DeKalb County
GEORGIA

404.371.2155 (o)
404.371.4556 (f)
DeKalbCountyGa.gov

Clark Harrison Building
330 W. Ponce de Leon Ave
Decatur, GA 30030

Chief Executive Officer
Michael Thurmond

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & SUSTAINABILITY

Director
Andrew A. Baker, AICP

Application for Certificate of Appropriateness

Date Received: _____ Application No.: _____

Address of Subject Property: 2 Lots: 1) 2025 Cedar Grove Road; and 2) 2029 Cedar Grove Road, Conley, GA

Applicant: Westridge Builders, LLC - Alex Holt, Manager E-Mail: alex@avalonrepartners.com

Applicant Mailing Address: 3340 Peachtree Road, Suite 1660, Atlanta, GA 30326

Applicant Phone(s): 404.504.8791 (o) 770.713.1628 (c) Fax: _____

Applicant's relationship to the owner: Owner☒ Architect: ☐ Contractor/Builder ☐ Other ☐ _____

****

Owner(s): Applicant is the Owner E-Mail: Same as above

_____ E-Mail: _____

Owner(s) Mailing Address: _____

Owner(s) Telephone Number: _____

Approximate age or date of construction of the primary structure on the property and any secondary structures affected by this project: _____

Nature of work (check all that apply):

New construction ☒ Demolition ☐ Addition ☐ Moving a building ☐ Other building changes ☐
New accessory building ☐ Landscaping ☐ Fence/Wall ☐ Other environmental changes ☐
Sign installation or replacement ☐ Other ☐

Description of Work:

There are two lots where the stones are located. Both lots are located next to one another in the Cedar Grove Commons Subdivision. Construction of a detached, single-family home is slated for each lot. Because the stones are located in front portion of the each lot, Applicant has designed the layout for each home so that the stones will not be disturbed.

This form must be completed in its entirety before the Planning Department accepts it. The form must be accompanied by supporting documents (plans, material, color samples, photos, etc.). Provide eight (8) collated sets of the application form and all supporting documentation. If plans/drawings are included, provide eight (8) collated sets on paper no larger than 11" x 17" and three (3) additional sets at scale. All documents submitted in hard copy must also be submitted in digital form (.pdf format). All relevant items from the application checklist must be addressed. An application which lacks any of the required attachments shall be determined incomplete and will not be accepted.

_____ - JAN 26, 2021
Signature of Applicant/Date

Revised 1/26/17

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DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & SUSTAINABILITY

Authorization of a Second Party to Apply for a Certificate of Appropriateness

This form is required if the individual making the request is **not** the owner of the property.

(I) / (We), Westridge Builders, LLC - Alex Holt manager

being (owner) (owners) of the property Lots 2 & 3 of Cedar Grove Commons.

hereby delegate authority to Battle Law P. C

to file an application in (my) (our) behalf.

- JAN 26, 2021

Signature of Owner/Date

Please review the following information

Approval of this Certificate of Appropriateness does not release the recipient from compliance with all other pertinent county, state, and federal regulations.

Before making any changes to your approved plans, contact the preservation planner (404/371- 2155). Some changes may fall within the scope of the existing approval, but others will require review by the preservation commission. If work is performed which is not in accordance with your certificate, the Preservation Commission will issue a cease and desist order and you may be subject to other penalties including monetary fines and/or required demolition of the non-conforming work.

If your project requires that the county issue a Certificate of Occupancy at the end of construction, the preservation planner will need to inspect the completed project to ensure that the work has been completed in accord with the Certificate of Appropriateness. The review may be conducted either before or after your building inspection. If you will be requiring a Certificate of Occupancy, please notify the preservation planner when your project nears completion. If the work as completed is not the same as that approved in the Certificate of Appropriateness you will not receive a Certificate of Occupancy. You may also be subject to other penalties including monetary fines and/or required demolition of the non-conforming work.

If you do not commence construction within twelve months of the date of approval, your Certificate of Appropriateness will become void. You will need to apply for a new certificate if you still intend to do the work.

Please contact the preservation planner, David Cullison (404/371-2155), if you have any questions.

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How to Obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness

1. Contact the DeKalb County Department of Planning and Sustainability for an application form. You may pick this up at the DeKalb County Department of Planning and Sustainability, 330 West Ponce de Leon Avenue, Suite 300 floor, in Decatur, or you may make your request by mail, telephone (404) 371-2247, or fax (404) 371-2813, or visit the website at http://www.dekalbcountyga.gov/planning-and-sustainability/planning-sustainability.

2. Complete and submit the application. Please provide as much supporting material as possible, (plans, material, color samples, photos, etc.). Provide eight (8) collated sets of the application form and all supporting documentation. If plans/drawings are included, provide eight (8) collated sets on paper no larger than 11" x 17" and three (3) additional sets at scale. All documents submitted in hard copy must also be submitted in digital form (.pdf format). If all documents are not provided the application will not be complete and will not be accepted.

3. A sign will be provided when the Certificate of Appropriateness is accepted. The applicant must post the sign on the subject property in a visible location, no more than ten feet from the road, at least ten days before the meeting.

4. Applications will be reviewed by the DeKalb County Historic Preservation Commission at its monthly meeting. In most months, the Historic Preservation Commission meets on the third Monday at 7 p.m. at the Maloof Auditorium, 1300 Commerce Drive in Decatur. In unusual circumstances meeting dates and location may be changed.

5. The Historic Preservation Commission may approve, approve with modifications or deny an application. The applicant or any affected person as defined by county code may appeal the decision to the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners. Please contact the Department of Planning and Sustainability if you wish to file an appeal. The commission is required to make a decision on an application within 45 days of the date of filing, although this time can be extended if the applicant agrees to a deferral.

5. Although not required, applicants are encouraged to attend the Historic Preservation Commission meetings. Applicants may make presentations, but presentations are not required. The commissioners may have questions for the applicant.

7. Approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness does not release the recipient from compliance with all other county, state and federal regulations.

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Sign Posting Requirements for a Certificate of Appropriateness

The DeKalb County Code requires that citizens who may be affected by the approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness must be notified of the hearing where that decision will take place. The notification is accomplished by requiring the applicant to post one or more signs on the property for which a certificate of appropriateness is being considered. The sign gives the date, time, and location of the meeting and the telephone number of the county historic preservation planner. The sign must be posted no later than ten days before the date of the preservation commission meeting and must remain in place until after the meeting.

When an applicant submits an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness, the applicant must request a sign from the Planning Department. If the property is bounded by more than one public street, a sign must be posted facing each street. It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain and post the sign appropriately. If you file your application by mail or fax, you must make arrangements to pick up the sign.

The sign must be posted prominently in the center of the front yard, facing the street, and within ten feet of the street or sidewalk, although the sign may not be posted between the street and the sidewalk. It is best to attach the sign to a four-foot tall stake, but attaching it to an existing support is usually acceptable. The sign may not be posted inside a house except in the case of a purpose-built commercial structure where front yard posting is impossible or impractical.

The signs are made of relatively thin cardstock. They should either be waterproofed or additional support should be added. The sign may be laminated, covered with clear plastic, or secured to heavier backing, such as heavy cardboard or plywood. If the sign is destroyed or becomes illegible during the ten day posting period, the applicant must contact the historic preservation planner for a replacement sign, which must be posted as soon as possible.

If the sign is not posted, is not posted for the full ten day period, or is posted inappropriately, the DeKalb County Historic Preservation Commission may deny the application or may defer consideration of the application until the following month.

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Design Checklist for a Certificate of Appropriateness

This checklist was created to help applicants prepare a complete application. Omissions and inaccurate information can lead to deferrals and/or denials of applications. Please review the checklist with the project's architect, designer, or builder. All items will not be applicable to all projects. New construction will involve all categories. Three copies of drawings at scale (plus nine reduced sets) should be submitted. Please address questions regarding applicability to your project to the DeKalb County Preservation Planner at 404-371-2155, e-mail dccullis@dekalbcountyga.gov. Applicants are also referred to the DeKalb County website, http://www.dekalbcountyga.gov/planning-and-sustainability/planning-sustainability.

I have reviewed the "Design Manual for the Druid Hills Local Historic District"	☒ Y	N
I have reviewed the DeKalb County Tree Ordinance	☒ Y	N
I have reviewed applicable zoning codes regarding lot coverage, garage sizes, stream buffers	☒ Y	N

1. General

a. Label all drawings with the address of the site, owners' name, and contact phone number.
b. Number all drawings.
c. Include a graphic scale on reductions.
d. Date all revisions.
e. Indicate all unverified numbers with +/- signs
e. Include photos of the existing condition of the property.

2. Site Plan (existing and proposed) to include

a. Topographical plan with significant trees sized and located;
b. Setback compared to adjacent houses (ask surveyor to show corners of adjacent houses);
c. Distance between houses;
d. Façade width to finished face of material;
e. Grading and elevations across site;
f. Dirt removal or regrading if more than 18";
g. Tree protection plan;
h. Tree removal and replacement plan

3. Driveways and Walkways

a. Location and relationship to house;
b. Width;
c. Material;
d. Curb cut and apron width

4. Fences & Retaining Walls

a. Placement on lot;
b. Height of fence or wall. If retaining wall, height on both sides;
c. Material;
d. Railing if necessary

5. Elevations and Floor Plans <<Indicate all unverified numbers with +/- signs>>

a. Plans for all floors (drawn to scale, ¼"=1' preferred);
b. House orientation on site plan;
c. Scalable elevations for front, rear, left, right;
d. Height, grade to ridge;
e. Streetscape comparison showing heights of two flanking houses on each side;
f. Height from grade to first floor level at all four corners;
g. Height from grade or finished floor line to eaves at all four corners;
h. Ceiling heights of each floor, indicating if rough or finished;
i. Height of space between the ceiling and finished floor above;
j. Two people of 5'-6" and 6' height shown;
k. Landscaping plan

6. Additions

a. Placement shown on elevations and floor plan;
b. Visibility from rights-of-way and paths;
c. Photos of all facades;
d. Design proportioned to main house;
e. Landscaping plan;
f. Materials and their combinations

7. Roof Plan

a. Shape and pitch of roof;
b. Roofing material;
c. Overhang;
d. Louvers and vents;
e. Chimney height and material

8. Dormers

a. Construction details provided;
b. Shape and size of dormer (show dimensions on drawings);
c. Overhang;
d. Size of window(s), with nominal size of sash (show dimensions on drawings)

9. Skylights

a. Profile;
b. Visibility from right-of-way;
c. Material (plastic lens or glass);
d. Shown in plan and elevation to scale

10. Façade

a. Consistency in style;
b. Materials and their combinations
    brick size and color
    stone type and color
    fiber-cement (e.g. Hardieplank) or wood siding
    shake or shingle
    other
c. Height of foundation at corners;
d. Ceiling heights comparable to area of influence: basement, first floor, second floor;
e. Detailing: soldier course, brackets, fascia board; water table;
f. Height from grade to roof ridge;
g. Dimensions, proportions and placement of windows, doors

11. Entrance

a. Height and width of door;
b. Design of door (e.g. 6-panel, craftsman);
c. Material of door;
d. Overhang;
e. Portico height;
f. Size and height of columns or posts;
g. Railing

12. Windows

a. Consistent with original as well as the area of influence;
b. Size and proportion similar to original;
c. Pane orientation and size similar to original;
d. Type (e.g. double hung, casement);
e. Fenestration on walls visible from right-of-way;
f. Simulated divided light (SDL) or true divided light (TDL): location of muntins between the glass, behind the glass or permanently affixed on exterior;
g. Material of window and any cladding;
h. Width of muntins compared to original (show dimensions on drawings);
i. Shutters or canopies
j. Dimensions of windows and doors.

13. Materials

a. Show all materials and label them on drawings;
b. Provide samples of brick or stone;
c. Provide samples if new or unusual materials

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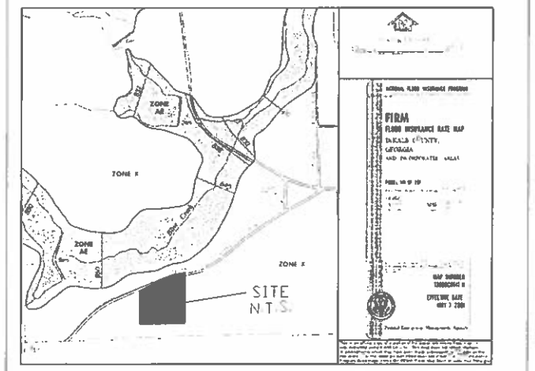
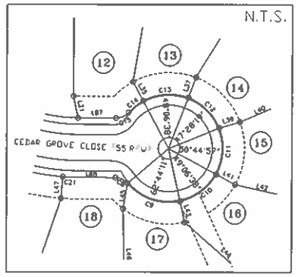
14. Garages / Accessory Buildings

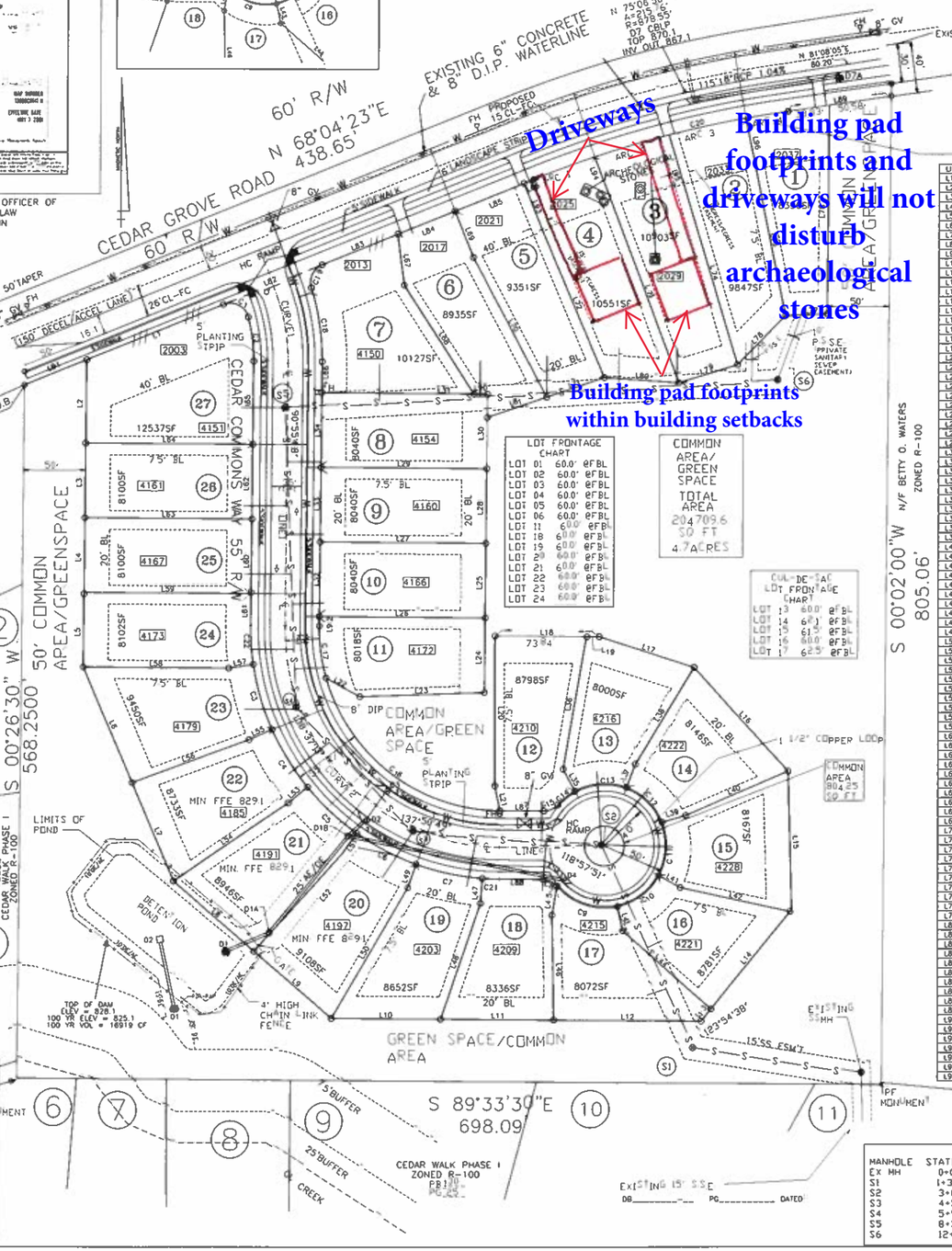
a. Visibility from street;
b. Placement on site;
c. Scale, style appropriate for house;
d. Show dimensions on drawings;
e. Materials;
f. Square footage appropriate for lot size;
g. Garage door size and design
h. Show height from grade to eaves and to top of roof

15. Demolitions

a. Provide documentation from engineer concerning feasibility of rehabilitation;
b. Provide photographs of structure to be demolished;
c. Provide plan for proposed redevelopment







THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS FINAL PLAT COMPLIES WITH ALL COUNTY ZONING, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SUBDIVISION ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS AND ALL APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS.

DATED THIS _______ DAY OF ________________, 20_____

DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

I CERTIFY THAT THE DEVELOPER HAS COMPLIED WITH THE POTABLE WATER REQUIREMENTS AND THE SANITARY SEWER REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNTY.

THIS _________ DAY OF ________________ 2006

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
WATER & SEWER

I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY ALL AFFECTED DEPARTMENTS AND COMPLIES WITH ALL ZONING, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUBDIVISION REQUIREMENTS.

THIS _________ DAY OF ________________ 2006

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

WATER & SEWER AVAILABILITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We the undersigned, hereby state that all lots shown on this plan for the project known as CEDAR GROVE COMMONS

Lying in Land Lot 21, of the 15TH District,

Dekalb County, Georgia are provided with services for connection to the public water and Sanitary sewer systems.

This the _____ day of ___________ 20____

X_______________
OWNER

X_______________
ENGINEER/SURVEYOR/CONTRACTOR

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO AND ACCEPTED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA AND HAS BEEN APPROVED AS REQUIRED BY STATE LAW AND COUNTY CODES AS MEETING ALL CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO RECORDING IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THIS CIRCUIT.

DATED THIS _________ DAY OF ________________ 2005.

BY DIRECTION: ________________

VERNON JONES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

SURVEYOR'S AND OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
(1) Surveyor's acknowlegement.

In my opinion, this plat, drawn by me or under my supervision, was made from an actual survey, and is a correct representation of the land platted and has been prepared in conformity with the minimum standards and requirements of law.

______________________ R.L.S. No. ______________

(2) Owner's acknowledgement.

I, ______________________ the owner of the land shown on this plat and whose name is subscribed hereto, acknowledges that this plat was made from an actual survey, and for value received the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby convey all streets and rights-of-way, water mains and sewer lines shown hereon in fee simple to DeKalb County, and further dedicate to the use of the public forever all alleys, parks, watercourses, drains, easements and public places hereon shown for the purposes and considerations herein expressed. In consideration of the approval of this development plan and other valuable considerations, the owner further releases and holds harmless DeKalb County from any and all claims, damages or demands arising on account of the design, construction and maintenance of the property shown hereon, on account of the roads, fills, embankments, ditches, cross-drains, culverts, water mains, sewer lines, and bridges within the proposed rights-of-way and easements shown; and on account of backwater, the collection and discharge of surface water, or the changing of courses of streams.

And further the owner warrants that he owns fee simple title to the property shown hereon and agrees that DeKalb County shall not be liable to him/her, his/her heirs, successors or assigns for any claims or damages resulting from the construction or maintenance of cross-drain extensions, drives, structures, streets, culverts, curbs or sidewalks, the changing of courses of streams and rivers, flooding from natural creeks and rivers, surface waters and any other matter whatsoever. I further warrant that I have the right to sell and convey the land according to this plat and do hereby bind myself and owners subsequent in title to defend by virtue of these present.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this ___ day of __________, 20___.

Witness

Owner (corporate seal)

By: ________________

Notary Public

Attest: ________________

Corporate Secretary

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS FINAL PLAT COMPLIES WITH ALL COUNTY ZONING, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SUBDIVISION ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS AND ALL APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS.

DATED THIS _______ DAY OF ________________ 20_____

DIRECTOR, PLANNING DEPARTMENT

DCR#04029R01
AP#7564

GENERAL NOTES:

1. PROPERTY SHOWN IS NOT LOCATED IN A FLOOD HAZARD PER FIRM PANEL 13089C 0141 H MAY 7,2001
2. PROPERTY AREA IS 11.285 ACRES.DISTURBED AREA 5.54 ACRES
3. NUMBER OF LOTS IS 27.
4. PROPERTY IS ZONED R-100 (CONSERVATION)
   MINIMUM LOT AREA 8,000 SF (NOT INCLUDING DETENTION)
5. DENSITY OF 2.39 UNITS PER ACRE.
6. SETBACKS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
   FRONT YARD 40' ALONG MINOR THOUROUGHFARE, 20' INTERIOR
   SIDE YARD SHALL BE 7.5' MINIMUM
   REAR YARD INTERIOR 20' ADJACENT TO 50' GREENSPACE, 40' IF ADJACENT TO BOUNDARY
7. MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT 35'
   MINIMUM FLOOR AREA 2000 SF
   MINIMUM 4 PARKING SPACES PER LOT
   MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF IMPERVIOUS COVERAGE IS 35%
   PROPOSED DENSITY 2.39 UNITS PER ACRE
   PROPOSED GREENSPACE TOTAL AREA 4.70 ACRES
   NET AREA OF GREENSPACE INCLUDING 50
   PERIMETER SETBACK IS 2.45 ACRES PERCENT OF TOTAL 22%
8. OWNER/DEVELOPER RONALD D. BARNES
   ARCS LAND PROPERTIES, LLC
   P.O. BOX 867
   GRAYSON, GEORGIA 30017
   PHONE 770-972-9887
9. UTILITIES ARE UNDERGROUND
10. BOUNDARY INFORMATION PER SURVEY FOR BELVEDERE ENTERPRISES, INC. BY THE NORTHLAND CO., INC. DATED 6/20/02
11. TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FROM DEKALB C.I.S.
12. ELECTRIC SERVICE IS UNDERGROUND.
13. THE OWNER OF INDIVIDUAL LOTS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS REQUIREMENTS REGARDING WETLANDS.
14. INERT LANDFILLS OR THE BURYING OF CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE STUMPS AND TOPS OR ANY OTHER REFUSE IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT IN M-2 INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT PER LAND DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE CHAPTER 14, ARTICLE II, SECTION 14-37 (b) (6).
15. WATER AND SEWER SERVICE FOR THIS PROJECT ARE PROVIDED BY DEKALB COUNTY.
16. STATE WATERS REQUIRE A 25' UNDISTURBED BUFFER FROM TOP OF BANK.
17. BENCHMARK TOP OF SSMH S2 TOP ELEV. 829.93
18. A FOUNDATION LOCATION CERTIFICATE MUST BE SUBMITTED TO DEKALB COUNTY PRIOR TO THE FOOTING INSPECTION FOR THE FOLLOWING LOTS. ALL EASEMENTS BUFFERS, AND FLOOD LIMITS ON THESE LOTS MUST BE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED ON SITE AT THE TIME OF THE FOOTING INSPECTION. LOTS: 1-8,16,17,20,21,22.
19. A TEN FOOT DRAINAGE EASEMENT EXISTS BETWEEN ALL LOTS AND ALONG THE PERIMETER BOUNDARY LINES OF THE SUBDIVISION EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
20. SUBSEQUENT BUILDERS AND DEVELOPERS OF INDIVIDUAL LOTS SHALL MAKE PROVISIONS TO CONDUCT LOT GENERATED SURFACE WATERS TO THE DRAINAGE FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE DEVELOPER WITHOUT UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE ONTO ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
21. EASEMENTS FOR STORM DRAINS AND SANITARY SEWER LINES SHALL BE CENTERED ON THE PIPES.
22. AN AS-BUILT ELEVATION CERTIFICATE IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO FRAMING ON THE FOLLOWING LOTS 20,21,22
23. WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING THE LAKES AND ADJACENT WETLANDS, SHOWN ON THE PLAT ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. LOT OWNERS ARE SUBJECT TO PENALTY BY LAW FOR DISTURBANCE TO THESE WETLAND AREAS WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORIZATION.
24. INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDERS, IN A SUBDIVISION WHERE A NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) REGULATIONS, MUST ALSO FILE A (NOI) AND A NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT) WITH THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION (EPD). A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN MUST BE DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED.
25. NO WORK IN RIGHT-OF-WAY, INCLUDING PAVED SURFACES, PERMITTED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE DEKALB COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.
26. PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR STREET LIGHTING.
27. NO LOTS SHOWN ON THE PLAT RECEIVED FILL DEPTH OF TWO (2) FEET OR GREATER BETWEEN THE ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY AND REAR BUILDING LINE DURING THE DEVELOPMENT STAGE.
28. SITE PLAN REQUIRED ON LOTS: ALL LOTS
29. 20' WIDE DRAINAGE EASEMENTS EXISTS CENTERED ON ALL SWALES, DITCHES, AND STREAMS.
30. FOR HOMES LOCATED BELOW THE STREET, A SEWER RELIEF VALVE IS REQUIRED ON CLEAN-OUT OUTSIDE EACH BUILDING AND BELOW THE LOWEST FLOOR ELEVATION. A BACKFLOW CHECK VALVE IS REQUIRED BETWEEN CLEAN-OUT AND THE STRUCTURE.
31. LOTS THAT WILL REQUIRE FILL DEPTH OF TWO (2) FEET OR GREATER BETWEEN THE ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY AND REAR BUILDING LINE AT THE TIME OF FUTURE LOT GRADING WILL REQUIRE A COMPACTION CERTIFICATION SEALED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER TO BE SUBMITTED AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION.
32. REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR/PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
    WILLIAM C. ELLIS
    2772 ANSCOT COURT
    SNELLVILLE, GA 30078
    (404) 298-5455
33. THE FIELD DATA UPON WHICH THIS MAP OR PLAT IS BASED HAS A CLOSURE PRECISION OF ONE FOOT IN 10,000 FEET AND AN ANGULAR ERROR OF 4" PER ANGLE POINT, AND WAS NOT ADJUSTED.
34. "THIS MAP OR PLAT HAS BEEN CALCULATED FOR CLOSURE AND IS FOUND TO BE ACCURATE WITHIN ONE FOOT IN 10,000 FEET".
35. EQUIPMENT USED WAS A NIKON TOP GUN.
36. NO WORK IN RIGHT-OF-WAY, INCLUDING PAVED SURFACES, PERMITTED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM DEKALB COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
37. A 10' LANDSCAPE BUFFER EXISTS ON ALL DOUBLE FRONTAGE LOTS. EXTERNAL LOTS SHALL HAVE THE BUFFER ON THE EXTERNAL STREET FRONTAGE. INTERNAL LOTS' BUFFER SHALL BE ON THE STREET(S) WHICH IS/ARE NOT THE PRIMARY ACCESS STREET(S) OR THE STREET TO THE REAR OF THE HOUSE.
38. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING LONG SIDE AND SHORT SIDE WATER SERVICE LINES EXTENDED PAST OR OUTSIDE THE SIDEWALK.
39. I CERTIFY THAT THIS PROJECT MEETS THE DEKALB COUNTY STORMWATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS PER THE DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE SECTION 14-42.
    ____
    WILLIAM C. ELLIS P.E. 19324
40. THE H.O.A. IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING DETENTION FACILITY AND STORM DRAIN SYSTEM
41. COVENANTS ARE RECORDED IN DB__________ PG__________ DATED:
42. FINAL PLAT RECORDED IN PB__________ PG__________ DATED:
43. VEHICULAR ACCESS IS PROHIBITED FROM INDIVIDUAL LOTS 7 & 27 TO: CEDAR GROVE ROAD
44. H.O.A. OWNS AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING GREENSPACE/COMMON AREAS.
45. MAX STREET GRADE PER DEKALB FIRE MARSHAL IS 10%
46. SIDEWALKS ARE REQUIRED

DENOTES: VEHICULAR ACCESS PROHIBITED ( )

0' 50' 100' 150'
GRAPHIC SCALE – FEET

PARCEL 15 021 04 022

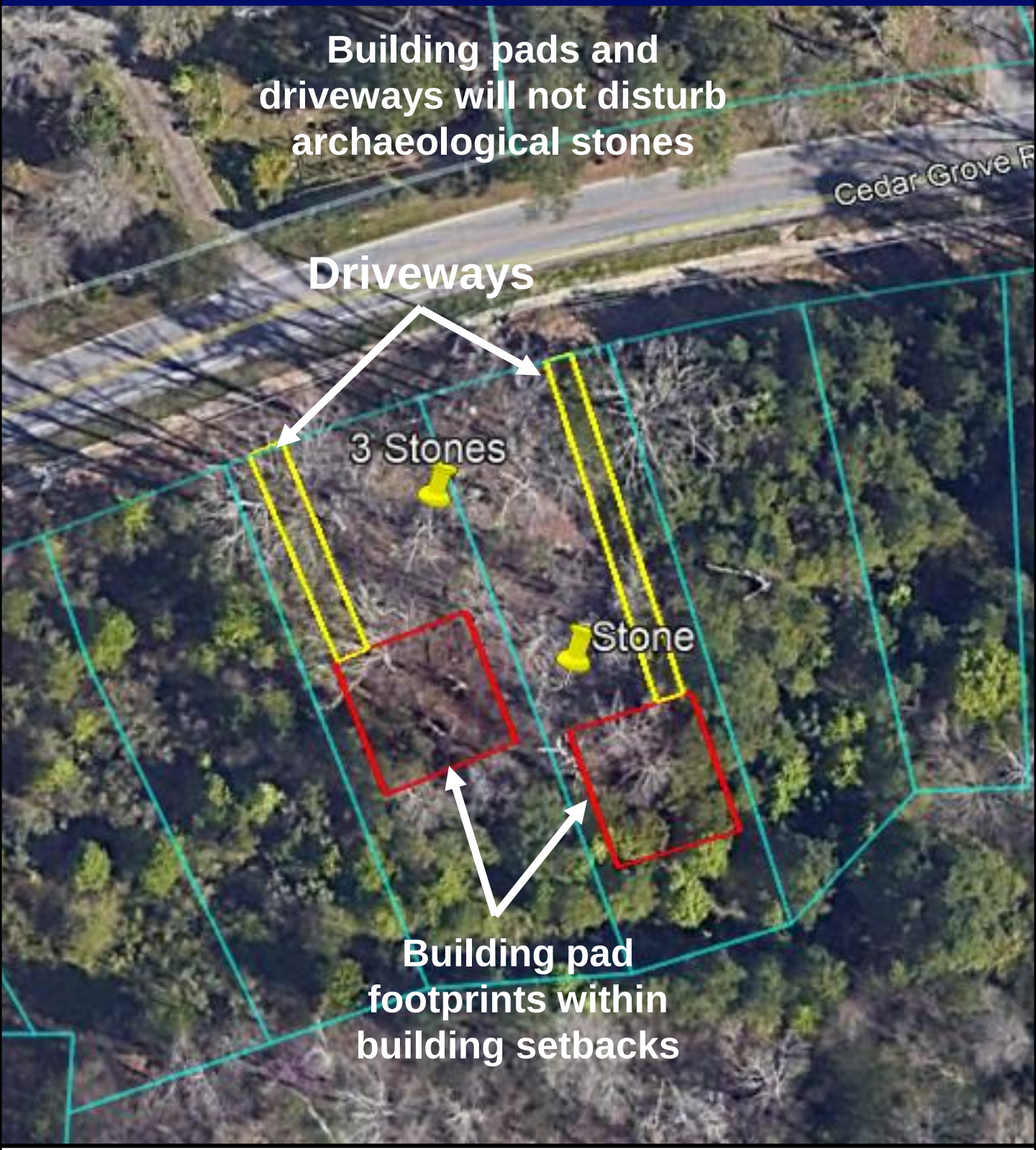
FINAL PLAT FOR:
CEDAR GROVE COMMONS
DCR#04029P01
AP#7564
ARCS LAND PROPERTIES, LLC

SCALE: 1"=50'	DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA	1-6-05
DATE: 11-24-05	LANDLOT 21, 15TH DISTRICT	REV.
THE NORTHLAND COMPANY, INC. P. O. BOX 825 DECATUR, GEORGIA 30031 TELEPHONE (404) 298-5445		PER COUNTY 7-17-06 REVISIONS
		SHEET 1 OF 1

\LAND PROJECTS 2004\CEDAR GROVE\DWG\FINAL PLAT CEDAR GROVE.DWG

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 2450 LAND SURVEYOR WILLIAM C. ELLIS
GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 19324 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER WILLIAM C. ELLIS

Lots 3 & 4 – Cedar Grove Commons – DeKalb County, GA
Aerial View



AVALON
Real Estate Partners, LLC

3340 Peachtree Rd, Suite 1660
Atlanta, Georgia 30326
P:404.504.8793 F:404.504.8771
www.avalonrepartners.com

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
Cedar Grove Commons
Atlanta, DeKalb County, Georgia

Prepared for:

Avalon Real Estate Partners, LLC
3340 Peachtree Road
Suite 1660
Atlanta, Georgia 30326
(404) 504-8791

Prepared by:

Greenhouse CONSULTANTS incorporated
www.GreenhouseConsultants.com
6110 River Chase Circle
Atlanta, Georgia 30328
(770) 988-9091

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Greenhouse CONSULTANTS incorporated

Barry D. Greenhouse, MSP-Arch, Project Principal
Michael Foster, RPA, Principal Investigator
Kevin Gidusko RPA, Project Manager
Steve Karacic, Project Coordinator
Cara Kubiak, RPA
Kim Johnson, RPA

Executive Summary

This report documents results of a cultural resources assessment survey performed Greenhouse CONSULTANTS incorporated in conjunction with its affiliates for Avalon Real Estate Partner, of the proposed 0.49 acre tract located in DeKalb County, Georgia. The proposed ground disturbance includes the development of two adjacent parcels that will include driveways and building foundations. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this survey comprises the two parcels (Parcel ID 1502104033 and Parcel ID 1502104034).

The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 CFR 60, *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended. The survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations and it was undertaken to comply with the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* provided by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA).

Shovel test pits (STP) were pre-plotted within the APE at 30 meter intervals on north-transects spaced 30 meters apart. Our field team plotted and excavated a total of four STP; all were negative. Pedestrian survey was conducted along transects throughout the APE and identified one new archaeological site.

The new archaeological site is an outcropping of stone with evidence of prehistoric utilization in the form of two drill holes on the south face of one of the stones. Current construction plans within the APE do not include development of the new site location. It Is the opinion of this investigation that the new site is individually ineligible for the NRHP. However, it is eligible only as a contributing element to the Soapstone Ridge Historic District (National Register ID 73002138). The footprint of proposed development does not include the new archaeological site.

The project survey established that the proposed undertaking should have **no adverse effects** on sites eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend **no additional archaeological investigation** within the APE.

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Introduction

This report documents results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey performed by Greenhouse CONSULTANTS incorporated and affiliates of the Cedar Grove Commons project tract in DeKalb County, Georgia, for Avalon Real Estate Partners (Figure 1). The project is situated in parcel ID 1502104033 and ID 1502104034. The proposed ground disturbance includes development of 0.49 acres for residential construction. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this survey comprises the two parcels.

A review of the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) indicated that the APE has not been previously subjected to a professional archaeological survey. Project plans show the presence of stone outcrops within the APE (Figure 2), and as a result an archaeological survey was conducted as a part of the development planning process.

The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 CFR 60, *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended. The survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations and undertaken to comply with the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* provided by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA).

The survey was completed January 12, 2021. Kevin Gidusko served as the Project Manager and Michael Foster served as Principal Investigator for this project. Both meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42).

Figure 1. Project Location Map showing the APE

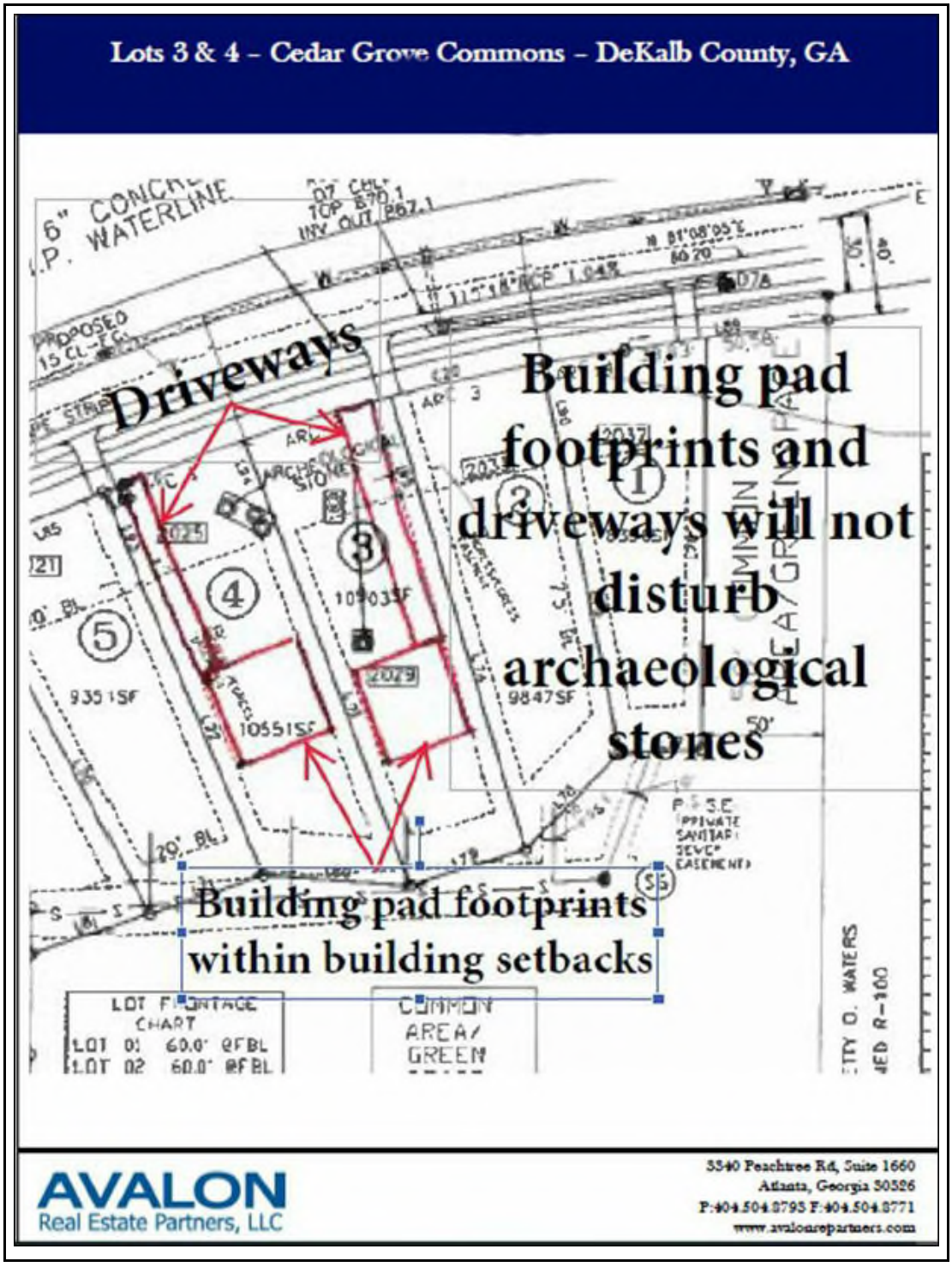

Figure 2. Project Plans showing presence of "archaeological stones"

Environmental Setting

The APE is situated in the Piedmont physiographic region, that stretches northeast-southwest between the Appalachians to the northwest and the coastal plain to the southeast. The topography in this region typically ranges from low hills to narrow valleys with distinctive temperate forests. Paleoenvironmental reconstructions for this physiographic zone have shown that the vegetation of the region during the last glacial maximum (around 20,000 BP) was dominated by conifer forests similar to boreal forests now present in northern and western North America (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987a). As the climate began to warm, the more northerly vegetation components began to recede (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987b).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines the ecoregion of the APE as the Southern Outer Piedmont within the larger Piedmont region (Griffith et al. 2001). The Piedmont comprises a transitional area between the mostly mountainous ecoregions of the Appalachians to the northwest and the relatively flat coastal plain to the southeast. The underlying geological formation is thick variably metamorphosed sedimentary rocks from the late Precambrian Period to early Paleozoic Period. In the Southern Outer Piedmont these rocks are covered with deep saprolite and mostly red, clayey subsoils (Griffith et al. 2001). Characteristic of the Piedmont ecoregion are low rolling hills and more narrow valleys covered by temperate forests of mixed hardwood trees like oak and hickory.

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) has classified the soil throughout the APE as well drained Wilkes stony loam with 6 to 15 percent slopes (Figure 3; Soil Survey Staff 2021). The parent material of Wilkes stony sand is residuum weathered from hornfels, gneiss, diabase, or diorite, and occurs on the backslope of hills in the Georgia Piedmont. The typical soil profile consists of 0 to 15 centimeters of stony sandy loam followed by 15 to 33 centimeters of clay loam. Depth to the parent material of the soil is greater than 33 centimeters.

The nearest natural source of fresh water is approximately 200 meters north of the APE (Figure 4). This creek connects several manmade lakes in the Crawford Lakes neighborhood. The APE is located on the south side of Cedar Grove Road surrounded by second-growth forest and residential developments. The APE itself is made up of pine and oak trees atop a low hill dotted with small outcroppings of soapstone (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

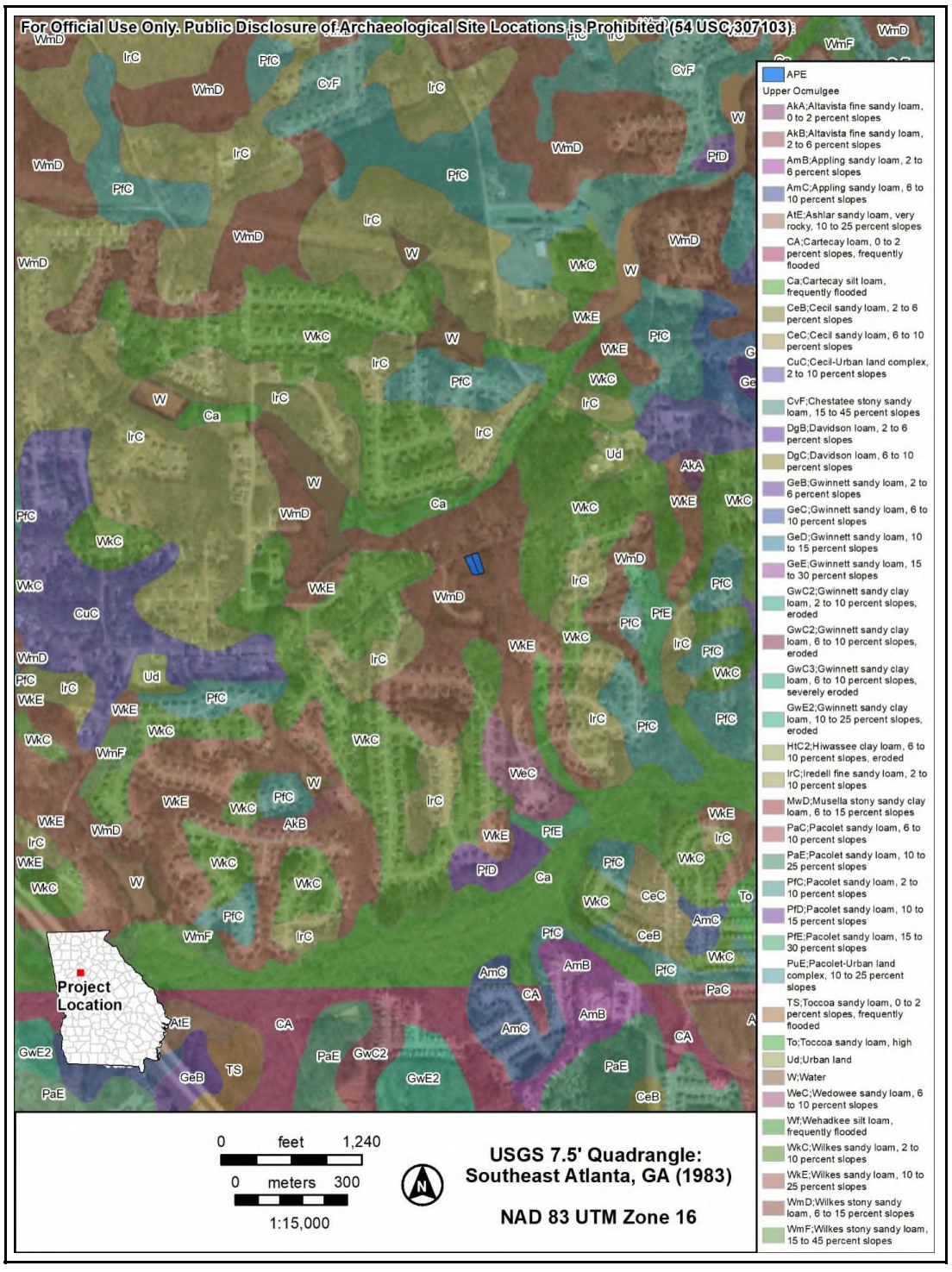

Figure 3. APE on Aerial Photography with Area Soils

Figure 4. APE on Topographic Map with Major Water Features

Figure 5. Project Area Overview Showing Stone Outcroppings and Cedar Grove Road, facing north

Figure 6. Project Area Overview Showing Environment, facing east

Historic Context

In the southeastern United States, four broad Pre-Contact cultural periods have been defined: Paleoindian (9500–8000 BCE), Archaic (8000–1000 BCE), Woodland (1000 BCE–900 CE), and Mississippian (900–1540 CE). The chronological bounds of these periods given in this report are adapted from the general chronology presented for Georgia by Turk et al. (2011) (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Georgia Cultural Periods with associated dates and diagnostic artifacts

Time Period or Culture	Date	Diagnostic Artifacts
Paleoindian	9500-8000 BCE	Fluted Georgia clovis points, Suwannee and Simpson points, Dalton points
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BCE	Corner-notched and side-notched projectile points/knives
Middle Archaic	6000-3000 BCE	Stanley, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford points
Late Archaic	3000-1000 BCE	Stallings type fiber-tempered pottery
Early Woodland	1000-300 BCE	Dunlap fiber-marked, cord-marked, or simple-stamped pottery
Middle Woodland	300 BCE-600 CE	Cartersville checked and simple-stamped wares
Late Woodland	600-900 CE	Napier, Woodstock, and Vining ceramic styles
Mississippian	900-1540 CE	Sand- or grit-tempered pottery with plain, stamped, brushed, and corncob-impressed types
Post-Contact Native American	1540-1732 CE	Grit-and grog-tempered pottery with stamping, punctations, and incising
Colonial Georgia and Early Statehood	1732-1838 CE	Glazed or unglazed earthenware (olive jar, majolica), metal weaponry, glass beads; artifacts of European origin introduced
Post-Cession Historic	1838-Present	Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware; blown and molded glass; wrought and cut nails

Paleoindian

The earliest evidence of human presence in Georgia is from the Paleoindian period. Following the transition from glacial to late glacial conditions, vegetation in North Georgia changed with the gradually warming climate. An environment previously dominated by pine forest was replaced by oak-dominant vegetation (Delcourt and Delcourt 1984). Intact, stratified deposits featuring Paleoindian artifacts are rare in Georgia. Archaeological materials associated with the Paleoindian period are often found only in low-density deposits of lithics or as a part of mixed-component sites (Ledbetter et al. 1996: 270). Lithic toolkits reflect those expected for an emphasis on big-game exploitation. The Early, Middle, and Late Paleoindian periods are identifiable in Georgia by the presence of fluted Georgia Clovis points, Suwannee and Simpson points, and Dalton points, respectively (Ledbetter et al. 1996: 278–281). Settlement patterns and mobility appear to have changed over time through the Paleoindian in Georgia. Populations relocated from Coastal Plain habitation to concentrate above the Fall Line in the Piedmont area, perhaps as a response to environmental changes (Smallwood et al. 2015). Use of exotic raw materials for lithic tool manufacture, a common occurrence in the Early Paleoindian, declines over time, with local raw materials most common by the Late Paleoindian (Ledbetter et al. 1996: 284).

Much of our understanding of Paleoindian lifeways in Georgia above the Fall Line comes from the results of the Wallace Reservoir Backhoe survey of the Upper Oconee River drainage, which identified Paleoindian sites with stratified sequences of diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts within alluvial deposits. The stratified deposits of site 9GE309 appear to follow Paleoindian diagnostic sequences identified elsewhere in the broader southeast, with the Early Paleoindian represented by fluted, lanceolate Clovis-like bifaces superposed by later deposits featuring Dalton points, which lie underneath deposits featuring early Archaic Kirk Corner-notched points (Ledbetter et al. 1996).

Archaic

The transition from Paleoindian to Archaic lifeways in the Southeast is classically defined by the increased generalization of resource exploitation in foraging economies, that is thought to be associated with the establishment of warmer and drier climates, and the diminishing availability of large herbivore resources (Sutton 2015: 280, Shah and Whitley 2009: 2). In Georgia, the subdivisions of Early (8000–6000 BCE), Middle (6000–3000 BCE), and Late (3000–1000 BCE) Archaic periods have been defined by the presence of diagnostic point types (Shah and Whitley 2009).

Early Archaic

In the Early Archaic, site distribution patterns suggest that populations engaged in seasonal, unconstrained mobility up and down watersheds across the landscape (Turk et al. 2011). Sites representing this period above the Fall Line are focused in upland areas rather than within floodplain areas (O'Steen 1996). Projectile point types found in the Early Archaic include Big Sandy Side-Notched, Palmer, Kirch corner-notched, Kirk Stemmed, and LeCroy and other bifurcated types (Shah and Whitley 2009, O'Steen 1996). Raw material usage reflects a preference for high-quality cherts, which are used to manufacture points and other tool types such as wedges and end scrapers (Shah and Whitley 2009).

Middle Archaic

During the Middle Archaic, the climate in the Southeast became warmer and drier, and populations clustered around major river valleys (Sutton 2015: 282). Settlement in Georgia became increasingly focused above the Fall Line during the Middle Archaic (Turk et al. 2011:7). Foraging strategies in the greater region appear to reflect high-mobility foraging. Middle Archaic sites in Georgia are often quite small, and consist of low-density scatters (Shah and Whitley 2009: 35). Raw material usage in the Piedmont and northern Georgia in general shifts from a focus on high-quality cherts to the dominance of locally available quartz in lithic assemblages. Diagnostic point types include Stanley, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford (Shah and Whitley 2009).

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic coincides with a climatic change to wetter and cooler conditions, and changes in technology and settlement patterns reflect changes in subsistence economies toward increasing sedentism (Sutton 2015). Late Archaic sites in Georgia feature a variety of technological tool types including triangular-bladed projectile points, grooved axes, bone and antler tools, net sinkers, steatite vessels, and early fiber-tempered ceramic types. Although three distinct ceramic types have been noted in Georgia in the Early Archaic (Stallings, St. Simons, and Orange), only one specific type is currently known to occur in the Piedmont region — the Stallings type, that features paste tempered with vegetable fibers and a variety of surface decorations including plain, simple-stamped, punctated, and incised (Shah and Whitley 2009). Other "unspecified fiber-tempered" wares have been recovered from Late Archaic contexts in the region as well. Diagnostic point types include the Savannah River Stemmed, Otarre, Elora, Kiokee Creek, and Ledbetter types (Shah and Whitley 2009).

Woodland

The Woodland period in the Southeast is overall characterized by the increasing adoption of horticultural and sedentary lifeways and investment into large-scale public works, as evidenced by the presence of complex earthworks, storage-related pit features, and the proliferation of a variety of sand-tempered ceramic styles (Sutton 2015; Turk et al. 2011).

Early Woodland

The onset of the Early Woodland is characterized by the development of distinct regional ceramic traditions (Sutton 2015: 288). Early Woodland occupations in the Georgia Piedmont have yielded cord-marked and simple-stamped sherds, with Dunlap fabric-marked pottery as a diagnostic type (Wood and Bowen 1995: 8). Other technology types encountered include mortars, manos, boatstones, and both chert and quartz projectile points (Wood and Bowen 1995: 8). Both large, sedentary sites and small, seasonally occupied sites are present (Wood and Bowen 1995: 10).

Middle Woodland

By the Middle Woodland, many parts of the Southeast were participating in the Hopewell interaction sphere and bow and arrow technology was used (Sutton 2015: 288, 289). This period saw the construction of large earthworks in Georgia, as well as evidence for participation in long-distance trade networks for exotic items (Turk et al. 2011: 8). The Leake site complex in northern Georgia provides an example of a Middle Woodland occupation with long-term residential features, earthen mounds, exotic trade items, and a high-status tomb (Scot 2013: 124). Additional artifact types in Middle Woodland assemblages in North Georgia include copper gorgets, ear spools, clay and copper pipes, ground stone celts, and slate and shale hoes (Wooden and Bowen 1995; 11, 13). Local ceramic types of the Middle Woodland include Cartersville checked and simple-stamped wares; however, exotic wares such as Weeden Island-style and Swift Creek complicated-stamped ceramics have been recovered at sites such as the Leake complex (Scot 2013: 128, 130). The occurrence of Swift Creek pottery may persist across what is considered the Early Woodland and into Late Woodland in northern Georgia (Wood and Bowen 1995: 13).

Late Woodland

By the Late Woodland, almost all existing large mound centers in Georgia appear to have been abandoned. The occurrence of exotic goods and non-local raw materials decreases during this period, and a variety of regionally-distinct ceramic styles appears throughout Georgia. These are taken together as contributing evidence for an intensification of territoriality and geographic restriction (Turk et al. 2011: 8). Napier ceramics, followed by Woodstock and Vining ceramic styles, appear in Late Woodland and into initial Early Mississippian contexts in northern Georgia (Birch et al 2016, 119-120). As the Late Woodland transitions into the Emergent Mississippian, some palisaded villages begin to appear (Birch et al 2016: 126).

Mississippian

In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian period is marked by the increasing importance of corn agriculture over time, and major protein sources expand beyond hunted mammals to the increasing utilization of freshwater fish, beans, a variety of crops, waterfowl, and other small animals (Sutton 2015: 293). Compared to the Late Woodland, Early Mississippian societies display increased specialization and social stratification (Sutton 2015: 295). The emergence of the Mississippian in Georgia is marked by a return to construction of mound centers and the establishment of societal elites. Settlement patterns increasingly nucleate, with small farming villages centered around large, fortified settlements (Turk et al. 2011: 8). Evidence for Mississippian political structure is observed in northern Georgia by the occurrence of discreet clusters of habitations that are contemporary with ceremonial centers including platform mounds (Hally and Chamblee 2019: 422). Mississippian polities in Northern Georgia appear to rise and fall frequently throughout the period, with evidence of political successions occurring after periods of 100 or 200 years (Hally and Chamblee 2019: 421). Although Mississippian platform mound sites occur in Georgia throughout the period, it appears that most were occupied for the duration of only a single ceramic phase, pointing to a dynamic political landscape (Hally and Chamblee: 428).

The material culture of the Mississippian period is known in northern Georgia from the Etowah site, where occupations began in the Late Woodland prior to large-scale mound construction in the Mississippian (Birch et al. 2016: 119). The site is a large town featuring six known mounds situated along the Etowah River (King 2003: 50). Early Mississippian Etowah phase ceramics appear to have some continuity with earlier Woodstock forms and feature primarily complicated-stamped, burnished, and plain styles (King 2003: 30). This ceramic phase is followed by the predominately coarse-grit tempered Middle Mississippian Savannah ceramic assemblages, that contain thicker sherds and include additional types such as cord-marked, brushed, corncob-impressed, and check-stamped varieties. The Late Mississippian is characterized by Lamar Period assemblages, which are distinguished diagnostically by modified jar rim features and are composed mainly of complicated-stamped, plain, and incised types (King 2003: 30–32).

In the Late Mississippian, the large chiefdoms observed earlier in the period begin to break apart, and the patterning of sites in Georgia indicates more dispersed settlement (Turk et al. 2011: 8). It is believed that the widespread abandonment of some ceremonial centers began in the Southeast prior to European contact; however, the effects of European arrival on the continent and associated introduction of both disease and warfare would soon serve to accelerate if not initiate the decline and dispersion of the remaining large complex polities of this period (Sutton 2015: 295; 306).

Post-Contact Native American

The Spanish Expedition of Hernando DeSoto arrived in northern Georgia in 1540. The expedition made contact with several existing chiefdoms in the region but did not establish any permanent settlements there. Little archaeological material has been evaluated representing this period in the region. Sixteenth-century deposits from the King site, a possible stop on De Soto's expedition, include artifacts of European origin. Sixteenth-century stone tool technology has been evaluated from clusters of stone tool production-related artifacts recovered from sixteenth-century burials at the site. These assemblages show evidence of a generalized toolkit for the manufacture of shafts, bows, and arrow points (Cobb and Pope 1998). By the early seventeenth century, the populations of the large chiefdoms encountered by De Soto had collapsed, likely due in part to the introduction of European diseases against which the Native populations lacked immunity (Nystrom 2019).

Colonial Georgia and Early Statehood

Although the settlement at Savannah was established by British colonists in 1732 and Georgia entered the union as the fourth state in 1788, European presence in Georgia north of the Fall Line remained small-scale and dispersed throughout much of the eighteenth century. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the region was primarily occupied by groups that were known to the British as the Creek and Cherokee Indians. These groups participated in widespread trade with the British, who traded goods including guns, rum, and kettles for the deerskins harvested by the Native Americans (Saunt 2020).

During the American Revolution, many Cherokee bands in the south upheld their British alliances and fought against U.S. Troops. Hostilities between Chickamauga Cherokee and U.S. expansionists in northern Georgia continued for a decade after the Treaty of Paris in 1783 (Boulware 2020). The collapse of the deerskin trade at the time of the Revolution took a major toll on both the Creek and Cherokee inhabitants of northern Georgia. The United States quickly became more interested in the lands of northern Georgia than in maintaining trade relations, and pursued a series of cession treaties with the Creek and Cherokee in the 1820s and 1830s that, coupled with new legislation and aggressive land-seizure, purchase, and settlement campaigns, would eventually result in the complete removal of the Creek from the region by the end of the 1820s and the Cherokee by the end of the 1830s (Saunt 2020; Boulware 2020).

Post-Cession Historic

Following the final, forced removal of the remaining Cherokee from Georgia in 1838, U.S. settlement greatly expanded in northern Georgia. The establishment of a series of rail lines, significantly the Western and Atlantic Railroad, would spur population influx in the greater Atlanta area. What would later become Atlanta was chosen as the location for the railroad's terminus in 1837, immediately prompting a boom of settlement in the area.

During the Civil War in 1864, Federal troops advanced on Atlanta, that was seen to hold strategic importance as a center of rail transportation. The city was eventually sacked by William T. Sherman several months later (Carpenter 2020, Cobb 2020). Although the effects of the war on the infrastructure of the region were significant, Fulton County recovered successfully, and became home to the state capitol of Georgia in 1868. The Atlanta area has continued to grow as a hub for industry and transportation into modern times.

Local History and Land Use

Our project team conducted a review of historical maps and sources to infer past land use in the APE. Sources consulted include the nineteenth century topographic maps (USGS 1888), historical aerials (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2020), (NETR 2020), and information from the County property appraiser (DeKalb County Property Appraisal and Assessment Department 2021).

The earliest available map from 1888 (USGS 1888) shows no development within the APE (Figure 7). A road running north to southeast is shown to the west. An aerial photograph from 1951 (NETR 2020) shows the APE to be in near the same condition to its current state, with a mixed composition forest covering much of the area (Figure 8). The road shown on the 1888 topographic map is not visible in the 1951 aerial photograph. Cedar Grove Road is visible in the aerial photograph abutting the northern extent of the APE. Cleared land and residential structures are also visible in the 1951 aerial. Between 1951 and the present, no significant changes are seen in the APE as depicted in historical aerial images and maps.

A review of the property appraiser data from DeKalb County (2021) indicates that there are no improvements or structures associated with the property (DeKalb County Property Appraisal and Assessment Department 2021).

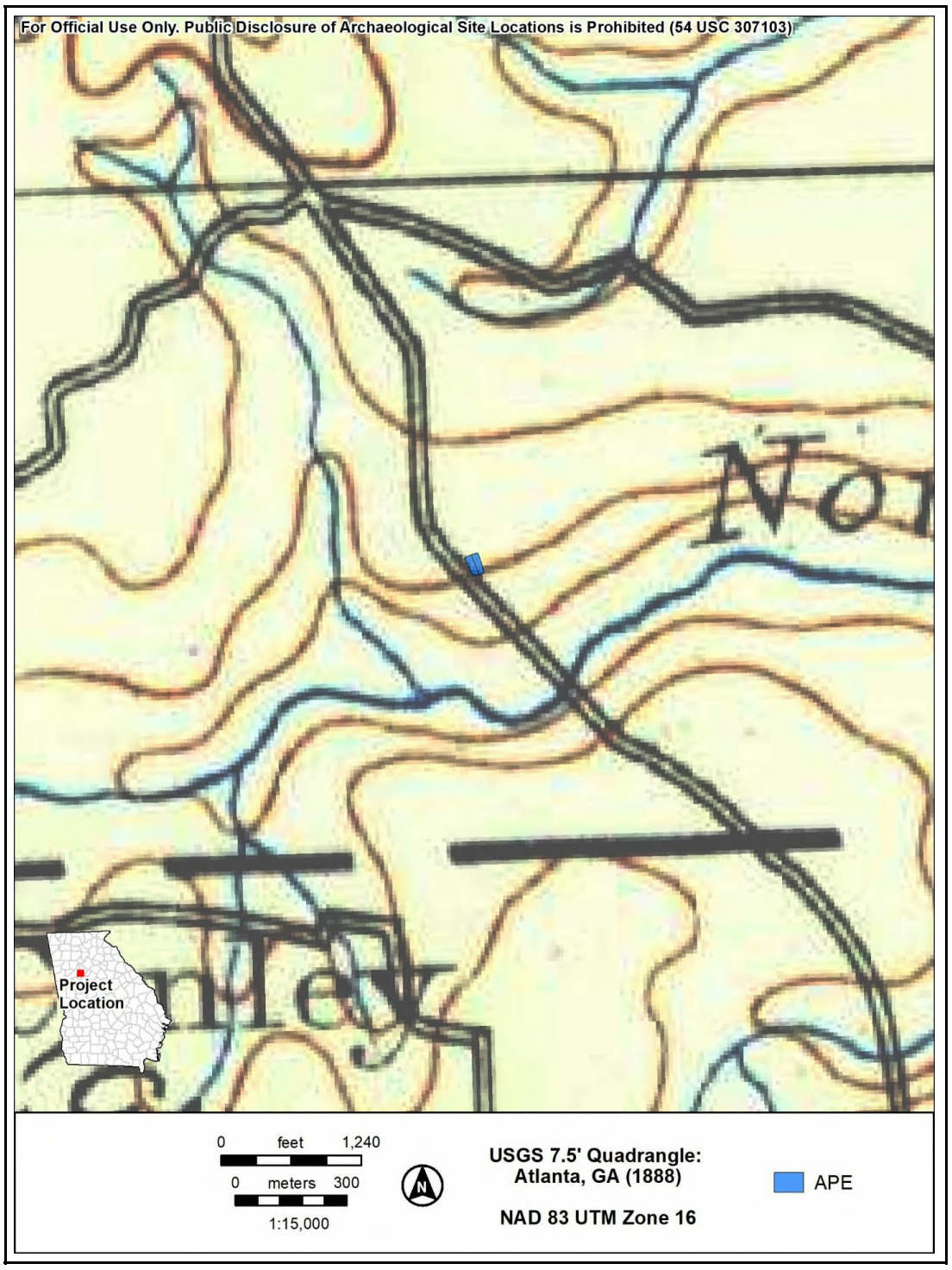

Figure 7. Nineteenth Century USGS map showing the APE

Figure 8. 1951 Aerial Photograph with APE boundaries overlain

Previous Research

Prior to the initiation of this Phase I survey our project staff examined records in the Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS) to determine the location of any previously conducted archaeological surveys or historical resources within one mile of the APE. According to GNAHRGIS records, one professional survey has been conducted within one kilometer (Object ID 24507; Report No. AR9424). The previous survey did not examine the current APE. There are five (5) known archaeological sites, and 44 historical structures within one kilometer of the APE (Figure 9). None of these archaeological sites or historical structures are considered individually eligible for the NRHP. However, three of the archaeological sites (9DA53, 9DA125, and 9DA147) are contributing elements to the NRHP listed Soapstone Ridge Historic District. These three sites were dated to the Archaic Period when surveyed in the late 1990s by Georgia Archaeological Site File Report No. AR9424).

The APE is within the NRHP listed Soapstone Ridge Historic District (National Register ID 73002138). The Soapstone Ridge Historic District encompasses a geomorphological formation that is approximately 25 square miles in size (Georgia Archaeological Site File [GASF] Report No. 9424). The majority of the district is located in DeKalb County, but it also extends into Fulton and Clayton Counties. This formation is the largest mafic-ultramafic intrusion in the Southern Piedmont and is characterized by high concentrations of iron and magnesium (GASF Report 9424). It is bounded to the east and north by the South River, to the south by Conley Creek. In addition to the formation, the historic district also encompasses adjacent prehistoric habitations and workshop areas, as well as the numerous quarries within the formation. Sites within the district are predominantly from the Late Archaic and Transitional periods (ca. 3,000–1,000 BC), as well as later sites dating to the Woodland period (1,000–100 BC) (GASF Report 9424).

Soapstone, a talcose material, is soft and durable and was utilized extensively by prehistoric peoples, particularly for the stone bowls, atlatl weights, and pipes (GASF Report 9424). Also known as steatite, this material was highly desirable for its unique thermal properties; it can be heated and reheated without breaking, making it the perfect material for crafting cookware. Stone bowls and other items carved from Soapstone Ridge steatite are found throughout the Southeast, tracing an extensive trade network that stretched as far as Louisiana and Florida (GASF Report 9424). It is theorized that soapstone bowls were exchanged in trade for exotic goods, such as copper from Wisconsin (Bense 1994).

Quarry sites within the district are characterized by steatite outcrops many of which may still have preform bowls partially pecked out of the natural surface. Other common artifacts include steatite chips, bowl sherds, and stone tools (GASF Report 9424). Habitation sites associated with the quarry are found in the outlying areas and have been interpreted as being the occupational areas for quarry workers and their families. Artifacts found at these sites are indicative of the daily lives these peoples and include projectile points, atlatl weights, bowls, knives, and pipes. At the time of its nomination the Soapstone Ridge Historic District contained 67 prehistoric sites, 56 Archaic sites, 6 possible Woodland sites, and 5 prehistoric sites from an unknown period (GASF Report 9424). No comprehensive survey of the district has occurred, and there is high potential for the area to contain countless more sites.

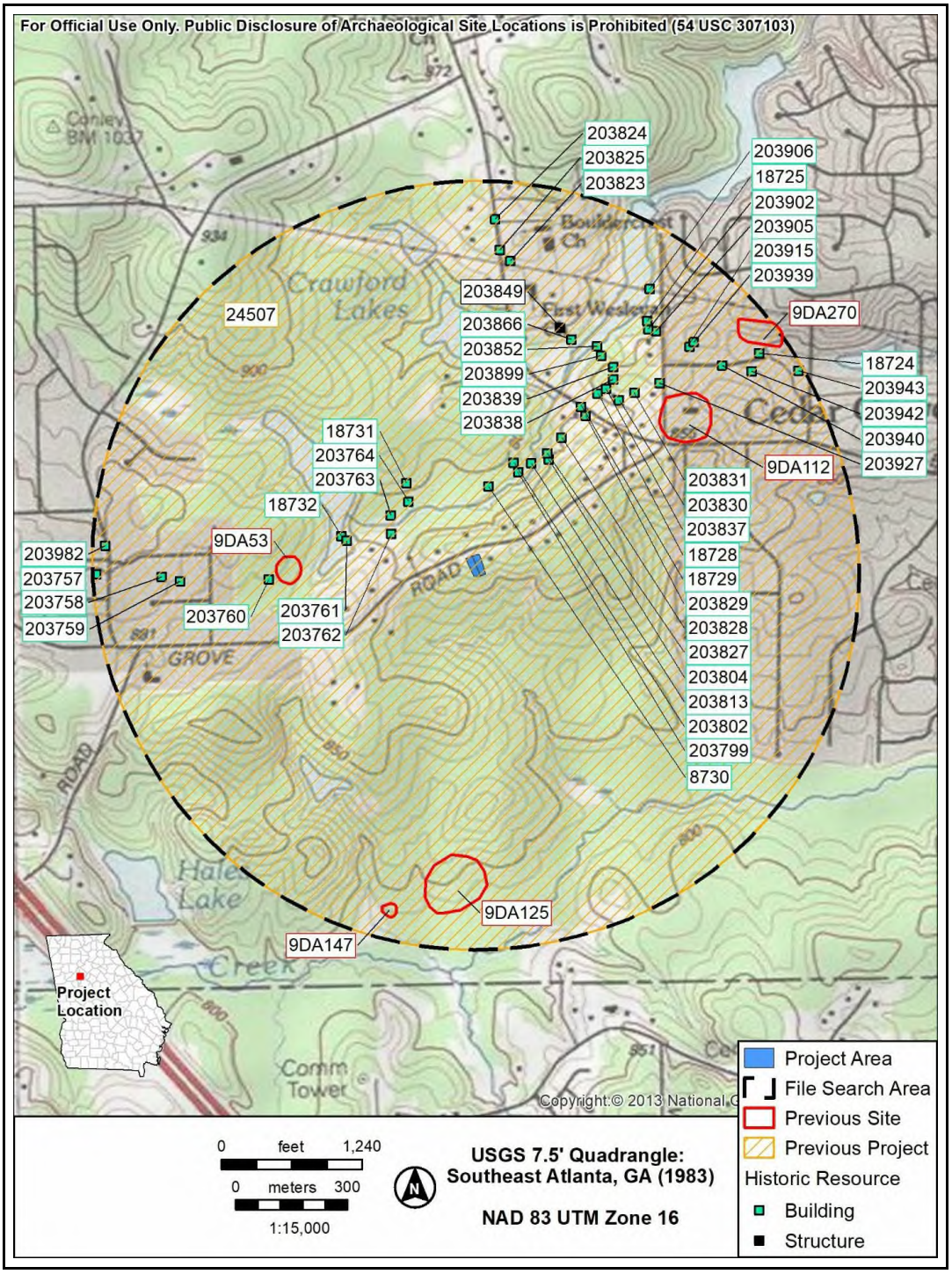

Figure 9. Map of Surveys and Recorded Resources within one mile of APE

Research Design and Methodology

Research Design

The purpose of the survey was to locate 9FU168 within the APE, and survey methods were designed to meet this goal. Our field team surveyed the APE according to guidelines outlined in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (GCPA 2019). Since current development plans for the 0.49 acres indicate "archaeological stones" present in the project area (see Figure 2), the APE was considered to have a high probability to hold cultural resources. Accordingly, the APE was tested with shovel test pits at 30 meter intervals.

Field and Laboratory Methodology

Systematic subsurface sampling was conducted using shovel test pits (STP). Shovel test pits were circular excavations with a diameter of 30 centimeters and were dug to a depth of 80 centimeters or until impenetrable substrate (i.e. bedrock) or subsoil known to be sterile. In areas where substrate or subsoil was encountered at depths less than 80 cm below surface (referred to throughout this report as CMBS), STP were terminated slightly beyond the depth of subsoil. Archaeologists defined subsoil as soils with a primary texture of clay. Soils that were primarily sandy and did not ribbon like clays were excavated. In instances where 80 cm was not reached, the maximum depth reached was noted. Field data were collected using a digital STP form designed to capture stratigraphy with soil descriptions (texture, color, Munsell), environmental variables, and presence or absence of artifacts.

Each STP location was plotted with GPS and numbered sequentially (Appendix B). Our team preloaded a Trimble TDC100 GPS unit (1-2 m accuracy) with STP locations at predefined intervals. During fieldwork all locations were plotted with a newly recorded point to ensure the GPS points are as accurate as possible. Therefore, maps reflect actual test locations and may show slight deviations from target intervals based on pacing, environmental conditions, and GPS accuracy. STP forms were completed within the GPS, eliminating the possibility for transcription error after fieldwork.

Field personnel record all sites on Georgia Archaeological Site File forms and delineates sites by placing STP at 10 meter intervals in cardinal directions. Two consecutive negative STP establish site boundaries. In accordance with the GCPA (2019), archaeological sites were defined as three or more artifacts found within a 30 meter radius. Walkover inspection was conducted throughout the entire APE on transects between STP.

All soil is screened through ¼ wire mesh, and artifacts are collected and placed in plastic artifact bags labeled with provenience information. The collection and curation strategy for artifacts are in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79. Artifacts are gently cleaned with a brush in the laboratory and transferred to clean 4 mil plastic bags for curation.

Survey Results

Field survey consisted of pedestrian survey and subsurface shovel testing at 30 meter intervals within the APE. Field archaeologists pre-plotted four (4) STP, and all were negative for cultural materials (Figure 10; Appendix).

Excavated STP ranged in depth from 30 to 40 cmbs due to compact clay subsoils. The typical soil profile consisted of very pale brown (10YR 8/4) clay to a depth of 10 cmbs, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay to depths of up to 40 cmbs (Figure 11). Heavy amounts of modern rubbish were noted in each of the shovel tests in the first stratum.

Pedestrian survey of the APE discovered an outcropping of rocks approximately 30 meters long by 14 meters wide in a northwest-southeast orientation (Figure 10). Further inspection of the outcropping revealed one of the stones had two circular drill holes on the southern face (Figure 12). Surface inspection of the outcropping did not yield any other archaeological materials. The evidence of the drill holes in the face of the stone are temporally non-diagnostic; however, their presence suggests intermittent use of the area by prehistoric peoples

As a result of the survey this new archaeological site was documented as an outcropping of stone with evidence of prehistoric utilization in the form of two drill holes on the south face of one of the stones. Current construction plans within the APE do not include development of the new site's location. It our opinion that the new site is individually ineligible for the NRHP; however, we recommend it eligible as a contributing element to the Soapstone Ridge Historic District (National Register ID 73002138).

The newly recorded archaeological site is not within the footprint of development. Thus, the **proposed undertaking will have no adverse effects** on this historical resource. **No further work is recommended**.

Figure 10. Map of Results within APE

Figure 11. STP 3 south profile

Figure 12. Photograph of stone outcrop with drill holes

Conclusions and Recommendations

Greenhouse CONSULTANTS incorporated conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey of 0.49 acres located in DeKalb County, Georgia. The proposed ground disturbance includes the development of two adjacent parcels that will include driveways and building foundations. The APE for this survey comprises the two parcels (Parcel ID 1502104033 and 1502104034).

The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify historic properties within the APE and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the NRHP criteria in 36 CFR 60 *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended. The survey was completed in accordance with federal and state regulations and was undertaken to comply with *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* provided by the GCPA.

Shovel test pits (STP) were pre-plotted within the APE at 30 meter intervals on north-south transects spaced 30 meters apart. Our field team plotted and a total of four STP. All four were negative. Pedestrian survey was conducted along transects throughout the APE and identified one new archaeological site.

The new archaeological site is an outcropping of stone with evidence of prehistoric utilization in the form of two drill holes on the south face of one of the stones. Current construction plans within the APE do not include development of the new site location. It Is the opinion of this investigation that the new site is individually ineligible for the NRHP. However, it as eligible only as a contributing element to the Soapstone Ridge Historic District (National Register ID 73002138). The footprint of proposed development does not include the new archaeological site.

The project survey established that the proposed undertaking should have **no adverse effects** on sites eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend **no additional archaeological investigation** within the APE.

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Appendix A

Shovel Test Pit Locations

UTM Zone 16, NAD 83

STP	Results	Easting	Northing
1	Negative	749668.2383	3727442.779
2	Negative	749696.4541	3727453.133
3	Negative	749686.0795	3727481.177
4	Negative	749657.9952	3727471.007