

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a 26.5 acre tract on  
Ballenger Road, Spartanburg County, South Carolina

SHPO Project No. 18-KL0182

Prepared for:  
United States Department of Agriculture Office of Rural Development



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George D. Price  
Principal Investigator

Apalachee Research Report No. 2019-13

Final Report December 2, 2019

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## **Management Summary**

Apalachee Research Archaeological Consultants Inc. completed a Phase I cultural resource survey on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Office in October 2019. This investigation was undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations. The goal was to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed development on historic properties that are listed or may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The proposed development will consist of a solar farm on an approximately 26.5-acre tract of undeveloped land near Inman in Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

This investigation was initiated with an archival review and literature search that revealed there were no previously recorded historic properties or cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The ensuing fieldwork consisted of an intensive archaeological survey of the entire 26.5-acre tract and an architectural survey to locate structures, or above-ground historic properties that could have visual or other indirect effects as a result of the proposed development.

The architectural survey documented five buildings within the area of indirect, effects which are recorded as SHPO site numbers 1465-1469. All are private residences that are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. We recommend no additional work or mitigation efforts for these sites. The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of two artifacts consisting of lithic debitage from separate locations within the development tract, which are documented as Isolated Find 1 and Isolated Find 2. Isolated finds by definition, are not archaeological sites, and do not require further work or preservation.

In summary we conclude the proposed development will have no adverse effect on historic properties and recommend no further work.

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## Introduction

Apalachee Research Archaeological Consultants Inc. contracted with Pilot Environmental Inc. to a complete cultural resource investigations on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Office. The purpose is to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed development on historic properties that are listed or may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800.

The proposed development will consist of a solar facility on an approximately 26.5 acre undeveloped woodland tract in northwestern Spartanburg County approximately one mile west of the Inman community (Figures 1 and 2). The development tract includes all, or most of Spartanburg County tax parcel 1-43-00-080.02. There are no structures or building on the tract. It is accessible from Ballenger Road, which partially forms the northern boundary. The eastern boundary is partially defined by an unnamed tributary that flows south into Lawson's Fork. The western and southern boundary are marked by field edges and fence lines. The archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the entire 26.5-acre tract where construction will take place. The APE for historic structures and above-ground resources extends to also include potential viewshed impacts to the surrounding area. Potential viewshed impacts are limited to a roughly 0.42 kilometer-long corridor along Ballenger Road where there are historic and modern residences (Figure 3). Views in other directions are of undeveloped farmland and woodlands with no buildings within the viewshed (Figure 4).

The project was initiated with archival research on September 5, 2019 that identified no previously recorded cultural resources within the APE or within a 0.5 mile radius. The ensuing fieldwork was completed on September 17 and consisted of an intensive phase I archaeological survey of the entire 26.5 acre development tract and an architectural survey that extended to include areas where visual impacts to historic buildings or above-ground cultural resources may result from the proposed development.

Five architectural resources and two isolated artifacts finds were recorded as a result of the fieldwork. Figures 1 and 2 depict the locations and Table 1 provides summary data. The architectural resources are private residences on adjacent or nearby parcels that will not be directly affected by the proposed development. These are recorded as SHPO site numbers 1465-1469 on the Statewide Survey Forms. All five of the architectural resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 1. Summary of Findings

Site Designation	Description	Recommendation
SHPO Site #1465	Circa 1935 Bungalow, 461 Ballenger Rd	No further work
SHPO Site #1466	Circa 1935 Bungalow 460 Ballenger Rd	No further work
SHPO Site #1467	Circa 1970 Ranch House 480 Ballenger Rd	No further work
SHPO Site #1468	Circa 1968 Ranch House 490 Ballenger Rd	No further work
SHPO Site #1469	Circa 1945 Bungalow 630 Ballenger Rd	No further work
Isolated Find 1 (IF-1)	Quartz Flake Fragment	No further work
Isolated Find 2 (IF-2)	Quartz Flake Fragment	No further work

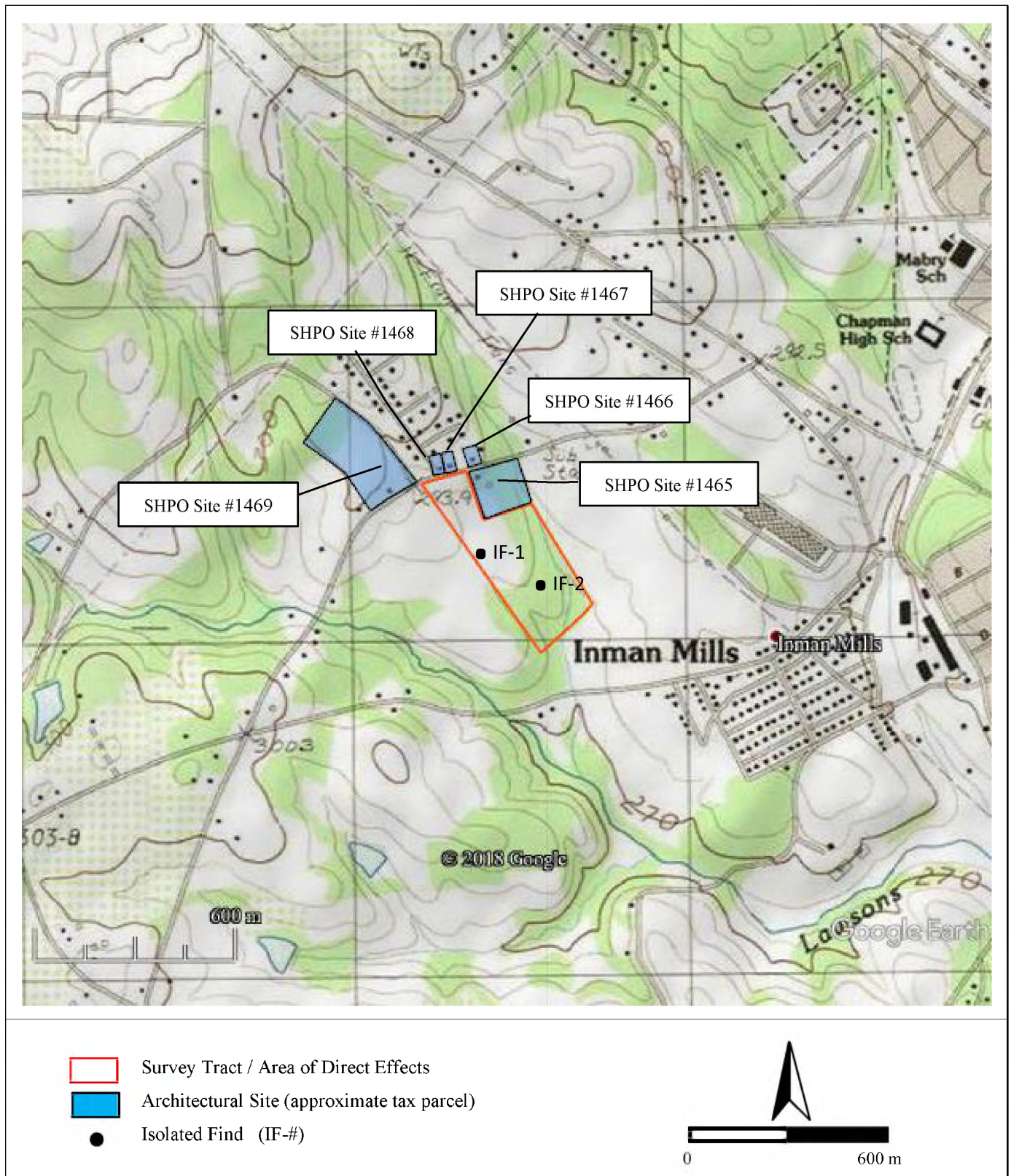
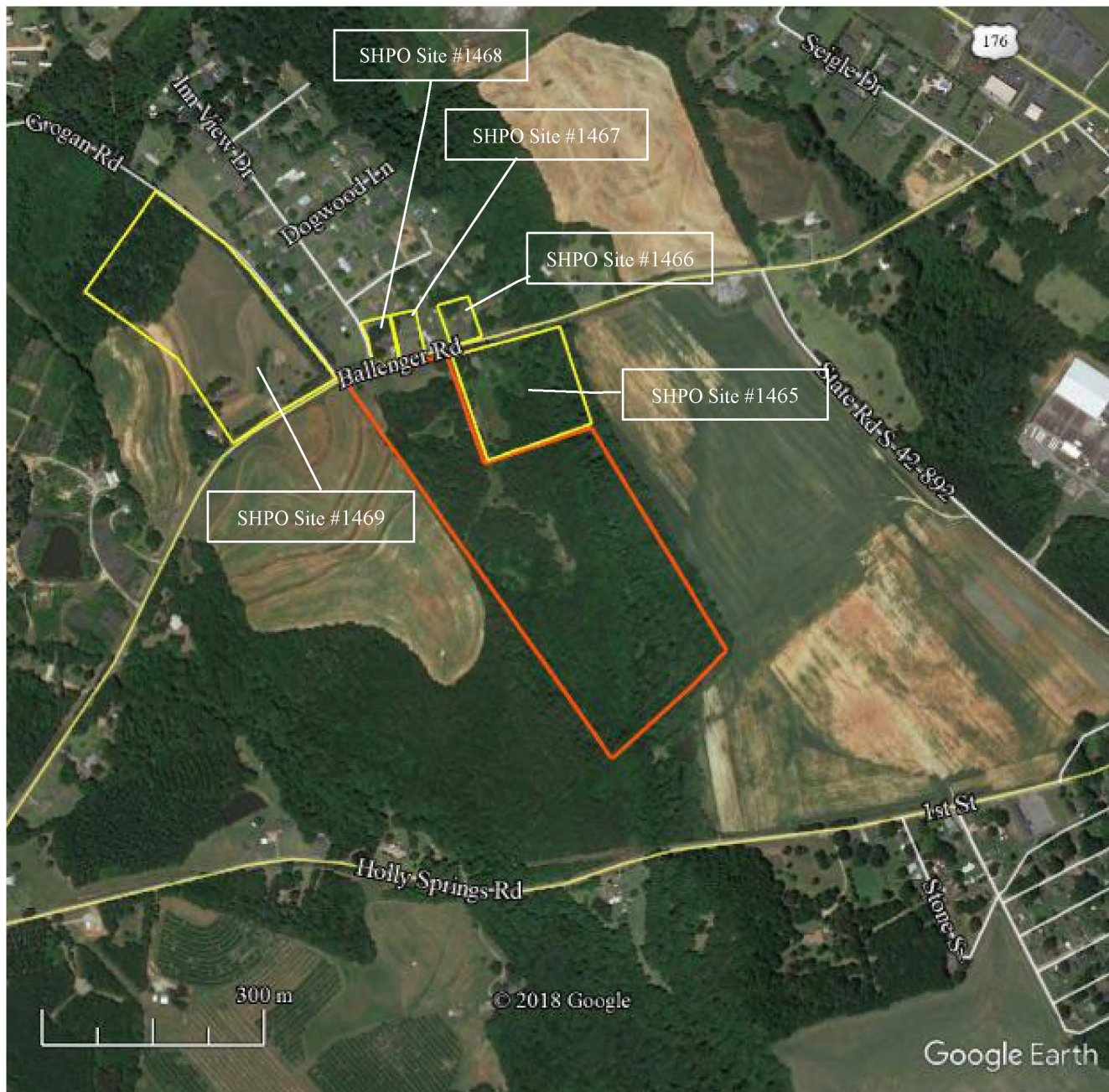


Figure 1. Project area map with site locations (Inman 1983 USGS 1:24000 topographic quadrangle)





- Survey Tract / Area of Direct Effects
- Architectural Site (approximate tax parcel)



Figure 2. Aerial view of the project area with site locations (Google Earth Imagery Date 6/23/2018)





Figure 3. View facing west depicting the development tract northern boundary and Ballenger Road



Figure 4. Viewshed to the southwest from the western boundary of the development tract

## **Environmental Setting**

The project area is in the Piedmont physiographic province, which is characterized by fairly steep broad ridges divided by deeply dissected drainages. The Piedmont is underlain by metamorphic schist, gneiss and slate with intrusions of igneous granite and quartz. Underlying bedrock in the survey tract is felsic igneous and metamorphic rock, mainly granite and granite gneiss. Soils in the survey tract are mapped as Cecil sandy loam with slopes ranging from two to ten percent (Webb Soil Survey 2019). Cecil series soils are found in upland settings and formed in residuum derived from the underlying bedrock consisting of felsic, igneous and high-grade metamorphic rocks. Cecil soils are well drained with most areas classified as prime farmland though potential for row crops may be limited by severe erosion. The typical pedon consist of an Ap horizon dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam extending 20 cm below the surface over a red (10R4/8) clay subsoil.

The development tract includes all, or most of Spartanburg County tax parcel 1-43-00-080.02. It is accessible from Ballenger Road, which partially forms the northern boundary. The eastern boundary is defined an unnamed tributary that flows south into Lawson's Fork. The western and southern boundary are marked by field edges and fence lines. The survey tract is almost entirely wooded (Figure 2) with surface visibility limited to erosion gullies and logging trails. A series of aerial images (Google Earth 1994-2018) reveal much of the uplands were open land or pasture prior to 2005. Earlier cartographic sources reveal the project area vicinity was rural with scattered dwellings and farm units along Ballenger Road until middle 1960s.

One of the earliest maps depicting this area is the Henry Mouzon 1775 map of North and South Carolina. This map (not shown) indicates the project area was in Cherokee territory at the time though it depicts no paths or settlements near the project area. The 1825 Mills Atlas of the Greenville and Spartanburg districts provide more detail and reflects increased European settlement as shown by additional roads and landowners though none in the project area vicinity. Spartanburg County Maps produced in 1869 and 1887 depicts names of rural landholders including Ballenger in the general vicinity, however these reveal no additional information about the project area.

The 1907 Saluda quadrangle and the 1921 Soil Map of Spartanburg County are the earliest maps depicting the project area in sufficient detail to discern the survey tract (Figure 5). These maps depict a few scattered structures along the precursor to Ballenger Road but none within or near the survey tract. The 1939 General Highway Map and the 1961 Inman topographic quadrangle depict additional buildings, along Ballenger Road two of which may correspond to two of the dwellings documented during the fieldwork as SHPO site numbers 1465, and 1469. Spartanburg County tax records reveal that most of the buildings constructed in the project area vicinity were constructed between the late 1960s and mid-1980s. None of the maps examined as part of the literature review depicted buildings within the survey tract.



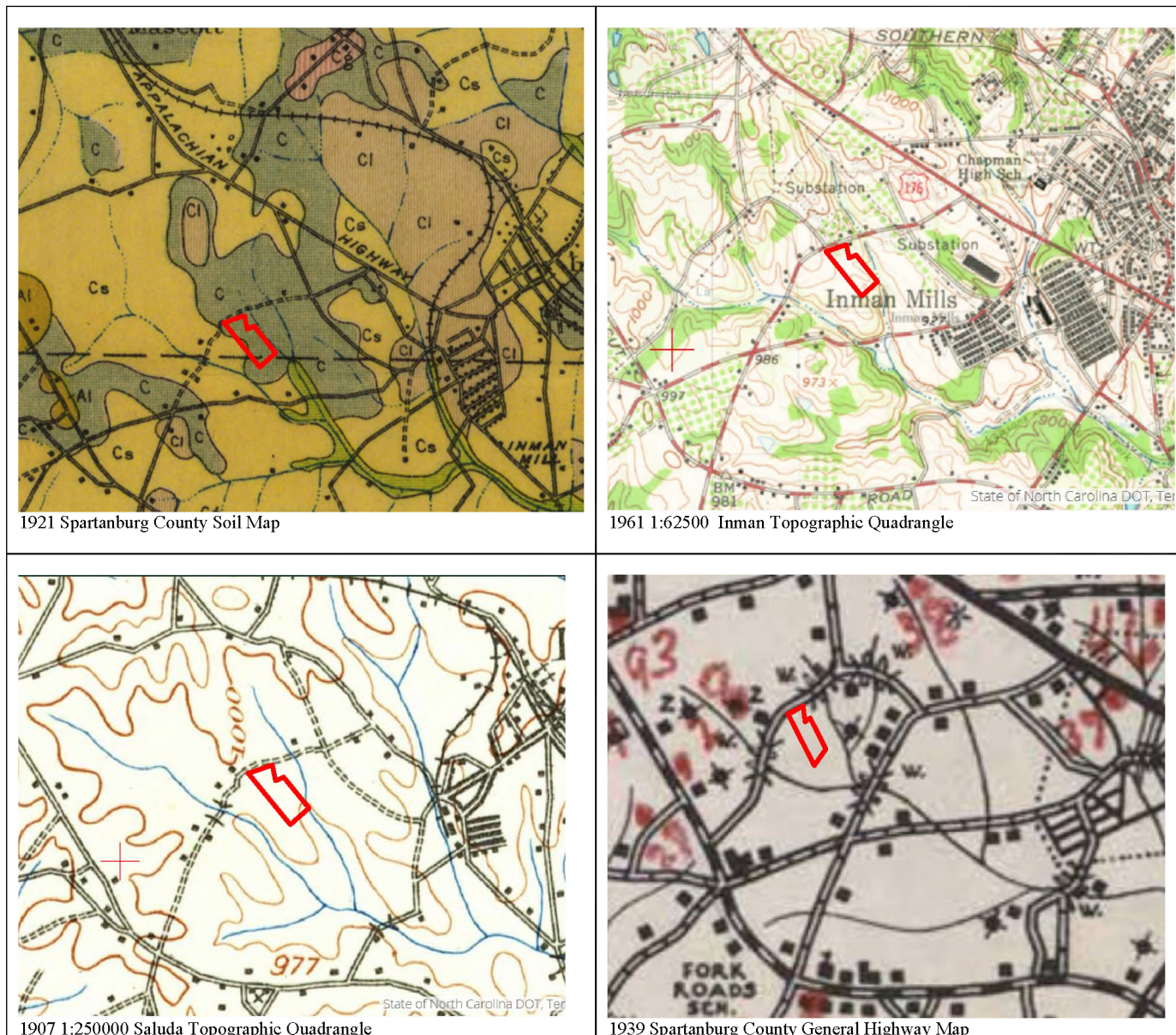


Figure 5. Historic Maps with the approximate project area depicted in red

### Archival Research Methods and Results

The project was initiated with background research for indications of known archaeological sites, historic structures, historic roads, and cultural features in the project area and vicinity in order to gain insight into patterns of prior land use and to provide guidance for field methods. This included a subscriber level review of the ArchSite records, which is an online Geographic Information System (GIS) containing records of previous cultural resource investigations including all previously recorded archaeological sites, historic buildings, and historic properties. Other pertinent sources examined to identify potential historic buildings, roads, and cultural features in the vicinity that have not been recorded including historic maps, aerial photographs, county tax assessor records, and published local histories.

There are no historic properties or previously recorded cultural resources with a 0.5 mile radius of the survey tract.



The nearest National Register listing is the Inman Mill Complex, which is roughly 0.5 miles east of the proposed development tract (Figure 6). It is not within the viewshed and will not be affected by future developments within the survey tract. The ArchSite source also contains no records of previous cultural resource investigations in the vicinity.

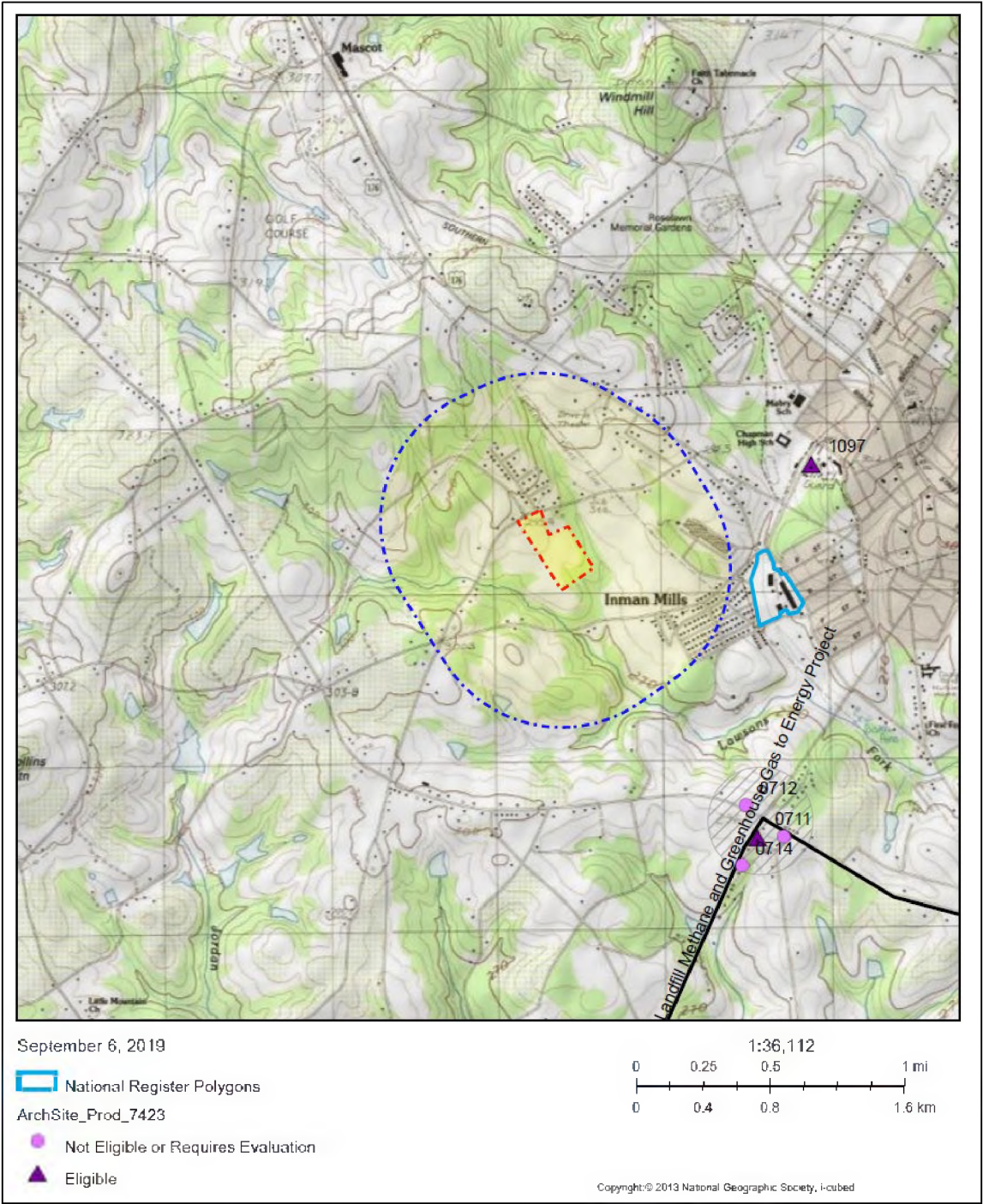


Figure 6. ArchSite map depicting previously recorded cultural resources and surveys within a 0.5 mile radius

## Archaeological Survey Methods and Results

Archaeological field methods followed procedures outlined for Intensive Archaeological Surveys in the 2005 *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*, and its current revisions. The field survey consisted of pedestrian survey of the entire survey area along roughly parallel transects at 30 m intervals. A landform based approach was used whereas transects are oriented to follow ridge crests rather than a standard grid and baseline type system, which disregards landforms and is a poor approach for areas with a high to moderate topographic relief. Identification efforts included shovel tests supplemented by visual inspection to locate surface artifacts and salient landscape features such as foundation elements, rock piles, quarry sites, former road beds, and floral indicators of former home sites. Shovel testing was the primary means of artifact recovery as surface exposure was limited to roadbeds, eroding gullies, and occasional treefalls. Shovel tests measuring 30 cm in diameter were excavated to sterile subsoil or to impenetrable substrate (i.e., bedrock or clay). Soils were screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. Field notes including shovel test location, depth, soil profile, artifact content, and other relevant information were maintained. Artifacts were bagged by discrete provenience. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion.

The prevailing model for predicting site locations in the South Carolina Piedmont (Bates 1991; Benson 2006) divides the study area into three geographic zones. These are Zone I – floodplains and drainage bottoms; Zone II - areas of low topographic relief including areas at least 100 meters across with slopes of less than 10 percent; and Zone III - areas of high relief containing slopes greater than 10 percent and well defined ridges and drainages. Within each zone areas of high, moderate and low probability for historic and prehistoric sites are defined as follows:

High Probability areas in Zone I include elevated areas within a floodplain including old levees and ridges partially buried by alluvium. Fish traps, historic dams and mills are often located on shoals of major creeks and rivers. High Probability areas in Zones II and III include ridge tops, noses, saddles, and crests and all well drained low slope areas within 150 meters of the nearest water source or areas within 150 meters of Zone I. Also included are areas within 50 meters of old road beds or lithic raw material sources. The locations of former buildings and/or known previously recorded sites identified through archival research are also part of Zone II and III.

Moderate Probability areas in Zone I include floodplains or bottoms and for Zones II and III include lower slope and mid-slope areas with less than 10 percent slopes more than 150 meters from water. In Zone III these are less than 100 meters across.

Low Probability areas in Zone I include active floodplains with deep alluvial deposits formed in the past 200 years, swamps, and beaver ponds. Areas obviously deposited in the past 100 years following stream channel migration. Deeply alluviated bottoms may contain deep buried sites which cannot be identified using shovel testing. Low Probability areas in Zones II and III will include ridge side slopes with over 10 percent slopes, eroded gullies and drains, slopes where agriculture and erosion have resulted in the loss of several feet of soil or which are otherwise disturbed to the extent that archaeological materials, if present would be displaced from their original context.

By these criteria 25 percent of the survey tract is classified as having high probability for archaeological sites with medium probability zones comprising 41 percent and low probability zones 34 percent (Figure 7). Sampling of these probability zones consisted of shovel testing and surface inspection along eight numbered transects, which are depicted in Figure 7 and summarized in Table 2. High probability areas were shovel tested at 30 m intervals along transects oriented to the land form. In most cases transects followed the crest of the ridge. Medium probability areas were shovel tested at intervals of no more than 60 m and supplemented by judgmental shovel tests in areas with high site probability characteristics. Low probability areas were examined mainly through visual inspection with shovel tests judgmental shovel tests as needed to assess soil characteristics.

A total of 56 survey shovel tests were excavated including 30 within the high probability zones and 26 within the medium and low probability zones. Two shovel tests were positive, both producing single artifacts from two separate locations, which are documented as Isolated Finds (Figures 1 and 7). An additional 12 shovel tests were excavated at 15 meters in cardinal directions surrounding the positive tests however, no additional artifacts were recovered.



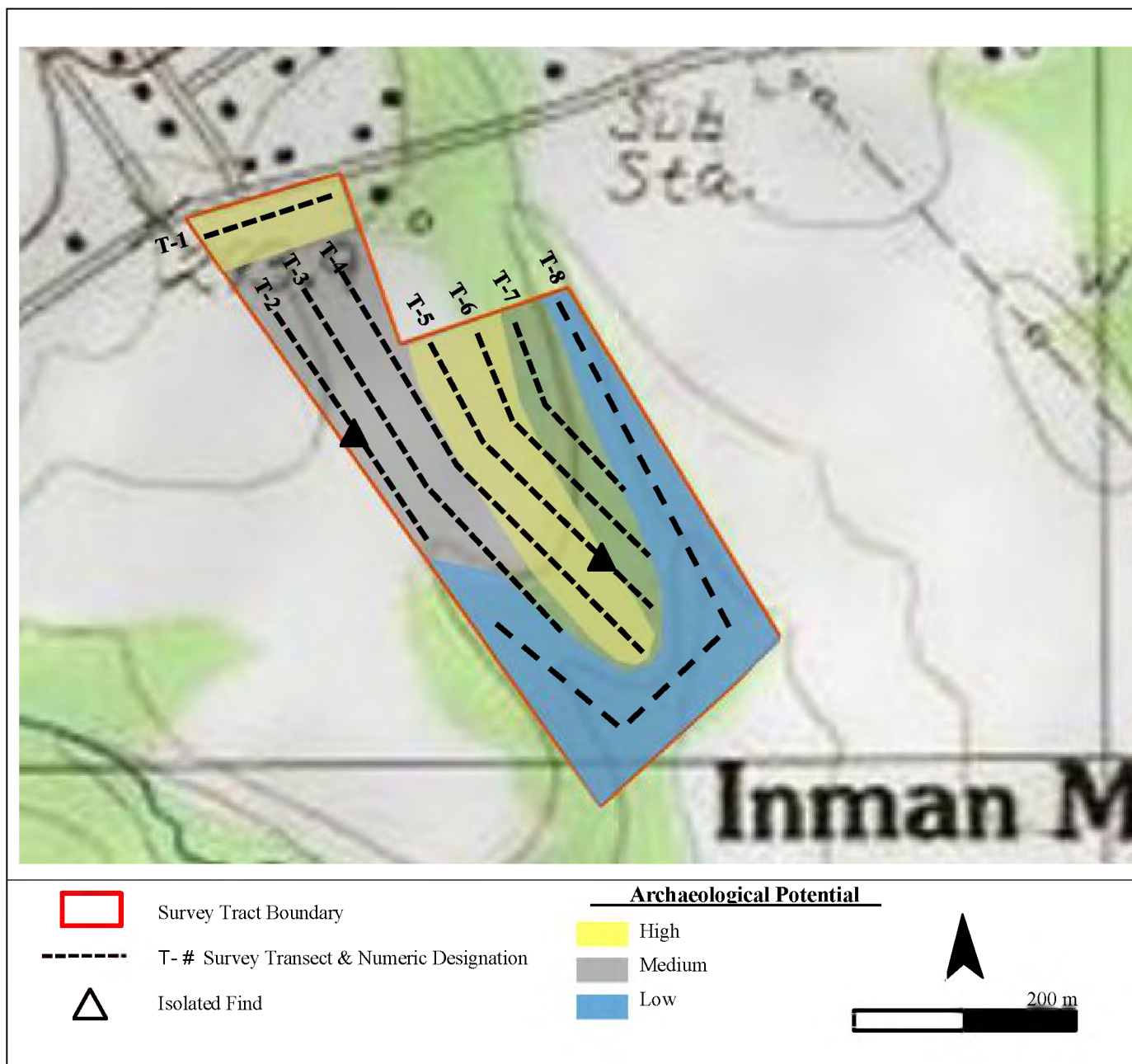


Figure 7. Archaeological site probability map with transect locations

Table 2. Archaeological Fieldwork Summary

Transect	# of Survey Shovel Tests		Surface Visibility	Maximum depth to subsoil	Artifact Inventory
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>			
Transect 1		5	0-30 %	5 cm	
Transect 2	1 (0-10cm)	4	0-20 %	12 cm	Isolated Find 1 (1 quartz flake)
Transect 3		13	0-20 %	20 cm	
Transect 4		11	0-20 %	28 cm	
Transect 5	1 (0-10cm)	10	0-20%	5 cm	Isolated Find 2 (1 quartz flake)
Transect 6		7	0-20%	5 cm	
Transect 7		3	0-10%	5 cm	
Transect 8		1	none	Gleyed soils	

## Architectural Survey Methods and Results

The architectural survey entailed driving accessible roads to examine buildings identified as potential historic structures from tax records and cartographic sources published prior to 1980 as well as additional above ground resources (i.e. cemeteries, bridges) encountered in the survey tract or adjacent parcels which may be within the area of potential indirect (visual) effects.

Five architectural resources were documented, each of which are private residences that were occupied at the time of the survey. None are within the survey tract but may be within the area of potential indirect (visual) effects. Table 3 provides summary data for these five resources and locations are depicted in Figures 1 and 2.

Table 3 Summary data for architectural resources

<b>SHPO Site #</b>	<b>Tax Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Recommendation</b>	<b>Report Figures</b>
1465	1-43-00-080.00 (5 ac)	461 Ballenger Rd	Circa 1935 Bungalow	Not Eligible	8-11
1466	1-43-00-056.01 (< 1 ac)	460 Ballenger Rd	Circa 1935 Bungalow	Not Eligible	12
1467	1-43-00-135.00 (< 1 ac)	480 Ballenger Rd	Circa 1970 Ranch House	Not Eligible	13
1468	1-43-00-136.00 (< 1 ac)	490 Ballenger Rd	Circa 1968 Ranch House	Not Eligible	14
1469	1-43-00-058.01 (12.5 ac)	630 Ballenger Rd	Circa 1945 Bungalow	Not Eligible	15

### SHPO Site Number 1465 (461 Ballenger Road)

This is a circa 1935-1945 one story, side gabled bungalow fronting Ballenger Road (Figures 8-10). It is occupied and in good condition. It is on a five acre parcel bounded on the west and south by the proposed development tract. The house has a side gable asphalt shingle roof with front shed roof dormer. There is a rear wing with a rear facing gable and small east side projection with a side gable roof. Exterior cladding is weatherboard and the foundation is continuous brick. The asphalt shingle roof has exposed rafter ends. There is an exterior gable-end brick chimney on the east side and two interior brick chimneys within the roof slope of the rear wing. The integral front porch is full width, one story with twin wood posts on brick piers. The floor is poured concrete with no visible foundation. The central front door is wood panel with glass lights that appears to be original. A storm door has been added circa 1980-1990. The windows are wood, double hung, with one over one lights and flat arches. The dormer has two fixed wood windows, flat arched, with four vertical lights. The side gable attic windows are wood, double hung, flat arched, with four over one lights. The partial width rear porch may be a later addition or a circa 1980-1990 replacement. It is one story with a half hip roof and enclosed with wood apron and screening. The porch foundation is concrete block piers. The door and steps are not visible but are presumably on the east side. There is a circa 1935-45 one story garage west of the house (Figure 11). It has a front gable standing seam metal roof with exposed rafters. Exterior cladding is weatherboard and the floor may be dirt. The garage is in poor condition. The house was originally evaluated as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (Wilson-Martin 2019) however, upon SHPO review it was re-evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP (Appendix I).

#### SHPO Site Number 1466 (460 Ballenger Road)

This is a circa 1935-1955 front gabled bungalow fronting Ballenger Road (Figure 12). It is occupied and in good condition. It on small parcel on the north side of the road opposite the development tract. The roof has asphalt shingles with boxed eaves enclosed with vinyl. There is a brick chimney with a chimney cap within the roof slope. Exterior cladding is vinyl siding and the foundation is continuous brick. The windows are modern replacements and are double hung with one over one lights. The front porch wraps around the north facade. The porch is one story, with a shed roof with wood posts, and a decorative railing. The main entry is on the north façade. The door is not full visible but appears to be a modern replacement. Architectural integrity is compromised by non-historic alterations including the vinyl siding and the porch therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

#### SHPO Site Number 1467 (480 Ballenger Road)

This is a 1970 one-story ranch house fronting Ballenger Road (Figure 13). It is occupied and in good condition. It is on small parcel on the north side of the road opposite the development tract. The parcel is maintained as lawn with foundation plantings, trees, and asphalt driveway. The foundation is continuous brick with a rectangular floor plan. The roof is crossed-gabled with asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. There is a brick chimney below the ridge line. Exterior cladding is brick veneer. Gables and eaves are covered in vinyl siding. The roof extends over an integral carport on the west elevation. The asymmetrical front façade has an integral, partial width porch with two turned post supports with a brick floor and brick steps. The offset entry is flanked by a fixed picture window with four lights. Other windows are double hung, with two over two lights that appear to be original. The front door is replaced otherwise alterations appear to be minimal however, this building is less than fifty years old and lacks enough distinctive characteristics to be considered a significant example of its type, period, or method of construction. Therefore it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

#### SHPO Site Number 1468 (490 Ballenger Road)

This is a circa 1968 one-story ranch house fronting Ballenger Road (Figure 14). It is occupied and in good condition. It is on a small parcel across the road from the proposed development tract. The parcel is maintained as lawn with foundation plantings, trees, a poured concrete paved driveway and in-ground swimming pool in the back yard added circa 1975. The house rests on a continuous masonry foundation with a rectangular floor plan. The roof is side-gabled with asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. Exterior cladding is brick veneer. Side gables and eaves are covered in vinyl siding. The roof extends over an integral carport on the east elevation. The symmetrical front façade has an integral, partial width porch, four turned post supports on a concrete floor. The central entry is flanked by paired, double-hung windows with one over one lights. Other windows include both paired and single double hung windows with one over one lights. Alterations include replaced doors and windows and removal of the original brick chimney. It lacks enough distinctive characteristics to be considered a significant example of its type, period, or method of construction. Therefore it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

#### SHPO Site Number 1469 (630 Ballenger Road)

This is a circa 1945-1955 one story, front gabled bungalow fronting Ballenger Road (Figure 15). It is occupied and in good condition. It is on a 12.5 acre parcel across the road from the proposed development tract. The roof has asphalt shingles with boxed eaves enclosed with vinyl circa 2000-2010. There is a brick chimney with a chimney cap within the roof slope. There is a rear wing with a rear facing gable. Exterior cladding is vinyl siding added circa 2000-2010 and the foundation appears to be continuous concrete blocks. Windows are wood, flat arched, double-hung with one over one lights. The partial width front porch has been enclosed with metal windows circa 2000-2010, which may be storm windows. The porch is one story, with a shed roof, wood posts, wood brackets, and a wood apron. The porch



windows are flat arched, double-hung with one over one lights. The porch door is an asymmetrically placed storm door. The front door is not visible but may be asymmetrically placed to correspond with the porch door. The Tax Assessors sketch shows a northeast corner porch, which is not visible from the public road. Due to the alterations to the porch, and siding, the house has lost architectural integrity and would not be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on its architecture (Wilson-Martin 2019).



Figure 8. 461 Ballenger Road (SHPO Site No 1465) front façade, view facing south





Figure 9. 461 Ballenger Road (SHPO Site No. 01465) view facing southeast



Figure 10. 461 Ballenger Road (SHPO Site No. 1465) rear façade, view facing north





Figure 11. 461 Ballenger Road (SHPO Site No. 1465) garage view facing south



Figure 12. 460 Ballenger Road (SHPO Site No. 1466) view facing north





Figure 13. 480 Ballenger Road (SHPO Site No. 1467) view facing north



Figure 14. 490 Ballenger Road (SHPO Site No. 1468) view facing northwest





Figure 15. 630 Ballenger Road (SHPO Site No. 1469) view facing north

## **Summary and Recommendations**

Apalachee Research completed an Intensive Phase I Archaeological survey of proposed solar facility on a 26.5 acre tract near Inman in Spartanburg County. This investigation also included an architectural survey to identify historic buildings or other above ground resources that extended to include adjacent areas where there may be indirect effects as a result of the development.

This investigation was initiated with an archival review and literature search that revealed there were no previously recorded historic properties or cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of the fieldwork. Two prehistoric quartz flake fragments were recovered during the fieldwork, which are recorded as Isolated Finds (IF-1 and IF-2). Isolated Finds by definition are not archaeological sites and do not warrant any further fieldwork or preservation.

The architectural survey recorded five historic buildings, all of which are private residences on other parcels that will not be directly affected by the proposed development. These are recorded as SHPO site numbers 1465-1469. Each of these five sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP requiring no mitigation measures.

In summary we conclude the proposed development will have no adverse effect on historic properties and recommend no further work.

## References Cited

Bates, James

1991 *A Cultural Resource Survey of Portions of Stand 4, Compartment 188, Long Cane Ranger District, Sumter National Forest*. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest Cultural Resources Management Report 1991-37.

Benson, Robert

2006 *Cultural Resources Overview of the Sumter National Forest*. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest Cultural Resources Management Report 2006-07.

Wilson-Martin, Catherine

2019 *Ballenger Road Structures, Archaeological Evaluation of Two Structures near Inman, Spartanburg County, South Carolina*. Submitted to Apalachee Research by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia



## Appendix I. SHPO Correspondence



November 26, 2019

Catherine Carston  
Pilot Environmental, Inc.  
P.O. Box 128  
Kernersville, NC 27285

Re: RPSC Solar 5 & 6, LLC  
Spartanburg County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0182

Dear Catherine Carston:

Thank you for your email of October 29, 2019 regarding the subject-referenced project. We also received the Section 106 Project Review Form and draft report, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a 26.5 acre tract on Ballenger Road, Spartanburg County, South Carolina* as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the United States Department of Agriculture-Rural Development (USDA-RD) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

The proposed undertaking is defined as the construction of a solar farm. In detail, the solar panels will be anchored by penetrating racks driven less than twelve feet into the ground. The solar panels are typically interconnected via underground electric connection through trenching up to six feet below ground surface. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking is defined as approximately 26.5 acres.

The investigation of the APE included an intensive archaeological and architectural survey. No newly or previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the project area. Five newly recorded historic architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1465-1469) were identified immediately adjacent to the project area. SHPO Site Nos. 1466-1469 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our office concurs with these recommendations. SHPO Site No. 1465 is recommend as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Our office believes that SHPO Site No. 1465 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Based on the description of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the identification of historic properties within the APE, our office believes that no properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project.

If archaeological materials are encountered during construction, the procedures codified at 36 CFR 800.13(b) will apply. Archaeological materials consist of any items, fifty years old or older, which were made or used by man. These items include, but are not limited to, stone projectile points (arrowheads), ceramic sherds, bricks, worked wood, bone and stone, metal and glass objects, and human skeletal materials. The federal agency or the applicant receiving federal assistance should contact our office immediately.

Our office has additional technical comments on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA.

Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report. Note: completed survey forms and photographs do not need to be included in or appended to final reports for SHPO.

Please provide final electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs for the above-ground resources following the [Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys](#).

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0182 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or [KSchroer@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:KSchroer@scdah.sc.gov).

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis-Schroer  
Archaeologist  
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Jesse Risher, USDA RD  
Aaron Halimi, RPSC Solar 5&6 LLC  
John Sylvest, SHPO

### **Technical Comments**

p. i and throughout the report text and graphics, please reference architectural site numbers as “SHPO Site Number ----” (and primary Site Numbers should contain only 4 numbers, please delete the extra preceding zeroes); for example, par. 3 and 4- TYPOs: “01465”, “01466-10469.” Please correct site numbers. Delete “Spartanburg County” from par. 3 and throughout the report—use SHPO Site Number instead.

p. 5, par. 4-TYPO: “0164[6]5.” Please correct site number.

p. 4, bottom par.-change “Figure 1” to “Figures 1 and 7”?

Table 3, recheck for punctuation consistency and delete the extra “a” in the last Description entry.

p. 10, Site 01465, par. 3- “The building is in poor condition.” Please specify that this is in reference to the garage building.

p. 10, Site 01465- An evaluation of the structure’s age and integrity is presented here but not of its historic context or significance. Additionally, to be eligible a property must meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Though Criterion C is implied, no evaluation of the criteria is presented and the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that the structure embodies are not specified. Our office does not believe that SHPO Site No. 1465 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 9, add a space before “Ballenger”.

Figures 12-15, please add the numeric address to the captions.

Survey Forms:

Please delete the extra preceding zero from the Site No. fields on all forms.

Unless there is some form of justification provided to restrict the survey data (e.g., requests from the property owners) please change the Status field on all forms to U for Unrestricted.

Please complete the Stories field on all forms.

Please add the 8-digit File Name to the File Name fields on all forms under Digital Photo ID(s). Please delete “Report Figure --” from the Other field on all forms. Consult the Survey Manual p. 18 for the File Naming Convention for Photographs.

1465: Please change the SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility field to Not Eligible. Please add description of the garage to the Description/Significant Features field.