

Historic Map Review

The project area, along with most of southern Alachua County, is located within a large land grant that was given to Don Fernando de la Mata Arredondo in 1817 by the Spanish Crown. The grant later became known as the Arredondo Grant. At this time most of the Spanish activity was along the northeastern coast of Florida. However, the draw to this inland region was solely due to the expansive natural prairie land found within Payne's Prairie which, at the time, provided the best cattle grazing land in north Florida. The Spanish had been using the prairie for over a century for cattle ranching with the La Chua ranch located within a portion of the prairie known today as Alachua Sink.

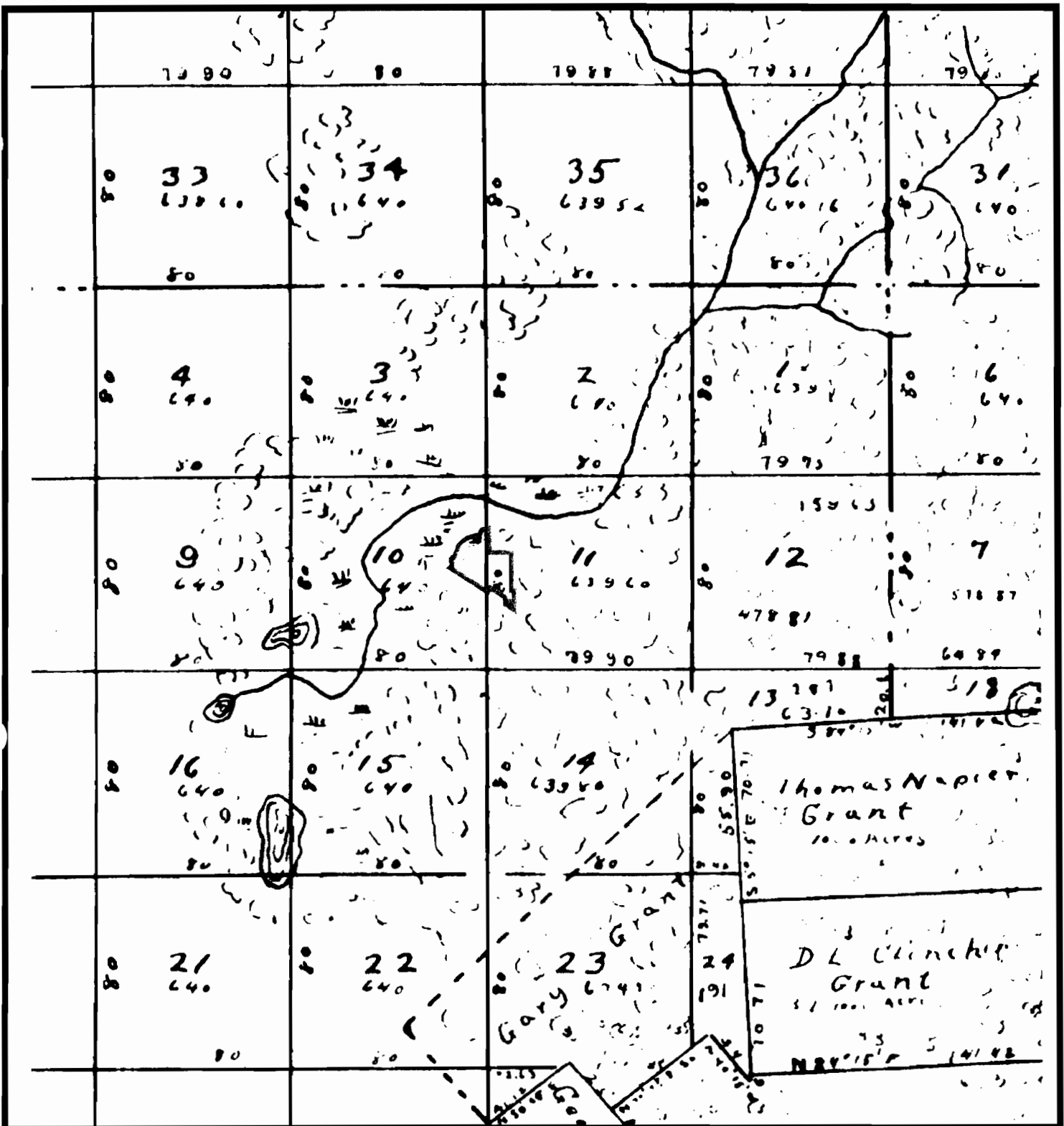
A map of the Arredondo Grant was produced in 1846. This map shows numerous separate land grants within Payne's Prairie; the result of the parceling up and resale of the most fertile ranch lands in the grant. The portion of the map indicating Township 10 South Range 19 East shows the project area located along the southern edge of the swampland of Hogtown Prairie along the border of Sections 10 and 11 (Figure 5). Just over a mile to the southeast of this location is the Gary Grant and the Thomas Napier Grant located along the northwestern edge of Payne's Prairie.

No cultural activity is depicted within or in the direct vicinity of the project area on this map. It is likely that the subject property remained in natural hardwoods at this time with most of the regions human activity centered within the prairie and the bordering uplands.

Historic Aerial Review

Aerial photographs of the project area and surrounding region dating to 1937 and 1961 were reviewed. Both photographs show that much of the southwestern portion of Gainesville during the early and middle part of the 20th century was composed of farmland. The 1937 aerial shows that the project area itself was not yet cleared of its natural vegetation (Figure 6). However, directly south and east of the property were cleared pasture and farm lands, including the current neighborhood directly east of the project area's southeastern corner.


The 1961 aerial shows that the project area at this time was cleared of most of its natural vegetation. A few dirt trails are shown crossing into and out of the property and the powerline corridor that currently runs east to west through the parcel's northern half is also present at this time. There are no defined fence lines surrounding the property as are observed around parcels further south and no indications of historic structures are observed on the property. SW 20th Avenue was not constructed until after these photographs were taken.



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Figure 5.
1846 Arredondo Map showing
Approximate Location of Project Area

 Approximate Location
of Project Area

0 2 Mile
0 2 Kilometer

Informant Interview

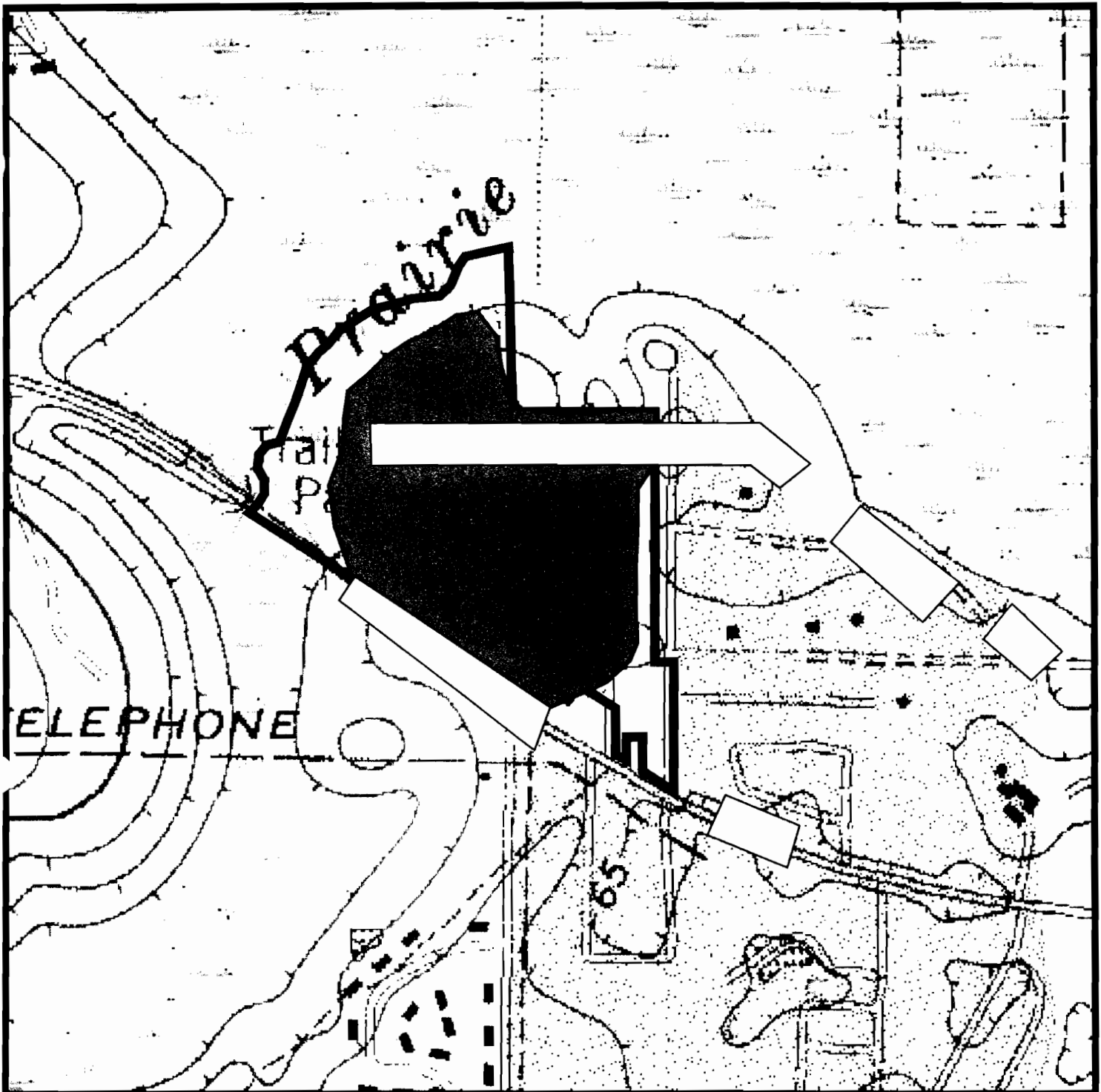
Darlene Henrichs, of the Gainesville Historic Preservation Board and listed as the regional Florida Certified Local Government official, was contacted in regard to this project. Ms. Henrichs was familiar with the 1997 survey for the proposed SW 20th Avenue realignment. She indicated that it was highly likely that 8AL3407 extended outside of its previously recorded boundaries and possible encompasses the entire Alamar Gardens property. Outside of the presence of 8AL3407 on the property, Ms. Henrichs could not identify any additional culture resource issues associated with the project area. Of particular concern to Ms. Henrichs was the possibility that the current trailer park may be capping a possible burial mound. There is no evidence that a mound has ever existed on the property outside of the location of previously recorded mounds adjacent to Hogtown Prairie. It was clear after talking with Ms. Henrichs that of utmost concern to her with any redevelopment of the property is the possibility of human remains being located on the property.

METHODOLOGY AND PROJECT EXPECTATIONS

This survey was designed in order to locate and document the existence of any potentially significant cultural resources within the project area. Background research consisted of a FMSF search for previously recorded sites or resource groups within or in the vicinity of the project area, as well as historic map and aerial reviews. Through the information retained during background research, a survey plan was developed.

The field survey consisted of the systematic excavation of shovel tests at approximately 25 meter intervals. Each shovel test measured 50 X 50 cm wide and was excavated to a depth of 100 cm below surface (cmbs). All excavated soil was screened through ¼ inch mesh metal screen. Field notes recorded each test's location, soil stratigraphy, presence or absence of artifacts, and environmental setting. GPS coordinates were taken only for positive tests. In addition to shovel testing a surface survey was conducted across the entire project area in an effort to identify any above ground cultural features such as historic structures, mounds, or exposed surface artifacts.

Due to the location of densely packed singlewide residential trailers across the project area with associated concrete driveways and asphalt access roads, possible shovel test locations were limited. Additionally, all utilities for the trailer park (water, phone, cable, sewer, and power) were underground, further limiting potential excavation locations. Through discussions with local utility representatives it was found that, with the exception of water, the utilities generally ran through the grassy (unpaved) corridors that ran between the trailer homes. It was determined that by placing shovel tests between the concrete foundations of the trailer homes and the access roads most underground utilities would be avoided without compromising the overall coverage of shovel testing within the project area.

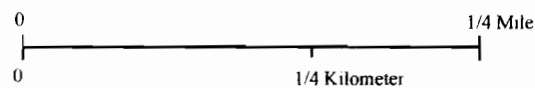





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Figure 7.

**Newly Recorded Site Boundary for 8AL3407,
Showing Previously Recorded Location**



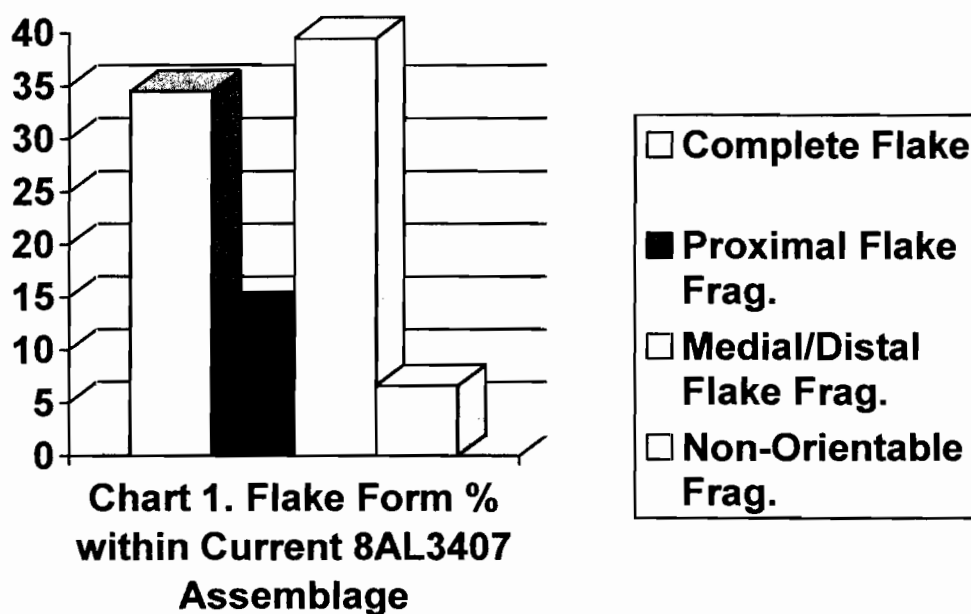
-  Project Boundary
-  Previously Recorded 8AL3407 Location
-  Newly Recorded Portion of 8AL3407

Trailer Park (8AL3407)

As mentioned previously in this report, the Trailer Park site was initially recorded in 1997 during a survey for possible realignment and expansion of SW 20th Avenue (Mitchell 1997). At this time the site boundaries were identified as running within the current SW 20th Avenue right-of-way and along a proposed east-west corridor crossing the northern half of the Alamar Gardens project area, just south of the existing power line corridor.

The current survey has identified that this site is located within most of the upland portion of the Alamar Gardens project area with the exception of the southeastern corner of the property, adjacent to SW 20th Avenue.

A total of 318 lithic artifacts were recovered during the current survey. These include 117 (34.5%) complete flakes, 45 (13.5%) proximal flake fragments, 134 (39.6%) medial/distal flake fragments, and 22 (6.6%) non-orientable lithic fragments (Chart 1). The vast majority of these artifacts were small in size, with most measuring between 0.5 and 2 cm². All lithic material had a total weight of 465 grams, with an average artifact weight of 1.46 grams. Evidence of lithic thermal alteration was observed on 89 (27.9%) artifacts. Cortical material was observed on at least one surface of 37 (11.6%) flakes and flake fragments. Cultural material was encountered throughout the shovel tests, from 0 to 100 cmbs. However, the vast majority of the artifacts recovered during this survey appeared to origin from the middle 1/3 of the most tests, approximately between 30 and 70 cmbs.



Generally, lithic material was found scattered across the vast majority of the upland portions of the project area. Eight negative shovel tests were encountered; however, most were isolated within the site with the exception of the southeastern corner of the property where two negative tests are located 25 meters apart. Of the positive tests lithic material was found in quantities of between 1 and 39 flakes and flake fragments, with an average of 5.7 artifacts per positive test. The location of artifact concentrations across the site is displayed on the shovel test map in Appendix B.

The single ceramic sherd recovered from the west/central portion of the project area is of a sand-tempered check stamped variety. The sherd has a tan colored exterior and interior surface with a dark gray core. The artifact is 6 millimeters thick. Because of the small size of the sherd, it is difficult to determine if it is associated with either Deptford or Weeden Island check-stamped wares, both of which are common to the region. Deptford Bold Check-Stamped pottery dates to between 500 B.C. to A.D. 200 and Wakulla Check-Stamped pottery (the Weeden Island variety) dates to between A.D. 400 to 1000 (Milanich 1994). While both Deptford and Weeden Island ceramics were encountered during the 1997 survey of 8AL3407, neither Deptford Bold Check-Stamped or Wakulla Check-Stamped were part of this assemblage.

Artifacts recovered during the 1997 survey of the site are similar to what was found during the current survey. It was concluded then that due to the small size of the lithic debitage and the high proportion of thermally altered flakes it is likely that the site is associated with late stage lithic tool production (Mitchell 1997). The general scarcity of ceramics recovered during the 1997 survey and the current survey indicated that the primary prehistoric occupation of the project area is likely associated with preceramic/Archaic populations. This current survey of the Alamar Gardens property and 8AL3407 concurs with the temporal and functional assessment of the site made during the 1997 survey (Mitchell 1997).

The concern from the start of this project was the possibility that burial mounds are located within the project area. No indication of such features were identified during the 1997 survey of the site and no evidence was encountered during the current survey that would indicate any burial features.

It was concluded at the end of the 1997 survey that 8AL3407 “has the potential to contain information that is important to the prehistory of Florida” (Mitchell 1997:74). While the site is composed of a lithic debitage scatter over a large area, such site types are extremely common in this portion of Alachua County and their archaeological context and content have been well documented. A particularly dense portion of 8AL3407 located to the east of the Alamar Gardens property, which was located in natural hardwood undisturbed by modern development, was determined in 2005 to be “not significant or eligible for listing on the National Register” due to the commonality of such sites in the region (Dickinson and Wayne 2005:19).

For an archaeological site to be deemed eligible for listing on the NRHP it typically has to meet Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Criterion D states

that the site should “have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history” (<http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/preservation/registration/nr/>). During the 1997 survey of 8AL3407 five 1x2 meter excavation units were placed within the site. These units essentially found a larger scope of cultural material in similar proportions to what the prior shovel testing operation had already recovered. No cultural features were identified in any of the five excavation units. During the current survey of the Alamar Gardens property, similar cultural material at similar proportions were identified to that found during both the Phase I and II operations of the 1997 survey. Additional excavations on at least the Alamar Gardens portion of 8AL3407 will most likely produce more of the same material already recovered from the site. Therefore, it is unlikely that additional archaeological work on the Trailer Park site (8AL3407) will yield any new information important to the prehistory of Florida.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase 1 cultural resource survey was conducted by Suncoast Archaeological Consultants, Inc. of the approximately 38 acre Alamar Gardens property in southwestern Gainesville, Florida. Fifty five shovel tests were excavated across the project area and an extensive surface survey was conducted. The previously recorded Trailer Park site (8AL3407) was found to occupy most of the upland portions of the Alamar Gardens property. The updated site boundaries were identified through a lithic scatter across much of the subject property with a single prehistoric ceramic sherd recovered from its western half.

The Trailer Park site was first recorded in 1997 during a realignment and expansion survey for SW 20th Avenue (Mitchell 1997). This survey identified the site through Phase I and II excavations as being a late stage lithic tool production area dating to the preceramic Archaic period. Findings during the current survey concur with this assessment of the site’s temporal and functional context.

As a result of the extensive previous investigations of the site, the commonality of such site types in Alachua County, and the general disturbance to the upper horizon of the site due to underground utilities, access roads and concrete slab foundations associated with the existing trailer park on the Alamar Gardens property, 8AL3407 has been determined to be not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

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Appendix A:
Project Photos



Photo 1: Facing South Toward SW 20th Avenue, Entrance to the Alamar Gardens Trailer Park.



Photo 2: Central Portion of Project Area, Facing North.



Photo 3: Utility Junction Boxes in between Trailer Plots.



Photo 4: Hogtown Prairie, Within the Northwestern Portion of Project Area.



Photo 5: Alamar Gardens Clubhouse in Northern Portion of Project Area.

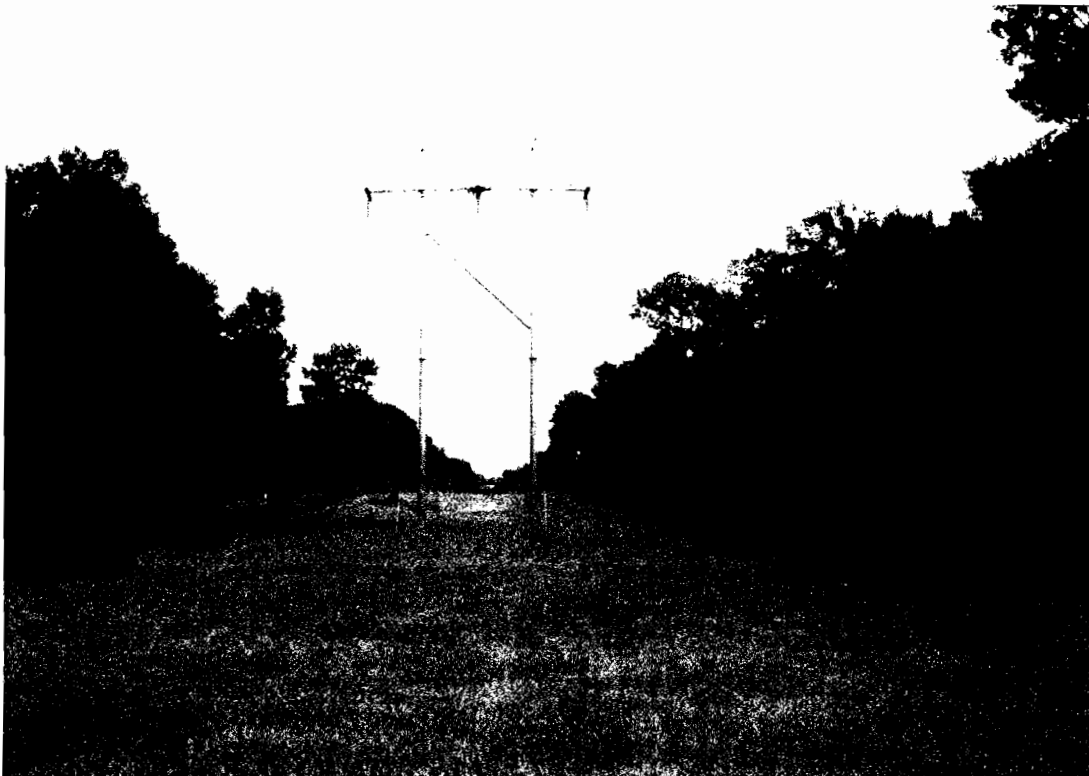


Photo 6: Power Line Corridor Running through the Northern Half of the Project Area, Facing East Outside of Subject Property.



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Shovel Test Map for the Almar Gardens Property

0 50 100 meters



Project Boundary



Negative
Shovel Test



Positive
Shovel Test

5 Lithic Artifact
Count

Ceramic
Recovered

Appendix C:
Unanticipated Discoveries Statement

Unanticipated Discoveries Statement

Even with a thorough investigation of a particular property by a professional archaeologist, there is still the possibility that unrecorded cultural resources were not discovered on the said property. Therefore, a procedure has been developed for the treatment of any unexpected discoveries that may occur during the development phase. Below are steps that should be taken by the property owner or development firm upon discovery of such resources.

- 1) If unexpected cultural remains (particularly those consisting of human burials) are encountered, the location of the discovery should be avoided in order to minimize further impact.
- 2) A qualified professional archaeologist should be contacted immediately and informed of the discovery.

A mitigation plan will then be developed in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) so that further adverse impact on the resource can be avoided.

Human remains are protected by state law as stipulated in Chapter 872.05 of the Florida Statutes. Below are portions of Chapter 872.05 that apply to landowners and developers.

(3) NOTIFICATION.--

- (a) Any person who knows or has reason to know that an unmarked human burial is being unlawfully disturbed, destroyed, defaced, mutilated, removed, excavated, or exposed shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area where the unmarked human burial is located.
- (b) Any law enforcement agency that finds evidence that an unmarked human burial has been unlawfully disturbed shall notify the district medical examiner pursuant to subsection (4).
- (4) **DISCOVERY OF AN UNMARKED HUMAN BURIAL OTHER THAN DURING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION.--**When an unmarked human burial is discovered other than during an archaeological excavation authorized by the state or an educational institution, all activity that may disturb the unmarked human burial shall cease immediately, and the district medical examiner shall be notified. Such activity shall not resume unless specifically authorized by the district medical examiner or the State Archaeologist.
 - (a) If the district medical examiner finds that the unmarked human burial may be involved in a legal investigation or represents the burial of an individual who has been dead less than 75 years, the district medical examiner shall assume jurisdiction over and responsibility for such unmarked human burial, and no other provisions of this section shall apply. The district medical examiner shall have 30

days after notification of the unmarked human burial to determine if he or she shall maintain jurisdiction or refer the matter to the State Archaeologist.

- (b) If the district medical examiner finds that the unmarked human burial is not involved in a legal investigation and represents the burial of an individual who has been dead 75 years or more, he or she shall notify the State Archaeologist, and the division may assume jurisdiction over and responsibility for the unmarked human burial pursuant to subsection (6).
- (c) When the division assumes jurisdiction over an unmarked human burial, the State Archaeologist shall consult a human skeletal analyst who shall report within 15 days as to the cultural and biological characteristics of the human skeletal remains and where such burial or remains should be held prior to a final disposition.

(10) VIOLATION AND PENALTIES.--

- (a) Any person who willfully and knowingly disturbs, destroys, removes, vandalizes, or damages an unmarked human burial is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) Any person who has knowledge that an unmarked human burial is being disturbed, vandalized, or damaged and fails to notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area where the unmarked human burial is located is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) This subsection shall not apply to any person acting under the direction or authority of the division or to any person otherwise authorized by law to disturb, destroy, or remove an unmarked human burial.

- (11) RULES.--The Department of State may prescribe by rule procedures for reporting an unmarked human burial and for determining jurisdiction over the burial.

If human remains are discovered during the development phase of a project the SHPO should be contacted immediately. Contact information is listed below.

Fred Gaske (SHPO)
 Florida Division of Historical Resources
 R.A. Gray Building
 500 South Bronough St.
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
 P: 850-245-6333

Appendix D:
Field Specimen Log

Field Specimen Log
Suncoast Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
CRS of the Almar Gardens Property, Alachua County, Florida
September 20, 2006

FMSF SITE #	FS #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	Weight (grams)	FIELD DATE
8AL3407	1	1.01	ST 2	2 Flakes	0.4	9/1/2006
	2	2.01	ST 3	5 Flakes	5	9/1/2006
	3	3.01	ST 4	4 Flakes	4.1	9/1/2006
	4	4.01	ST 5	2 Flakes	0.6	9/1/2006
	5	5.01	ST 6	4 Flakes	2.7	9/1/2006
	6	6.01	ST 7	3 Flakes	4.9	9/1/2006
	7	7.01	ST 9	2 Flakes	0.6	9/1/2006
	8	8.01	ST 10	2 Flakes	3.9	9/1/2006
	9	9.01	ST 11	1 Flake	0.5	9/1/2006
	10	10.01	ST 12	11 Flakes	27.9	9/1/2006
	11	11.01	ST 13	15 Flakes	35.9	9/1/2006
	12	12.01	ST 14	9 Flakes	20.9	9/1/2006
	13	13.01	ST 15	5 Flakes	4	9/1/2006
	14	14.01	ST 16	1 Flake	2.3	9/1/2006
	15	15.01	ST 17	2 Flakes	1.4	9/1/2006
	16	16.01	ST 18	5 Flakes	4.3	9/1/2006
	17	17.01	ST 20	3 Flakes	4.5	9/1/2006
	18	18.01	ST 21	2 Flakes	1.8	9/1/2006
	19	19.01	ST 22	6 Flakes	13.8	9/1/2006
	20	20.01	ST 23	4 Flakes	5.6	9/1/2006
	21	21.01	ST 25	2 Flakes	2.4	9/1/2006
	22	22.01	ST 26	4 Flakes	2.1	9/1/2006
	23	23.01	ST 27	8 Flakes	5.8	9/1/2006
	24	24.01	ST 28	7 Flakes	5.1	9/1/2006
	25	25.01	ST 29	9 Flakes	10.8	9/1/2006
	26	26.01	ST 30	12 Flakes	33.4	9/1/2006
	27	27.01	ST 32	1 Flake	0.2	9/1/2006
	28	28.01	ST 33	9 Flakes	14.7	9/1/2006
	29	29.01	ST 34	4 Flakes	44.8	9/1/2006
	30	30.01	ST 35	2 Flakes	4.8	9/1/2006
	31	31.01	ST 36	25 Flakes, 1 Check-Stamped Sherd	30.6*	9/1/2006
	32	32.01	ST 37	9 Flakes	8.7	9/1/2006
	33	33.01	ST 38	5 Flakes	5.2	9/1/2006
	34	34.01	ST 39	23 Flakes	21.4	9/1/2006
	35	35.01	ST 40	6 Flakes	8.4	9/1/2006
	36	36.01	ST 41	12 Flakes	12.3	9/1/2006
	37	37.01	ST 42	10 Flakes	11.1	9/1/2006
	38	38.01	ST 43	7 Flakes	15	9/1/2006
	39	39.01	ST 44	39 Flakes	38.4	9/1/2006
	40	40.01	ST 46	2 Flakes	4.5	9/1/2006
	41	41.01	ST 47	4 Flakes	2.3	9/1/2006
	42	42.01	ST 49	2 Flakes	1.5	9/1/2006
	43	43.01	ST 50	5 Flakes	11.8	9/1/2006
	44	44.01	ST 51	4 Flakes	9.2	9/1/2006
	45	45.01	ST 52	5 Flakes	3.6	9/1/2006
	46	46.01	ST 53	9 Flakes	8.5	9/1/2006
	47	47.01	ST 54	5 Flakes	3.4	9/1/2006

AO=Archaeological Occurrence, CMBS=Centimeters Below Surface, FMSF=Florida Master Site File, ST=Shovel Test, UID=Unidentifiable

* Weight not including pottery

Appendix E:
FMSF Survey Log and Site File

Survey Log Sheet

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Survey #

Entry Date 10/17/2006

IDENTIFICATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Survey Project (name and project phase) Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey for the Alamar Gardens Property, Alachua County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey for the Alamar Gardens Property, Alachua County, Florida

Report Author (last name first)

>> White, Matthew

Publication Date (year) 2005 Total Number of Pages in Report (not including site forms) 12

Publication Information (use the style of American Antiquity) On file at DHR and Suncoast offices

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s); last name first; add state for cities outside of Florida)

Name: >> White, Matthew: Suncoast Archaeological Society, Lake Wales

Organization: >>

City: >>

Key Words/Phrases

>> Archaic

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name: Creative Environmental Solutions, Inc.

Address/Phone: Gainesville, Florida

Organization:

Recorder Name (last name first) White, Matthew

Date Log Sheet Completed 10/17/2006

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? Yes If yes, list previous survey #(s) 5080

MAPPING

County(s)

>> Alachua

USGS 7.5' Series Map(s)

Map Name GAINESVILLE WEST

Publication Date

>> GAINESVILLE WEST: 1993

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 9/2/2006 End 9/5/2006 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) hectares 38 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Project is a Corridor, Complete the Following (fill in one for each): Corridor Width: meters feet
Corridor Length: kilometers miles

ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #

RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODS

Types of Survey (select as many as apply)

>> Architectural

Other, Unlisted Survey Types (describe):

Preliminary Research Methods (select as many as apply)

>> Archival unspecified

Archaeological Methods (describe the proportion of sites at which method was used, select as many methods as apply)

Method Used

Proportion

Informant report

Method Used 90-100%

>> Informant report; Method Used 90-100%

Historical Architectural Methods (describe the proportion of properties at which method was used, select as many methods as apply)

Method Used

Proportion

Windshield

Method Used 90-100%

>> Windshield; Method Used 90-100%

Notes on Field Methods (e.g., scope, intensity, procedures) A total of 55 shovel tests were excavated across the project area, 47 were positive. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh. A total of 319 artifacts were recovered, identifying the updated site boundaries for 8AL3407.

SURVEY RESULTS (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? YES

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 1 Newly Recorded Sites 0

Previously Recorded Site #s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8") 8AL3407

Newly Recorded Site #s (Make sure all are originals and not updates. List site #'s without "8")

Type of Site Form Used:

>>

***** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY *****

FMSF Staffer:

Electronic Form Used:

Origin of Survey Report:

>>

1A-32 Permit #

Type of Document (select as many as apply)

>>

Other Document Type:

*Note: Do NOT plot document types marked with an asterisk

Document Destination:

Plotability(1):

Plotability(2):

MS# 0

Supplementary Printout

- > **Report Author (last name first)**
White, Matthew
- > **Key Word/Phrase Describing Survey**
Hogtown Prairie
8AL3407
SW 20th Avenue
Archaic
- > **County Surveyed**
Alachua
- > **USGS 7.5 Map for Surveyed Area: Name/Latest Revision Date**
GAINESVILLE EAST;1993
GAINESVILLE WEST;1993
- > **Types of Survey**
Archaeological
Architectural
- > **Preliminary Method Used**
Aerial photography
FMSF property/resource search
FMSF previous survey search
Windshield
Examined local tax records
Archival unspecified
- > **Archaeological Method Used/Percent**
Screened shovel, 1/4";Method Used 90-100%
Uncontrolled surface collection;Method Used 90-100%
Informant report;Method Used 90-100%
- > **Architectural Method Used/Percent**
Windshield;Method Used 90-100%
- > **Type of document:**
- > **Fieldwork Supervisor (Name[last,1st]/Org./City)**
White, Matthew;Suncoast Archaeological Society;Lake Wales
- > **Site Form Used**
- > **Origin of Survey Report**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 AL03407

Recorder Site#

Field Date 9/2/2006

Form Date 10/17/2006

FormNo 200609

FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

Original? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name Trailer Park

Multiple Listing (DHR only)

Alternate Names

>>

Project Name Phase 1 CRS for the Alamar Gardens Property

FMSF Survey #

County Alachua

Ownership Type Unknown

National Register Category Site

Mapping

USGS 7.5' Map Name

Publication Date

>>

GAINESVILLE WEST;1993

Township:

Range:

Section:

1/4 section:

>>

10S ;19E ;10;East Half

Irregular Section Name:

Landgrant NO

Tax Parcel # (s)

City / Town (within 3 mi.) Gainesville

In Current City Limits? NO

UTM: Zone 17 Easting 36551

Northing 3279560

Address / Vicinity of / Route to North of SW 20th Avenue, just west of its intersection with SW 13rd St.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

FUNCTIONAL AND CULTURAL INFORMATION

Type of Site (select all that apply)

>> Prehistoric lithics-non-quarry

Other Site Type One ceramic check-stamped sherd identified

Historic Contexts (select all that apply)

>> Archaic unspecified

Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register?

NO

Name of Local Register if Eligible:

Individually Eligible for National Register?

NO

Potential Contributor to an NR District?

NO

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification)

Due to the commonality of such site types and the extensive previous research conducted on such sites in the region. Also, due to the extensive disturbances to the property resulting from its use as a dense residential community.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action No additional archaeological work is recommended.

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

Site Detection Methods

>>

Screened Shovel Test, 1/4" screen

te Boundary Methods

>>

Screened Shovel, 1/4" screen

Other Methods; Number, Size, Depth, Pattern of Units, Screen Size (attach site plan)

A total of 47 positive tests evidenced the site. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Each test measured 50x50x100 cm.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

8AL03407

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent / Size 1048600 (m2)

Depth / Stratigraphy of cultural deposit 0 to 120

Temporal Interpretation - Components: Archaic Multiple Components

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations: The vast majority of the site evidences Archaic period occupation, with the single check-stamped sherd indicating a small post-Archaic component. These findings agree with previous work on the site.

Integrity / Overall Condition: Major

Disturbances / Threats / Protective Measures Subsurface disturbances for the cutting of access roads, utility line paths and sewer, and the construction of concrete slab foundations and driveways

Surface: Area Collected (m2) # Collection Units

Excavation: # Noncontiguous Blocks

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 319 Count or Estimate? Count # Surface 0 # Subsurface 319

Artifact Collection Strategy (select all that apply)

>> Unselective (all artifacts collected)

Artifact Categories and Dispositions (for each artifact category collected, select a category and corresponding disposition then click add)

Category

Disposition

>> Lithics: All of category collected

Other Strategy(s), Category(s) or Disposition(s)

Diagnostics (enter a type or mode, and frequency for each diagnostic, then click add; e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-Stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

N= >> Check-Stamped ceramic:1

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest Fresh Water Name (incl. relict source) Hogtown Prairie

Nearest Fresh Water Type Swamp

Nearest Fresh Water Distance (m) 25

Natural Community (FNAI category or leave blank) UPLAND HARDWOODS

Local Vegetation oak and pine

Topography Hill crest

Min Elevation 60 meters

Max Elevation 75 meters

Other Topography

Present Land Use Residential Community

SCS Soil Series Arredondo, Tavares, Wauchula, and Pompano

Soil Association

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant Name (Last, First)

Informant(s) Address / Phone

Accessible Documentation or Collections NOT Filed with FMSF (including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible)

Document type:

Maintaining Organization:

File or Accession #:

Descriptive Information:

>>

Recorder Name (Last, First) White, Matthew

Recorder Address / Phone 2632 Eagle Court, Lake Wales, FL 33898

Recorder Affiliation Suncoast Archaeological Society

Other Affiliation Suncoast Arch. (SAC)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

8AL03407

***** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY *****

Cultural Resource Type:
Electronic Form Used:

SHPO's Evaluation

Date

Form Type Code:
Form Quality Ranking:
Form Status Code:

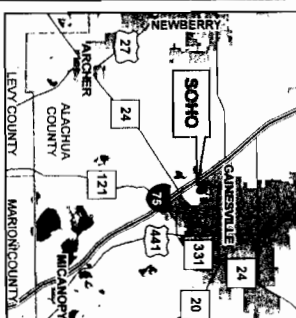
Supplement Information Status:
Supplement File Status:

FMSF Staffer:
Computer Entry Date:

Form Comments:

**REQUIRED
PAPER
ATTACHMENTS**

USGS 7.5" MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARY MARKED

[illegible]

DATA SOURCES: FNAI (CONSERVATION LANDS), ALACHUA COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER, CITY OF GAINESVILLE, ALACHUA COUNTY GROWTH MANAGEMENT CES, ESRI, NTA FOOT/DEP. DATA IS PROVIDED AS IS. SEPTEMBER 2006 DLS DERIVED CALCULATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND GIS DERIVED

G:\MS-2003\GIS\SEPTMBER2006\FIGURE1_SITELLOCATION.MXD



CONSERVATION

RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM
DENSITY (48 DU/ACRE)

RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM
DENSITY
(10-30 UNITS PER ACRE)

RECREATION

SW 43RD ST

SW 42ND WAY

SW 42ND DR

SW 42ND ST

SW 17TH PL

RESIDENTIAL
MEDIUM
HIGH DENSITY
(8-14 DU/ACRE)

INSTITUTIONAL

RESIDENTIAL LOW
DENSITY (1-4 DU/ACRE)

SW 20TH AV

RESIDENTIAL HIGH DENSITY (14-24 DU/ACRE)

SW 40TH TER

RESIDENTIAL
HIGH
DENSITY
(14-24 DU/ACRE)

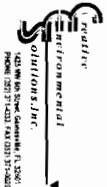
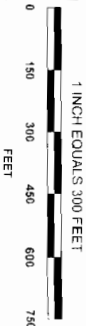
INSTITUTIONAL

CONSERVATION

FIGURE 3: EXISTING
FUTURE LAND USE
SOHO
BILTMORE CORPORATION
OF GAINESVILLE
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

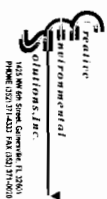
LEGEND

- SOHO BOUNDARY +/- 40.56 ACRES
- GAINESVILLE CITY LIMITS (SEPTEMBER 2006)
- ALACHUA COUNTY PARCELS
- ALACHUA COUNTY FUTURE LAND USE (SEPTEMBER 2006)
- INSTITUTIONAL
- RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY
- RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM DENSITY
- RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY
- RECREATION
- CITY OF GAINESVILLE FUTURE LAND USE (SEPTEMBER 2006)
- CONSERVATION
- RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM DENSITY



DATA SOURCES: ALACHUA COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER
CITY OF GAINESVILLE ALACHUA COUNTY GROWTH
MANAGEMENT DEPT. (2006 PARCELS), GIS
CITY OF GAINESVILLE FUTURE LAND USE (2006)
ACRES CALCULATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND GIS
DERIVED (2006) (SEPTEMBER 2006) FIGURE 1, EXISTING
FLU 000

CON



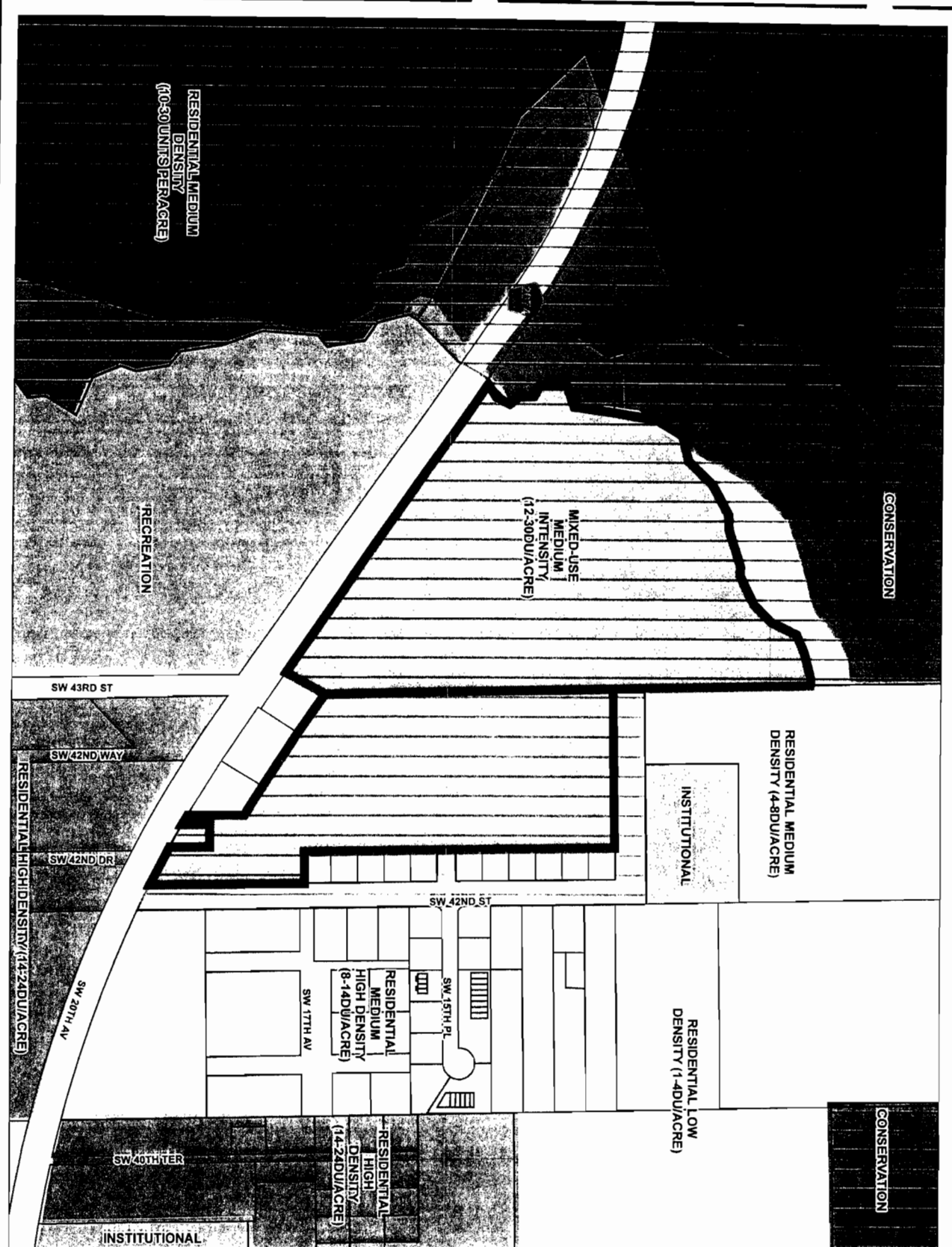


FIGURE 5. PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USE SOHO
BILTMORE CORPORATION OF GAINESVILLE
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

LEGEND

- SOHO BOUNDARY +/- 40.56 ACRES
- GAINESVILLE CITY LIMITS (SEPTEMBER 2006)
- ALACHUA COUNTY PARCELS
- ALACHUA COUNTY FUTURE LAND USE (SEPTEMBER 2006)
- INSTITUTIONAL
- RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY
- RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM DENSITY
- RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM HIGH DENSITY
- RESIDENTIAL HIGH DENSITY
- RECREATION
- MIXED-USE MEDIUM INTENSITY
- CITY OF GAINESVILLE FUTURE LAND USE (SEPTEMBER 2006)
- CONSERVATION
- RESIDENTIAL MEDIUM DENSITY

1 INCH EQUALS 300 FEET

0 150 300 450 600 750 FEET

DATA SOURCES: ALACHUA COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER
 CITY OF GAINESVILLE, ALACHUA COUNTY GROWTH DATA PROVIDED AS OF SEPTEMBER 2006 OLS
 DERIVED CALCULATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND GIS
 DERIVED GIS/SEPT/2006/FIGURE 5, EXISTING PLU WMO

PREPARED BY:
ENTREPRENEURIAL
 CONSULTANTS, INC.
 1000 N.W. 11th Avenue, Suite 1100
 Gainesville, FL 32601
 PHONE: (352) 371-4000 FAX: (352) 371-9070

FIGURE 6: PROPOSED ZONING
SOHO
BILTMORE CORPORATION
OF GAINESVILLE
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

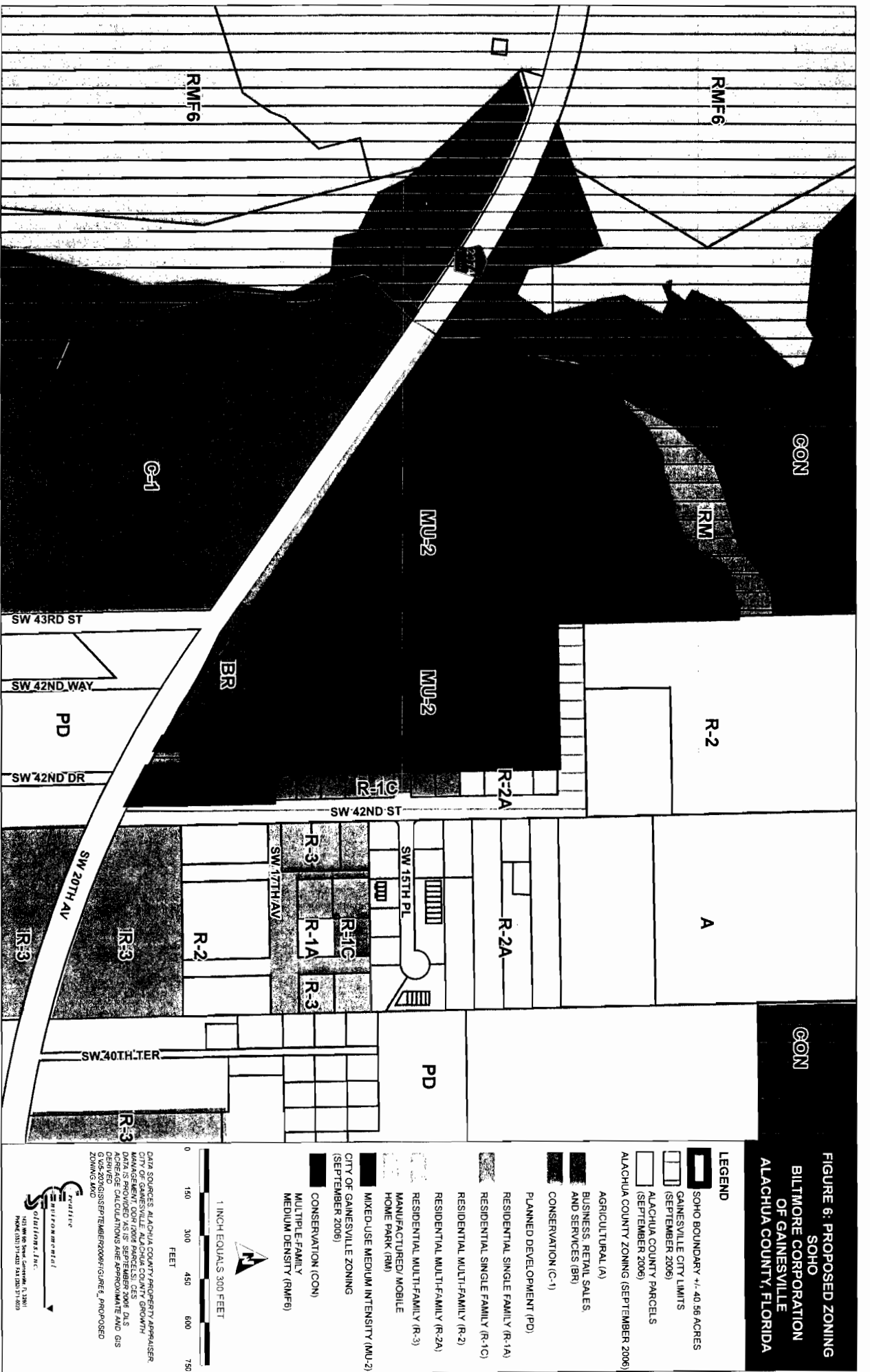
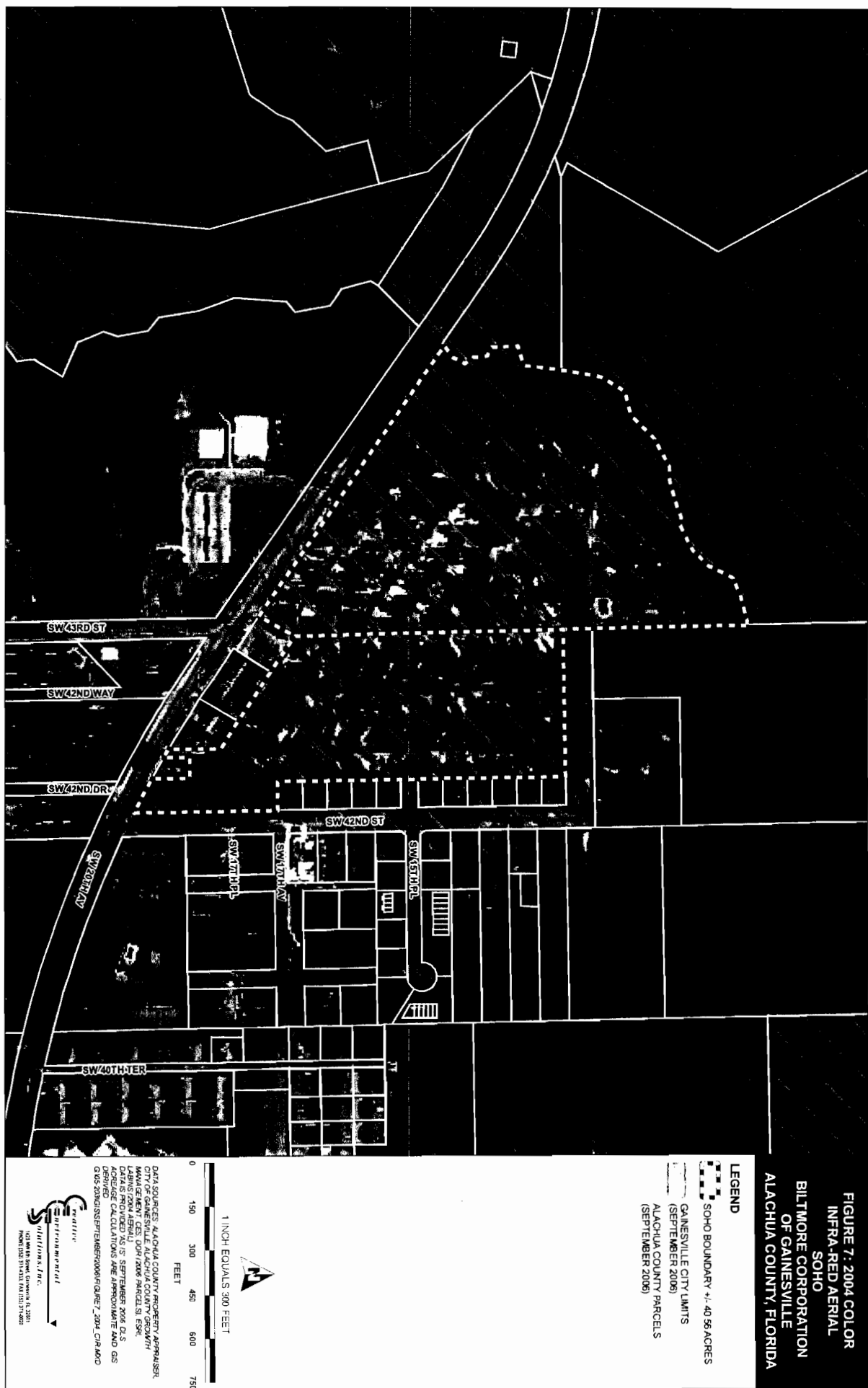
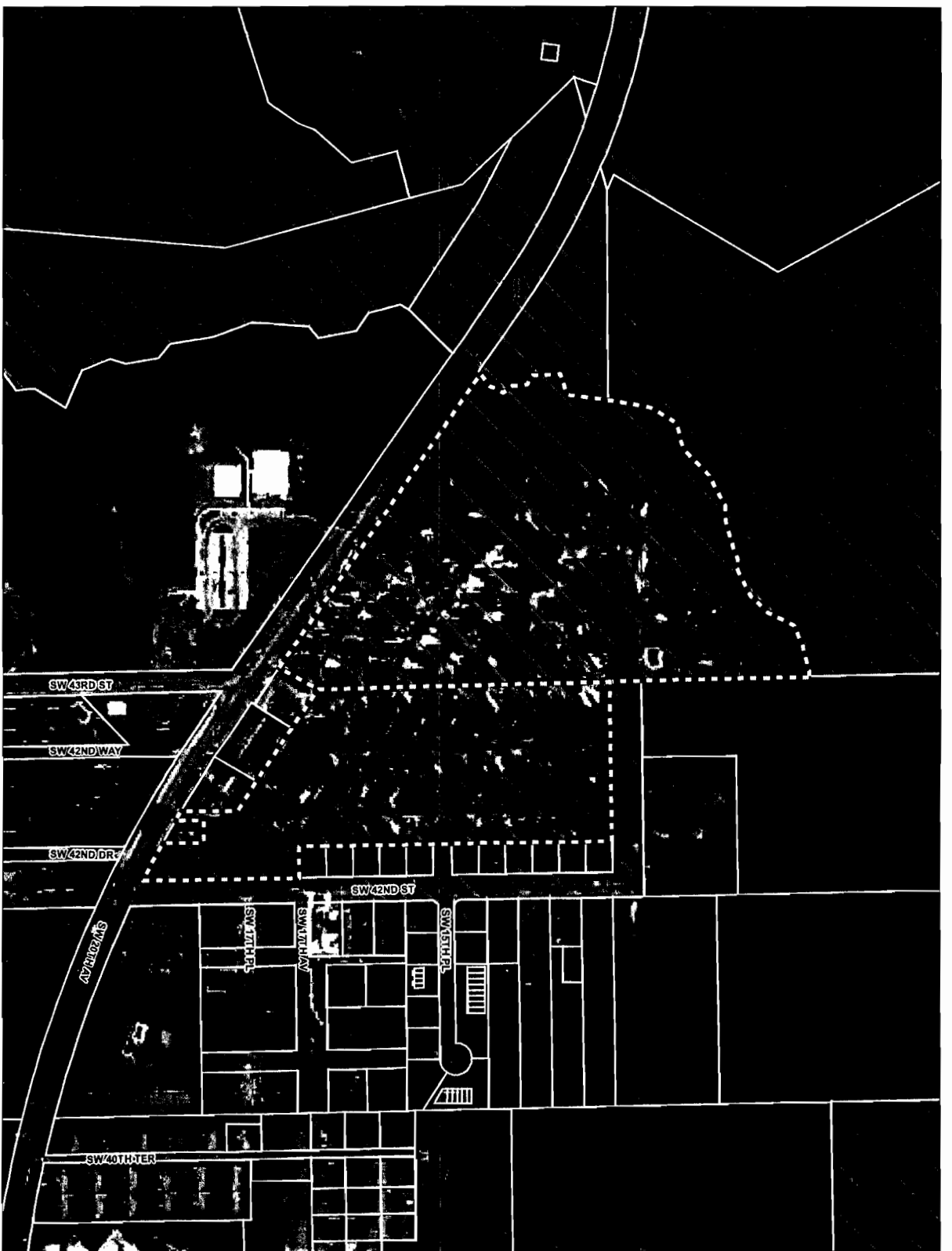


FIGURE 7: 2004 COLOR
INFRA-RED AERIAL
SOHO
BILTMORE CORPORATION
OF GAINESVILLE
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA



**FIGURE 8: DELINEATED
WETLANDS 2004 COLOR
INFRA-RED AERIAL
SOHO
BILTMORE CORPORATION
OF GAINESVILLE
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA**



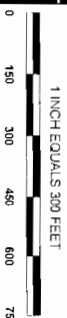
LEGEND

SOHO BOUNDARY +/- 40.56 ACRES
 DELINEATED WETLANDS
+/- 5.75 ACRES

WETLANDS DELINEATED BY CES IN
NOVEMBER 2005 USING GPS
EQUIPMENT

GAINESVILLE CITY LIMITS
(SEPTEMBER 2006)

ALACHUA COUNTY PARCELS
(SEPTEMBER 2006)









DATA SOURCES: ALACHUA COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER
CITY OF GAINESVILLE ALACHUA COUNTY GROWTH
MANAGEMENT (CES, DOR 1206 PARCELS, EPR)
DATA IS PROVIDED AS IS SEPTEMBER 2006. CES
ACKNOWLEDGES CALCULATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND GIS
DATA IS PROVIDED AS IS SEPTEMBER 2006. CES
ACKNOWLEDGES CALCULATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND GIS
DATA IS PROVIDED AS IS SEPTEMBER 2006.



**FIGURE 9: FEMA
FLOODPLAIN 2004 COLOR
INFRA-RED AERIAL**

**SOHO
BILTMORE CORPORATION
OF GAINESVILLE
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

LEGEND

-  SOHO BOUNDARY +/- 40.96 ACRES
-  GAINESVILLE CITY LIMITS
(SEPTEMBER 2006)
-  ALACHUA COUNTY PARCELS
(SEPTEMBER 2006)
-  FEMA FLOOD ZONE (2004)
-  ZONE AE - AN AREA INUNDATED BY
100-YEAR FLOODING, FOR WHICH
BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS HAVE
BEEN DETERMINED
-  FEMA FLOOD ZONE WITHIN SOHO
BOUNDARY +/- 11.17 ACRES



1 INCH EQUALS 300 FEET

0 150 300 450 600 750
FEET

DATA SOURCES: ALACHUA COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER
CITY OF GAINESVILLE, ALACHUA COUNTY GROWTH
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT, ALACHUA COUNTY
ALACHUA COUNTY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
ALACHUA COUNTY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY (FEMA D09 (2006) PARCELS)
DATA IS PROVIDED AS IS (SEPTEMBER 2006) D.S.
DERIVED CALCULATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND GIS
QGIS 3.0 (SEPTEMBER 2006) DATA, FEMA
FLOODPLAIN AND

