

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological investigations conducted along the proposed Wekiva Parkway/SR 46 Realignment PD&E Study viable alternative alignments consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. A total of 1027 shovel tests was excavated at 25 m (82 ft), 50 m (164 ft), and 100 m (328 ft) intervals, as well as judgmentally, based upon the previously determined zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs), as well as current field conditions. In addition, shovel tests were placed at 10 to 12.5 m (33 to 41 ft) intervals to delimit site boundaries. As a result, no evidence of the four previously recorded archaeological sites (8LA532, 8SE80, 8SE1723, and 8SE1775) (Figure 6.1) was found. One new site (8LA3353) (Figure 6.1) and one archaeological occurrence were identified and evaluated. An archaeological occurrence is defined as “one or two non-diagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from the original context, which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of thirty meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface” (FMSF 1999). Figures 6.3 through 6.16 depict the shovel test locations. FMSF forms for new and updated resources are included in Appendix B, and site descriptions follow.

6.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

8LA532 – The Bear Crossing Site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 30 in Township 19 South, Range 29 East (USGS Sanford SW, Fla. 1965, PI 1970) (Figure 6.1). It occurs on Sparr sand, 0-5% slopes, which is a somewhat poorly drained soil (USDA 1975). Elevation of the site is between 14-15 m (45-50 ft) above mean sea level (amsl). The site is about 100 m (328 ft) northeast of a small, unnamed pond.

8LA532 was recorded by William Browning in 1992 during an archaeological assessment survey of a proposed bear crossing facility along SR 46 (Browning 1992). Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of one piece of St. Johns ceramic. This small site was not considered significant by the SHPO and no additional work was recommended.

The current archaeological investigations of 8LA532 consisted of ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of six shovel tests placed at 25 m (82 ft) intervals within the site area and vicinity (Figure 6.12). No cultural materials were recovered from any of the tests. The local stratigraphy generally consists of grayish brown sand from 0-30 cm (0 -12 in) below surface, grayish tan sand from 30-75 cm (12-30 in), and dark brown wet hard pan to 100 cm (39 in) below surface. Local vegetation includes oak, palm, and pine.

As a result of these investigations, no evidence at the previously recorded Bear Crossing archaeological site was discovered within the project APE. No additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

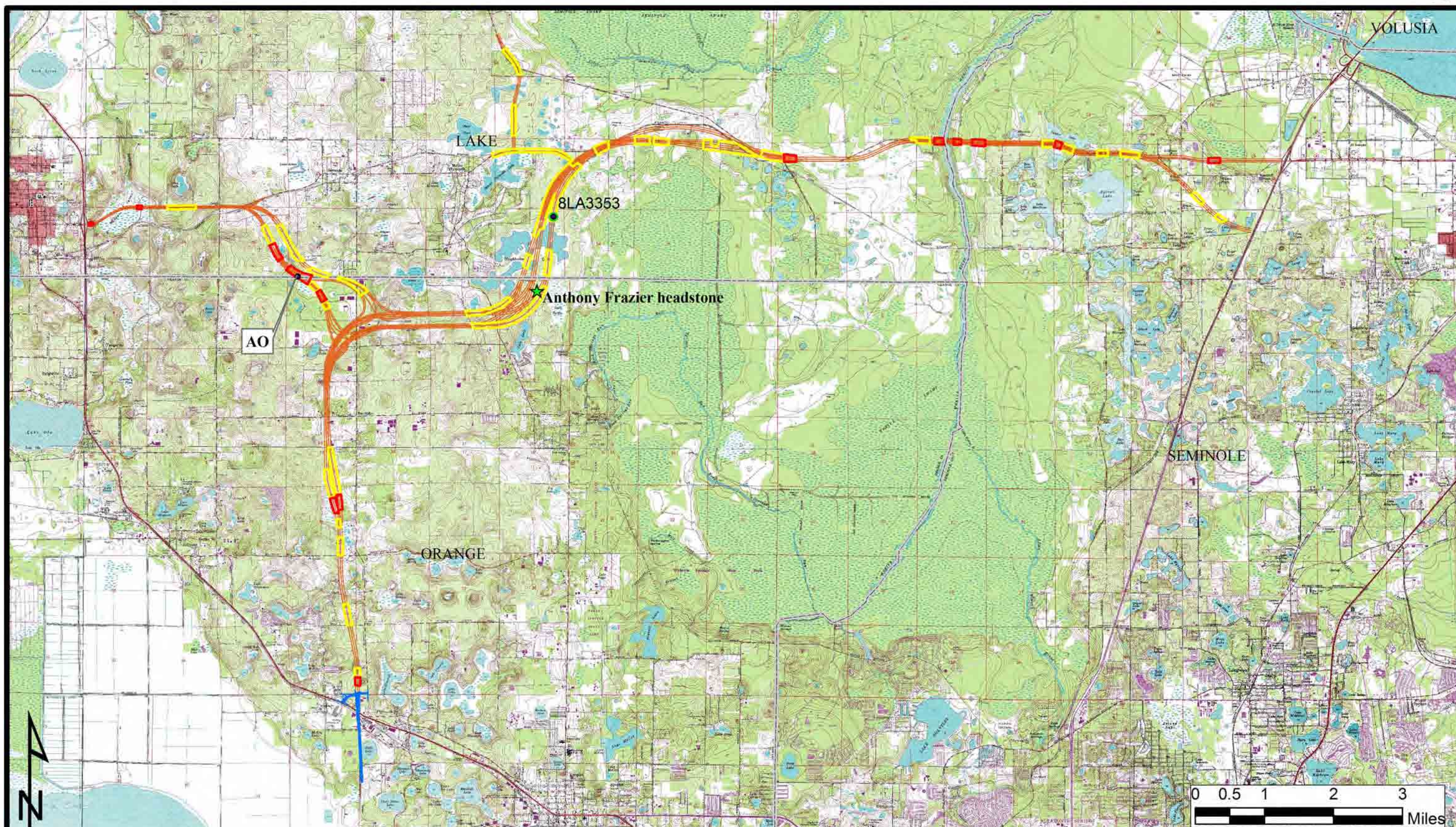


Figure 6.1. Location of zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs), previously recorded archaeological sites 8LA532, 8SE80, 8SE1723, and 8SE1775, newly recorded archaeological site 8LA3353, archaeological occurrence (AO), and the Anthony Frazier headstone within the Wekiva Parkway (SR 429)/SR 46 Realignment Study in Orange, Lake and Seminole Counties, Florida (USGS Astatula, Fla. 1962, PR 1970, PI 1984; Eustis, Fla. 1966, PR 1980; Sorrento, Fla. 1960, PR 1980; Forest City, Fla. 1959, PR 1980; Apopka, Fla. 1960, PR 1980; Casselberry, Fla. 1962, PR 1980; Sanford, Fla. 1965, PR 1988; Sanford SW, Fla. 1965, PR 1970). Star represents general location of Anthony Frazier headstone. Blue corridor is the John Land Apopka Expressway. Red outline indicates high ZAP and yellow outline denotes moderate ZAP.

CRAS
WEKIVA PARKWAY (SR 429)/
SR 46 REALIGNMENT
PD&E STUDY
Orange, Lake and Seminole Counties

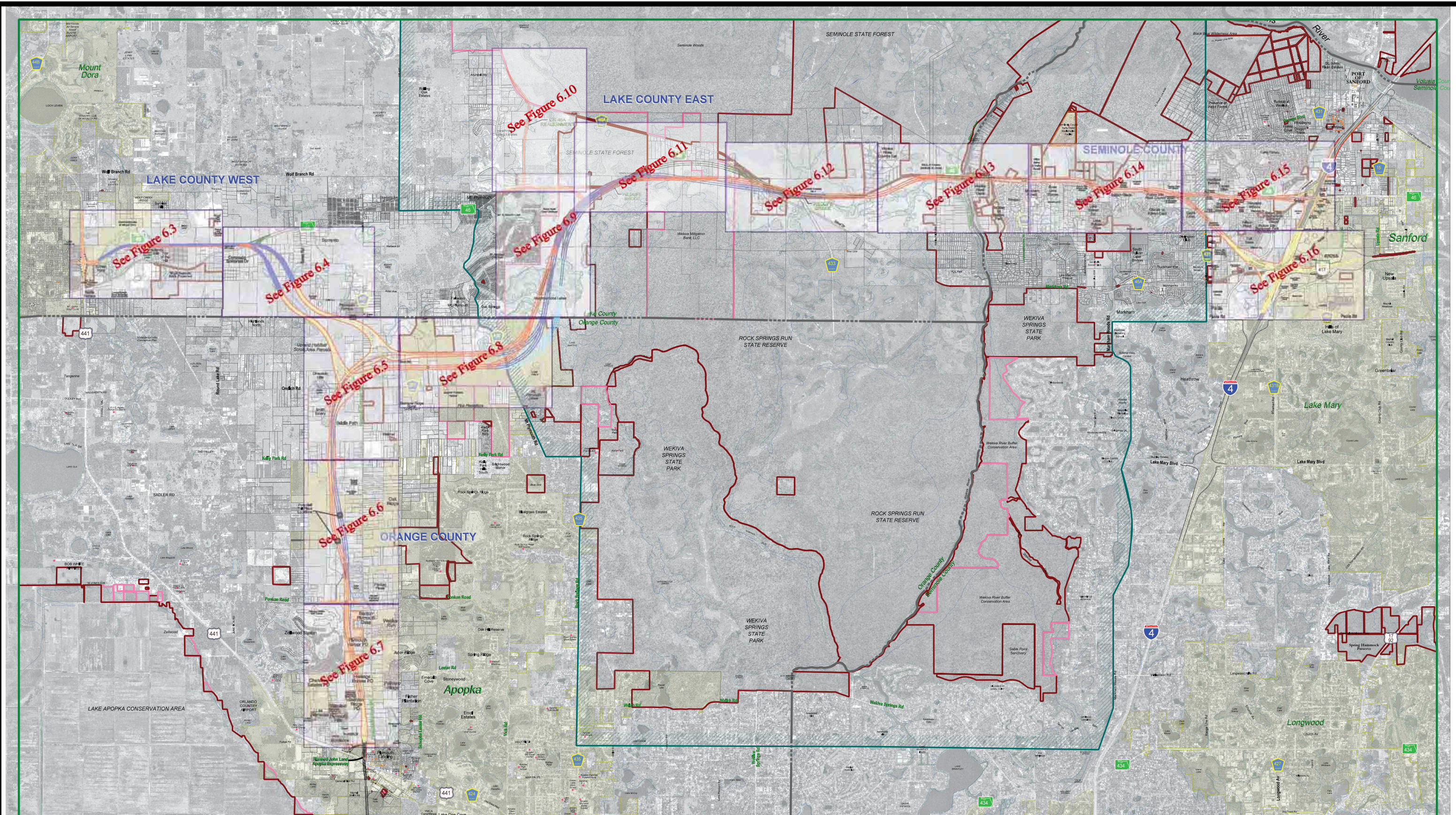


Figure 6.2. Key to location of Figures 6.3 through 6.16 for the Wekiva Parkway (SR 429)/SR 46 Realignment Study in Orange, Lake and Seminole Counties, Florida (Figure provided by CH2MHill 2006).