Site Number

0397.02 is not found to have significance under Criterion A–D and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP as an individual resource. However, as the resource appears to be contemporaneous with SHPO Site Number 0397 and likely was associated with commercial activities at the site, SHPO Site Number 0397.02 is recommended eligible as a contributing resource associated with SHPO Site Number 0397.

SHPO Site Number 0397.03 is a newly recorded secondary resource, located on the same parcel as SHPO Site Number 0397, the former general store building. The structure was present on aerial imagery dating to 1955 (NETR Online 2024). Based on its form and materials, the structure appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth century (ca. 1920) and modified subsequently with replacement siding and a replacement door. SHPO Site Number 0392.03 (Figure 17 through Figure 19) is located approximately 90 feet north of a ca. 1988 shed located immediately north of SHPO Site Number 0397.02. The wood-frame structure has a side-gabled, standing seam metal roof and open sides; a small, enclosed space is located at the northwestern corner of the structure and is clad in vertical wood board siding. A single-leaf, metal door with single rectangular light is located on the eastern elevation of the enclosed bay. At the time of survey, sheet metal panels were stacked outside, sheltered by the roof.

SHPO Site Number 0397.03 is not found to have attained the historic and/or architectural significance necessary to be recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The utilitarian structure, used for storage, was likely constructed in the early twentieth century, and is not found to have achieved exceptional significance in the area of Commerce or Community Planning/Development, or to have an association with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criteria A and B). The structure has a common design that is found throughout South Carolina and the region and is not exemplary of a particular style of architecture (Criterion C). The resource is also not likely to yield new information or answer important research questions about local, state, or national history (Criterion D). Therefore, SHPO Site Number 0397.03 is not found to have significance under Criterion A–D and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SHPO Site Number 0397.04 is a newly recorded secondary resource, located on the same parcel as SHPO Site Number 0397, the former general store building. The structure was present on aerial imagery dating to 1955 (NETR Online 2024). Based on its form and materials, the structure appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth century (ca. 1920) and modified subsequently with replacement siding. SHPO Site Number 0392.04 (Figure 20 and Figure 21) is located immediately east of SHPO Site Number 0397 and appears to be a small storage building associated with the general store. The wood-frame structure has a front-gabled roof covered with composition shingles; at the time of survey, there was a large hole in the eastern slope of the roof. The structure is clad in brick-pattern, asphalt roll siding similar to that present on SHPO Site Numbers 0397.01 and 0397.02. An uncovered door opening is located on the northern elevation.

SHPO Site Number 0397.04 is not found to have attained the historic and/or architectural significance necessary to be recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The utilitarian structure, used for storage, was likely constructed in the early twentieth century, and is not found to have achieved exceptional significance in the area of Commerce or Community Planning/Development, or to have an association with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criteria A and B). The structure has a common design that is found throughout South Carolina and the region and is not exemplary of a particular style of architecture (Criterion C). The resource is also not likely to yield new information or answer important research questions about local, state, or national history (Criterion D). Therefore, SHPO Site Number 0397.04 is not found to have significance under Criterion A–D and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Additional Resources Associated with 0397

In addition to the four newly recorded historic-age secondary structures (SHPO Site Numbers 0397.01, 0397.02, 0397.03, and 0397.04) located near the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store (SHPO Site Number 0397), there are two storage structures located on the parcel built between 1983 and 1994 (ca. 1989). The larger of the two structures (Figure 22) is located west of 0397.03 at the rear of the complex and measures approximately 40 feet by 120 feet. The structure comprises an enclosed volume at the north end with a front-gabled roof supported by metal poles to the south, providing a large, covered storage area. The smaller of the two structures is a shed located immediately north of 0397.02. The shed (Figure 23) has a front-gabled, corrugated metal roof and a combination of corrugated metal and brick-pattern, asphalt roll siding.

Potential for a Historic District at Gaddy's Mill

As discussed in the evaluation for SHPO Site Number 0397, the current configuration of buildings at the Gaddy's Millpond General Store changed throughout the mid-to-late twentieth century, after the likely period of significance for the store of ca. 1890–ca. 1956. The store does not appear to have operated after the 1950s, though the adjacent machine shop (SHPO Site Number 0397.01) was operated by members of the Lupo family and expanded at least twice through additions. The changes to the configuration of surrounding, associated buildings since the likely period of significance results in a lack of cohesiveness in the associations and appearance of the resources as a collective unit reflecting significance within a specific time period or historic context. Therefore, no historic district is recommended at Gaddy's Mill.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: HDR identified no archaeological resources during the survey. There are five previously recorded architectural resources in the Architectural APE, but none have been recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. During the survey, HDR identified four newly recorded historic-age architectural resources associated with one of the previously recorded resources (SHPO Site Number 0397 [0028]); SHPO Site Number 0397 is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, for significance in the area of Commerce at the local level. SHPO Site Number 0397.02 is recommended eligible as a contributing element associated with the former Gaddy's Millpond General Store. Potential impacts to SHPO Site Numbers 0397 and 0397.02 would be limited to temporary construction impacts, specifically temporary visual and noise impacts. The proposed project would not impact any character-defining features of the historic property or diminish its integrity to a point it could not convey its historic significance. In light of these recommendations, there project as currently planned will have no adverse effect to any historic properties. If current proposed plans change, additional survey may be necessary.

SIGNATURE:



DATE: January 27, 2025

SIGNATURE:



DATE: January 27, 2025

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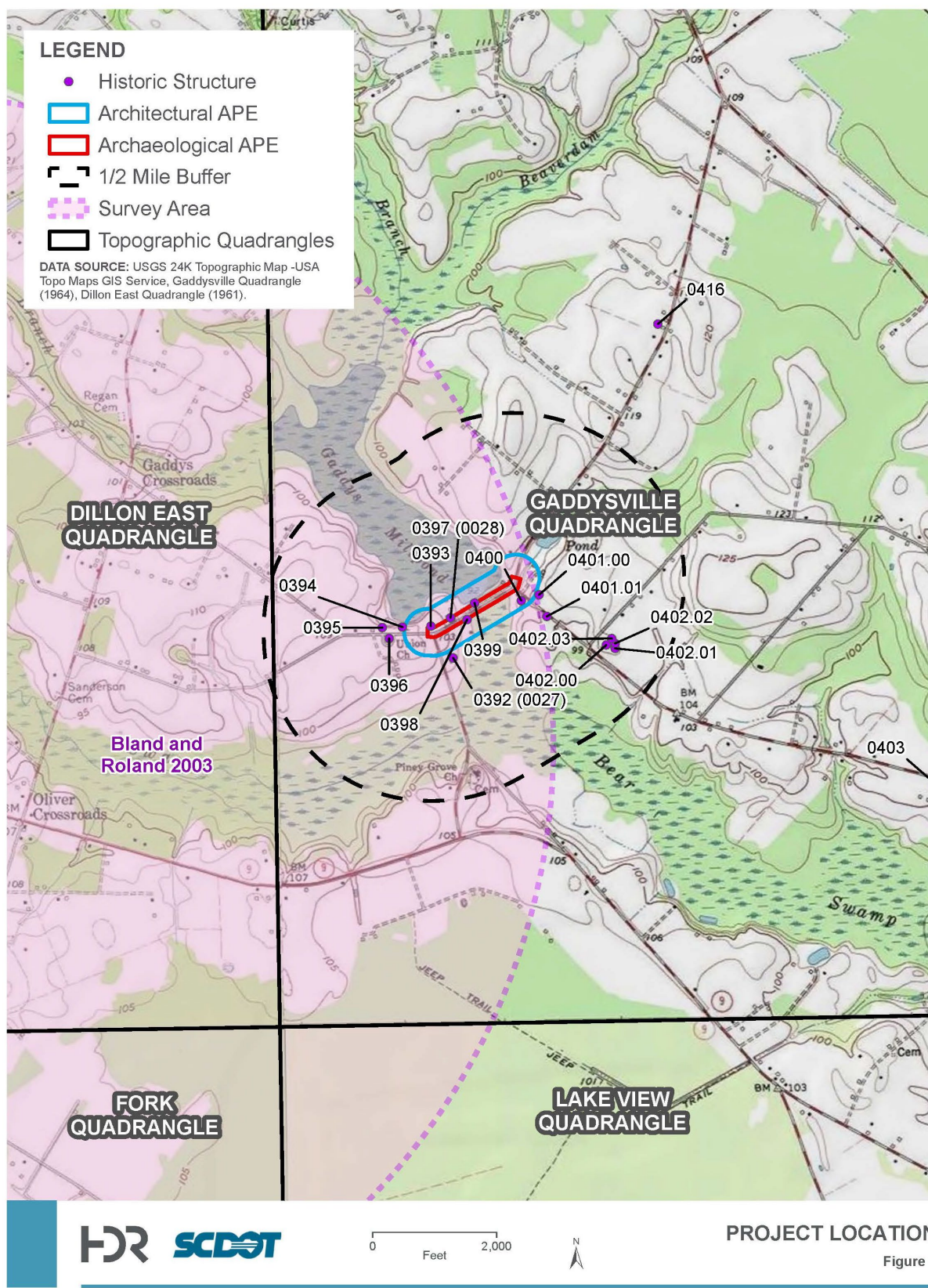


Figure 1. Location of the S-17-58 (Gaddys Mill Road) over Beaverdam Creek Bridge Replacement Project.

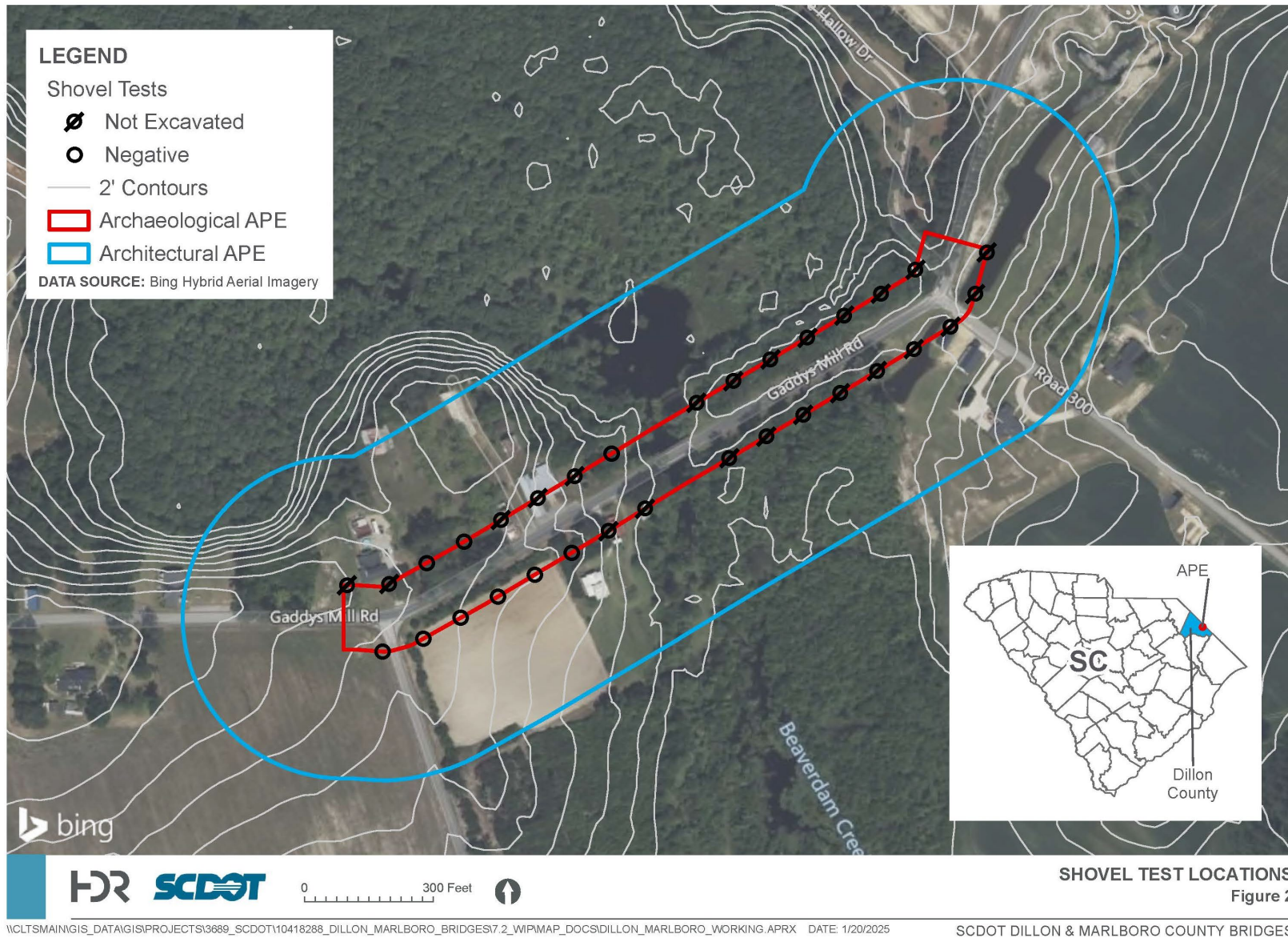


Figure 2. Aerial image showing shovel test locations.



Figure 3. View of the central portion of the APE, looking west.



Figure 4. View of the southwest quadrant of the APE, looking west.

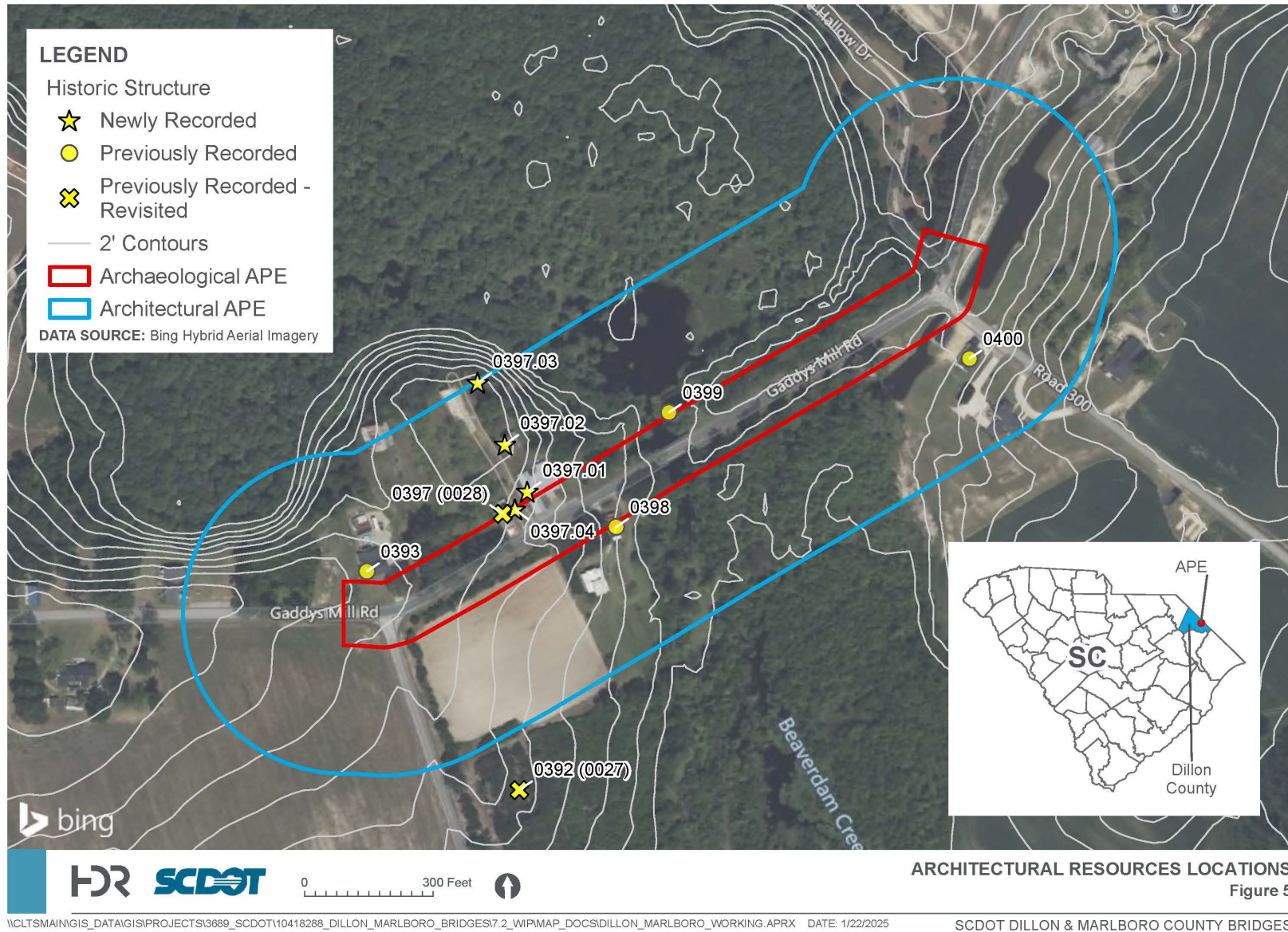


Figure 5. Aerial image showing newly and previously recorded architectural resources.



Figure 6. SHPO Site Number 0392, looking north.



Figure 7. SHPO Site Number 0392, looking northeast.



Figure 8. SHPO Site Number 0392, looking west.



Figure 9. SHPO Site Number 0397, looking west.



Figure 10. SHPO Site Number 0397, looking northeast.



Figure 11. SHPO Site Number 0397, looking northeast.



Figure 12. SHPO Site Number 0397.01, looking northwest.



Figure 13. SHPO Site Number 0397.01, looking northeast.



Figure 14. SHPO Site Number 0397.01, looking northwest.



Figure 15. SHPO Site Number 0397.02, looking northeast.



Figure 16. SHPO Site Number 0397.02, looking northwest.



Figure 17. SHPO Site Number 0397.03, looking northwest.



Figure 18. SHPO Site Number 0397.03, looking northwest.



Figure 19. SHPO Site Number 0397.03, looking southeast.



Figure 20. SHPO Site Number 0397.04, looking northwest.



Figure 21. SHPO Site Number 0397.04, looking southwest.



Figure 22. ca. 1989 storage building west of SHPO Site Number 0397.03, looking northwest.



Figure 23. ca. 1989 shed north of SHPO Site Number 0397.02, looking northwest.



Biological Assessment Report

Project Title: SC-58 Over Beaverdam Creek

County: Dillon

SCDOT PIN: P043715

Date: 8/22/2024

Prepared By: Keith Walker

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, a field survey was conducted within the project corridor. The following list of threatened (T) and endangered (E) species was obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

Description

Project P043715 will replace the existing bridge on SC-58 over Beaverdam Creek in Dillon County. The new bridge will be approximately 160' long, widened from 28' to 30' and will be constructed on the existing alignment. The grade will be raised 2-3 feet above the existing grade and the approach tie-ins will be as short as possible in order to avoid/reduce wetland impacts.

Species List

Species	Common Name	Status
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	BGEPA
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	Endangered
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly	Candidate
<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Tricolored Bat	Proposed Endangered

Birds

Haliaeetus leucocephalus: No Effect. The project crosses Beaverdam Creek however; there are no documented cases of eagles at this site. No nests or individuals were observed.

Picoides borealis: No Effect. RCW habitat consists of open mature pines with little or no midstory and a dense understory. The project area is primarily closed canopy hardwood wetlands, scattered residences with some agricultural land. The project area does not contain suitable RCW habitat. No individuals or cavity trees were observed.

Mammals

Perimyotis subflavus: At this time, the tri-colored bat is proposed for federal listing as endangered. The project area does contain suitable summer habitat and potential roosting trees for the tri-colored bat. Tri-colored bats are known to use various canopy tree species for roosting and man-made structures. Since the project involves a minimal amount of tree clearing, the project should not adversely affect the species. When listing becomes final, the project will be further evaluated for potential effects on the species and consultation will be initiated if required.

Insects:

Danaus plexippus: No Effect – Candidate species

Results

Based on desktop reviews, no listed species are found in or near the project site. During the site visit, no federally listed species or suitable habitats for any listed species were observed. Since no federally protected species or suitable habitats for any federally listed species were observed in the project area, no federally protected species will be adversely affected by the proposed project. When the tri-colored bat receives federal protection, the potential effects will be reevaluated and consultation will be initiated if required.

PERMIT DETERMINATION

Date: Feb 19, 2025

Project ID: P043715

From: Caycee Cleaver

Company: SCDOT

Contact Info (phone and/or email): cleavercc@scdot.org

Permit Manager: Will McGoldrick - Alternative Delivery Coordinator

Project Name: S-58 over Beaverdam Creek

County: Dillon

(Optional) Structure #: 6474

STUDY AREA:

Does there appear to be WOTUS in the study area? ☒ YES ☐ NO

PERMIT TYPE:



It has been determined that no permit is required because:



The following permit(s) is/are necessary:

(Please check which type(s) of permit the project will need)

USACE Permit

GP ☒

IP ☐

NWP ☐

OCRM Permit

Individual CAP ☐

CAP GP ☐

Navigable Permit

State NAV ☐

USCG ☐

408 PROJECT INFO:

Is it within a 408 Project: ☐ YES ☒ NO

408 Project Name:

MITIGATION:

Mitigation Bank: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Mitigation Bank Name: Great Pee Dee Mitigation Bank

Comments:

The determination above was based on the most recently available information at the time. This is a preliminary determination and is subject to change if the design of the project is modified.

Caycee Cleaver

Digitally signed by Caycee
Cleaver
Date: 2025.04.16 10:00:25 -04'00'

Biologist, SCDOT/Consultant

Apr 16, 2025

Date



Watershed and Water Quality Information

General Information

Applicant Name: Caycee Cleaver

Permit Type: Construction

Address: 2823 GADDYS MILL RD,
DILLON, SC, 29563

Latitude/Longitude: 34.393448 / -79.239088

MS4 Designation: Not in designated area

Monitoring Station: RS-13127

Within Coastal Critical Area: No

Water Classification (Provisional):

Waterbody Name: Unnamed Trib

Entered Waterbody Name: Beaverdam Creek

Parameter Description

NH3N	Ammonia	CD	Cadmium	CR	Chromium
CU	Copper	HG	Mercury	NI	Nickel
PB	Lead	ZN	Zinc	DO	Dissolved Oxygen
PH	pH	TURBIDITY	Turbidity	ECOLI	Escherichia coli (Freshwaters)
FC	Fecal Coliform (Shellfish)	BIO	Macroinvertebrates (Bio)	TP	(Lakes) Phosphorus
TN	(Lakes) Nitrogen	CHLA	(Lakes) Chlorophyll a	ENTERO	Enterococcus (Coastal Waters)
HGF	Mercury (Fish Tissue)	PCB	PCB (Fish)		

Impaired Status (downstream sites)

Station	NH3N	CD	CR	CU	HG	NI	PB	ZN	DO	PH	TURBIDITY	ECOLI	FC	BIO	TP	TN	CHLA	ENTERO	HGF	PCB
RS-13127	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

F = Standards full supported
N = Standards not supported

A = Assessed at upstream station
X = Parameter not assessed at station

WnTN = Within TMDL, parameter not supported
InTN = In TMDL, parameter not supported

WnTF = Within TMDL, parameter full supported
InTF = In TMDL, parameter full supported

Parameters to be addressed (those not supporting standards)

ECOLI - Escherichia coli (Freshwaters)

Fish Consumption Advisory

Waters of Concern (WOC)

TMDL Information - TMDL Parameters to be addressed

In TMDL Watershed: No

TMDL Site:

TMDL Report No:

TMDL Parameter:

TMDL Document Link:

Report Date: July 24, 2024



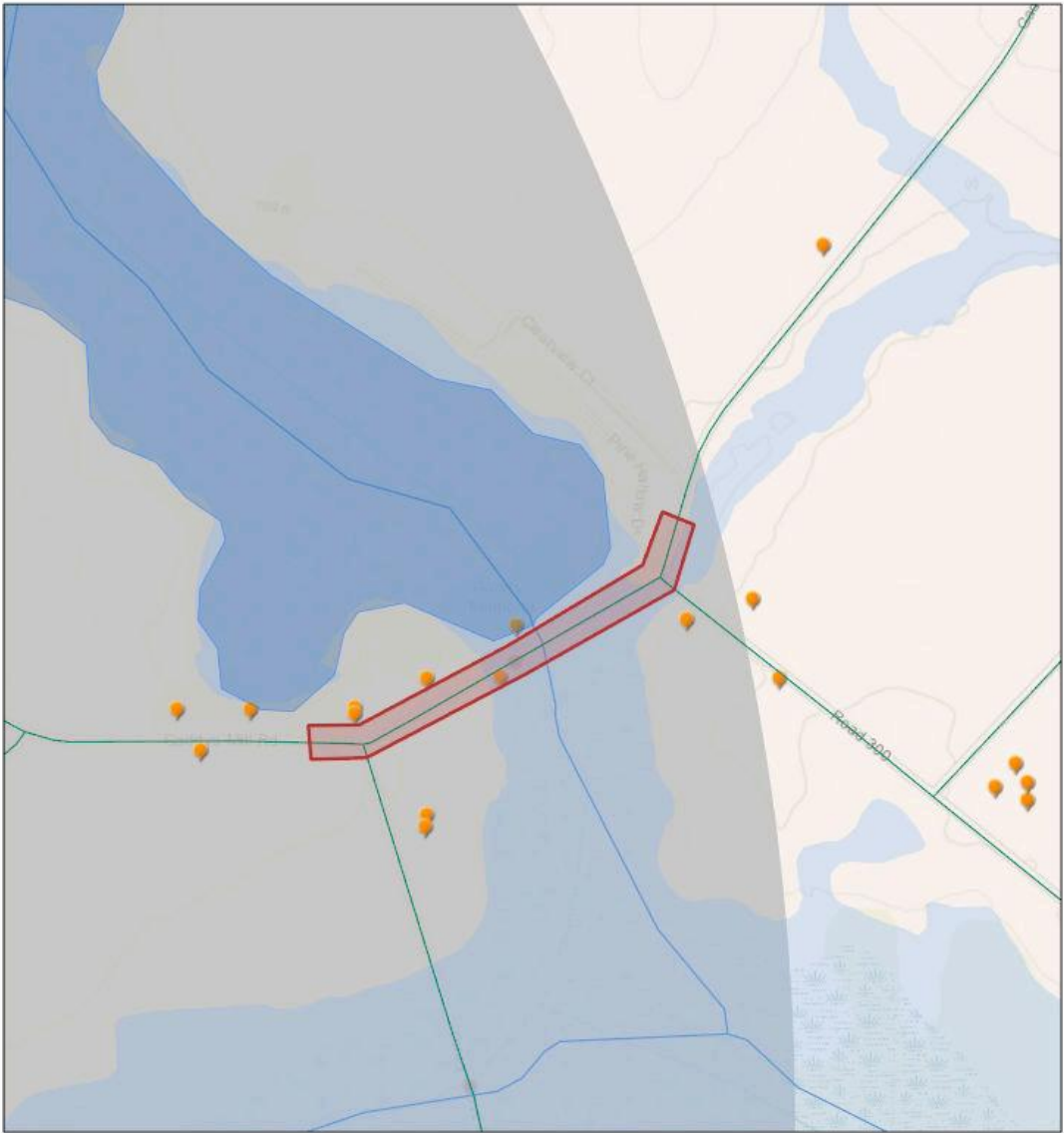
S-58 Gaddy's Millpond

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 6.88 acres

Buffer: 0 Feet

Jul 24 2024 15:35:48 Eastern Daylight Time



Environmental Questions for Feasibility Study:

What is the anticipated NEPA Document Type?

Is noise analysis required?

What is the anticipated Permit Type(s)?

Are there navigable waters in the project area?

Is the project within an existing Mitigation Bank Service area?

Has a SCDHEC Water Quality Report been provided?

Additional Comments:

Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(ft)
Other Roads	1	N/A	103.78
Watershed	1	6.88	N/A
Ecoregion	1	6.88	N/A
Historic Structures	2	N/A	N/A
Survey Areas	1	6.88	N/A
Wetlands Likelihood Layer	13	3.27	N/A
USGS Streams	1	N/A	154.54

Other Roads

#	STREET_NAM	ROUTE_TYPE	ROUTE_NUMB	Length(ft)
1	PINE HALLOW DR	L-	1,014	103.78

Watershed

#	Basin	HUC 8	Area(acres)
1	PeeDee	03040203	6.88

Ecoregion

#	L4_KEY	L3_KEY	Area(acres)
1	65I Atlantic Southern Loam Plains	65 Southeastern Plains	6.88

Historic Structures

#	Site_Numbe	Report_Tit	NR_Eligibi	Address	Count
1	0397	Historic Architectural Survey of Dillon County, SC (Bailey et al 2011)	Not Eligible	2816 Gaddy's Mill Road	1
2	0028	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Proposed Telecommunications Sites	Potentially Eligible	Gaddys Mill Road and Piney Grove Road	1

Survey Areas

#	Survey_Nam	Date_	Area(acres)
1	Intensive CR Assessment of Two Proposed Telecom Towers	2003	6.88

Wetlands Likelihood Layer

#	ATTRIBUTE	WETLAND_TY	Area(acres)
1	No Data	No Data	2.79
2	PEM1Ad	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	0.19
3	PUBHh	Freshwater Pond	0.13
4	PFO1/2Fh	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	0.13
5	PFO1/2F	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	0.02

USGS Streams

#	NAME	Length(ft)
1	Beaverdam Creek	154.54

The Screening widget allows you to define an area of interest and analyze below listed layers for potential impacts.

Boundary: Cities;
COG, Watershed; Ecoregion

**Roads &
Bridges:** Statewide Bridges; Roads; State Highways

**Biological
Resources:** T & E Species; Statewide Element Occurrence's; T & E Critical Habitat; Oyster Habitat Corridor; Bald Eagle Nests

Cultural

Resources: Archaeological Point; Civil War Earthworks; Historic Structures; National Register Points; Restricted National Register Points; Survey Lines; Archaeological Site; Survey Areas; Historic Areas; National Register Polygon; Restricted National Register Polygon

Protected

Lands: NWF Wildlife Refuges Area; NRCS Easements; Heritage Preserves; Parks; US Forest; Wildlife Management Areas

WOTUS: Streams; Lakes; NWI Wetlands; Wetlands
Likelihood Layer

Coastal

Resources: Shellfish Monitoring Station; Critical Area Boundary; Shellfish Classification; SCDNR Oyster Habitat; SCDNR Oyster Beds

Water

Quality: Bio Station; TMDL

Land and

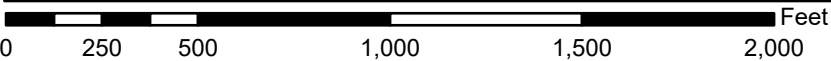
Waste: Solid Waste Landfill; Underground Storage Tank; Above Ground Storage Tank; CERCLA; Compliance and Enforcement; DryCleaners; Leaking Underground Storage Tank

Others: Soil
Classification

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



79°14'39"W 34°23'51"N



1:6,000

79°14'2"W 34°23'22"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards


The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 7/24/2024 at 2:32 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.


This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.


S-58 over Gaddy's Mill

Gaddy's Mill Pond
Freshwater Forested wetlands

Legend

 06474

 Piney Grove Baptist Church

 S-58 Gaddy's Mill PSA (unofficial)

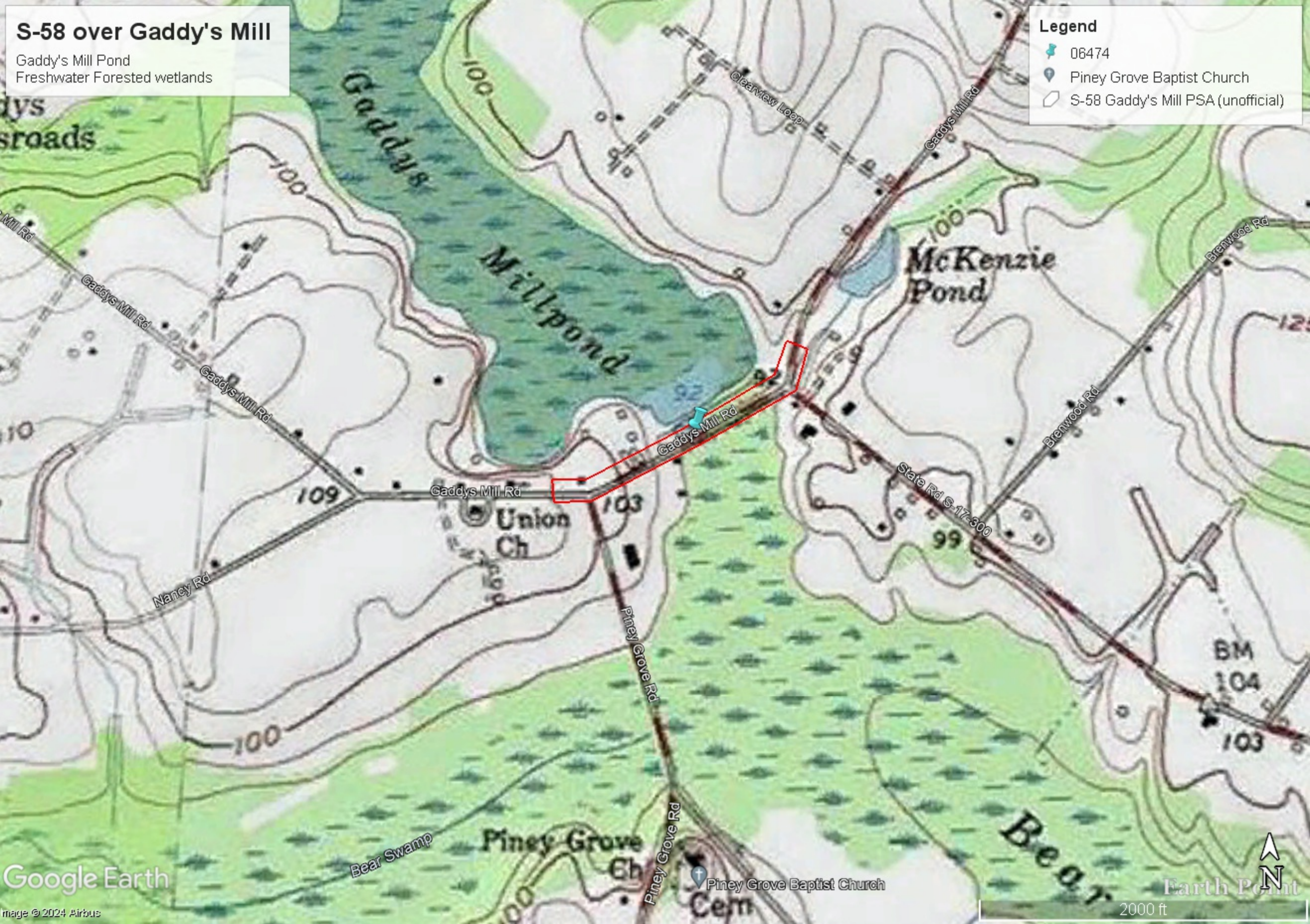


S-58 over Gaddy's Mill

Gaddy's Mill Pond
Freshwater Forested wetlands

Legend

- 06474
- Piney Grove Baptist Church
- S-58 Gaddy's Mill PSA (unofficial)



**South Carolina Department of Transportation
Location and Hydraulic Design of Encroachments on Floodplains Checklist**

23 CFR 650, this regulation shall apply to all encroachments and to all actions which affect base floodplains, except for repairs made with emergency funds. Note: These studies shall be summarized in the environmental review documents prepared pursuant to 23 CFR 771.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The SCDOT proposes to restore the S-58 bridge over Beaverdam Creek to good condition in order to re-open to traffic.

A. Narrative Describing Purpose and Need for Project

- a. Relevant Project History:
- b. General Project Description and Nature of Work (attach Location and Project Map):
- c. Major Issues and Concerns:

The purpose of this project is to correct the load restriction placed on the bridge and restore all components to good condition. This bridge was constructed in 1974 and was recently inspected in July of 2024 and found to be in a condition that was unsuitable for vehicular traffic and was subsequently closed to traffic. The new bridge will be approximately 30 feet wide and 160 feet long and meet current design standards.

B. Are there any floodplain(s) regulated by FEMA located in the project area?

Yes ☒ No ☐

C. Will the placing of fill occur within a 100-year floodplain?

Yes ☒ No ☐

D. Will the existing profile grade be raised within the floodplain?

Yes. The existing profile grade will be raised within the FEMA Zone A floodplain.

E. If applicable, please discuss the practicability of alternatives to any longitudinal encroachments.

The longitudinal encroachments will be negligible if any on this project. SCDOT is rehabilitating this structure on alignment.

F. Please include a discussion of the following: commensurate with the significance of the risk or environmental impact for all alternatives containing encroachments and those actions which would support base floodplain development:

- a. What are the risks associated with implementation of the action?

Risks are minimal. The bridge is being replaced because of structural issues and not hydraulic. The new bridge should qualify for a statement of no impact.

- b. What are the impacts on the natural and beneficial floodplain values?

No impacts are anticipated.

- c. What measures were used to minimize floodplain impacts associated with the action?

No impacts are anticipated.

- d. Were any measures used to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial floodplain values impacted by the action?

No impacts are anticipated.

- G. Please discuss the practicability of alternatives to any significant encroachments or any support of incompatible floodplain development.

No encroachments are anticipated.

- H. Were local, state, and federal water resources and floodplain management agencies consulted to determine if the proposed highway action is consistent with existing watershed and floodplain management programs and to obtain current information on development and proposed actions in the affected? Please include agency documentation.

All analysis for the project will be performed in accordance with SCDOT, FEMA, and local regulations.

Levi McLeod
SCDOT Hydraulic Engineer

Digitally signed by Levi McLeod
Date: 2024.09.03 11:42:11
-04'00'

9/3/2024

Date

BRIDGE SCOPE AND RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

COUNTY: Dillon

DATE: 09/03/2024

ROAD #: S-58

STREAM CROSSING: Beaverdam Creek

Purpose & Need for the Project:

This bridge was constructed in 1974 and was recently inspected in July of 2024 and found to be in a condition that was unsuitable for vehicular traffic and was subsequently closed to traffic. The purpose of this project is to correct the load restriction placed on the bridge and restore all components to good condition. The new bridge will be approximately 30 feet wide and 160 feet long and meet current design standards.

I. FEMA Acknowledgement

Is this project located in a regulated FEMA Floodway? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Panel Number: 45033C0175C Effective Date: 05/24/2011 (See Attached)

II. FEMA Floodmap Investigation

FEMA Flood Profile Sheet Number _____ illustrates the existing 100 year flood:

- ☐ Passes under the existing low chord elevation.
- ☐ Is in contact with the existing low chord elevation.
- ☐ Overtops the existing bridge finished grade elevation.

III. No Rise/CLOMR Preliminary Determination

- ☒ Preliminary assessment indicates this project may be constructed to meet the "No-Rise" requirements. A detailed hydraulic analysis will be performed to verify this assessment.

Justification: Bridge will maintain or increase conveyance and meet No-Impact criteria.

- ☐ Preliminary assessment indicates this project may require a CLOMR/LOMR. Impacts will be determined by a detailed hydraulic analysis.

Justification:

BRIDGE SCOPE AND RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

IV. Preliminary Bridge Assessment

A. Locate Existing Plans

a. Bridge Plans ☐ Yes File No. _____ Sheet No. _____ (See Attached)
☒ No

b. Road Plans ☒ Yes File No. 17.290 Sheet No. 6 (See Attached)
☐ No

B. Historical Highwater Data

a. USGS Gage ☐ Yes Gage No. _____ Results: _____
☒ No

b. SCDOT/USGS Documented Highwater Elevations
☐ Yes Results: _____
☒ No

c. Existing Plans ☒ Yes See Above
☐ No

V. Field Review

A. Existing Bridge

Length: 105 ft. Width: 27.5 ft. Max. span Length: 15.0 ft.

Alignment: ☒ Tangent ☐ Curved

Bridge Skewed: ☐ Yes ☒ No Angle: _____

End Abutment Type: spill-thru

Riprap on End Fills: ☒ Yes ☐ No Condition: minimal, needs replenishing

Superstructure Type: precast concrete slabs (H-10)

Substructure Type: timber piles

Utilities Present: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Describe: 8" water line attached north side.
5" telecom conduit attached south side

Debris Accumulation on Bridge: Percent Blocked Horizontally: 5-10 %
Percent Blocked Vertically: 10-20 %

Hydraulic Problems: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Describe: embankment erosion at three corners.
timber pile decay.

BRIDGE SCOPE AND RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

V. Field Review (cont.)

B. Hydraulic Features

a. Scour Present: ☒ Yes ☐ No Location: 5.6' at Spans 2 & 3

b. Distance from F.G. to Normal Water Elevation: N/A ft.

c. Distance from Low Steel to Normal Water Elev.: N/A ft.

d. Distance from F.G. to High Water Elevation: N/A ft.

e. Distance from Low Steel to High Water Elev.: N/A ft.

f. Channel Banks Stable: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Describe:

g. Soil Type: Sandy / Pee Dee formations

h. Exposed Rock: ☐ Yes ☒ No Location: _____

i. Give Description and Location of any structures or other property that could be damaged due to additional backwater.

None - hydraulically controlled by Gaddy's Millpond upstream

C. Existing Roadway Geometry

a. Can the existing roadway be closed for an On-Alignment Bridge Replacement

☒ Yes ☐ No

Describe:

If "yes", does the existing vertical and horizontal curves meet the proposed design speed criteria?

Yes. Bridge in tangent horizontal alignment and relatively flat vertical profile.

If "No", will the proposed bridge be:

☐ Staged Constructed

☐ Replaced on New Alignment

BRIDGE SCOPE AND RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

VI. Field Review (cont.)

A. Proposed Bridge Recommendation:

Length: 120 ft. Width: 30 ft. Elevation: _____ ft.

Span Arrangement: 60'-60' 2 span

Notes: Site qualifies for low volume criteria (10' lanes and 4' shoulders).

Proposed cored slab bridge

BRIDGE SITE DIAGRAM: (Show North Arrow and Direction of Flow)

[illegible][illegible]

Performed By: John Caver & Levi McLeod