

Appendix D

ACCEPTED PROPOSAL

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS, CEDAR NECK ROAD, S.R. 1 AND S.R. 30
CEDAR CREEK HUNDRED, SUSSEX COUNTY
DELAWARE

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY

PARENT AGREEMENT 1415, TASK 7

TECHNICAL PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

Prepared for:

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A. UNDERSTANDING OF PROJECT

The Delaware Department of Transportation is planning improvements to the intersection of State Route 1, Cedar Neck Road and Route 30 Southeast of Milford, Sussex County, Delaware. The proposed improvements comprise new ramps crossing Wilkins Road east of Route 30, the realignment of Cedar Neck Road east of S.R. 1 and a “jug handle” ramp system connecting S.R. 1 northbound with Cedar Neck Road . The new road alignments cross agricultural or formerly agricultural fields in an upland setting near the headwaters of Beaverdam Brook, and tributaries of Cedar Creek and the Mispillion River. The land slopes down to the northwest immediately north of the project area.

The purpose of this study is to provide baseline presence/absence information on archaeological cultural resources within the defined Area of Potential Effects as the first step in the Section 106 process, and also to identify any archaeological properties that have already been placed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It may be possible to provide preliminary evaluations of significance of newly identified resources at this level of effort.

B. DATA BASE

Preliminary research has not identified any specific archaeological cultural resource survey documents relating to this section of State Route 1. An undated letter report by Parsons Engineering Science, however, documents investigations for a stormwater management pond at the Bethuel Watson estate site adjoining the east side of S.R.1 at the north end of the APE. In addition to locating historic materials (mostly brick) relating to the late-18th and 19th century farm property, two Woodland I jasper bifaces were recovered. Some archival resources were also identified that also cover the present project area, particularly an orphan court map of 1827 and a sale map of 1851.

Other nearby studies:

The Cedar Creek Site located about 2 miles southeast of the project area on S.R. 1 (DelDOT Series #4, 1973). 48 features and a wide range of lithics and ceramics was recovered from this site.

(Thomas, Ronald A., Daniel R. Griffith, Richard E. Artusy, Faye L. Stocum, Cara L. Wise, Alan Mounier, Kurt Kalb, Jeff Graybill, Glenn Mellin, and Wayne Mellin
1973 Archaeological Salvage at Argo's Corner, The Cedar Creek Site (7S-C-71), U. S. Route 1, Sussex County, Delaware. DelDOT Archaeology Series: No. 4)

Cubbage Mill at the Route 30 crossing of Cedar Creek about 1.5 miles south-southeast of the project area. This detailed study of the mill site also includes historical research and a contextual overview of the area:

1. The Cubbage Mill Site: An Archeological Journey (DelDOT Series 176)

2. Benjamin Resnick, Lori A. Frye
2005 The Cabbage Mill Site (7S-C-61), Sussex County, Delaware. Volume II
Technical Report

General contextual studies include:

De Cunzo, Lu Ann, and Ann Marie Garcia

1993 "Neither a desert nor a paradise": Historic context for the archaeology of agriculture and rural life, Sussex County, Delaware, 1770-1940. Dover, Delaware: On file, Delaware Department of Transportation, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State Historic Preservation Office.

Kellogg, Douglas C., and Jay F. Custer

1994 Paleoenvironmental studies at the State Route 1 Corridor: contexts for prehistoric settlement, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware. *In* Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeological Series Number 114. Dover, Delaware: Delaware Department of Transportation.

C. WORK PLAN

1. Background Research

Hunter Research proposes a secondary and selective primary source-level historic research program. The objective of this study will be to summarize pre-existing research on the history of the area, with particular emphasis on ownership and development through time, as well as to obtain an overview of prehistoric data and predictive models for the area and of similar landforms.

Research will primarily take place in Dover at the state archives and the Historic Preservation Office. Extensive use will also be made of the DelDOT online resources for cultural resource reports and other studies. One day will also be spent in Milford at the local library and any other research locations identified.

Contextual material will be reviewed, especially De Cunzo and Garcia 1993. Soil and topographic information will be reviewed and prehistoric predictive statements developed on the basis of previous studies, notably Kellogg and Custer 1994.

2. Conference Call with DelDOT and SHPO

On completion of the research a conference call will be held to address any implications from the research for the fieldwork. Any modifications will be memorialized in a written addendum to this proposal.

3. Fieldwork Preparation

Access arrangements: Ownership and occupancy information and letters of introduction will be obtained from DelDOT prior to going in the field if necessary. Any personal

encounters will be used to learn more about the properties and any site locations. Arrangement will be made for plowing the identified portion of the APE.

4. Field Survey

Only areas directly impacted by construction within the APE are selected for archaeological intervention. In the absence of clear topographical, archaeological or historical predictors, it has not been felt desirable to exclude any of these areas at this point, although this may be possible following completion of background research.

Two approaches to archaeological field survey are proposed. In the most recently cultivated portion of the APE, south of Wilkins Road and west of S.R. 1, plowing of the proposed ramp alignment, amounting to about two acres, is proposed. This will be followed by surface collection during which any artifacts will be flagged and recorded, collected and mapped. This approach has been adopted here partly because the remaining areas do not appear susceptible to plowing because of the anticipated dense root mat in these long-fallow locations, and partly to provide a methodological check on the shovel testing for the other areas.

The remaining areas of direct impact will be subjected to standard shovel testing, aiming for an overall coverage of about 17 tests per acre. The testable area amounts to some 17 acres, and a total of 300 shovel tests is budgeted to allow for closer interval testing where artifact concentrations are found and to allow for some untestable locations.

Fieldwork (testing and surface collection) is estimated to take 10 days for a crew of four, with the Principal Investigator on-site for 50% of the time including on day for marking out.

5. Analysis

Artifacts will be processed wither in Odessa or in Trenton. Final cataloging and documentation will be undertaken in Trenton. Work effort for artifact analysis is based on an assumed quantity of 1000 artifacts or less. Costs include curation for the Delaware State Museum using pro-rated hours and quantities from previous Delaware projects.

6. Procedures for Treatment of Discovery of Human Remains

Human remains within known cemeteries or identified by grave markers will only be investigated with prior approval of the Director of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

Otherwise unmarked Human burials or human skeletal remains which are encountered as a result of the survey or excavations will be immediately reported to the Director of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

Excavation and other activities will resume only after approval is provided by the Director. The treatment, analysis and disposition of the remains shall conform to the provisions of the Delaware Unmarked Human Remains Act 146.

Treatment and disposition of all Native American **remains** discovered as a result of survey or excavation shall be determined by the Committee identified under the Delaware Unmarked Human Remains Act, or, if direct descent can be determined, by the next-of-kin.

Native American skeletal **remains** shall be reinterred within 90 days unless an extension is granted by the Committee.

Ultimate disposition of all non-Native American **remains** shall be determined by the next-of-kin, if known. If next-of-kin are unknown, disposition shall be determined by the Director. All costs associated with reinterment of **human** skeletal remains must be borne by the next-of-kin, if known

7. Completion of Report

The report will be a fully supported technical document that meeting DelDOT and DelSHPO requirements and guidelines. Two copies of the draft report will be prepared. Four copies of the final report and .PDF version will be prepared.

D. SCHEDULE

At this point it is proposed to complete fieldwork and research by mid-June 2009, and to submit the draft report in the first half of August 2009.

E. COST PROPOSAL

See Separate file

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