

**INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS
STATE ROUTE 1 AND
STATE ROUTE 30/CEDAR CREEK ROAD
CEDAR CREEK HUNDRED, SUSSEX COUNTY
DELAWARE**

**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE 7S-C-100
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE 7S-C-102**

**PARENT AGREEMENT
1415, TASK 14**

Prepared for:

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ABSTRACT

Phase I (identification) and Phase II (evaluation of significance) archaeological and related archival research resulted in the identification of two archaeological properties on the east side of Delaware State Route 30 (Cedar Creek Road) in Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware in 2010. The work was carried out for the Delaware Department of Transportation under the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) as part of the planning process for proposed new ramps linking S.R. 30 with State Route 1 to the east.

The Phase I studies, which included surface collection and shovel testing, had been completed by Hunter Research Inc, and Edward Otter Inc. on two alternative alignments for the ramps, and on their immediate surroundings, and both had identified prehistoric and historic archaeological resources that had potential to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Phase II studies were designed to establish the vertical and horizontal extent of these resources, recorded as Sites 7S-C-100 and 7S-C-102 by the Delaware Historic Preservation Office, to determine their age and function, to make a professional judgment as to their significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, to assess the effect of the proposed ramps on any eligible resources, and to make recommendations for treatment of any adverse effects on such resources.

It was determined that prehistoric site 7S-C-102, in the eastern portion of the Area of Potential Effects, was not eligible for the National Register because of the low density of artifacts and the absence of sub-plowzone features.

Site 7S-C-100 proved to be an extensive historic complex with four main loci, and also a small prehistoric component dating to Woodland I (about 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,000) and including subsurface features. This prehistoric component produced artifacts from the second and first millennia B.C.

The historic loci comprised a house site, consisting of a well-preserved rectangular cellar apparently in use in the late 17th and early 18th century, a probably house and associated yard and other farmstead features dating to the early/mid-18th century, a mid-18th-century artifact concentration that probably reflects the location on an un-located domestic building, and the remains of a brick clamp of unknown date. All these components, and the prehistoric material, were evaluated as eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

It is concluded that there are direct, indirect, and cumulative adverse effects on this resource from the proposed highway undertaking. Recommended treatments of these effects consist of avoidance (which is considered unlikely to be viable), acquisition and long-term protection of portions of the site not immediately and directly adversely affected by the proposed ramps, a program of archaeological research through data recovery, and alternative mitigation programs including the revision of the existing historic context document for 18th- and early 19th-century farmstead sites in New Castle and Kent Counties.

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