



Figure 28. View of HS6, looking south from SR94.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with TTL, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey of the Twin Pines Minerals Adirondack Property in Charlton County, Georgia, in compliance with federal and state regulations. This survey was conducted between March 11 and April 5, 2019, by Field Directors Matt Lyons and Wes White and Field Technicians Richard Lahan, Brian Loomis, Stephen Holt, Alexis Russell, Mary Kate Roberts, and John Michael Wolter under the direction of Paul D. Jackson, Principle Investigator. The investigation led to the discovery of one archaeological sites (9CR207) and two isolated finds (TPA-2 and TPA-3). Examinations of these loci identified early to mid-twentieth century historic archaeological deposits. Based on the results of the field investigation, none of these resources are considered significant, having been heavily impacted by numerous years of repeated pine cultivation activities. Site 9CR207 is considered to lack significant data potential, and its integrity has been compromised. Site 9CR207 is therefore recommended ineligible for NRHP listing. Archaeological loci TPA-1 and TPA-2 are precluded from NHRP listing due to their nature as isolated finds. No cultural resources within the project area are expected to be impacted by the proposed project. A single architectural resource (HS3) was identified outside of the project area as potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion C, as it is a well-preserved representation of mid-century ranch house architecture. This resource may be adversely impacted by audible and visual disturbances as a result of the proposed mining operations.

In conclusion, there is always the possibility of undetected cultural resources such as graves or other cultural features not discovered through standard survey methods. In the unlikely event that burials or cultural features are revealed during the course of the proposed mining project, all work should be halted and archaeologists with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office should be alerted of the discovery.