

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
DESKTOP ANALYSIS
REAMS ROAD ROADWAY CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS
SUMMERLAKE PARK BOULEVARD TO TABORFIELD AVENUE
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Orange County Professional Contract #Y16-816-CH

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

Based on the research documented in this desktop analysis, there are no cultural resources listed, determined eligible, or appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As such, historic resources will not be a critical issue. In addition, based on the research, there is a potential for discovery of one or more prehistoric sites. Sites in this area are typically small lithic and/or artifact scatters which are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Introduction

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) in association with Inwood Consulting Engineers conducted a desktop analysis of the 3.1-mile corridor of Reams Road from Summerlake Park Boulevard to Taborfield Avenue in Orlando, Florida; southwest Orange County (**Figure 1**). The work is being conducted by Orange County as part of the Reams Road Roadway Conceptual Analysis (RCA) Study for the proposed transportation infrastructure improvements in accordance with the Lakeside Village Specific Area Plan. The proposed infrastructure improvements include adding lanes to the existing two-lane sections of Reams Road.

ACI's study includes the identification and description of all archaeological sites and historic resources within or adjacent to the proposed alignment, as well as a discussion of potential archaeologically sensitive areas. Background research indicated that one archaeological site has been recorded within/adjacent to the alignment. This site, 8OR09984, a Post-Archaic campsite, has been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (Janus Research 2010). However, based on the desktop analysis, there is potential for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological sites along the alignment. Such locales include better drained soils adjacent to wetlands.

One historic structure has been recorded along the alignment. Historic resource, 8OR10251 is a ruinous concrete block structure that was recorded in 2015 (ACI 2015). The SHPO determined that it was ineligible for listing in the NRHP. A review of the property appraiser data and historic aerial photographs suggested the potential for one additional historic structure at 13406 Reams Road (Singh 2017; USDA 1947a, 1947b, 1954). It is unlikely that this resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

If fieldwork is required, it should comply with requirements set forth in Chapters 267, 373 and 872.05, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, as well as any federal regulations for the purpose of determining possible effects on historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the NRHP, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value.

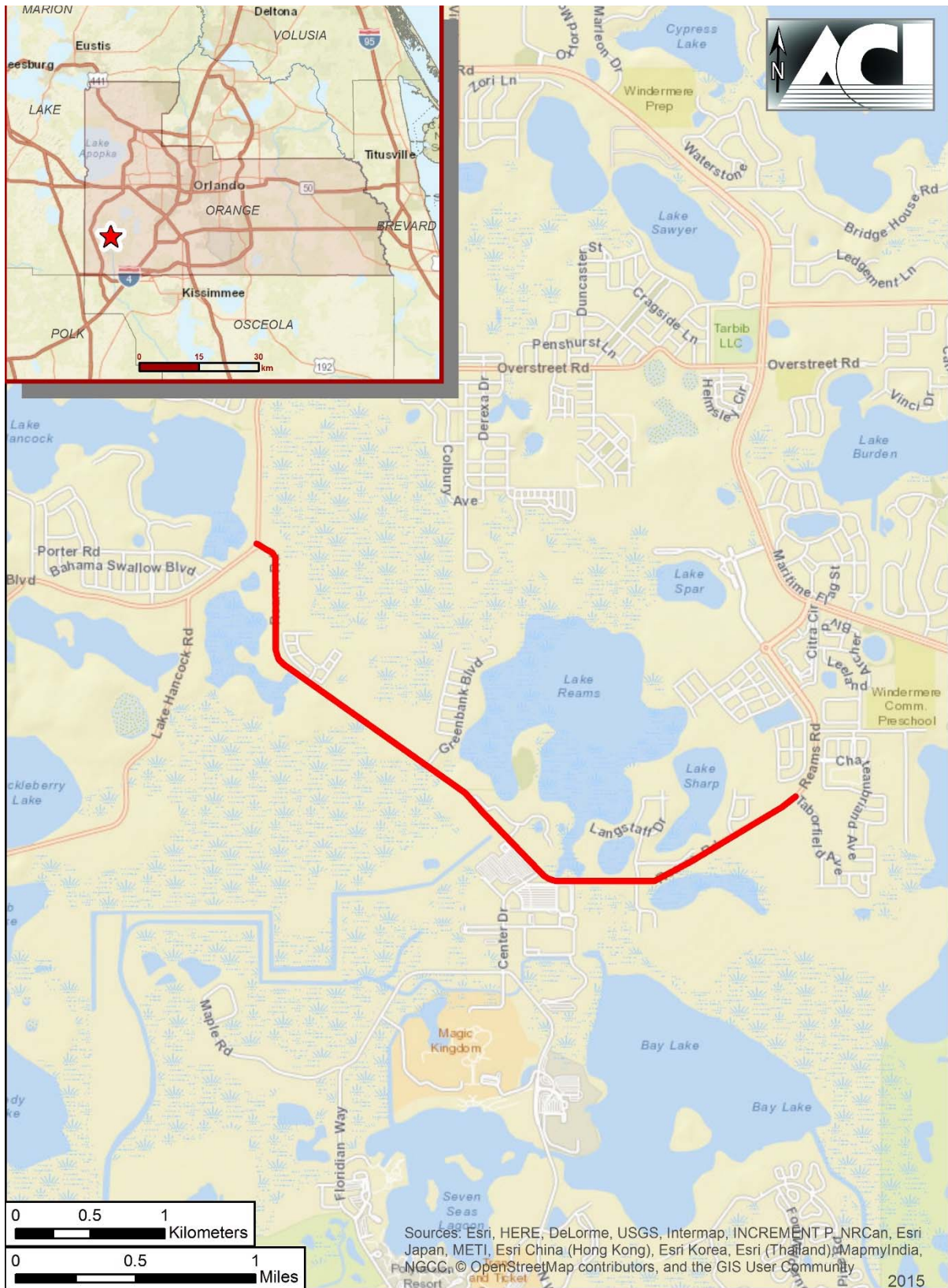


Figure 1. Location of Reams Road.

Location and Environmental Setting

The approximately 3.1-mile Reams Road corridor is in Sections 27, 34, and 35 of Township 23 South, Range 27 East and Sections 1 and 2 of Township 24 South, Range 27 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Windermere) (**Figure 2**). It extends from Summerlake Park Boulevard to Taborfield Avenue. The corridor is mostly undeveloped, except for residential developments and parking facilities.

In general, the project area is characterized by very gently rolling terrain with a general elevation of 29 to 32 m (95-105 ft) above mean sea level. It lies within the Osceola Plain (White 1970). Undifferentiated soils of the Pleistocene and Holocene underlie the area, with a small area of Cypresshead Formation limestone. These are surficially evidenced by medium fine sand and silt (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 2001a, 2001b).

Four soil associations underlie the Reams Road corridor. The Tavares-Zolfo-Millhopper association is characterized by nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils on low ridges and knolls in the uplands and on the flatwoods. The native vegetation consists of bluejack oak, turkey oak, live oak, water oak, laurel oak, slash pine and longleaf pine with an understory of creeping bluestem, lopsided indiangrass, grassleaf goldaster, and pineland threeawn. The Smyrna-Pomello-Immokalee association consists of nearly level to gently sloping, poorly drained and moderately well drained soils in the broad flatwood areas interspersed with low ridges and knolls. The natural vegetation associated with the Smyrna and Immokalee soils consist of longleaf pine and slash pine, with an understory of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, inkberry and running oak (Doolittle and Schellentrager 1989).

Pomello soils support longleaf pine, sand pine, and slash pine with an understory of waxmyrtle, saw palmetto, fetterbush, creeping bluestem, chalky bluestem, pineland threeawn and running oak. The Samsula-Hontoon-Basinger association is characterized nearly level, very poorly drained soils that are subject to ponding. They are found in freshwater swamps, depressions, sloughs and broad, poorly defined drainageways on the flatwoods. The native vegetation consists of mixed stands of cypress, red maple, sweetgum, and black tupelo. The understory includes cutgrass, maidencane, Jamaica sawgrass, sedges, ferns, and other water-tolerant grasses. The Urban land-Smyrna-Pomello association consists of nearly level to gently sloping, poorly drained and moderately well drained soils in broad, flatwood areas interspersed with low ridges and knolls. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine and slash pine, with understory of saw palmetto, lopsided indiangrass, creeping bluestem, pineland threeawn, inkberry and running oak (Doolittle and Schellentrager 1989). **Table 1** provides a list of the specific soil types along the Reams Road RCA.



Figure 2. Environmental setting of Reams Road.

Table 1. Soil types along Reams Road.

Soil Type/slope	Drainage	Setting
Basinger fine sand, depressional	Very poor	Shallow depressions and sloughs, and along the edges of freshwater marshes and swamps
Immokalee fine sand	Poor	Broad flatwoods
Pomello fine sand, 0-5%	Moderately well	Low ridges and knolls on the flatwoods
Samsula-Hontoon-Basinger, depressional	Very poor	Freshwater swamps, depressions, sloughs and broad, poorly defined drainageways
Sanibel muck	Very poor	Depressions, freshwater swamps and marshes, and in poorly defined drainageways
Smyrna fine sand	Poor	Broad flatwoods
Tavares-Millhopper fine sand, 0-5%	Moderately well	Low ridges and knolls on the uplands, and on the flatwoods
Urban land		
Zolfo fine sand	Somewhat poor	Broad, slightly higher positions adjacent to the flatwoods

The soils support different vegetative regimes, which in turn provide habitats for the local animal population, and thus providing essential food resources. However, the soils have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats. The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses, and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox. Millhopper, Smyrna, and Tavares soils are rated as fair for openland wildlife habitat. Woodland wildlife habitat includes area of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, racoon, and deer. Millhopper, Smyrna, Tavares, and Zolfo soils are rated fair for this type of habitat. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, egrets, herons, alligators, and otter. The Basinger, Samsula, Sanibel soils are well suited for wetland habitat; Smyrna fine sand is rated fair (Doolittle and Schellentrager 1989: Table 8).

Background Research and Literature Review

A review of pertinent archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the general area was conducted. The focus of this desktop analysis was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project vicinity, as well as the potential for the occurrence of yet unrecorded resources. Research included a review of sites listed in the NRHP and the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) (April 2017 GIS update); an examination the Orange County Property Appraiser's data; soil survey information; plat map, field notes, and tract book records; historic aerial photos on file with the Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM); regional prehistories, histories, and site location predictive models; relevant CRAS reports and manuscripts; as well as municipal planning reports.

Archaeological and Historical Considerations

The archaeological background research indicated that one archaeological site is located within the Reams Road RCA, and another 15 sites are located within one mile (**Figure 3**). 8OR09984 was recorded during the survey of the Reedy Creek Improvement District (Janus Research 2010). The site produced three pieces of aboriginal pottery (St. Johns and sand tempered plain) and three pieces of

lithic debitage. The SHPO determined that the site was ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Data on the 16 sites are presented in **Table 2**. All the sites have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. **Table 3** provides a list of the CRAS projects conducted within one mile of the Reams Road RCA.

Table 2. Previously recorded archaeological sites proximate to Reams Road.

FMSF #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURE	REFERENCE	SHPO EVAL
8OR09984	Reed Creek 1	Campsite	Post-Archaic	Janus Research 2010	Ineligible
8OR09985	Reed Creek II	Campsite	Indeterminate	Janus Research 2010	Ineligible
8OR04145	Tangerine	Campsite, artifact scatter	Indeterminate	ACI 1994	Ineligible
8OR04146	Reams Road	Artifact scatter	Post-Archaic	ACI 1994	Ineligible
8OR06048	Odelay	Campsite	Post-Archaic, 20th century	Batun et al. 2006; Driscoll 2004; Jones 2010	Ineligible
8OR06088	Summerlake Site	Ceramic scatter	St. Johns	Stokes 2005a	Ineligible
8OR06097	Huckleberry 1	Artifact scatter	St. Johns	Stokes 2005b	Ineligible
8OR06098	Huckleberry 2	Artifact scatter	Archaic, St. Johns	Stokes 2005b	Ineligible
8OR08225	Wood Duck	Campsite	Post-Archaic	Dickinson and Wayne 1998	Ineligible
8OR09091	Lake Reams West	Ceramic scatter	St. Johns	SEARCH 1998	Ineligible
8OR09092	Lake Sharpe West	Campsite, artifact scatter	Archaic, St. Johns	SEARCH 1998	Ineligible
8OR09093	Lake Mabel	Campsite, ceramic scatter	St. Johns	SEARCH 1998	Ineligible
8OR09094	Lake Sharpe East 1	Campsite, artifact scatter	Archaic, St. Johns I	SEARCH 1998	Ineligible
8OR09095	Lake Sharpe East 2	Campsite, artifact scatter	Archaic, St. Johns I	SEARCH 1998	Ineligible
8OR09096	Lake Reams East	Campsite, artifact scatter	Archaic, Post-Archaic	SEARCH 1998	Ineligible
8OR09876	Frye Flakes	Habitation	Indeterminate	Wallace and Castaner 2008	Ineligible

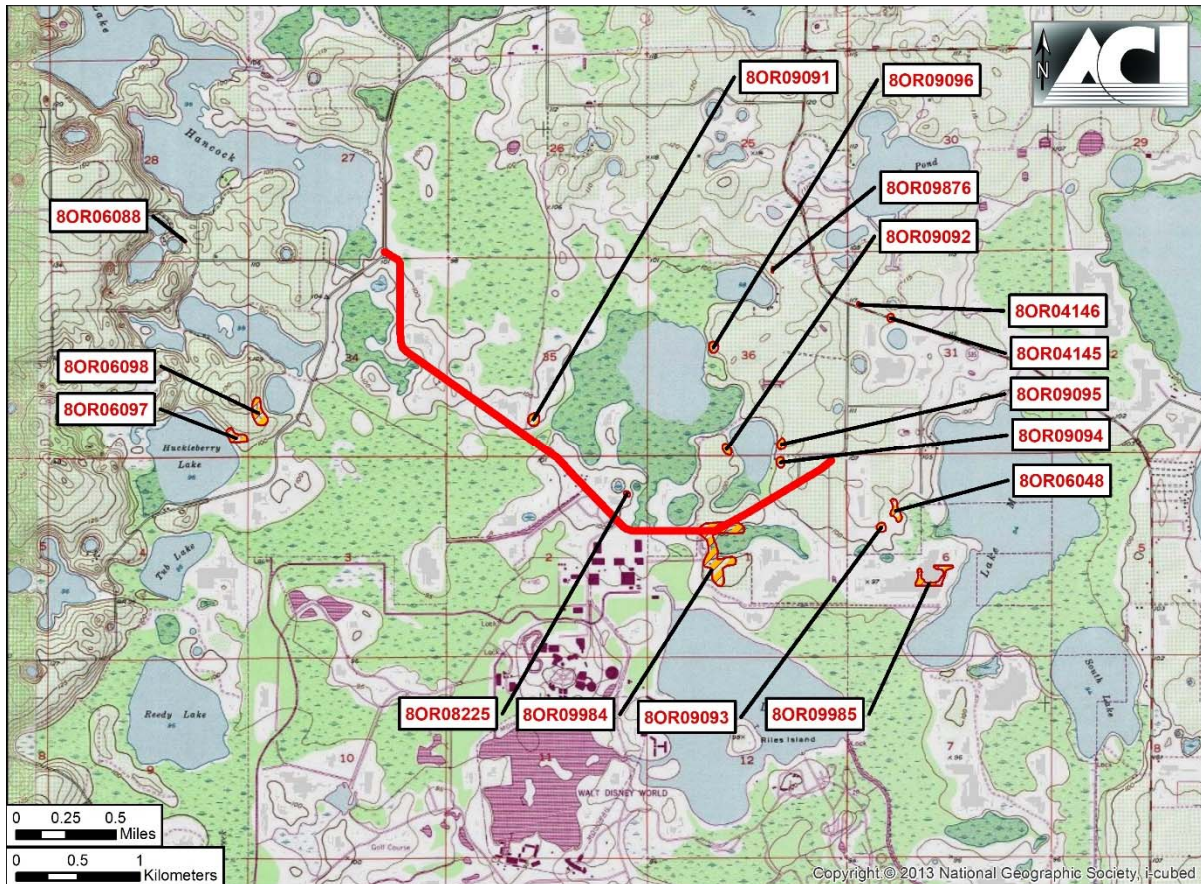


Figure 3. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources proximate to Reams Road.

Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models (Ellis et al. 1994; Johnson and Basinet 1995) informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the project area, as well as their probable environmental settings, was generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection including soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that this settlement pattern could not be applied to sites of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These were tied to water and lithic resources much more so than during the later periods.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. Analysis of the data for Osceola Plain Valley physiographic region was conducted (**Table 4**). This revealed that 97 of the site are located within 100 m (328 ft) of a water source, of which six are completely contained within a swamp. The other 28 are located between 100 and 300 m (328-984 ft) of water. Eighty-three of the sites are associated with wetlands/swamps, 16 are proximate to a creek, 20 are associated with a pond or lake, and six are next to a river. The sites occurring completely within a wetland/swamp or extend at least half way into the wetland/swamp, suggests occupation during the dry season or during periods of low groundwater. Many other sites, also extend into areas classified as wetland/swamps; clearly proximity to water is a major site locational factor.

Table 3. CRAS projects conducted within a mile of Reams Road.

REFERENCE	PROJECT	# of newly recorded resources	# of previously recorded resources
ACI 1994	CRAS SR 535 From Apopka-Vineland Road to Chase road, Orange County	10	0
Athens 1991	CRAS of the Planned 6" Reedy Creek Coop Pipeline.	0	0
Richards and Richards 1997	CRAS of the Keene's Pointe Development Site Located at Lake Tibet-Butler, Orange County	7	0
Dickinson and Wayne 1998	CRAS Buena Vista Place Apartments Orange County	1	0
SEARCH 1998	CRAS of the Lake Reams Neighborhood, Walker, and Story Tracts, Orange County	9	0
ACI 1999	CRAS Lake Burden Neighborhood, Orange County	1	0
ACI 2000	CRAS Lake Sawyer Neighborhood South, Orange County	0	0
Jones 2001a	CRAS of the Proposed North Disney (FL 1188-B) Tower in Orange County	0	0
Jones 2001b	CRAS of the Proposed North Disney (FL 1188) Tower Location in Orange County	0	2
Payton 2003	Historic Building Reconnaissance Survey/Section 106 Review Proposed North Lake Buena Vista Cellular Antenna Collocation: Site OR03XC099B4, Orange Co.	0	0
Stokes 2003	CRAS of the Signature Lakes P.D., Orange County	1	0
Davis 2004	8450 Winter Garden, Vineland Road, Orlando, Orange County	0	0
Waters et al. 2004	CRAS Independence, Orange County	0	0
ACI 2005	CRAS of the Oasis Cove Development Property in Orange County	0	0
Stokes 2005a	CRAS for the Summerlake Property, Orange County	2	1
Stokes 2005b	CRAS of the Huckleberry Lake Property, Orange County	2	0
Batun et al. 2006	CRAS Miller Property, Orange County	0	0
Wallace and Castaner 2008	CRAS of the Frye Property in Orange County	1	0
Jones 2010	CRAS of the Mabel Bridge Project Area, Orange County	0	1
ACI 2013	CRAS Hartog Property, Orange County	0	0
Janus Research 2010	Update to Preliminary CRAS of Reedy Creek Improvement District and Walt Disney World Properties, in Osceola and Orange Counties	3	0
Handley and Nelson 2012	CRAS of the West Lake Hancock Estates Property, Orange County	0	0
ACI 2012	CRAS of the DH2 Reams Road Property, Orange County	0	0
Janus Research 2014	CRAS Walt Disney World Long Term Permit II and Mira Lago-Avatar, Orange, Osceola and Polk Counties	5	0
ACI 2015	CRAS DH3 Property, Orange County	1	0
ACI 2016	CRAS of the Village F Emerald Property, Orange County	0	0

Table 4. Site distance from water source.

	within		<100 m		<200 m		<300 m		Total	
Type	cnt	%	cnt	%	cnt	%	cnt	%	cnt	%
creek		0.00%	14	11.20%	2	1.60%		0.00%	16	12.80%
lake		0.00%	2	1.60%		0.00%		0.00%	2	1.60%
pond		0.00%	16	12.80%	2	1.60%		0.00%	18	14.40%
river		0.00%	5	4.00%	1	0.80%		0.00%	6	4.80%
swamp	6	4.80%	54	43.20%	21	16.80%	2	1.60%	83	66.40%
Total	6	4.80%	91	72.80%	26	20.80%	2	1.60%	125	100.00%

Soil types and their drainage characteristics can also be used to assess the likelihood for aboriginal site occurrence (Almy 1978). There are 49 soil types within the Osceola Plain of Orange County; only 23 of which have recorded archaeological sites (**Table 5**). Many of the sites occurred on more than one soil type. This analysis only included the four types covering the greatest acreage for each site, which totaled 198 soil type occurrences. The first soil column, indicates that this soil type had the greatest area of the site, and so on down the line, so that the 4th column had the smallest site acreage. The Osceola Plain in Orange County is underlain by 60.8% poorly drained soils, 21.6%, very poorly drained soils, 7.2% moderately well drained, 3.2% somewhat poorly drained soils, and 0.4% excessively drained soils; the remaining 6.7% being water, urban land, pits, or arents. As can be seen in the table, there is not a normal distribution of sites across the landscape. Some of the more interesting differences are highlighted in red. The poorly drained soils, which cover 61% of the area only have 46% of the sites. The Emerald and Holopaw fine sands, frequently flooded and Immokalee fine sand have the highest probability for site occurrence within the poorly drained soils. These account for a little over 6% of the area, but have almost 14% of the sites. However, there is a very clear preference for Pomello fine sand, which accounts for 23% of the sites, but covers only 5% of the area. Zolfo sand is also one of the preferred types, accounting for almost 13% of the sites and covering less than 3% of the area.

Table 5. Distribution of sites by soil type.

Drainage/soil type, slopes	Acres	% of area	1	2	3	4	cnt	% of sites
EXCESSIVELY DRAINED								
Candler fine sand (fs), 0-5%	608.73	0.18%	5		2		7	3.54%
Candler fs, 5-12%	167.80	0.05%		1			1	0.51%
Candler-Apopka fs, 5-12%	38.04	0.01%	1				1	0.51%
Candler-Urban land complex, 0-5%	60.85	0.02%					0	0.00%
Candler-Urban land complex, 5-12%	8.94	0.00%					0	0.00%
Lake fs, 0-5%	1.12	0.00%					0	0.00%
St. Lucie fs, 0-5%	189.16	0.06%					0	0.00%
St. Lucie-Urban land complex, 0-5%	198.08	0.06%					0	0.00%
Total	1272.71	0.38%	6	1	2	0	9	4.55%
MODERATELY WELL DRAINED								
Archbold fs, 0-5%	1188.10	0.36%	1	2			3	1.52%
Florahome fs, 0-5%	27.81	0.01%					0	0.00%
Millhopper-Urban land complex, 0-5%	7.16	0.00%					0	0.00%
Pomello fs, 0-5%	17917.55	5.37%	32	11	3		46	23.23%

Drainage/soil type, slopes	Acres	% of area	1	2	3	4	cnt	% of sites
Pomello-urban land complex, 0-5%	1515.66	0.45%					0	0.00%
Tavares fs, 0-5%	1699.76	0.51%	1	2			3	1.52%
Tavares-Millhopper fs, 0-5%	464.40	0.14%		2			2	1.01%
Tavares-Urban land complex, 0-5%	1080.97	0.32%					0	0.00%
Total	23901.40	7.16%	34	17	3	0	54	27.27%
POORLY DRAINED								
Emeralda and Holopaw fs, frequently flooded (ff)	7797.29	2.34%	13				13	6.57%
Felda fs	722.15	0.22%					0	0.00%
Felda fs, ff	5578.88	1.67%					0	0.00%
Felda fs, occasionally flooded	893.31	0.27%	1				1	0.51%
Immokalee fs	13535.94	4.06%	10	3	1		14	7.07%
Malabar fs	2530.90	0.76%	2				2	1.01%
Ona fs	3517.63	1.05%	5	1			6	3.03%
Ona-Urban land complex	1728.09	0.52%					0	0.00%
Pineda fs	212.65	0.06%					0	0.00%
Pinellas fs	288.55	0.09%					0	0.00%
Pompano fs	309.57	0.09%		1			1	0.51%
Smyrna fs	129828.59	38.91%	25	17	1		43	21.72%
Smyrna-Urban land complex	8541.66	2.56%					0	0.00%
St. Johns fs	23697.22	7.10%	5	3	1		9	4.55%
Wabasso fs	1746.82	0.52%	1	1			2	1.01%
Wabasso-Urban land complex	1926.90	0.58%					0	0.00%
Wauberg fs	148.87	0.04%					0	0.00%
Total	203005.02	60.84%	62	26	3	0	91	45.96%
SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED								
Lochloosa fs	89.43	0.03%					0	0.00%
Seffner fs	242.20	0.07%		1			1	0.51%
Zolfo fs	8964.45	2.69%	17	6	1	1	25	12.63%
Zolfo-Urban land complex	1536.88	0.46%					0	0.00%
Total	10832.96	3.25%	17	7	1	1	26	13.13%
VERY POORLY DRAINED								
Basinger fs, depressional (depr)	23211.43	6.96%	2	4			6	3.03%
Floridana fs, ff	626.26	0.19%					0	0.00%
Floridana mucky fs, depr	426.29	0.13%					0	0.00%
Hontoon muck	1472.65	0.44%		1			1	0.51%
Placid fs, depr	1.04	0.00%					0	0.00%
Samsula muck	4154.33	1.25%	2	1			3	1.52%
Samsula-Hontoon-Basinger association, depr	21732.15	6.51%	1		1		2	1.01%
Sanibel muck	20542.00	6.16%		4	1	1	6	3.03%
Total	72166.14	21.63%	5	10	2	1	18	9.09%
OTHER								
Arents, nearly level	4152.37	1.24%					0	0.00%
Pits	193.24	0.06%					0	0.00%
Urban land	3928.34	1.18%					0	0.00%

Drainage/soil type, slopes	Acres	% of area	1	2	3	4	cnt	% of sites
Water	14192.28	4.25%					0	0.00%
Total	22466.23	6.73%	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Grand Total	333644.47	100.00%					198	100.00%

Based on the above analysis, the project area has a variable potential for aboriginal archaeological sites. The areas of highest potential would be on the Pomello, Zolfo, and Immokalee sands within 100 m (328 ft) of a water source. Areas of lesser potential would include the other soils within 100 m (328 ft) of water, especially those that are better drained. Lands 200 m (656 ft) or more from a water source are considered to have low archaeological potential. **Figure 4** shows the locations of the higher probability soil types and the hatch marks indicate areas within 100 m (328 ft) of water. Some areas along the road corridor have been extensively disturbed through road construction, utilities, and other development; these areas would also have a low archaeological potential, and would be identified once the field investigations were undertaken.

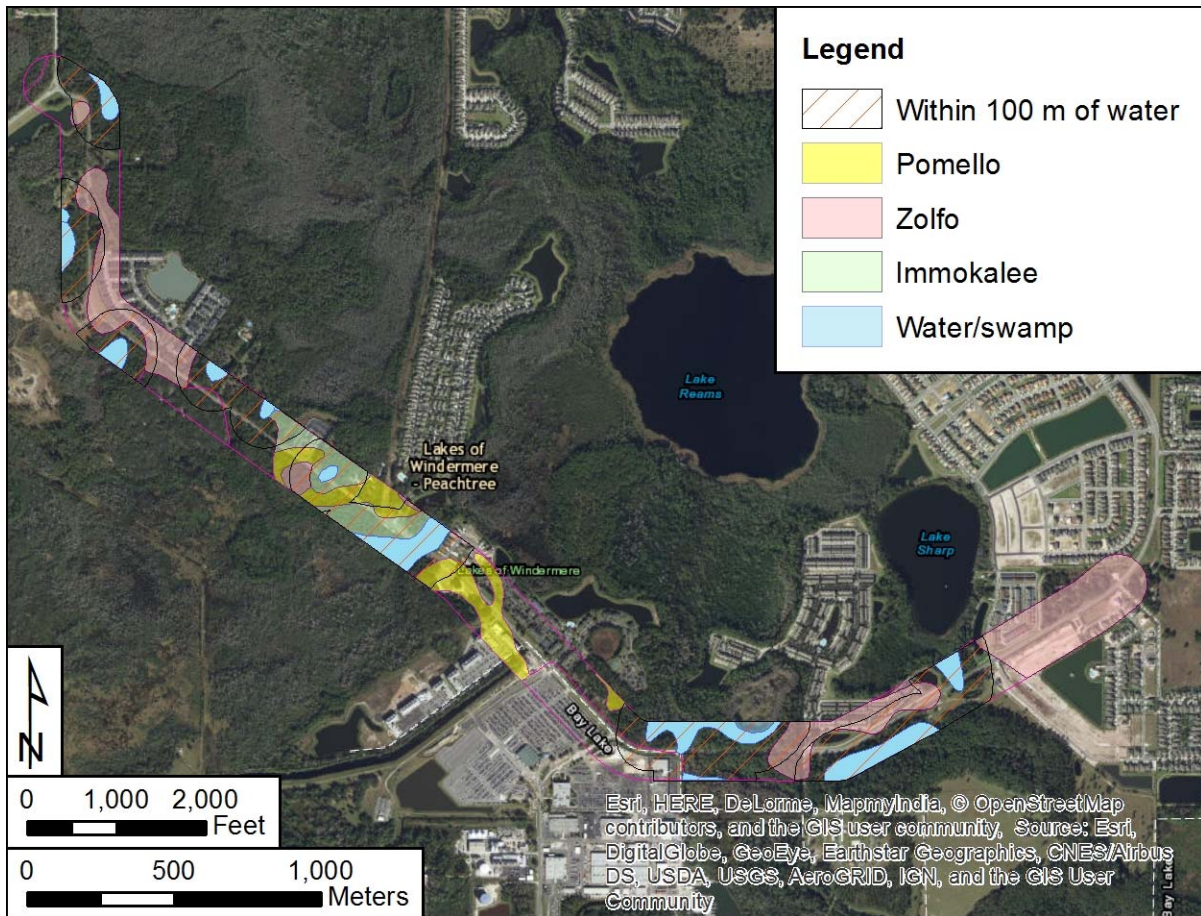


Figure 4. Location of the prime soil types and water sources along the Reams Road RCA.

The potential for yet unrecorded historic period archaeological sites was also assessed and found to moderate. The project area was initially surveyed in 1847 and 1848 by Benjamin F. Whitner. The *Plats* depict the Road from Fort Monroe to Tampa Road west of the Reams Road RCA and Gen. Jessup's Route to Tohopekaliga to the northeast of the Reams Road RCS; no historic features are depicted along the alignment (State of Florida 1848b, 1848c) (**Figure 5**). The land around the alignment

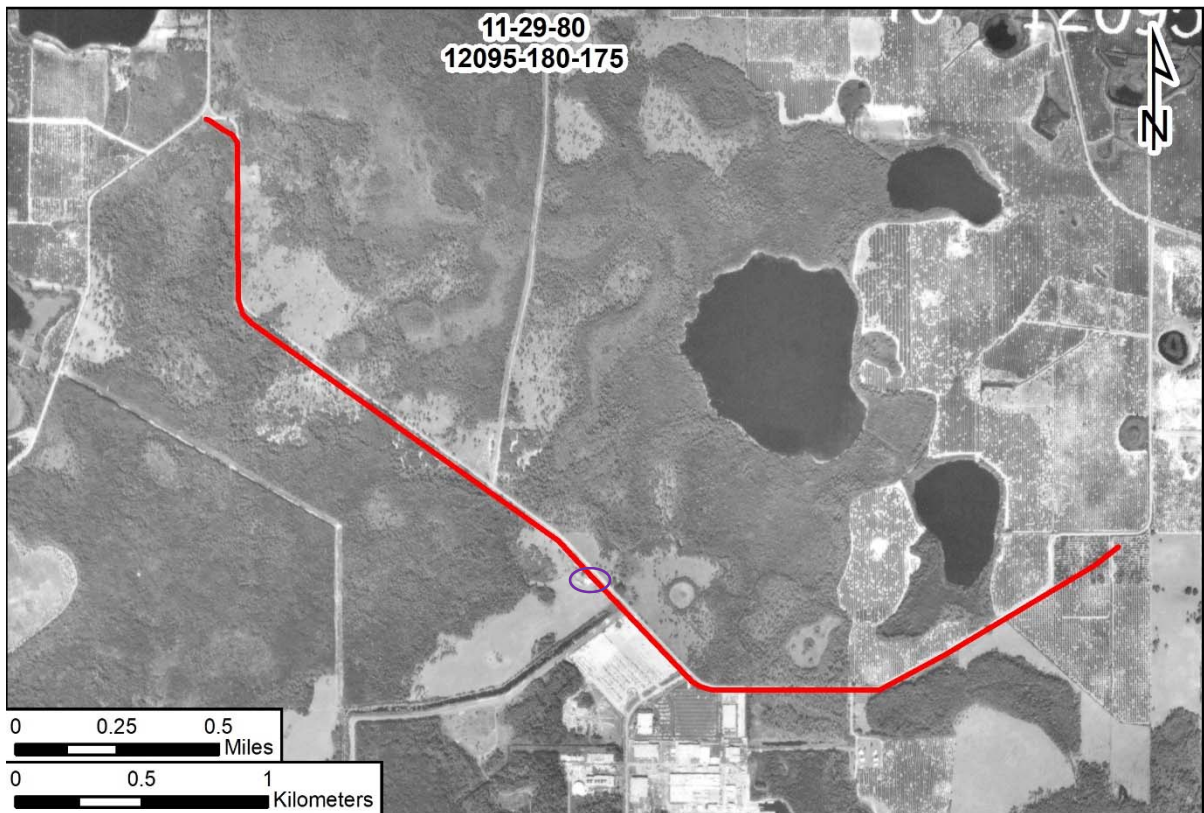
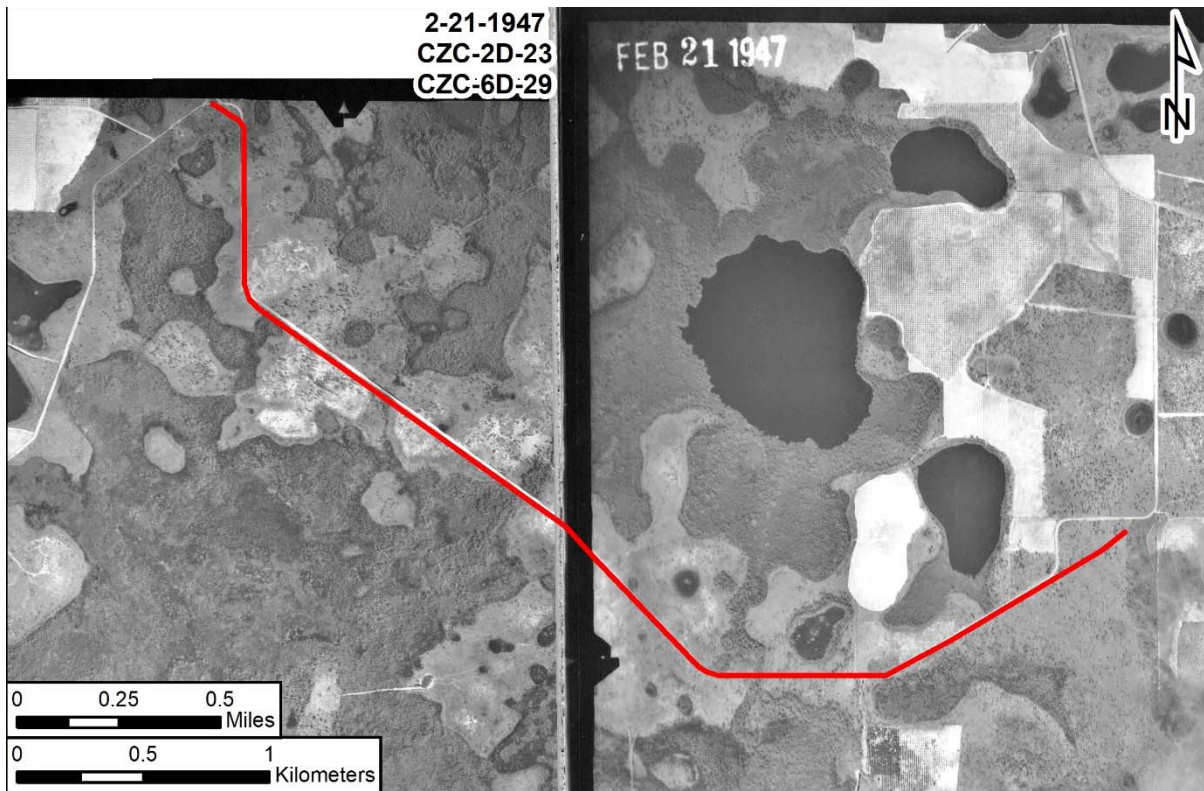


Figure 6. 1947 and 1980 aerial photographs of the Reams Road project area. Potential historic structure circled.

Much of the new development occurring within southwest Orange County is part of a developmental model that promotes connectivity between land uses and pedestrian environments (Orange 2017). Many of the new multi-use land developments contain connecting greenbelts. Most of the existing greenbelts are located on the northeast side of Reams Road.

Conclusions

The background research revealed one recorded archaeological site within the project alignment. However, 8OR09984 was already been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP. There is a variable probability for aboriginal archaeological sites along the Reams Road RCA. Areas of highest archaeological potential would be within 100 m (328 ft) of a water source on Pomello, Zolfo, or Immokalee sand. There is a low probability for historic archaeological sites. One historic structure has been recorded along the alignment. Historic resource, 8OR10251 has been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP. A newly identified historic structure is located along Reams Road at 13406 Reams Road. In addition, the road itself was constructed before 1947, also making it historic.

Based on these results, a standard archaeological and historic/architectural survey may be required to document additional cultural resources along Reams Road. The fieldwork should meet the requirements of Chapters 267, 373, and 872.05, *FS*, Florida's Coastal Management Program, as well as any applicable federal regulations

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