

### ***3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT***



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The APE includes resources that may be “directly or indirectly impacted by project activities, including acquisition of property, property easements, and/or visual and audible effects” (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties). For the purposes of Section 106, the APE is defined as “the geographic area within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (ibid). The APE for historic resources in the proposed SR 1/Frederica Interchange study area is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The study area, which for purposes of this project will serve as the Area of Potential Effect, was defined for this project on an aerial map (dated August 2003) that DelDOT provided to DE SHPO. At the field view held October 1, 2003, it was suggested, and later confirmed, that the south end of the study area should be increased to include the dwelling surveyed during this project as K-7242.

#### **3.1 Previously Surveyed Architectural Resources**

There are a total of three extant architectural resources within the project APE that meet the 50 year old, or older, criterion: Barratt’s Chapel (CRS #K-103), the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740), and the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242). Also located within the APE is CRS # K-5652, a concrete slab bridge, which was surveyed in 1980, and was subsequently replaced with a modern structure. These resources, which lie within the APE, are shown in Figure 2. There are several other resources that are in the project vicinity, but not in the APE proper. These are mentioned briefly herein as background information. The Frederica Historic District (CRS K-322) is outside of the APE, but it lies within the project vicinity to the southwest (Figure 2). CRS # K-2738, which was surveyed in 1980 and 1994, is just to the northwest of the APE and comprises a Foursquare residence with outbuildings. All buildings on that property have been completely demolished. CRS # K-835, which was located in the center of the APE, was the Soulie Gray mansion. It has been demolished since the CRS form was completed. The large residence was a stately, frame, six-bay Greek Revival dwelling that featured frieze band windows, pilasters, and a central columned entryway/porch. Although the buildings from the Soulie Gray property are no longer standing, this property is now considered a potential archaeological site. Photocopies of CRS forms for resources within the project APE may be found in Appendix A.