SECTION 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY AND PROPOSED PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD STRATEGY

The assessment of archaeological resources sensitivity for this project is based on background research, the environmental setting, and field reconnaissance. The background research included the construction of chains of title for the APE, a review of known historic and prehistoric archaeological resources and prior cultural resources surveys in the vicinity of the APE, discussions with archaeologists and property owners, an examination of primary historical accounts (e.g., Smith 1608; 1612; Dankaerts 2007), and various models of historic and prehistoric archaeological sensitivity for the U.S. Route 301 corridor (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a, 2006b; Kellogg 1992; Siders 1993a) and similar settings elsewhere in the Mid Peninsular Drainage Divide and Delmarva Peninsula (Bachman et al. 1987, 1989; Custer et al. 1986; Custer 1989; De Cunzo and Catts 1990; Kavanagh 1979; Lothrop et al. 1987; Lowery 2002, 2003; Petraglia et al. 1998, 2002). The field reconnaissance identified locations where modern disturbance may have lessened the sensitivity for extant archaeological resources. Based on these models, prehistoric sensitivity is generally considered highest in undisturbed, level well-drained upland settings within 150-200 meters of wetlands or streams, proximate to sources of important resource materials such as lithic resources or food sources or rich multiple environmental settings. The results of this survey indicate that there are areas of moderate to high sensitivity for archaeological resources within the APE.

The following sections evaluate the APE for sensitivity for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and recommend appropriate field strategies to locate such resources (see Attachments 1 and 2). Archaeological sensitivity takes into account both the potential for resources to have existed, and prior disturbances, such as construction and grading that may have compromised those resources, and lessen the likelihood that such resources could still exist.

5.1 Prehistoric Resource Sensitivity

Archaeological evidence indicates that the Mid Peninsular Drainage Divide and other portions of the Delmarva Peninsula were occupied from the Paleo-Indian period to the present (e.g., Custer 1989; Ebright 1992; Lothrop et al. 1987; Lowery 2002, 2003; Petraglia et al. 1998, 2002). There is limited disturbance in the APE, with the exception of the existing roadways, the southwest corner of Middle Neck Road and U.S. Route 301, an area near the veterinary hospital south of Warwick Road, and areas east of U.S. Route 301 between Strawberry Lane and Warwick Road. Table 5.1 and the spreadsheet in Appendix E provide a tabular description and numerical breakdown of the various areas of the APE with their archaeological sensitivity delineated in Attachments 1 and 2. Generally,

areas of high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources are defined as those areas within 150 meters of wetlands and streams, on level, well drained upland areas.

Areas of high potential for prehistoric resources are found in upland settings proximate to streams and minimally or undisturbed locations. In the northernmost section of the APE, "North of Levels Road in Middletown to Middle Neck Road" (see Figures 4.1a and 4.1b, Attachments 1 and 2)," areas of high potential for prehistoric resources include the portion of the APE near Levels Road and near tributaries of the Sandy Branch. In addition, historic background research indicated that a former Indian trail the "Delaware Path," the "Delaware Road or Highway," the "Old Indian Path," and/or the "Choptank Road," crossed this section of the APE north of Middle Neck Road (see Section 3.3, Bohemia Manor Records 1731), which suggests high potential for late prehistoric sites in this area. In the "Middle Neck Road to Warwick Road" section, high potential for prehistoric resources are found near the portion of the APE bisected by a tributary of the Great Bohemia Creek (see Figure 4.1b, Attachment 2). In the southern sections of the APE, "Warwick Road to Strawberry Lane" and "From Strawberry Lane to the Project End in Maryland," high potential areas for prehistoric resources are found near tributaries of the Sassafras River. Areas of moderate potential for prehistoric resources include areas that are located 150-250 meters from wetlands in level, well-drained areas. Areas of moderate potential for prehistoric resources are present adjacent to high potential areas in all four areas of the APE. Areas of low potential for prehistoric resources are 250 to 500 meters or more from streams or wetlands, and contain poorly drained soils without adjacent upland settings. Small areas of low potential for prehistoric and historic resources are present, particularly in poorly drained settings in the "Warwick Road to Strawberry Lane" and "From Strawberry Lane to the Project End in Maryland" areas at the southern end of Section 3. Disturbed areas are considered to have no, or a very low, potential for archaeological resources (see Figure 4.1b, Attachments 1 and 2, see Table 5.1).

The majority of prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the APE consist of ephemeral lithic scatters or short-term seasonal procurement sites situated in proximity to water, such as the sites located by Kise Straw & Kolodner's nearby survey of Choptank Road (Kise Straw & Kolodner 2008; Kimberly Morrell, personal communication September 23, 2008). It is likely that sites within the APE will be of this type. Larger sites such as Bohemia Mills or Hack Point, tend to be located closer to the confluences of high order streams. The APE is situated in a relatively level and well-drained setting bisected by low order streams, and largely consists of undisturbed woodlands and agricultural fields. Based on the presence of known sites nearby, the topographic setting, proximity to watercourses, and general lack of disturbance, the APE has low to high sensitivity for prehistoric resources, particularly for small seasonal procurement sites as depicted on Attachments 1 and 2.

Site settings varied over time. Paleo-Indian site settings are associated with upland knolls or sand ridges adjacent to poorly drained areas such as swamps and bogs, as well as bay/basin features and proximity to high quality lithic sources including cobble sources. Deeply buried sites may be present on floodplains and upland settings where extensive aeolian or alluvial deposits are present. No Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded in the APE, its vicinity, or the Bohemia River drainage, but the flat grassy area of the "Levels" and abundant cobble resources may have been attractive to Paleo-Indian groups (Jay Custer, personal communication December 18, 2008). Upland settings near small headwater streams and wetlands are present in the APE, but no apparent sand ridges, dunes, bay/basin features, or deeply buried alluvial or aeolian settings are believed to be present. However, the landforms on which the APE is situated are ancient eroded ones which do have some potential for early Holocene settlement. In summary, the potential for Paleo-Indian sites is low to moderate.

Archaic site settings are associated with freshwater swamps, intensive use of bay/basin features, and floodplains. One possible Archaic period site is present within two miles of the APE (Bohemia Mills) and findspots of diagnostic bifurcate points have been documented in headwaters of the Bohemia River drainage, although none of the settings described above as important for Archaic settlement are present within the APE. This suggests that there is low to moderate potential for Archaic sites in the APE.

Woodland I settlement included large intensively occupied macro-band camps found in resource rich floodplain and estuarine settings and smaller sites ranging from micro-band to procurement sites found in drainage divides, near low order streams, in headwaters, near bay/basins, and uplands. The lengthy Woodland I period is generally responsible for the greatest number of sites in the region, including two in the vicinity of the APE (Bohemia Mills and Wilson Farm). A wide variety of settings were occupied during this period and the potential for a Woodland I period site within the APE is considered high.

Woodland II settlement was increasingly sedentary and macro-band sites are located along major streams, but use of environmental settings such as upland knolls adjacent to wetlands and bay/basin features continued during this period. No Woodland II period sites have been identified for the APE or its vicinity, but are present elsewhere in the Bohemia drainage. The potential for Woodland II period sites is considered moderate. Contact period or early historic period Native American sites are known to exist in the Bohemia drainage (e.g., Bohemia Mills) but such sites are rare. The presence of historic Native American trails through the area (e.g., the "Delaware Path") does raise the potential for the presence of Contact period or early historic period Native American sites

within the northern section of the APE. The potential for encountering such a site in the APE is low to moderate.

In summary, prehistoric archaeological sites encountered in the APE are likely to be small procurement sites that may have related to larger or more complex sites as part of a regional settlement system. If sites contain datable components, they are mostly like to date to the Woodland I period but sites of other periods are possible as well.

5.2 Historic Resource Sensitivity

The area of the APE has been occupied since the seventeenth century, and portions are within original seventeenth and eighteenth century patents, such as the 1661 Booker's Uppermost and 1682 Sarah's Joynture (see Figures 3.26, 3.32), although little is known about specific early settlement or structures within the APE. Land use in the vicinity of the APE has been rural and agricultural until recent times, and much of the APE remains agricultural, as can be seen on mid-nineteenth to twenty-first century maps and aerial photos (see Figures 1.4, 2.1-2.5, 3.12-3.25). In addition, the APE may contain undocumented resources related to early settlement, tenant farms and farmhouses, and enslaved and free African Americans.

The potential presence of historic resources is based on an analysis of historic sources and historic cartographic materials. High potential for historic archaeological resources is based on the presence of known pre-1940 farms, mills, houses and other structures. In addition, the presence of extant or documented historic roads and railroads is an important indicator for historic sites. Navigable waterways and early roads as well as historic accounts of early settlers may be important indicators for sites that pre-date the eighteenth century, but such sites are difficult to model and archaeologists are concerned that early sites may be missed (Charles Fithian, personal communication December 18, 2008; Lu Ann De Cunzo, personal communication January 21, 2009, see Appendix D).

The likelihood for historic archaeological resources to exist within the APE is high in several areas. High historic site potential is defined as within 200 feet of a documented pre-1940 structure, and within 200 feet of early roads. Moderate potential is found within 500 feet of nineteenth century roads and structures. In the northern portion of the APE, in the "North of Levels Road in Middletown to Middle Neck Road" and "Middle Neck Road to Warwick Road" sections (see Figures 4.1a and 4.1b, Attachments 1 and 2), areas of high potential include the possible location of the "J.P.C" tenant house on the 1868 map in the proposed Park and Ride Facility at the northern end of the APE, the possible location of the non-extant Choptank Road that bisects a portion of the

northern part of the APE, the farm field adjacent to the Rumsey Farmstead, the "W. Polk" tenant house noted on the 1849 map of the area, and the eighteenth century Evertson Farm located near the intersection of Middle Neck Road and U.S. Route 301 (see Attachments 1 and 2, Table 5.1). However, the sensitivity for historic resources is lessened by disturbances near U.S. Route 301 at the northern end of the APE and the presence of a modern house and landscaping on the southwest corner of Middle Neck Road and U.S. Route 301. In the "Warwick Road to Strawberry Lane" section, the possible locations of the J. McCrone, H. Brady, and Dr. Goodwin houses and portions of the farmsteads that fall within the APE have high potential for historic resources (see Attachments 1 and 2, see Figures 3.12, 3.14, 3.16, and 3.17). Areas within the "Warwick Road to Strawberry Lane" section of the APE near the recently-constructed Weigh Station and Inspection Facility (Skelly and Loy 2005) where two historic structures are indicated on historic maps may be disturbed, and their sensitivity for intact archaeological resources lessened. The locations of these historic structures within this section of the APE are indicated as areas of high potential for historic resources as depicted on 2008 project plans using A.D. Marble & Company's (2006a) archaeological predictive model (see table on Figures 3.35-3.36).

In these areas, historic archaeological resources could contribute to the significance of the existing National Register-listed Rumsey Farm (NR 3/30/78, CRS # N00113) and National Register-eligible C. Polk House Estate (CRS # N05221) (see Figure 3.1) and "Rebuilding St. Georges Hundred 1850-1880" (NR 11/19/85).

Areas of moderate potential are found within the "Middle Neck Road to Warwick Road" section near the present U.S. Route 301 between Middle Neck and Warwick Roads. Disturbances are minimal, but the area fronting the veterinary hospital and north of Strawberry Lane, and where the new highway joins the existing one, are disturbed, which lessens the potential. North of Warwick Road, U.S. Route 301 follows the alignment of an old road; south of Warwick Road, within the "Warwick Road to Strawberry Lane" and "From Strawberry Lane to the Project End in Maryland" sections, the road did not exist until the late 1950s (see Figures 3.24 and 3.25).

The southern portion of the APE generally is considered to have low potential historic resources, except in the areas of documented structures in the vicinity of Strawberry Lane. In this area, historic archaeological resources could contribute to the significance of the existing National Register-eligible Shahan Farm (CRS # N14388) (see Figure 3.1). Those areas of high potential within the "Warwick Road to Strawberry Lane" portion of the APE include possible tenant houses attributed to "W. Polk" and possibly structures attributed to "B.F. Hanson," "Dr. Goodwin," "J. McCrone," "Mrs. M.P. McCrone," and "H. Brady." The locations of these historic structures within this section

of the APE are indicated as areas of high potential for historic resources as depicted on 2008 project plans using A.D. Marble & Company's (2006a) archaeological predictive model (see table on Figures 3.35-3.36). In the "From Strawberry Lane to the Project End in Maryland," historic site potential is considered low due to a lack of documented structures or historic roads.

5.3 Proposed Phase IB Archaeological Field Strategy

The proposed Phase IB strategy includes a stratified approach to locate archaeological sites, if present, within the approximately 205-acre APE (see Table 5.1, see Appendix E). The proposed archaeological fieldwork includes pedestrian survey within agricultural fields; STPs at 15-meter intervals or judgmentally placed in wooded areas, within areas of high sensitivity, in good settings in areas of low sensitivity not otherwise tested, and as needed; metal detector survey within areas of high sensitivity for historic resources; and one-meter square excavation units (EUs) as needed in areas of high sensitivity for historic and prehistoric resources. Testing is proposed for approximately 112 acres of the approximate total 205 acres of the APE, or 55 percent. Approximately 57 acres are considered disturbed or had low potential and are not proposed for testing. Approximately 112 acres of the APE are proposed for pedestrian survey. In addition, a total of 529 STPs, 17 EUs, and 31 acres of metal detector survey are proposed. Table 5.1 provides this data in tabular form; the spreadsheet in Appendix E further illustrates the breakdowns within each numbered area.

Determinations of the limits of Section 3 will be made prior to the initiation of fieldwork. If possible RGA recommends the Phase IB archaeological survey should begin at the southern bank of the tributary of Sandy Branch to avoid confusion and overlap with Section 2. The determination of the northern limits of Section 3 in Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware will be made using landmarks (e.g., the location of the Rumsey farm lane, farm lane crossroads, tributary to Sandy Branch) to determine. The southern limits of Section 3 in Cecil County, Maryland will need to be delineated by the Section 3 designers and surveyors (e.g., RKK, Jacobs, Century) or via a use of landmarks in consultation with the Section 3 designers. The segments of the APE will be delineated upon receiving detailed project plans from the Section 3 designers and their boundaries mapped on the surface utilizing landmarks and laid out with total station and measuring tapes.

Results of Phase I archaeological survey and geomorphology within the adjacent Levels Road Mitigation site will be evaluated and added to the results of the Phase IB archaeological survey for U.S. Route 301 Section 3, particularly in areas 3 and 4 (see Attachments, see Table 5.1) for a more complete analysis of the archaeological potential and context of the APE. Similarly, the Phase IA

archaeological survey reports on Sections 1, 2, and 4 will be reviewed and the information utilized for a fuller picture of archaeological potential and context along the U.S. Route 301 corridor.

Within areas of moderate to high potential for prehistoric resources, 100 percent pedestrian survey within agricultural areas, STPs at 15-meter intervals (17 tests per acre), and STPs and EUs as needed, are proposed. An examination of projects conducted in the area suggests that this is sufficient coverage to locate prehistoric sites (e.g., A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Lothrop et al. 1987; Petraglia et al. 1998, 2002; Skelly and Loy 2005) Areas of moderate potential for prehistoric resources will be surveyed utilizing 100 percent pedestrian survey within agricultural areas, STPs at 15-meter intervals, and STPs and EUs, as needed. Areas of low potential for prehistoric archaeological resources will be examined for micro-topographic settings and hot spots, and surface indications of prehistoric resources, and tested judgmentally.

Within areas of moderate to high potential for historic resources, 100 percent pedestrian survey within agricultural areas, STPs at 15-meter intervals (17 tests per acre), STPs and EUs as needed, and metal detector survey (within areas of high sensitivity such as within the historically documented locations of a farmhouse or non-extant historic road), are proposed. The metal detector survey is an additional strategy to locate farmsteads and low density structures within the upper portions of the soil column given that cultural bearing soils are considered shallow throughout the APE. Areas of low potential for historic archaeological resources will be examined for micro-topographic settings, surface indications of the presence of historic resources, and tested judgmentally.

Metal detector survey has been a successful method for locating small early historic and contact period sites in shallow deposits, where metal objects such as tools, brass artifacts and points, nails, coins, and ammunition might be present (e.g., Fox 1993; Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2006, 2007). Richard Grubb & Associates has successfully used metal detector surveys conducted by Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization (BRAVO), to locate early historic sites. Examples are the Millhurst Road site in Monmouth County, New Jersey, where two brass Contact period projectile points, two brass unidentified objects, and concentrations of musket balls at the Monmouth Battlefield Historic District were located, and the Thompson Park site in Middlesex County where the metal detector survey aided in the identification of an eighteenth-century site (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2006, 2007).

Excavation units measuring one-meter square will be used as a further tool to locate significant resources. They will be placed within features or artifact concentrations, and employed within areas of high potential for archaeological resources. Features, if located during the Phase IB survey, will be

mapped and delineated and excavated within the extents of the EU. All STPs, EUs, features, artifact locations, and sites will be mapped via total station and placed on project maps.

Per DESHPO guidelines, an archaeological site is defined as "a locus of human activity that is indicated by the presence of buildings, structures, or ruins, artifact concentrations…" within a defined geographic area (DESHPO 1993, 2008). Isolated artifacts or a light scatter of post-1830 artifacts within an agricultural field are not considered evidence of the presence of a potentially significant Prehistoric or historic archaeological site. If a site is located during the archaeological survey, it will be registered with DESHPO and a form will be prepared consistent with DESHPO requirements. In consultation with DelDOT, a Phase II archaeological survey will be recommended to further evaluate all sites considered to have integrity and the potential to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

If potentially significant archaeological sites are located during Phase IB testing, a number of research questions could be addressed. Potential prehistoric research questions include documentation of prehistoric occupation in this poorly studied portion of the Upper Peninsula Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide, and within the upper reaches of the Bohemia River drainage, including issues of chronology, site function, and subsistence. The prehistoric settlement systems of this area could be documented along with an examination of the extent to which settlement patterns found in the Bohemia and Sassafras drainages and Upper Chesapeake Bay varied from those found in the Delaware drainage, developing a picture of settlement systems based on the range of sites found as well as periods of occupation in this area, and testing predictive models compiled since the 1980s.

During further investigation, appropriate archaeological sites and collections from the Mid Peninsular Drainage Divide and upper Chesapeake could be examined. A partial list of those for whom further consultation could be undertaken include Dr. Cara Blume, Dennis Curry, Dr. Jay Custer, Carol Ebright, Daniel Griffith, Frank Howard, Maureen Kavanagh, Darrin Lowery, Dr. R. Michael Stewart, Henry Ward, and Dr. John Seidel.

Potential historic archaeological research questions that could be addressed by further investigation include documentation of little known early historic occupation and economic and social development such as seventeenth and eighteenth-century farmsteads and tenant farms, mills, and roads, greater definition of the development of the agricultural landscape of this portion of lower New Castle and Cecil Counties during the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries, including the roles of tenants and free and enslaved African Americans, and the role of the area in abolition and the Underground railroad. During further investigation, appropriate archaeological sites and

collections from the Mid Peninsular Drainage Divide and upper Chesapeake could be examined. A partial list of those for whom further consultation could be undertaken include Dr. Bernard Herman, Dr. Wade Catts, Dr. Lu Ann DeCunzo, Charles Fithian, Craig Lukezic, Dr. John Seidel, and Dr. David Orr.

Table 5.1: Section 3 Phase IB Archaeological Field Strategy.[5]

Corresponding Map # [6]	Archaeological Potential of Numbered Area	Proposed Phase IB Research Methods	Approximate Size of Area (acres) within APE [7]	Total Number of Acres for Pedestrian Survey, Metal Detector Survey, Shovel test pits (STPs), and EUs
Sheet 2: #1[8]	Moderate -High Prehistoric, Moderate–High Historic, (Location of 19th century "J.P.C." tenant house), may have some disturbance	STPs @ 15-meter intervals (17 per acre)	4.19	71 STPs, 1 acre metal detector survey, 2 EUs
Sheet 2: #2	Disturbed, Very low potential [9]	No further survey	3.81	Not Applicable
Sheet 2: # 3	Moderate-High Prehistoric and Moderate-High Historic (possible location of 18th century Choptank Road)	100 % Pedestrian survey, STPs as needed, EUs as needed	53.77	62 STPs, 15 acres metal detector survey, 4 EUs
Sheet 2: # 4	Low Prehistoric, Moderate-High Historic (19th century "W. Polk" tenant house)	100 % Pedestrian survey, STPs and EUs as needed	10.46	15 STPs, 2 EUs
Sheet 1: #5	Low Prehistoric, High Historic (possible location of 18th century Choptank Road, Evert Evertson Farm)	100 % Pedestrian survey, STPs and EUs as needed	8.79	8.79 acres pedestrian survey, metal detector survey, 3 EUs
Sheet 1: #6	Disturbed, existing roadway and modern house, very low potential	No further survey	1.10	Not Applicable
Sheet 1: #7	Low Prehistoric, Moderate-High Historic (19th century "G. Reynolds" farmstead)	100 % Pedestrian survey, STPs and EUs as needed	11.86	11.86 acres pedestrian survey, 6 acres metal detector survey, 5 STPs, 3 EUs

[5] Updated September 16, 2009.
[6] See Attachments for map locations.
[7] See attached spreadsheet with square footage and further breakdown.
[8] Possibly disturbed, but this will be ascertained in the field.
[9] This area would have had high potential for historic and prehistoric resources if it was not disturbed by recent construction and soil stockpiling.

Table 5.1; cont.

Corresponding Map # [10]	Archaeological Potential of Numbered Area	Proposed Phase IB Research Methods	Approximate Size of Area (acres) within APE [11]	Total Number of Acres for Pedestrian Survey, Metal Detector Survey, Shovel test pits (STPs), and EUs
Sheet 1: #8	Moderate-High Prehistoric, Moderate Historic	100 % Pedestrian survey, STPs and EUs as needed	27.01	27.01 acres pedestrian survey, 10 STPs, 1 EU
Sheet 1: #9	Disturbed, existing roadway, very low potential	No further survey	2.22	Not Applicable
Sheet 1: #10	Low Prehistoric, Moderate Historic	No further survey	11.24	Not Applicable
Sheet 1: #11	Low Prehistoric and Historic	No further survey	11.08	Not Applicable
Sheet 1: #12	Disturbed, existing modern veterinary compound, very low potential	No further survey	3.32	Not Applicable
Sheet 1: #13	Disturbed, existing roadway, modern commercial development, recent construction of Weigh Station, very low potential	No further survey	22.29	Not Applicable
Sheet 1: #14	Low Prehistoric, Moderate- High Historic (location of 19th century houses: "J. McCrone," "Mrs. M.P. McCrone")	Targeted STPs to locate historic resources, EUs as needed and available	8.29	75 STPs
Sheet 1: #15	Moderate Prehistoric, Low Historic	STPs in sampled locations	7.80	75 STPs
Sheet 1: #16	Moderate-High Prehistoric and Moderate Historic	STPs @ 15-meter intervals, EUs as needed	3.55	60 STPs, 1 EU

[10] See Attachments for map locations

[11] See attached spreadsheet with square footage and further breakdown

Table 5.1; cont.

Corresponding Map # [12]	Archaeological Potential of Numbered Area	Proposed Phase IB Research Methods	Approximate Size of Area (acres) within APE [13]	Total Number of Acres for Pedestrian Survey, Metal Detector Survey, Shovel test pits (STPs), and EUs
Sheet 1: #17	Moderate Prehistoric, Low Historic	STPs in sampled locations	9.73	75 STPs
Sheet 1: #18	Moderate Prehistoric and Historic	STPs @ 15-meter intervals	1.35	23 STPs
Sheet 1: #19	High Prehistoric, Low Historic	STPs @ 15-meter intervals STPs, EUs as needed	0.75	13 STPs, 1 EU
Sheet 1: #20	Low Prehistoric and Historic	No further survey	1.42	Not Applicable
Sheet 1: #21	Moderate Prehistoric, Low Historic	STPs @ 15-meter intervals	1.46	21 STPs
Sheet 1: #22	Moderate Prehistoric, Low Historic	No further survey	0.27	Not Applicable
Sheet 1: #23	Moderate Prehistoric, Low Historic	STPs @ 15-meter intervals	0.28	5 STPs
Sheet 1: #24	Low Prehistoric and Historic	STPs in sampled locations	2.14	5 STPs
Totals	**205 total acres within the APE (per DelDOT)** **112.18 acres proposed for pedestrian survey** **30.79 acres proposed for metal detector survey** **529 STPs** **17 EUs** **56.75 acres no further survey due to disturbance or low potential**			
Area Percentages:	**55% of APE proposed for pedestrian survey** **15 % for Metal Detector survey** **28% of the APE no further survey is recommended**			

[12] See Attachments for map locations.
[13] See attached spreadsheet with square footage and further breakdown.