

From: Andrew Coniglio <jconiglio@alachuacounty.us>
Sent: Monday, July 14, 2025 1:41 PM
To: Sergio Reyes; Christine A. Berish; Clay Sweger
Cc: Claudia Vega; Jacob Stout; Jeffrey L. Hays
Subject: RE: Eastwood Preserve
Attachments: Eastwood Preserve_map (2).pdf; EastwoodPreserve_surveyedtrees.csv; Eastwood_Preserve_LiveOaks_Ratings.xlsx

Sergio and Clay,

The Eastwood Preserve property tree rating and pre-design site inspection has been completed. I walked the site and rated the Live Oaks that measured over 40-inches, focusing mainly on the trees with measurements 45-inches and greater. On the first day I was out there 6/30/2025 I also noted any specimen trees I found, but I abandoned that task on my second visit 7/7/2025 to the property as I was limited on time and wanted to get the Live Oaks rated to determine which ones qualify as Landmark Live Oaks.

We found five (5) Landmark Live Oaks out of the 34 heritage live oaks that I assessed. Landmark Live Oak #215 is a 53-inch DBH and is the highest rated at 5. The other four (4) Landmark Live Oaks are between 47-inches and 57-inches and all have ratings of 4. Two of these # 739 & # 605, need to be added to the survey. They were tagged but no data point recorded on the survey. Most of the over 40" live oaks that we rated were 3's and there are a couple of 2's. All the trees that have codominant trunks were verified to determine if they should count as one tree or multiple trees, and only one Live Oak # 140 was determined to be multiple trees and therefore was not rated.

I also walked through the northern CMA area to get a sense of the quality of the trees to determine if they would qualify for the minimum 10% preservation. This area was not surveyed; however, it contained a nice diversity of species, both upland and wetland. Species included: Hawthorn, Chickasaw Plum, Hophornbeam, Black Gum (Tupelo), American Holly, and some large live oaks. The specimen tree species in this area are not quite at specimen tree size, and the live oaks were not highly rated.

The area between Wetlands A and B, as well as the wetlands themselves included similar species listed previously in the northern CMA as well as some Florida Maple. The trees in this area were larger on average than in the northern CMA and in overall better condition.

There is a large concentration of heritage and smaller size live oaks north of Wetland B and the northern basins that were not rated due to their smaller size, but they were observed to be in good health and form.

Based on the information provided by our Director regarding the land use and rezoning, the proposal may reach the density requirement needed to only show 10% tree canopy preservation, and the Landmark Live Oaks. Please prioritize the percentage of tree canopy retention in the following order based on Sec. 406,14(c) of the ULDC:

1. The 5 Landmark Live Oaks [#2002, #571, #583, #379, #215]
2. The two CMA's for Wetland A and B

3. The grouping of mixed sized live oaks north of Wetland B, near the basins
4. Northern CMA (if additional percentage is needed).

If there are in questions, please let me know>

Thank you,

Andrew

From: Sergio Reyes <sreyes@edafl.com>

Sent: Wednesday, July 9, 2025 7:44 AM

To: Andrew Coniglio <jconiglio@alachuacounty.us>; Christine A. Berish <cberish@alachuacounty.us>; Clay Sweger <csweager@edafl.com>

Cc: Claudia Vega <cvega@edafl.com>

Subject: RE: Eastwood Preserve

Andrew:

Thanks for the update. Looking forward to getting your report.

Sergio Reyes, P.E.

President

SReyes@edafl.com

edafl.com



720 SW 2nd Ave
South Tower, Suite 300
Gainesville, Florida 32601
(352) 373-3541

From: Andrew Coniglio <jconiglio@alachuacounty.us>

Sent: Wednesday, July 9, 2025 6:28 AM

To: Sergio Reyes <sreyes@edafl.com>; Christine A. Berish <cberish@alachuacounty.us>; Clay Sweger <csweager@edafl.com>

Cc: Claudia Vega <cvega@edafl.com>

Subject: RE: Eastwood Preserve

Good morning, Sergio

I was able to complete the tree rating for the Eastwood Preserve property this past Monday and I am working on getting all the notes and information together for your team. Our GIS folks are working on getting the points I took as well as your survey points together on one map with pictures and ratings for the Landmark trees. I should have everything ready for you by the end of the week, and I will send it over as soon as possible.

Thank you,

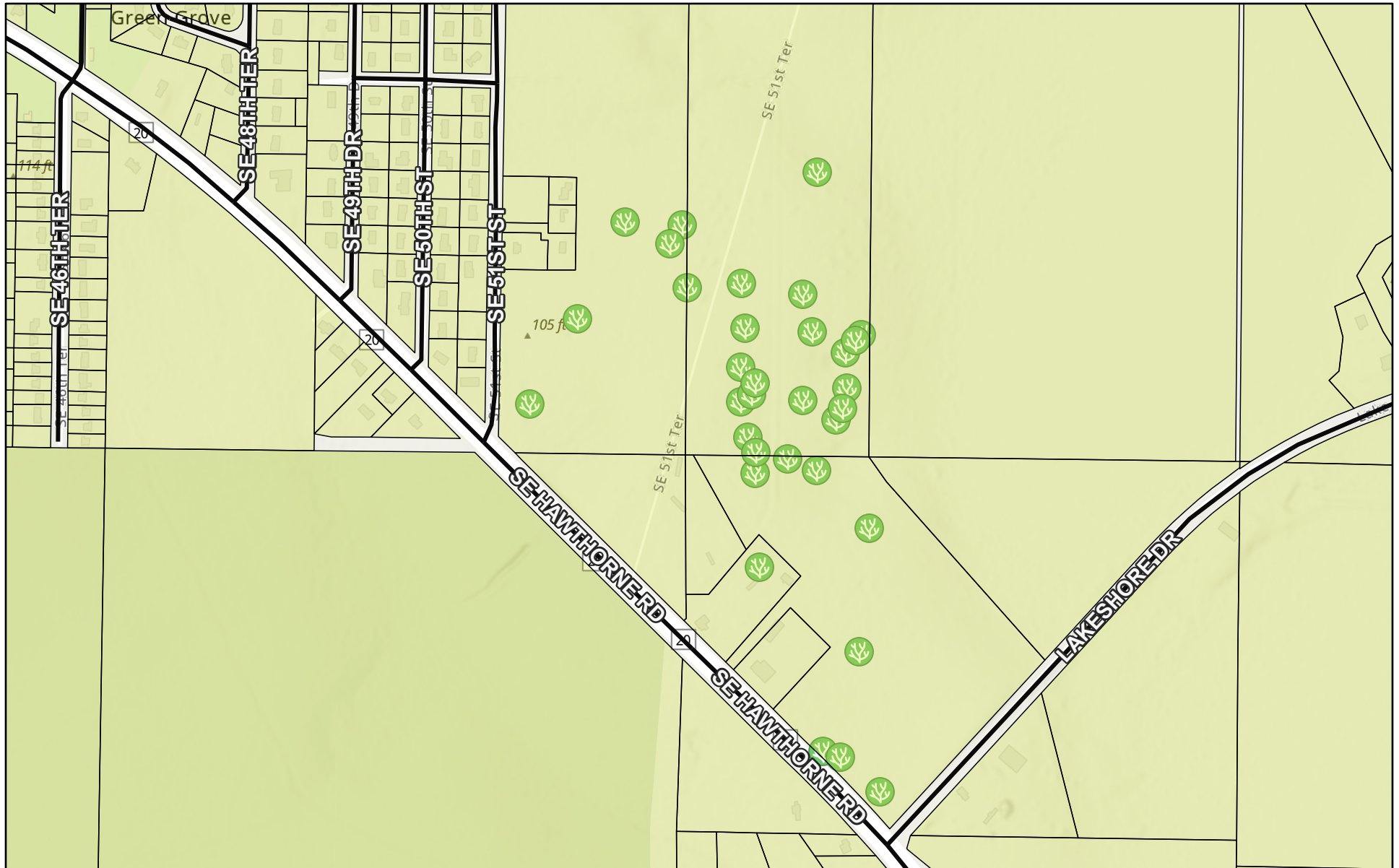
Andrew Coniglio

From: Andrew Coniglio <jconiglio@alachuacounty.us>

Sent: Wednesday, July 2, 2025 3:16 PM

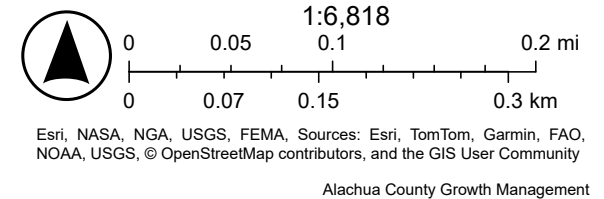
To: Sergio Reyes <sreyes@edafl.com>; Christine A. Berish <cberish@alachuacounty.us>; Clay Sweger <csweager@edafl.com>

Eastwood Preserve



7/11/2025

- Alachua County Boundary
- ParcelsPublic
- Road_Centerlines
- ✱
 Development Tree Inventory
- World_Hillshade



Tag #	DBH	Species	Page	Rating	Notes
2010	26",23"	Live Oak	6	3	Healed crack on stem;structure ok
2011	41"	Live Oak	6	4	Good structure; balanced crown; density good
379	57"	Live Oak	8	4	Nice specimen; some decayed lower branches from shading
738	21",13",13	Live Oak	8	2	skewed canopy; low density
740	22,22,20,18	Live Oak	8	3	
741	18,13,12	Live Oak	8	3	Slightly unbalanced canopy, codominance significant, some decay
507	32,16	Live Oak	9	3	Slightly unbalanced canopy, codominance significant, some decay
726	24,22,21,19	Live Oak	10	3	Not a bad tree but not great
733	24,19,15	Live Oak	10	3	Unbalanced canopy; density average
316	26,13,10,10	Live Oak	11	2	stem failure; poor structure;skewed canopy
330	42,20	Live Oak	11	3	
331	22,17,16,13	Live Oak	11	3	
364	26,19	Live Oak	11	3	Decent structure; some dead branches in lower
515	42	Live Oak	12	4	Nice tree; good density
521	10,13,24	Live Oak	12	3	
522	8,10,17,17	Live Oak	12	3	
536	24,20,14	Live Oak	12	2	
571	16,22,35	Live Oak	12	4	Good density
583	48	Live Oak	12	4	Good Structure;good density
588	8,16,17,20,26	Live Oak	12	3	
2002	20,23,26	Live Oak	12	4	Good density; good structure
279	44,39	Live Oak	14	3	some deadwood present, small amount of tip dieback
281	27,21,6	Live Oak	14	3	
308	25,19	Live Oak	14	3	
602	27,17,16	Live Oak	15	3	Some tip dieback; previous branch failure(small branch)
608	25,23	Live Oak	15	3	Lower canopy dead branches; slight tip dieback
666	26,22,14,10	Live Oak	15	3	Lower canopy dead branches; slight tip dieback
215	53	Live Oak	16	5	Excellent tree; beautiful
140	13,12,11,10,9	Live Oak	17		Multiple trees-connected less than 6" from ground-No rating
1014	19,18,25	Live Oak	18	3	Half Live oak and half laurel oak
102	49	Live Oak	20	3	Good response growth
104	47	Live Oak	20	3	
46	15,14,14,8	Live Oak	22	3	



321-277-0826
kaley@floraviedesign.com

September 2, 2025

Alachua County, Growth Management
10 SW 2nd Avenue
Gainesville, FL 32604

RE: Preliminary Development Checklist
Trees & Native Vegetation Health Evaluation
Eastwood Preserve Subdivision

The approximate 81.367 acre property is located at Alachua County Parcels 16184, 16185, 16194, 16201-4, 16194-1, 16194-2.

The site was surveyed by EDA Consultants on May 30, 2025. The tree survey has been included on pages 2-23.

A comprehensive table of the individually surveyed regulated and heritage sized trees are provided on pages 24-32. Table definitions are provided below. The county arborist's Live Oak rating and notes schedule is on page 33.

Table Definitions

Tree ID: Numeric Survey Tag Number

Tree Species: Botanical and Common Name of Identified Tree Species

Size: Surveyed Diameter of Identified Tree at Breast Height

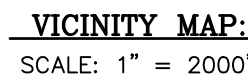
Classification: Regulated (R) and Heritage Tree Status, per Alachua County Unified Land Development Code

High Quality Heritage Oaks to be Saved: As deemed by the County Arborist

Sincerely,

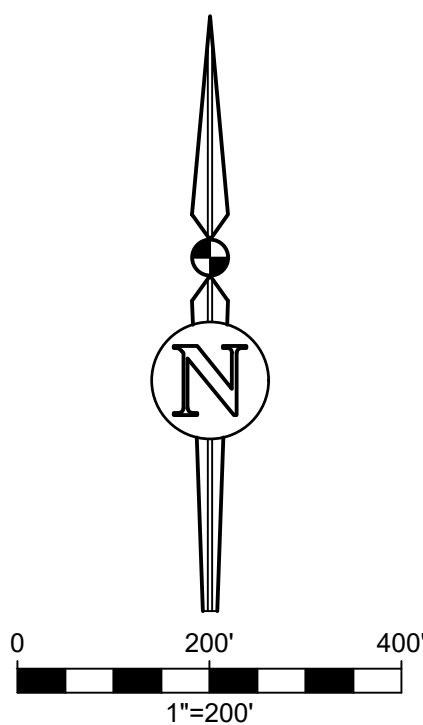
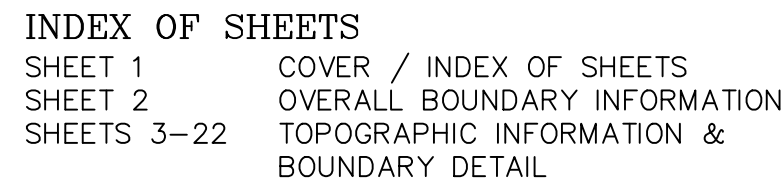
Kaley Rice
RLA #6667256

IN
SECTIONS 12 & 13, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST,
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
FOR
GARDEN STREET COMMUNITIES SOUTHEAST, LLC



- 1) ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON WERE BASED ON AN ELEVATION OF 89.68 FEET (NAVD 1988 DATUM) ON FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BENCHMARK J 574 (NGS PD DQ4616). SAID BENCHMARK IS A SURVEY DISK SET IN TOP OF CONCRETE MONUMENT AND LOCATED AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE PROPERTY SURVEYED AS SHOWN HEREON.
- 2) BEARINGS AS SHOWN HEREON ARE IN REFERENCE TO NORTH AS ESTABLISHED BY THE FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH ZONE, REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD 83), 2011 ADJUSTMENT, WITH A BEARING BASIS OF N 88°43'00" E ON THE SOUTH LINE OF SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA.
- 3) BEARINGS AND DISTANCES SHOWN IN PARENTHESES () REFER TO LEGAL DESCRIPTION WHERE THEY DIFFER FROM FIELD MEASUREMENT.
- 4) DISTANCES SHOWN HEREON ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET AND WERE MEASURED ON A HORIZONTAL PLANE.
- 5) THE HORIZONTAL AND/OR VERTICAL SURVEY MEASUREMENTS WITH WHICH THE SURVEY DATA, THE MAPPED FEATURES, AND THIS SURVEY PRODUCT ARE BASED UPON IS ACCURATE TO AN APPROPRIATE DEGREE IN THE OPINION OF THIS SURVEYOR BASED UPON THE TYPE & EXPECTED USE OF THIS SURVEY, APPLICABLE SURVEYING STANDARDS, AND NORMAL STANDARD OF CARE. THE HORIZONTAL AND/OR VERTICAL ACCURACY WAS VERIFIED BY CLOSED TRAVERSES/LOOPS, INDEPENDENT CHECKS, AND REDUNDANT MEASUREMENTS.
- 6) ALL CURB TYPES AS SHOWN ARE PER FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INDEX 300.
- 7) THIS SURVEY CONSISTS OF 22 SHEETS AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT ALL SHEETS.
- 8) NO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES HAVE BEEN FIELD LOCATED.
- 9) NO SEARCH OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS WAS MADE BY THE SURVEYOR, THEREFORE, THERE MAY BE RESTRICTIONS OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN HEREON WHICH MAY BE FOUND IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA. EASEMENTS AND BUILDING SETBACK REQUIREMENTS, OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN, WERE NOT PROVIDED TO THIS SURVEYOR.
- 10) THE DEED FOR THE ADJOINER ON THE WEST SIDE OF PARCEL 2 (TAX PARCEL NO. 16201-001-000, OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 4705, PAGE 1589) OVERLAPS THE DEED FOR PARCEL 2 AND OVERLAPS TAX PARCEL 16184-000-000 (LOT M, PLAT BOOK A, PAGE 93).
- 11) THERE IS A GAP AND OVERLAP BETWEEN THE RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF COUNTY ROAD S-329-B AS DESCRIBED IN O.R. BOOK 5137, PAGE 3208 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA AND THE MAINTAINED RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF COUNTY ROAD 329-B AS PER MAINTENANCE MAP RECORDED IN MAINTENANCE MAP BOOK 2, PAGE 92 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA.
- 12) THE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS OF PARCELS 2 & 4 DO NOT FORM MATHEMATICALLY CLOSED FIGURES.
- 13) THE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS OF PARCELS 2, 3 & 5 COMMENCE AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 3. THE DESCRIPTIONS OF PARCELS 2 & 3 CALL FOR CONCRETE MONUMENTS AT THE POINT OF BEGINNING AND SEVERAL PROPERTY CORNERS, BASED ON THE CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 3. THE LOCATION OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 3 CAN BE CALCULATED. THIS CALCULATED LOCATION IS THE SAME LOCATION OF A CONCRETE MONUMENT SHOWN ON A SURVEY OF PARCELS 2 & 3 PERFORMED BY JOHNSON AND MacLENNAN, INC. DATED: APRIL 4, 1990. SAID CONCRETE MONUMENT WAS REFERRED TO AS THE N.W. CORNER OF LOT 3 AND THE POINT OF COMMENCEMENT OF PARCELS 2, 3 & 5. IN MY OPINION THE TRUE N.W. CORNER OF LOT 3 LIES 2.00' WEST OF AND 4.44' SOUTH OF THE CONCRETE MONUMENT REFERRED TO AS THE N.W. CORNER OF LOT 3. IT IS MY OPINION THE LINES BETWEEN THE CONCRETE MONUMENTS CALLED FOR IN THE DESCRIPTIONS ARE THE BOUNDARIES OF PARCELS 2, 3 & 5.
- 14) THE PROPERTY SURVEYED AND SHOWN HEREON CONTAINS 81,367 ACRES, EXCLUDING THE OVERLAP BETWEEN THE DEED AND MAINTAINED RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF COUNTY ROAD No. S-329 B.
- 15) A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY SURVEYED AND SHOWN HEREON CONSISTS OF THE PROPERTY SUBDIVIDED AS PER PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 260, PAGE 266 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA.
- 16) THE WETLAND FLAGS SHOWN HEREON WERE PLACED BY ECS (ecslimited.com) IN DECEMBER 2024. THERE ARE OTHER WETLANDS FLAGGED BY ECS THAT WERE NOT FIELD LOCATED OR SHOWN HEREON.
- 17) THE SURVEYED PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO A 5' PUBLIC UTILITIES EASEMENT AS RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 2058, PAGE 1795 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

1. NOT SURVEY RELATED.
- 2.a. NOT SURVEY RELATED.
- 2.b. NOT SURVEY RELATED.
- 2.c. THERE IS A GAP BETWEEN THE MAINTAINED RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF COUNTY ROAD S-329 B AND THE NORTHWESTERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF COUNTY ROAD S-329 B AS DESCRIBED IN THE DEED. (SEE NOTE 11)
THE DEEDS FOR PARCEL 2 AND THE ADJOINER TO THE WEST (TAX PARCEL 16201-001-000) OVERLAP. (SEE NOTE 10)
THERE IS A DRAINAGE EASEMENT ADJACENT TO THE EAST RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF S.E. 51st STREET, 71.52' NORTH OF THE CORNER OF THE SURVEYED PROPERTY.
- 2.d. NOT SURVEY RELATED.
- 2.e. NOT SURVEY RELATED.
3. NOT APPLICABLE (NO SOVEREIGN LANDS EXIST ON ANY PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY SURVEYED).
4. NOT SURVEY RELATED.
5. NOT SURVEY RELATED.
6. THE SURVEYED PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ALL MATTERS AS CONTAINED ON THE PLAT OF SUBDIVISION OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 12 AND 13, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK A, PAGE 83 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA.
7. THAT CERTAIN PARCEL OF LAND DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 892, PAGE 47 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA DESCRIBES ADDITIONAL RIGHT OF WAY FOR STATE ROAD NO. 20. PLOTTED HEREON.
8. THE SURVEYED PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO A 40' EASEMENT FOR UTILITIES AND GENERAL ROAD PURPOSES AS RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 4748, PAGE 1374 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA. PLOTTED HEREON.



eda consultants inc.
Corporate Authorization No. 2389
By: Robert W. Graver PSM 4239
email: RGraver@edafl.com
web site: www.edafl.com

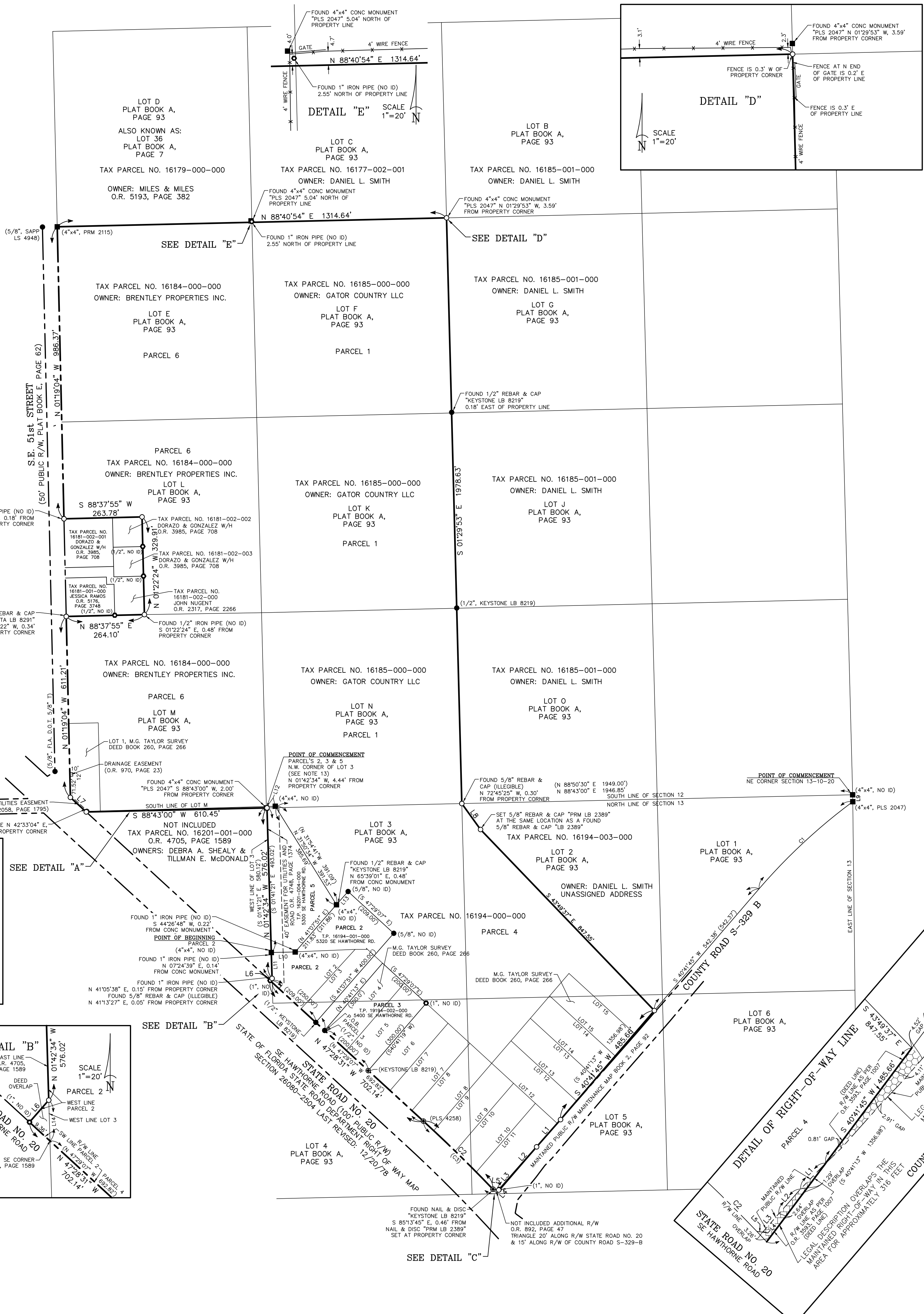
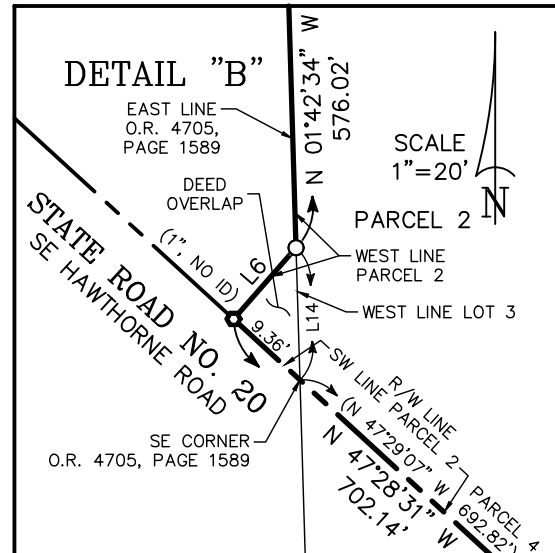
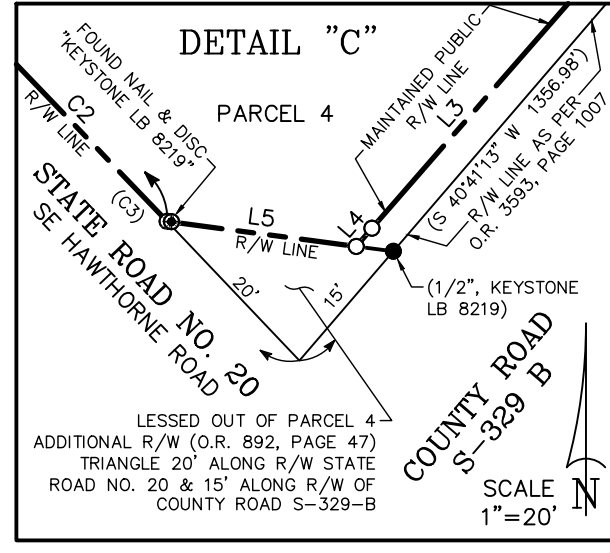
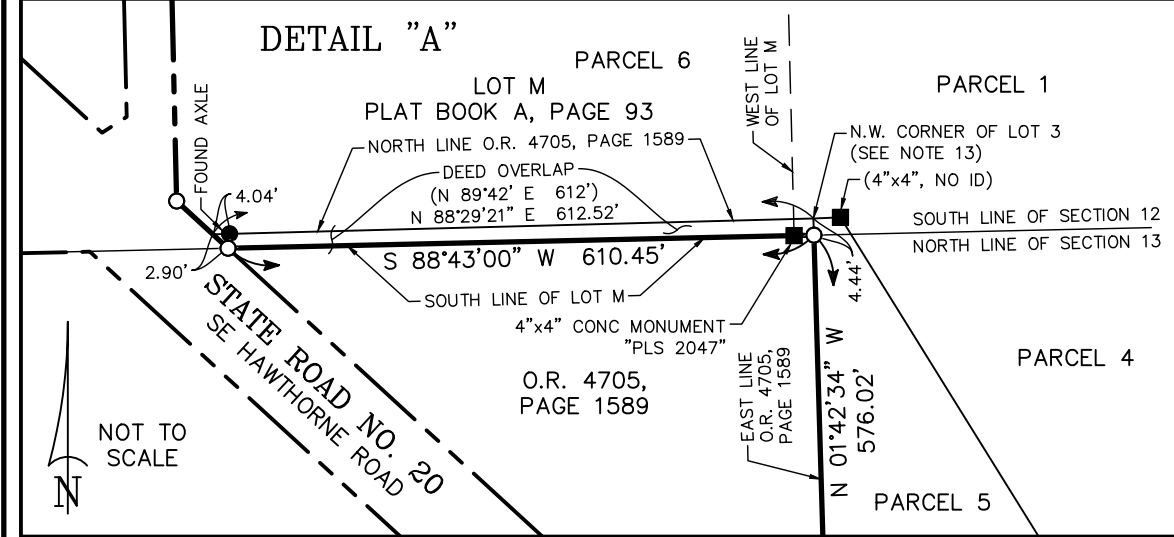
V-001

CURVE TABLE					
CURVE	DELTA	RADIUS	ARC	CHORD	TANGENT CHORD BEARING
C1	12°45'46"	1942.86'	432.77'	431.88'	217.29' S 47°04'38" W
(C1	12°45'55"	1942.86'	432.77'	428.05'	
C2	03°47'39"	4961.07'	328.53'	328.47'	164.32' N 45°34'42" W
(C3	04°00'34"	4961.07'	347.17'	347.17'	

LINE TABLE		
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S 41°17'48" W	122.64'
L2	S 41°23'36" W	111.10'
L3	S 41°08'33" W	80.09'
L4	S 40°39'18" W	2.50'
L5	N 82°27'36" W	19.88'
L6	N 41°06'38" E	9.87'
(L6	N 41°07'51" E	10.54'
L7	N 47°28'31" W	72.69'
L8	S 35°45'05" E	108.02'
L9	S 00°40'21" E	23.34'
(L9	S 00°40'53" E	23.34'
L10	N 88°42'51" E	80.77'
(L10	N 88°23'42" E	80.60'
(L10	EAST	80'
L11	N 01°42'34" W	87.44'
(L11	N 01°41'21" W	87.10'
(L12	WEST	27.75'
L13	N 41°11'47" E	59.37'
(L13	N 41°07'51" E	69.55'
(L14	N 01°41'21" W	14.68'

LEGEND OF SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS:

- A/C = AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD
BFRP = WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
cmp = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CONC = CONCRETE
DWS = DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP
ELEV = ELEVATION
ID = IDENTIFICATION
INV = INVERT
No. = NUMBER
O.R. = OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
P.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING
RCP = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W = RIGHT OF WAY
SLB = SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX
TRAN = ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD
W/ = WITH
ANCH = GUY ANCHOR
Q BOLL = TRAFFIC BOLLARD
ELEC HNDL = ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE
FOCMRK = FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER
FH = FIRE HYDRANT
FI = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID)
FI = FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID)
FI = FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID)
FI = FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID)
HOBIB = HOSE BIB (SPIGOT)
LT PL = LIGHT POLE
MBOX = MAIL BOX
PP = POWER POLE
REFL = TRAFFIC REFLECTOR
SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389)
SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)
SCM = SANITARY SEWER LINE CONC MARKER
SV = SANITARY SEWER VALVE
SGN = TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
WM = WATER METER
WV = WATER VALVE
ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE
FENCE LINE
OVERHEAD GUY WIRE
GRU = OVERHEAD GRUCCOM LINE
PWR = OVERHEAD POWER LINE
TV = OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE
TEL = OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE
SPOT ELEVATION
WAT = WETLANDS FLAG "WAT"
CONC = ASPHALT PAVEMENT



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Parcel 1:
Lots F, K and N, of a subdivision of Sections 12 and 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, according to the map or plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book A, Page 93, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida.

Parcel 2:
That part of the NE 1/4 of Section 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:
Commence at the Northwest corner of Lot 3 of a subdivision of said Section 13 and Section 12, as shown on a plat recorded in Plat Book A, Page 93, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida, for a point of reference; thence run S 01°41'21" E, along the West line of said Lot 3, a distance of 493.02 feet to a concrete monument and the Point of Beginning; from said Point of Beginning; thence run N 88°23'42" E, a distance of 80.60 feet to a concrete monument; thence run N 41°07'51" E, a distance of 211.86 feet to a concrete monument; thence continue N 41°07'51" E, a distance of 69.55 feet; thence S 47°29'07" E, parallel to State Road No. 20, a distance of 209.00 feet; thence run S 41°07'51" W, a distance of 400.0 feet to an intersection with the Northeastly right of way line of said State Road No. 20; thence run N 47°29'07" W, along the said Northeastly right of way line a distance of 209.0 feet to a concrete monument; thence run N 41°07'51" E, a distance of 10.54 feet to a concrete monument on the said West line of Lot 3; thence run N 01°41'21" W, along the said West line of Lot 3, a distance of 87.10 feet to a concrete monument and the Point of Beginning.

Parcel 3:
That part of the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:
Commence at the Northwest corner of Lot 3 of a subdivision of said Section 13 and Section 12, as shown on a plat recorded in Plat Book A, Page 93, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida, for a point of reference; thence run South 41°07'51" West a distance of 10.54 feet to a concrete monument on the Northeastly right of way line of State Road No. 20; thence run South 47°29'07" East along the said Northeastly right of way line, a distance of 250.0 feet to the most Westerly corner of Lot 4 as shown on a survey map by M. G. Taylor, dated February 28, 1950 and recorded in Deed Book 260, Page 266, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida, for a Point of Beginning; from said Point of Beginning, run North 40°41'13" East along the lot line between Lot 3 and said Lot 4, a distance of 300.0 feet to the most Northerly corner of said Lot 4; thence run South 47°29'07" East parallel to said State Road No. 20 and along the Northeastly lot line of said Lot 4 and Lot 5, a distance of 200.0 feet to the most Easterly corner of said Lot 5; thence run South 40°41'13" West along the lot line between lots 5 and 6, a distance of 300.0 feet to an intersection with the said Northeastly right of way line, said intersection being the most Southerly corner of Lot 5; thence run North 47°29'07" West along the said Northeastly right of way line, a distance of 200.0 feet to the most Westerly corner of Lot 4 and the said Point of Beginning.

Parcel 4:
That part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of a subdivision of Sections 12 and 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:
Commence at a concrete monument at the Northeast corner of said Section 13 for the Point of Beginning; thence run S 0°40'53" E, along the Easterly line of said Section 6, a distance of 23.34 feet to an iron pipe on the Northerly right of way line of State Road No. S-329-B; thence run Southwestly along a curve having a radius of 1,942.86', a central angle of 12°45'55", and a chord of 428.05', a distance of 432.77' to the P.C. of the said curve; thence run S 40°41'13" W, a distance of 1,356.98' to the intersection with the Northerly right of way line of State Road No. 20; thence run Southwestly along a curve having radius of 4,961.07', a central angle of 4°00'34", and a chord of 347.17', a distance of 347.17' to the P.C. of the said curve; thence run N 47°29'07" W, a distance of 692.82' to a concrete monument; thence run N 01°41'21" W, 14.68' to a concrete monument; thence continue N 01°41'21" W, 87.10' to a concrete monument; thence run N 88°23'42" E, a distance of 80.60' to a concrete monument; thence run N 41°07'51" E, a distance of 211.86' to a concrete monument; thence run N 31°54'41" W, a distance of 391.09' to the Northerly line of said Section 13; thence run N 88°50'30" E, along the Northerly line of said Section 13, a distance of 1,949.00' to a concrete monument and the Point of Beginning.

LESS AND EXCEPT:
That part of the NE 1/4 of Section 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:
Commence at the Northwest corner of Lot 3 of a subdivision of said Section 13 and Section 12, as shown on a plat recorded in Plat Book A, Page 93, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida, for a point of reference; thence run S 01°41'21" E, along the West line of said Lot 3, a distance of 493.02 feet to a concrete monument and the Point of Beginning; from said Point of Beginning; thence run N 88°23'42" E, a distance of 80.60 feet to a concrete monument; thence run N 41°07'51" E, a distance of 211.86 feet to a concrete monument; thence continue N 41°07'51" E, a distance of 69.55 feet; thence S 47°29'07" E, parallel to State Road No. 20, a distance of 209.00 feet; thence run S 41°07'51" W, a distance of 400.0 feet to an intersection with the Northeastly right of way line of said State Road No. 20; thence run N 47°29'07" W, along the said Northeastly right of way line a distance of 209.0 feet to a concrete monument; thence run N 41°07'51" E, a distance of 10.54 feet to a concrete monument on the said West line of Lot 3; thence run N 01°41'21" W, along the said West line of Lot 3, a distance of 87.10 feet to a concrete monument and the Point of Beginning.

LESS AND EXCEPT:
That part of the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:
Commence at the Northwest corner of Lot 3 of a subdivision of said Section 13 and Section 12, as shown on a plat recorded in Plat Book A, Page 93, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida, for a point of reference; thence run South 41°07'51" West a distance of 10.54 feet to a concrete monument on the Northeastly right of way line of State Road No. 20; thence run South 47°29'07" East along the said Northeastly right of way line, a distance of 250.0 feet to the most Westerly corner of Lot 4 as shown on a survey map by M. G. Taylor, dated February 28, 1950 and recorded in Deed Book 260, Page 266, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida, for a Point of Beginning; from said Point of Beginning, run North 40°41'13" East along the lot line between Lot 3 and said Lot 4, a distance of 300.0 feet to the most Northerly corner of said Lot 4; thence run South 47°29'07" East parallel to said State Road No. 20 and along the Northeastly lot line of said Lot 4 and Lot 5, a distance of 200.0 feet to the most Easterly corner of said Lot 5; thence run South 40°41'13" West along the lot line between lots 5 and 6, a distance of 300.0 feet to an intersection with the said Northeastly right of way line, said intersection being the most Southerly corner of Lot 5; thence run North 47°29'07" West along the said Northeastly right of way line, a distance of 200.0 feet to the most Westerly corner of Lot 4 and the said Point of Beginning.

LESS AND EXCEPT:
A parcel of land in the NE 1/4 of the Section 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, described as follows:
Begin at the intersection of the Northerly right of way line of State Road S-329-B, with the Northeastly right of way line of State Road No. 20, run thence Northeastly along said right of way line of State Road No. 20, a distance of 20 feet to the said Northeastly right of way line, thence Easterly to the said Northerly right of way line of State Road S-329-B, at a point 15 feet Northeastly from the Point of Beginning, run thence Southwestly along said right of way line a distance of 15 feet to the Point of Beginning.

LESS AND EXCEPT:
A portion of Section 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:
Begin at a concrete monument at the Northeast corner of Section 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, and run thence South 00°40'53" East, along the Easterly line of said Section 13, a distance of 23.34 feet to a point on the Northwestly Right-of-Way line of County Road No. S-329-B, said point lying on the arc of a curve concave Southeastly, having a radius of 1,942.86 feet, thence Southwestly along the arc of said curve and along said Northwestly right-of-way line through a central angle of 12°45'45", an arc distance of 432.77 feet to the end of said curve, said arc being subtended by a chord having a bearing and distance of South 47°04'06" West, 431.88 feet; thence South 40°41'13" West, along said right-of-way line, 542.37 feet; thence North 43°50'09" West, 847.58 feet; thence Northwestly, 108 feet, more or less, to a point on the North line of said Section 13, said point bearing Westerly, 1,320.00 feet from said Northeast corner of Section 13; thence Easterly, 1,320.00 feet to the Point of Beginning.

Parcel 5:
Commence at the Northwest corner of Lot 3, South 493.02 feet; East 80 feet; North 41 degrees East, 211.86 feet; North 31 degrees West, 391.09 feet; West 27.75 feet to the Point of Beginning, as recorded in Plat Book A, Page 93, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida.

TOGETHER WITH A 40 foot Easement for Utilities and General Road Purposes; A 40 foot easement for utilities and general road purposes across a strip of land in Lot 3 of a plot of Sections 12 and 13 and shown on Plat Book A, Page 93 of the Public Records of Alachua County, and in a portion of lands in the Northeast 1/4 of said Section 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida; said easement lying 40 foot East of and adjacent to the following described line: Commence at the Northwest corner of Lot 3 of a subdivision of said Section 12 and Section 13, as shown on a plat recorded in Plat Book A, Page 93, of the Public Records of Alachua County, Florida, for a point of reference; thence run S 01°41'21" E, along the West line of said Lot 3, a distance of 580.12 feet to an iron pipe; thence run S 01°41'21" W, 14.68 feet to an iron pipe on the Northeastly right of way line of State Road No. 20 and the end of said easement.

Parcel 6:
Lots E, L and M, of a subdivision of Sections 12 and 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East, Alachua County, Florida, according to the map or plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book A, Page 93, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida.

LESS AND EXCEPT: The South 330 feet of the West 264 feet of said Lot L.

LESS AND EXCEPT: The Right-of-Way of State Road No. 20.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

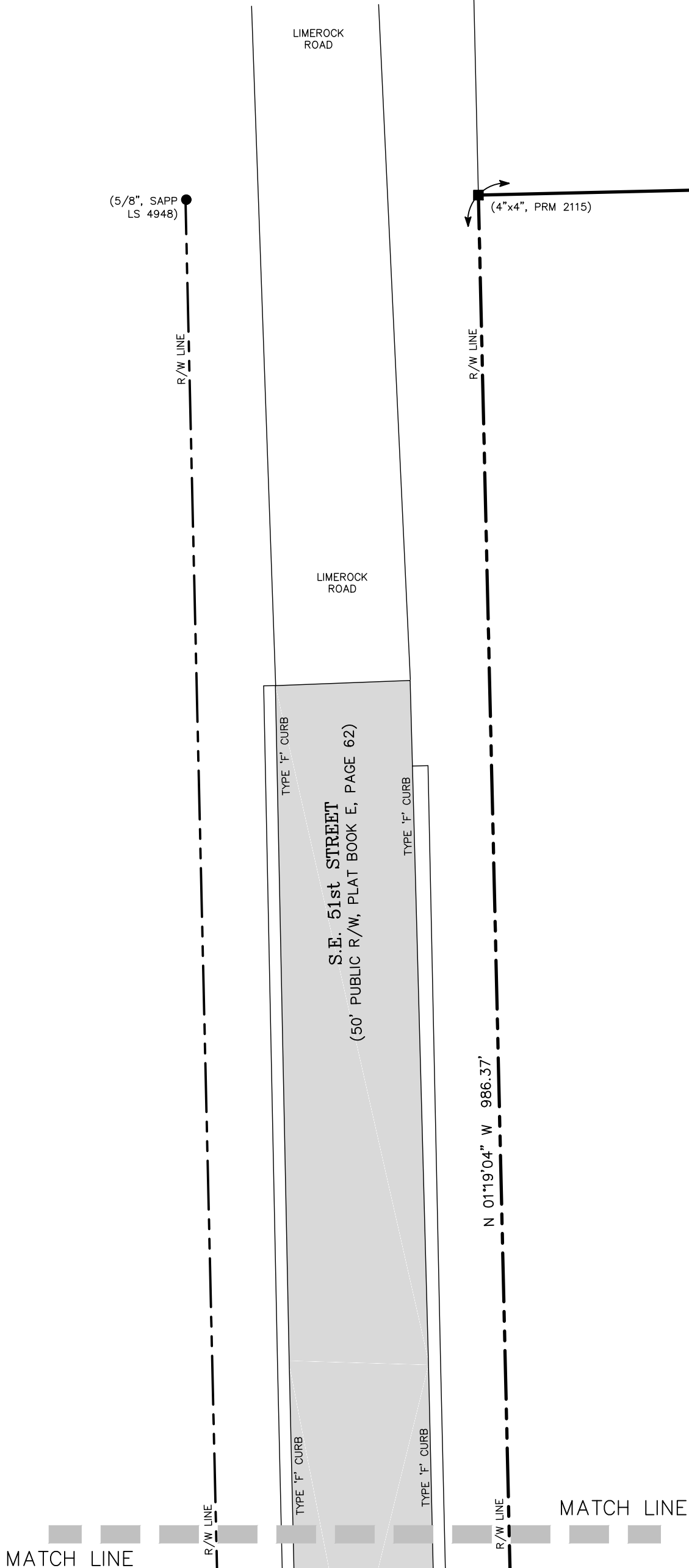
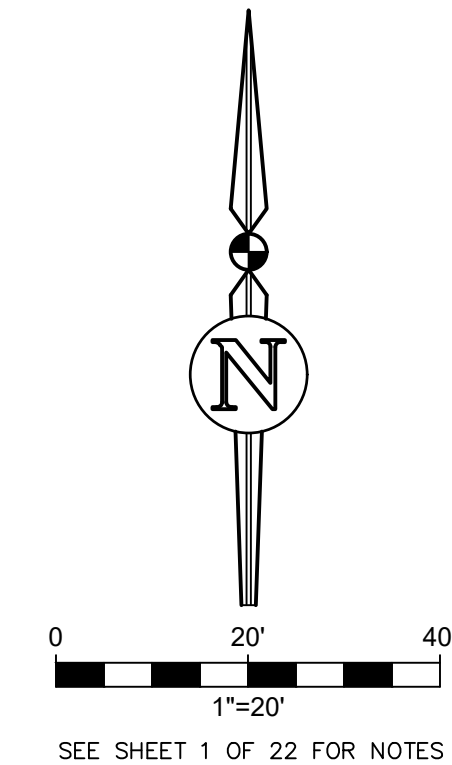
THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 120001 - PANEL MAP DESCRIBES EFFECTIVE DATE: 06/16/06
2 7/30/2025 ADD TREE ON SHEET 8 & SHEET 15
1 7/29/2025 ADDED EASEMENT & CLARIFIED GAP/OVERLAP OF MAINTAINED R/W

eda consultants inc.
700 SW 1st Ave. Suite 200
Gainesville, FL 32601
www.edaconsultants.com

Project No. 2024-0182-001
Drawn by: A.L.
Checked by: B.G.
Scale: AS SHOWN
Date: 07/30/2025
Project Name: ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION
Project Location: 2024-0182-001
Project Description: SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION
Project Status: COMPLETE
Project Owner: ROBERT W. GRAVER
Project Engineer: ROBERT W. GRAVER
Project Designer: ROBERT W. GRAVER
Project Surveyor: ROBERT W. GRAVER
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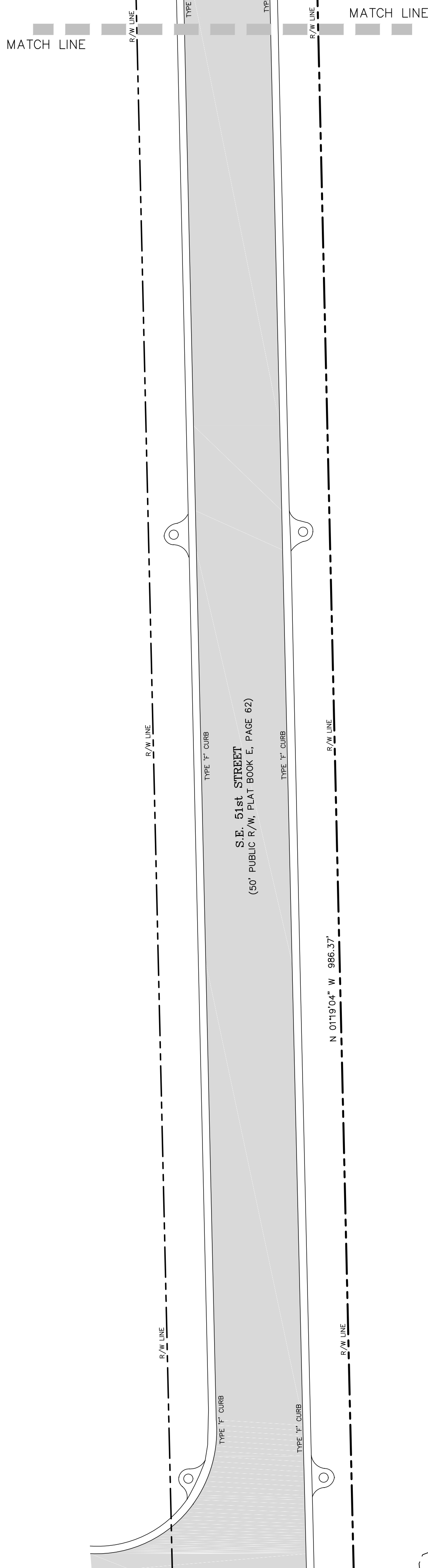
LEGEND OF SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS:

- A/C = AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD
BFRP = WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
cmp = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CONC = CONCRETE
DWS = DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP
ELEV = ELEVATION
ID = IDENTIFICATION
Inv = INVERT
No. = NUMBER
O.R. = OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING
RCP = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W = RIGHT OF WAY
SECTION 13-10-20 = SECTION 13, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST
SLJB = SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX
TRAN = ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD
= WITH
ANCH = GUY ANCHOR
DBL = TRAFFIC BOLLARD
ELECCH = ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE
FOCMRK = FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER
FH = FIRE HYDRANT
FCM = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID)
FIP = FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID)
FND = FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID)
FRC = FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID)
HBB = HOSE BIB (SPIGOT)
LT PL = LIGHT POLE
MBOX = MAIL BOX
MANH = MANHOLE
PP = POWER POLE
REFL = TRAFFIC REFLECTOR
SET = SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389)
SET = SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)
SCM = SANITARY SEWER LINE CONC MARKER
SV = SANITARY SEWER VALVE
SIGN = SIGN
TELPED = TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
WM = WATER METER
WV = WATER VALVE
ECON = ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE
FENCE = FENCE LINE
GHCW = OVERHEAD GUY WIRE
GRU = OVERHEAD GRUCCOM LINE
GHP = OVERHEAD POWER LINE
GHTV = OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE
GHTL = OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE
88.00 X = SPOT ELEVATION
W1 = WETLANDS FLAG "W1"
CONC = CONCRETE
ASPH = ASPHALT PAVEMENT



TAX PARCEL NO. 16179-000-000
OWNER: MILES & MILES
O.R. 5193, PAGE 382
LOT D
PLAT BOOK A,
PAGE 93
ALSO KNOWN AS:
LOT 36
PLAT BOOK A,
PAGE 7

TAX PARCEL NO. 16184-000-000
OWNER: BRENTLEY PROPERTIES INC.
LOT E
PLAT BOOK A,
PAGE 93



TAX PARCEL NO. 16184-000-000
OWNER: BRENTLEY PROPERTIES INC.
LOT E
PLAT BOOK A,
PAGE 93

1128

1-18

Page

05/30/2025

Survey Date

06/03/2025

Drawing Completed

07/30/2025

Revised

PREPARED FOR:

SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS, INC. (F.B.S.) AND THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, INC. (F.B.E.). THIS SURVEY DEPICTS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 05/30/2025.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027 (2024), FLORIDA STATUTES.

THIS SURVEY DEPICTS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 05/30/2025.

Project No.

2024-01B2.S01

Drawn

A.L.

Check

B.G.

SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION

Corporate Authorization No. LB 2389

Robert W. Graver

Professional Seal

4239

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN THE FLOOD ZONE(S) AS SHOWN ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 120001-1, PANEL 0379D, EFFECTIVE DATE 06/16/06. SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED AND ZONE "X" (UNSHADED) AS BEING "AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN."

edd consultants inc.

720 S.W. 2nd Ave., 26th Floor, Suite 300

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32601

www.eddinc.com

SHEET 3

OF 22

No.

1

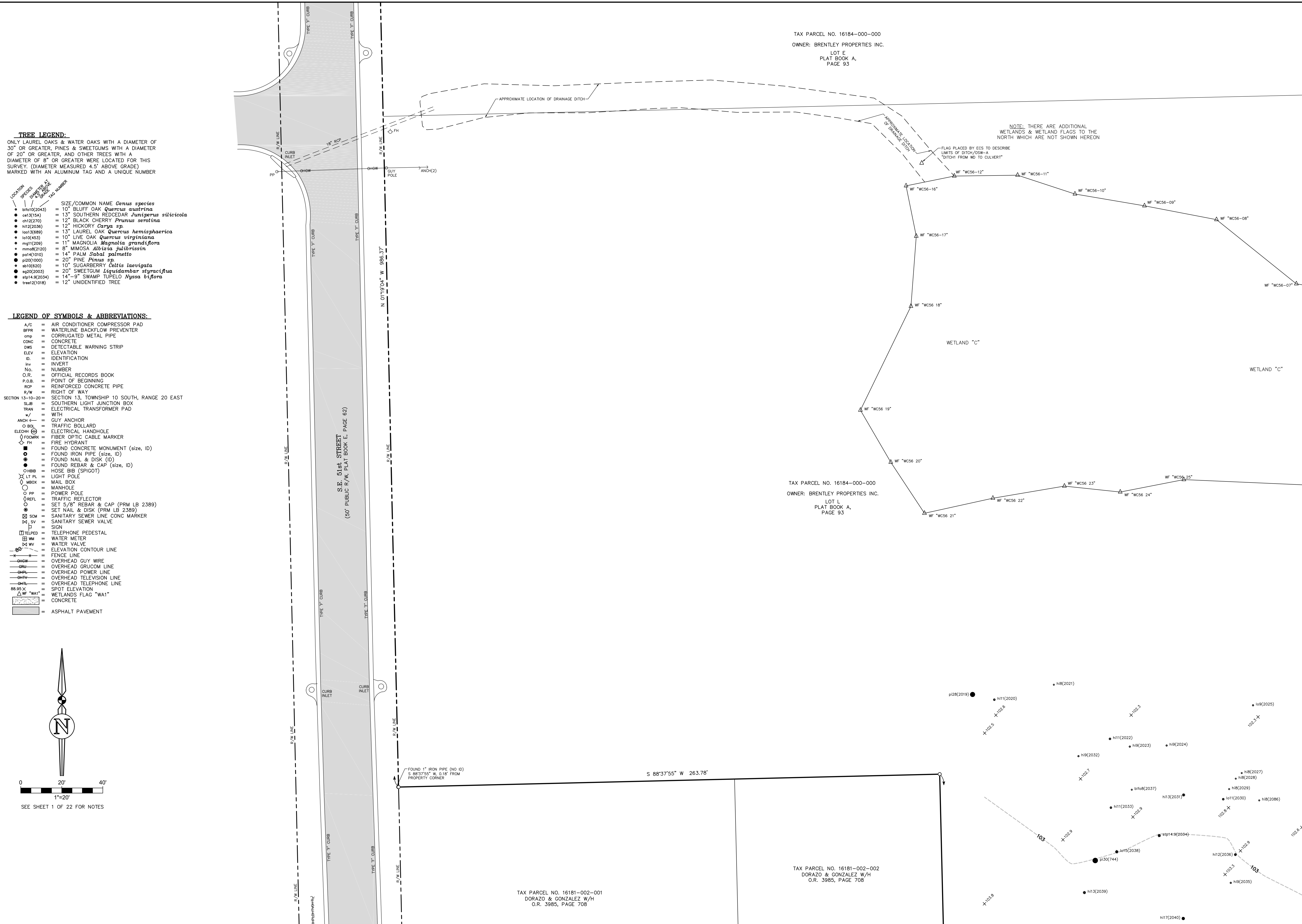
Date

7/29/2025

Comment

GAP/OVERLAP OF MAINTAINED R/W

V-003



Sheet No.: V-004

SHEET 4
OF 22

Feedback: 1-16

Survey Date: 06/03/2025

Drawn/Completed: 07/20/2025

PREPARED FOR: SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION

Project No: 2024-0182 S01

Drawn: A.L.L.

Scale: B.C.

P.S.M.: 4239

eda consultants inc.
4000 University Blvd. Suite 100
Boca Raton, FL 33433
Tel: 561-996-1100
www.eda.com

NSPS CERTIFICATION
By: ROBERT W. GRAVER
NSPS No. 1B 2389

NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER, UNLESS THE SURVEY DEPicts THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 06/20/2025.

CHAPTER 50-1.002, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

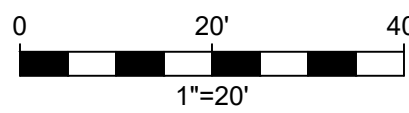
THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS (BPS) AND THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL MAPPING (BPM) AND IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 407.027 (2024), FLORIDA STATUTES.

THIS SURVEY DEPicts THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 06/20/2025.

ONLY LAUREL OAKS & WATER OAKS WITH A DIAMETER OF 30" OR GREATER, PINES & SWEETGUMS WITH A DIAMETER OF 20" OR GREATER, AND OTHER TREES WITH A DIAMETER OF 8" OR GREATER WERE LOCATED FOR THIS SURVEY. (DIAMETER MEASURED 4.5' ABOVE GRADE) MARKED WITH AN ALUMINUM TAG AND A UNIQUE NUMBER

- | LOCATION | SPECIES
NUMBER AT
LOCALITY | TAXA NUMBER | SIZE/COMMON NAME | Genus species |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| blf01(2043) | 10 | 10 | BLUFF OAK | <i>Quercus austrina</i> |
| ca1(31) | 13 | 13 | SOUTHERN REODECAD | <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> |
| ca2(1254) | 12 | 12 | BLACK CHERRY | <i>Prunus serotina</i> |
| hl1(2323) | 12 | 12 | HICKORY | <i>Carya</i> sp. |
| hl1a(689) | 13 | 13 | LAUREL OAK | <i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i> |
| hl1a(453) | 10 | 10 | LIVE OAK | <i>Quercus virginiana</i> |
| mm1(21) | 11 | 11 | MAGNOLIA | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> |
| mm8(1208) | 16 | 16 | MIMOSA | <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> |
| pal1(101) | 14 | 14 | PALE PALM | <i>Sabal palmetto</i> |
| p12(100) | 20 | 20 | PINE | <i>Pinus</i> sp. |
| sc01(620) | 10 | 10 | SUGARBERRY | <i>Celtis laevigata</i> |
| sl1(100) | 12 | 12 | SWEET GUM | <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> |
| sl1a1-8(2034) | 14 | 14 | "9" SWAMP TUPLO | <i>Myrica biflora</i> |
| tree21(1018) | 12 | 12 | UNIDENTIFIED TREE | |

A/C = AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD
BFRP = WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
cmp = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CNC = CONCRETE
DWS = DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP
ELEV = ELEVATION
ID = IDENTIFICATION
INV = INVERT
No. = NUMBER
O.R. = OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING
RCP = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W = RIGHT OF WAY
SECTION 20-20 = TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST
SLB = SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX
TRAN = ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD
w/ = WITH
ANCH ← = GUY ANCHOR
O BOL = TRAFFIC BOLLARD
ELEDPH (H) = ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE
FOTCMBR (H) = FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER
PH = FIRE HYDRANT
■ = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID)
● = FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID)
● = FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID)
● = FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID)
● HBBB = HOSE BIB (SPIGOT)
X LT PL = LIGHT POLE
X WBKX = MAIL BOX
○ = MANHOLE
○ PP = POWER POLE
○ REF. = TRAFFIC REFLECTOR
○ SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389)
○ SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)
⊗ SCM = SANITARY SEWER LINE VALVE MARKER
⊗ SV = SANITARY SEWER VALVE
□ = SIGN
▢ TELPED = TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
▢ WM = WATER METER
Dx Wt = WATER VALVE
- 80' = ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE
— X — = FENCE LINE
— GRW — = OVERHEAD GUY WIRE
— GRU — = OVERHEAD GRUCOM LINE
— GHP — = OVERHEAD POWER LINE
— GHTV — = OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE
— GHTL — = OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE
88.95 X = SPOT ELEVATION
△ WF "WAI" = WETLANDS FLAG "WAI"
— = CONCRETE
▢ = ASPHALT PAVEMENT



SEE SHEET 1 OF 22 FOR NOTES

TAX PARCEL NO. 16181-002-001
DORAZO & GONZALEZ W/H
O.R. 3985, PAGE 708

TAX PARCEL NO. 16181-002-002
DORAZO & GONZALEZ W/H
O.R. 3985, PAGE 708

TAX PARCEL NO. 16181-002-003
DORAZO & GONZALEZ W/H
O.R. 3985, PAGE 708

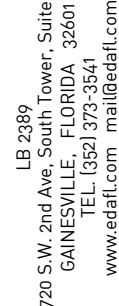
TAX PARCEL NO. 16181-001-000
JESSICA RAMOS
O.R. 5176, PAGE 3748

TAX PARCEL NO. 16181-002-000
JOHN NUGENT
O.R. 2317, PAGE 2266

TAX PARCEL NO. 16184-000-000
OWNER: BRENTLEY PROPERTIES INC.
LOT M
PLAT BOOK A,
PAGE 93

FLOOD	INSURANCE	RATE	MAP	STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN
 ZONE(S) A & X (UNSHARED) AS DESIGNATED ON THE FLOOD
 INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 12001C03190; COMMUNITY
 NUMBER: 120001; PANEL: 03190; EFFECTIVE DATE:
 06/16/06. SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S)
 AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE
 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED" AND ZONE "X (UNSHARED)
 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED".
 BEING "AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD AREA."

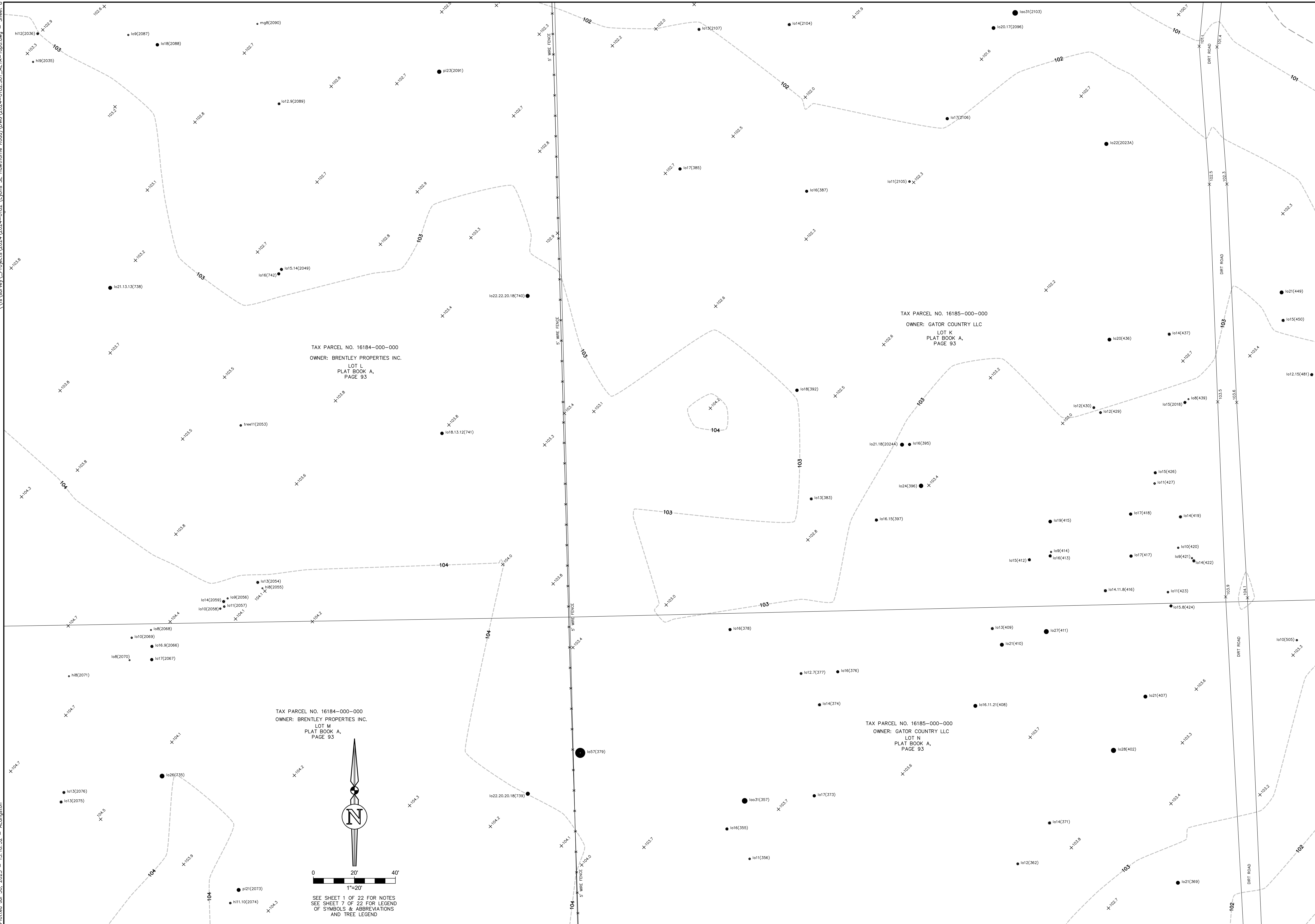


Project No. 2024-0162 501	eda consultants inc. Corporate Authorization No. LB 2389
Drown A.L.	801 ROBERT W. GRAVER P.58-4239
Check B.G.	SEE ALTA/NPS CERTIFICATION FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL
Not Valid WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER, UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH	

Feedback	Page	Survey Date	Drawing Completed	Revised
PREPARED FOR: SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.007 (2024), FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS SURVEY DEPICTS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF <u>05/30/2025</u>.				

Sheet No.

V-007



SHEET 8
OF 22

[illegible]

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN ZONE(S) 'A' & 'X' (UNSHARED) AS DESIGNATED ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, PANEL NUMBER 03139, EFFECTIVE DATE 06/16/08. SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) 'A' AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SPHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED" AND ZONE 'X' (UNSHARED) AS BEING "AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN."



Project No.	2024-0182	301	eda consultants inc Construction Administration, LLC 2380 Coral Gables, FL 33134	4239	p.s.w.
Drawn	A.L.		ROBERT W. GRAVER		
Check	B.G.		FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL		
NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED OTHERWISE. SEE FLORIDA STATUTES WITH CHAPTER 55-17.06, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, 60C.09, 60C.10, 60C.12, 60C.13, 60C.14, 60C.15, 60C.16, 60C.17, 60C.18, 60C.19, 60C.20, 60C.21, 60C.22, 60C.23, 60C.24, 60C.25, 60C.26, 60C.27, 60C.28, 60C.29, 60C.30, 60C.31, 60C.32, 60C.33, 60C.34, 60C.35, 60C.36, 60C.37, 60C.38, 60C.39, 60C.40, 60C.41, 60C.42, 60C.43, 60C.44, 60C.45, 60C.46, 60C.47, 60C.48, 60C.49, 60C.50, 60C.51, 60C.52, 60C.53, 60C.54, 60C.55, 60C.56, 60C.57, 60C.58, 60C.59, 60C.60, 60C.61, 60C.62, 60C.63, 60C.64, 60C.65, 60C.66, 60C.67, 60C.68, 60C.69, 60C.70, 60C.71, 60C.72, 60C.73, 60C.74, 60C.75, 60C.76, 60C.77, 60C.78, 60C.79, 60C.80, 60C.81, 60C.82, 60C.83, 60C.84, 60C.85, 60C.86, 60C.87, 60C.88, 60C.89, 60C.90, 60C.91, 60C.92, 60C.93, 60C.94, 60C.95, 60C.96, 60C.97, 60C.98, 60C.99, 60C.100, 60C.101, 60C.102, 60C.103, 60C.104, 60C.105, 60C.106, 60C.107, 60C.108, 60C.109, 60C.110, 60C.111, 60C.112, 60C.113, 60C.114, 60C.115, 60C.116, 60C.117, 60C.118, 60C.119, 60C.120, 60C.121, 60C.122, 60C.123, 60C.124, 60C.125, 60C.126, 60C.127, 60C.128, 60C.129, 60C.130, 60C.131, 60C.132, 60C.133, 60C.134, 60C.135, 60C.136, 60C.137, 60C.138, 60C.139, 60C.140, 60C.141, 60C.142, 60C.143, 60C.144, 60C.145, 60C.146, 60C.147, 60C.148, 60C.149, 60C.150, 60C.151, 60C.152, 60C.153, 60C.154, 60C.155, 60C.156, 60C.157, 60C.158, 60C.159, 60C.160, 60C.161, 60C.162, 60C.163, 60C.164, 60C.165, 60C.166, 60C.167, 60C.168, 60C.169, 60C.170, 60C.171, 60C.172, 60C.173, 60C.174, 60C.175, 60C.176, 60C.177, 60C.178, 60C.179, 60C.180, 60C.181, 60C.182, 60C.183, 60C.184, 60C.185, 60C.186, 60C.187, 60C.188, 60C.189, 60C.190, 60C.191, 60C.192, 60C.193, 60C.194, 60C.195, 60C.196, 60C.197, 60C.198, 60C.199, 60C.200, 60C.201, 60C.202, 60C.203, 60C.204, 60C.205, 60C.206, 60C.207, 60C.208, 60C.209, 60C.210, 60C.211, 60C.212, 60C.213, 60C.214, 60C.215, 60C.216, 60C.217, 60C.218, 60C.219, 60C.220, 60C.221, 60C.222, 60C.223, 60C.224, 60C.225, 60C.226, 60C.227, 60C.228, 60C.229, 60C.230, 60C.231, 60C.232, 60C.233, 60C.234, 60C.235, 60C.236, 60C.237, 60C.238, 60C.239, 60C.240, 60C.241, 60C.242, 60C.243, 60C.244, 60C.245, 60C.246, 60C.247, 60C.248, 60C.249, 60C.250, 60C.251, 60C.252, 60C.253, 60C.254, 60C.255, 60C.256, 60C.257, 60C.258, 60C.259, 60C.260, 60C.261, 60C.262, 60C.263, 60C.264, 60C.265, 60C.266, 60C.267, 60C.268, 60C.269, 60C.270, 60C.271, 60C.272, 60C.273, 60C.274, 60C.275, 60C.276, 60C.277, 60C.278, 60C.279, 60C.280, 60C.281, 60C.282, 60C.283, 60C.284, 60C.285, 60C.286, 60C.287, 60C.288, 60C.289, 60C.290, 60C.291, 60C.292, 60C.293, 60C.294, 60C.295, 60C.296, 60C.297, 60C.298, 60C.299, 60C.300, 60C.301, 60C.302, 60C.303, 60C.304, 60C.305, 60C.306, 60C.307, 60C.308, 60C.309, 60C.310, 60C.311, 60C.312, 60C.313, 60C.314, 60C.315, 60C.316, 60C.317, 60C.318, 60C.319, 60C.320, 60C.321, 60C.322, 60C.323, 60C.324, 60C.325, 60C.326, 60C.327, 60C.328, 60C.329, 60C.330, 60C.331, 60C.332, 60C.333, 60C.334, 60C.335, 60C.336, 60C.337, 60C.338, 60C.339, 60C.340, 60C.341, 60C.342, 60C.343, 60C.344, 60C.345, 60C.346, 60C.347, 60C.348, 60C.349, 60C.350, 60C.351, 60C.352, 60C.353, 60C.354, 60C.355, 60C.356, 60C.357, 60C.358, 60C.359, 60C.360, 60C.361, 60C.362, 60C.363, 60C.364, 60C.365, 60C.366, 60C.367, 60C.368, 60C.369, 60C.370, 60C.371, 60C.372, 60C.373, 60C.374, 60C.375, 60C.376, 60C.377, 60C.378, 60C.379, 60C.380, 60C.381, 60C.382, 60C.383, 60C.384, 60C.385, 60C.386, 60C.387, 60C.388, 60C.389, 60C.390, 60C.391, 60C.392, 60C.393, 60C.394, 60C.395, 60C.396, 60C.397, 60C.398, 60C.399, 60C.400, 60C.401, 60C.402, 60C.403, 60C.404, 60C.405, 60C.406, 60C.407, 60C.408, 60C.409, 60C.410, 60C.411, 60C.412, 60C.413, 60C.414, 60C.415, 60C.416, 60C.417, 60C.418, 60C.419, 60C.420, 60C.421, 60C.422, 60C.423, 60C.424, 60C.425, 60C.426, 60C.427, 60C.428, 60C.429, 60C.430, 60C.431, 60C.432, 60C.433, 60C.434, 60C.435, 60C.436, 60C.437, 60C.438, 60C.439, 60C.440, 60C.441, 60C.442, 60C.443, 60C.444,					

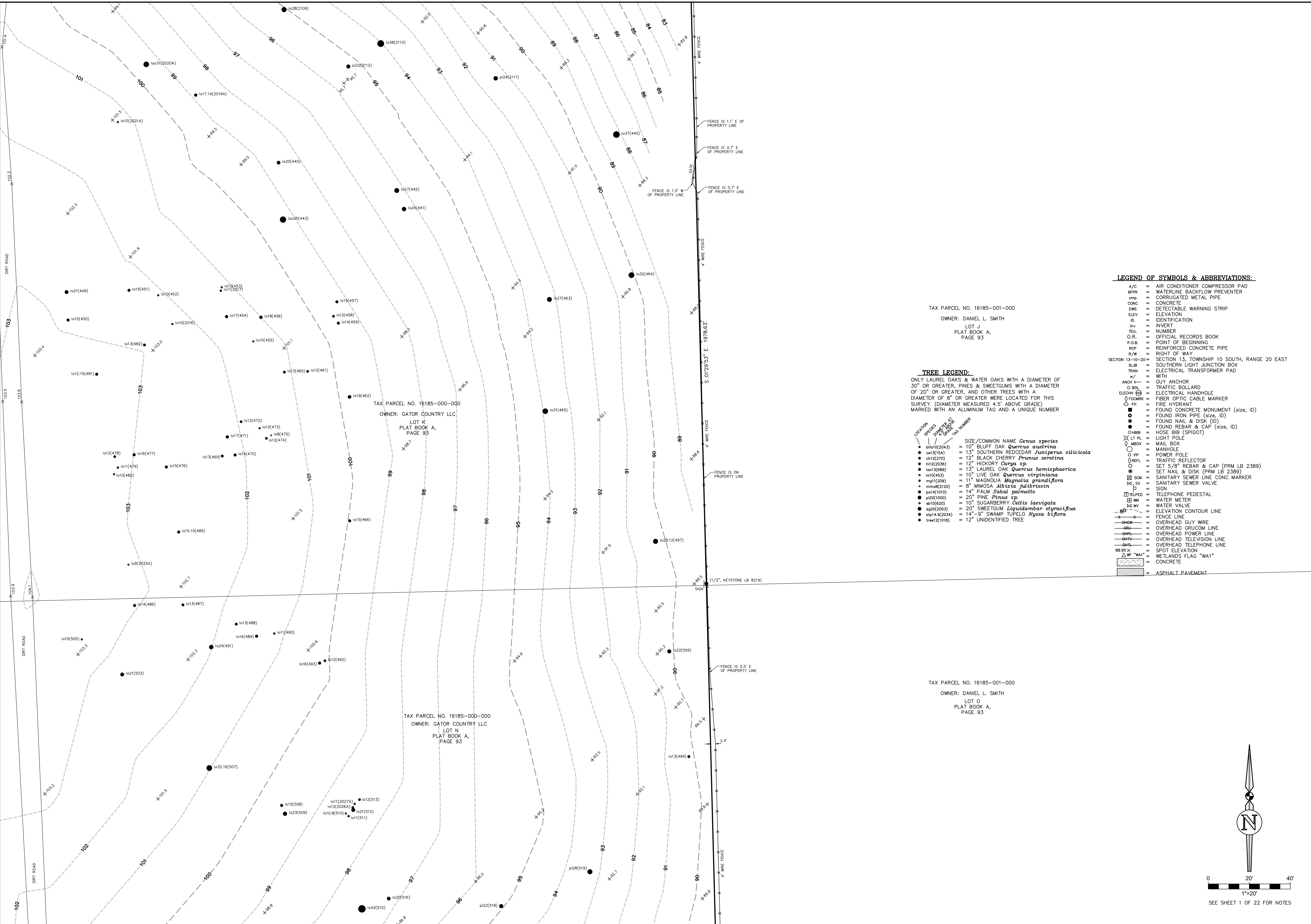
Fieldbook	Page	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025
1138	1-18			

PREPARED FOR: SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING, CHAPTER 63G24-01.01, FLORIDA STATUTES, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.097 (2024), FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS SURVEY DEPICTS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 05/30/2025.

Plotted Jul 30, 2025 -- 15:18:52 -- Alangston

\\s:\survey\Projects\2024\2024-01B2 (Lions SE Hawthorne Road)\DWG\2024-01B2.S01.ALTA-Topo.dwg -- Sheet 9



TAX PARCEL NO. 16185-001-000

OWNER: DANIEL L. SMITH
LOT J
PLAT BOOK A,
PAGE 93

TREE LEGEND:

ONLY LAUREL OAKS & WATER OAKS WITH A DIAMETER OF 30" OR GREATER, PINES & SWEETGUMS WITH A DIAMETER OF 20" OR GREATER, AND OTHER TREES WITH A DIAMETER OF 8" OR GREATER WERE LOCATED FOR THIS SURVEY. (DIAMETER MEASURED 4.5' ABOVE GRADE) MARKED WITH AN ALUMINUM TAG AND A UNIQUE NUMBER

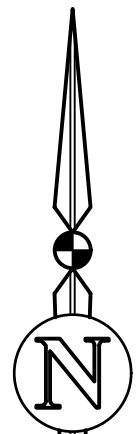
- | LOCATION | SPECIES | SIZE | COMMON NAME | Genus species |
|---------------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| blot0(2043) | | 10" | BLUFF OAK | <i>Quercus austrina</i> |
| ca12(15A) | | 13" | SOUTHERN REDCEDAR | <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> |
| ch12(270) | | 12" | BLACK CHERRY | <i>Prunus serotina</i> |
| h12(2036) | | 12" | HICKORY | <i>Carya sp.</i> |
| la013(689) | | 13" | LAUREL OAK | <i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i> |
| lo10(453) | | 10" | LIVE OAK | <i>Quercus virginiana</i> |
| mg11(209) | | 11" | MAGNOLIA | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> |
| mm08(2120) | | 8" | MIMOSA | <i>Albizia pulcherrima</i> |
| pt14(1010) | | 14" | PALM | <i>Sabal palmetto</i> |
| pi20(1000) | | 20" | PINE | <i>Pinus sp.</i> |
| sa10(620) | | 10" | SUGARBERRY | <i>Celtis laevigata</i> |
| sp10(2003) | | 20" | SWEETGUM | <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> |
| slp14.9(2034) | | 14"-9" | SWAMP TUPELO | <i>Nyssa biflora</i> |
| tree12(018) | | 12" | UNIDENTIFIED TREE | |

TAX PARCEL NO. 16185-001-000

OWNER: DANIEL L. SMITH
LOT O
PLAT BOOK A,
PAGE 93

LEGEND OF SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| A/C | = | AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD |
| BFR | = | WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER |
| cmp | = | CORRUGATED METAL PIPE |
| conc | = | CONCRETE |
| DWS | = | DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP |
| ELEV | = | ELEVATION |
| ID. | = | IDENTIFICATION |
| in | = | INVERT |
| No. | = | NUMBER |
| O.R. | = | OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK |
| P.O.B. | = | POINT OF BEGINNING |
| RCP | = | REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE |
| R/W | = | RIGHT OF WAY |
| SECTION 13-10-20 | = | SECTION 13, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST |
| SLAB | = | SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX |
| TRAN | = | ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD |
| W/ | = | WITH |
| ANCH | = | GUY ANCHOR |
| BEL | = | TRAFFIC BOLLARD |
| ELECHH | = | ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE |
| FOCMRK | = | FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER |
| FH | = | FIRE HYDRANT |
| FC | = | FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID) |
| FB | = | FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID) |
| FD | = | FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID) |
| FE | = | FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID) |
| FBIB | = | HOSE BIB (SPIGOT) |
| LT PL | = | LIGHT POLE |
| MBX | = | MAIL BOX |
| MANH | = | MANHOLE |
| PP | = | POWER POLE |
| REFL | = | TRAFFIC REFLECTOR |
| SET | = | SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389) |
| SD | = | SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389) |
| SDM | = | SANITARY SEWER LINE CONC MARKER |
| SV | = | SANITARY SEWER VALVE |
| SV | = | SIGN |
| TELEPED | = | TELEPHONE PEDESTAL |
| WM | = | WATER METER |
| WV | = | WATER VALVE |
| WM | = | ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE |
| WM | = | FENCE LINE |
| WM | = | OVERHEAD GUY WIRE |
| WM | = | OVERHEAD GRUOM LINE |
| WM | = | OVERHEAD POWER LINE |
| WM | = | OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE |
| WM | = | OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE |
| WM | = | SPOT ELEVATION |
| WM | = | WETLANDS FLAG "W1" |
| WM | = | CONCRETE |



0 20' 40'
1"=20'
SEE SHEET 1 OF 22 FOR NOTES

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (UNSHADDED) OF THE COUNTY OF ALA. (UNSHADDED) AS DESIGNATED BY THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 03990. THE COUNTY NUMBER 120001. PANEL MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) 'A'. 06/16/06. SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) 'A'. 15 BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED AND ZONE 'X' (UNSHADDED) AS BEING "AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN."



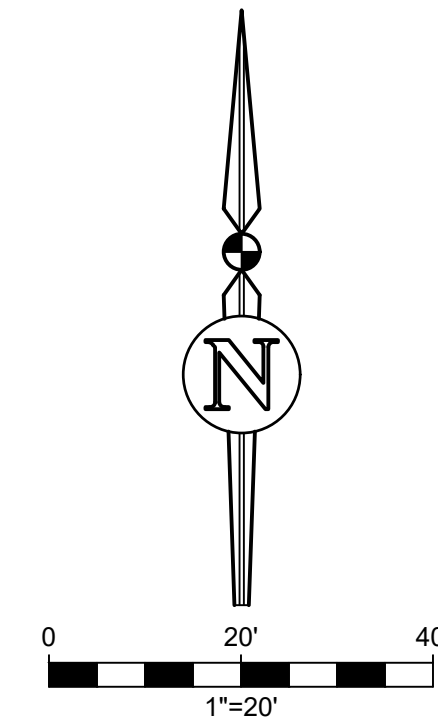
Project No.	2024-01B2.S01	ALTA Engineering, Inc. Corporate Authorization No. LB 2389	4239
Drawn	A.L.	Robert W. Graver Professional Seal No. 120001	P.S.M.
Check	B.G.	SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION	
NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER. UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 33-17.002, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, CHAPTER 120.002.			

Sheet No.:	1128	1-18	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025
Prepared For:	SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION	Survey Date	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025
Drawn	A.L.	Robert W. Graver	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025
Check	B.G.	SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025
THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA SURVEYING BOARD, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027 (2024), FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS SURVEY DEPICTS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 05/30/2025.					

ONLY LAUREL OAKS & WATER OAKS WITH A DIAMETER OF 30" OR GREATER, PINES & SWEETGUMS WITH A DIAMETER OF 20" OR GREATER, AND OTHER TREES WITH A DIAMETER OF 8" OR GREATER WERE LOCATED FOR THIS SURVEY. (DIAMETER MEASURED 4.5' ABOVE GRADE) MARKED WITH AN ALUMINUM TAG AND A UNIQUE NUMBER

- LOCATION
SPECIES
DATE
TIME
- SIZE / COMMON NAME *Quercus specios*
- blfo1(2043) = 10" BLUFF OAK *Quercus austrina*
 - sc1(2043) = 13" SCOTT'S OAK *Quercus laevis*
 - ca1(207) = 12" BLACK CHERRY *Prunus serotina*
 - hi12(2036) = 12" HICKORY *Carya* sp.
 - lo1(363) = 13" LAUREL OAK *Quercus hemisphaerica*
 - lo1(458) = 10" LIVE OAK *Quercus virginiana*
 - my1(209) = 11" MAGNOLIA *Magnolia grandiflora*
 - mm08(2100) = 8" MIMOSA *Albizia julibrissin*
 - pal1(1012) = 11" PALM *Sabal palmetto*
 - pz10(2000) = 20" PINE *Pinus* sp.
 - as10(2062) = 10" SOUTHERN SILVER PINE *Pinus laevis*
 - pz2(2003) = 20" SWEETGUM *Liquidambar styraciflua*
 - stp14(9.2034) = 14"-9" SWAMP TUPelo *Nyssa biflora*
 - tree1(1018) = 12" UNIDENTIFIED TREE

A/C	=	AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD
B/PFR	=	WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
CONC	=	CORRODED METAL PIPE
COMP	=	CONCRETE
DWS	=	DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP
ELEV	=	ELEVATION
ID	=	IDENTIFICATION
INV	=	INVERT
No.	=	NUMBER
O.R.	=	OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
P.O.B.	=	POINT OF BEGINNING
R/C	=	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W	=	RIGHT OF WAY
SECTION 13	=	SECTION 13 TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 18 WEST
SJ	=	SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX
TRAN	=	ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD
W	=	WITH
ANCH	=	CLY ANCHOR
O BOL	=	TRAFFIC BOLLARD
ELECHN	=	ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE
FOCARK	=	FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER
HYD	=	FIRE HYDRANT
■	=	FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID)
●	=	FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID)
●	=	FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID)
●	=	FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID)
OHBB	=	HOSE BIB (SPIGOT)
LT PL	=	LIGHT POLE
MBX	=	MAIL BOX
MANH	=	MANHOLE
PP	=	POWER POLE
REFL	=	TRAFFIC REFLECTOR
SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389)	=	SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)
SCM	=	SANITARY SEWER LINE CONC MARKER
SV	=	SANITARY SEWER VALVE
SGN	=	SIGN
TELED	=	TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
WM	=	WATER METER
WV	=	WATER VALVE
ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE	=	FENCE LINE
OVERHEAD GUY WIRE	=	OVERHEAD GRUCCOM LINE
OVERHEAD POWER LINE	=	OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE
OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE	=	OVERHEAD GUY
SPOT ELEVATION	=	SPOT ELEVATION
WETLANDS FLAG "WAI"	=	WETLANDS FLAG "WAI"
CONCRETE	=	CONCRETE
ASPHALT PAVEMENT	=	ASPHALT PAVEMENT



SEE SHEET 1 OF 22 FOR NOTES

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN
ZONE(S) A & X (UNSHAD) AS DESIGNATED ON THE FLOOD
INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 12001C03190; COMMUNITY
NUMBER: 120001; PANEL: 03190; EFFECTIVE DATE:
06/16/06. SAID MAP DESCRIBES SUBJECT(S) 'A'
AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE
% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED" AND ZONE "X (UNSHAD)
% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED".



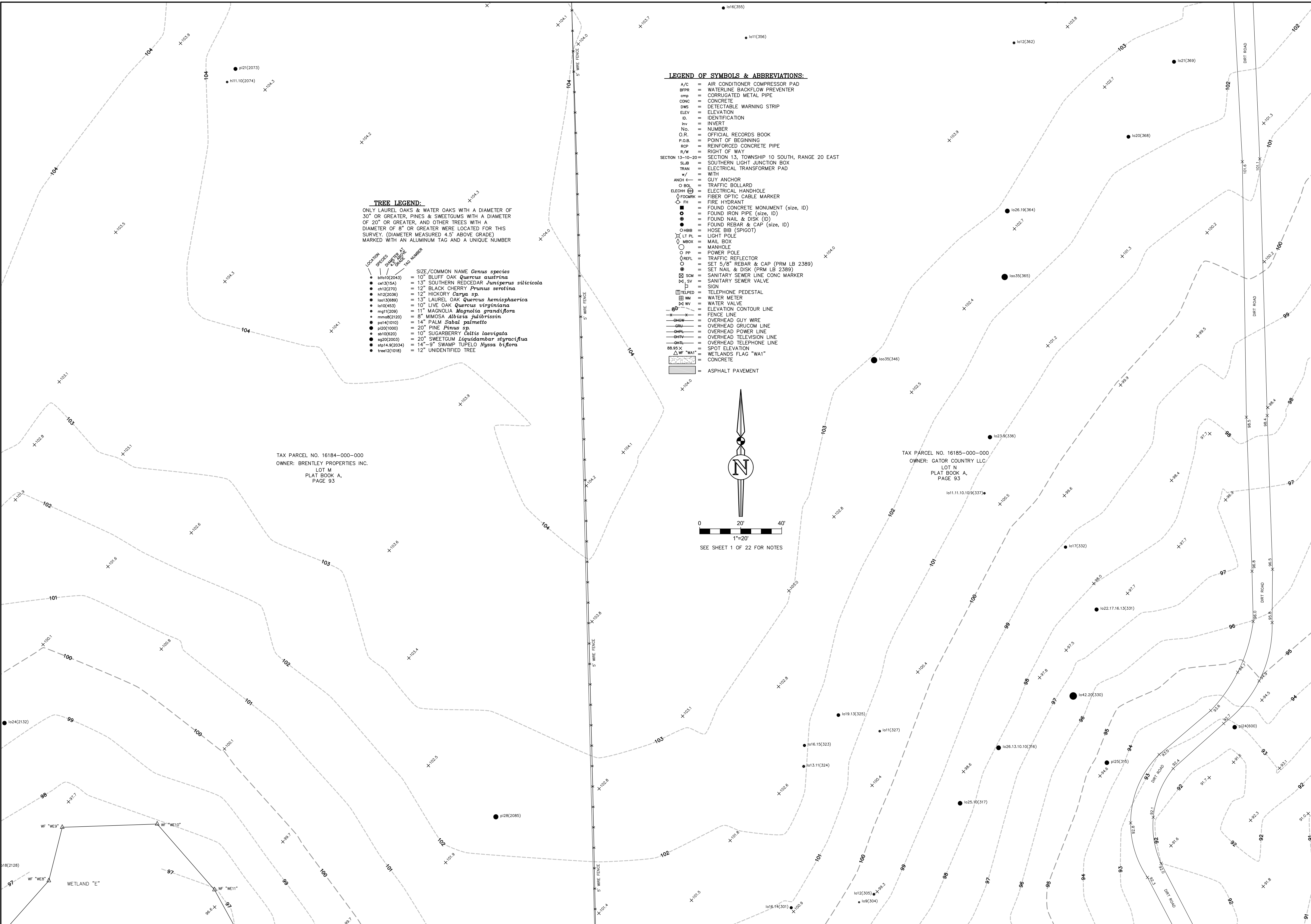
Project No.	2024-0182 S01	
Drawn	A.L.	BY: ROBERT W. GRAVER
Check	B.G.	SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL
		P.S.M. 4239

eda consultants inc.
Corporate Authorization No. LB 2389

DO NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER. UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH

11-20	Page	Survey Date	Driving Completed	07/17/2020
11-20	Page	Survey Date	Driving Completed	07/17/2020

Sheet No.:
V-010



TREE LEGEND:

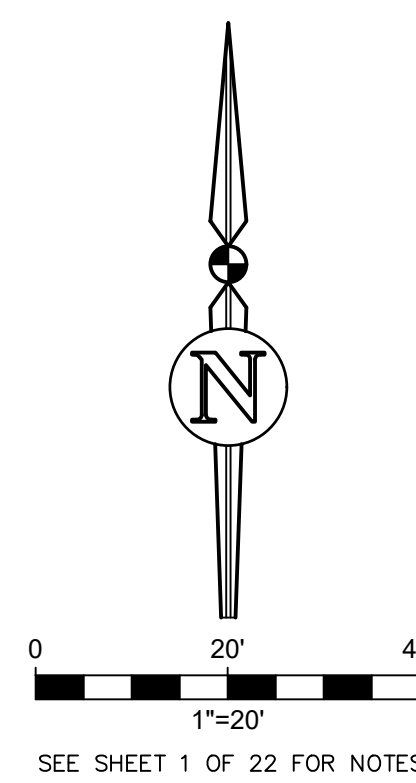
ONLY LAUREL OAKS & WATER OAKS WITH A DIAMETER OF 30" OR GREATER, PINES & SWEETGUMS WITH A DIAMETER OF 20" OR GREATER, AND OTHER TREES WITH A DIAMETER OF 8" OR GREATER WERE LOCATED FOR THIS SURVEY. (DIAMETER MEASURED 4.5' ABOVE GRADE) MARKED WITH AN ALUMINUM TAG AND A UNIQUE NUMBER

LOCATION
SPECIES
DIAMETER AT
BREAST
TAG NUMBER

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| • blf10(2043) | = 10" BLUFF OAK <i>Quercus austrina</i> |
| • ce13(15A) | = 13" SOUTHERN REDCEDAR <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> |
| • ch12(270) | = 12" BLACK CHERRY <i>Prunus serotina</i> |
| • hi12(2036) | = 12" HICKORY <i>Carya sp.</i> |
| • lo13(689) | = 13" LAUREL OAK <i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i> |
| • lo10(453) | = 10" LIVE OAK <i>Quercus virginiana</i> |
| • mg11(229) | = 11" MAGNOLIA <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> |
| • mim12(2120) | = 8" MIMOSA <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> |
| • pal14(1010) | = 14" PALM <i>Sabal palmetto</i> |
| • p120(1000) | = 20" PINE <i>Pinus sp.</i> |
| • so10(620) | = 10" SUGARBERRY <i>Oleis laevigata</i> |
| • sp20(2003) | = 20" SWEETGUM <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> |
| • stp14.9(2034) | = 14"-9" SWAMP TUPELO <i>Nyssa biflora</i> |
| • tree12(1018) | = 12" UNIDENTIFIED TREE |

LEGEND OF SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A/C | = AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD |
| BPR | = WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER |
| cmp | = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE |
| CONC | = CONCRETE |
| DWS | = DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP |
| ELEV | = ELEVATION |
| ID | = IDENTIFICATION |
| Inv | = INVERT |
| No. | = NUMBER |
| O.R. | = OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK |
| P.O.B. | = POINT OF BEGINNING |
| RCP | = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE |
| R/W | = RIGHT OF WAY |
| SLB | = SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX |
| TRAN | = ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD |
| w/ | = WITH |
| ANCH | = GUY ANCHOR |
| O BOL | = TRAFFIC BOLLARD |
| ELECHH | = ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE |
| FOCMRK | = FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER |
| HY | = FIRE HYDRANT |
| FCM | = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID) |
| IP | = FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID) |
| ND | = FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID) |
| REB & CAP | = FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID) |
| HBB | = HOSE BIB (SPIGOT) |
| LT PL | = LIGHT POLE |
| MBX | = MAIL BOX |
| MANH | = MANHOLE |
| PP | = POWER POLE |
| REFL | = TRAFFIC REFLECTOR |
| SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389) | = SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389) |
| SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389) | = SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389) |
| SSM | = SANITARY SEWER LINE CONC MARKER |
| SV | = SANITARY SEWER VALVE |
| SGN | = SIGN |
| TELPED | = TELEPHONE PEDESTAL |
| WM | = WATER METER |
| WV | = WATER VALVE |
| ECON | = ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE |
| FENCE | = FENCE LINE |
| OHGW | = OVERHEAD GUY WIRE |
| OHU | = OVERHEAD GUY LINE |
| OHWP | = OVERHEAD POWER LINE |
| OHV | = OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE |
| OTEL | = OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE |
| SPOT | = SPOT ELEVATION |
| W1 | = WETLANDS FLAG "W1" |
| CONC | = CONCRETE |
| ASPH | = ASPHALT PAVEMENT |



FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT
THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN THE FLOOD ZONE(S) OF THE UNSHADDED DESIGNATED FLOOD HAZARD ZONE(S) AS SHOWN ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 120001-1-PANEL MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED AND ZONE "X" (UNSHADDED) AS BEING "AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN."



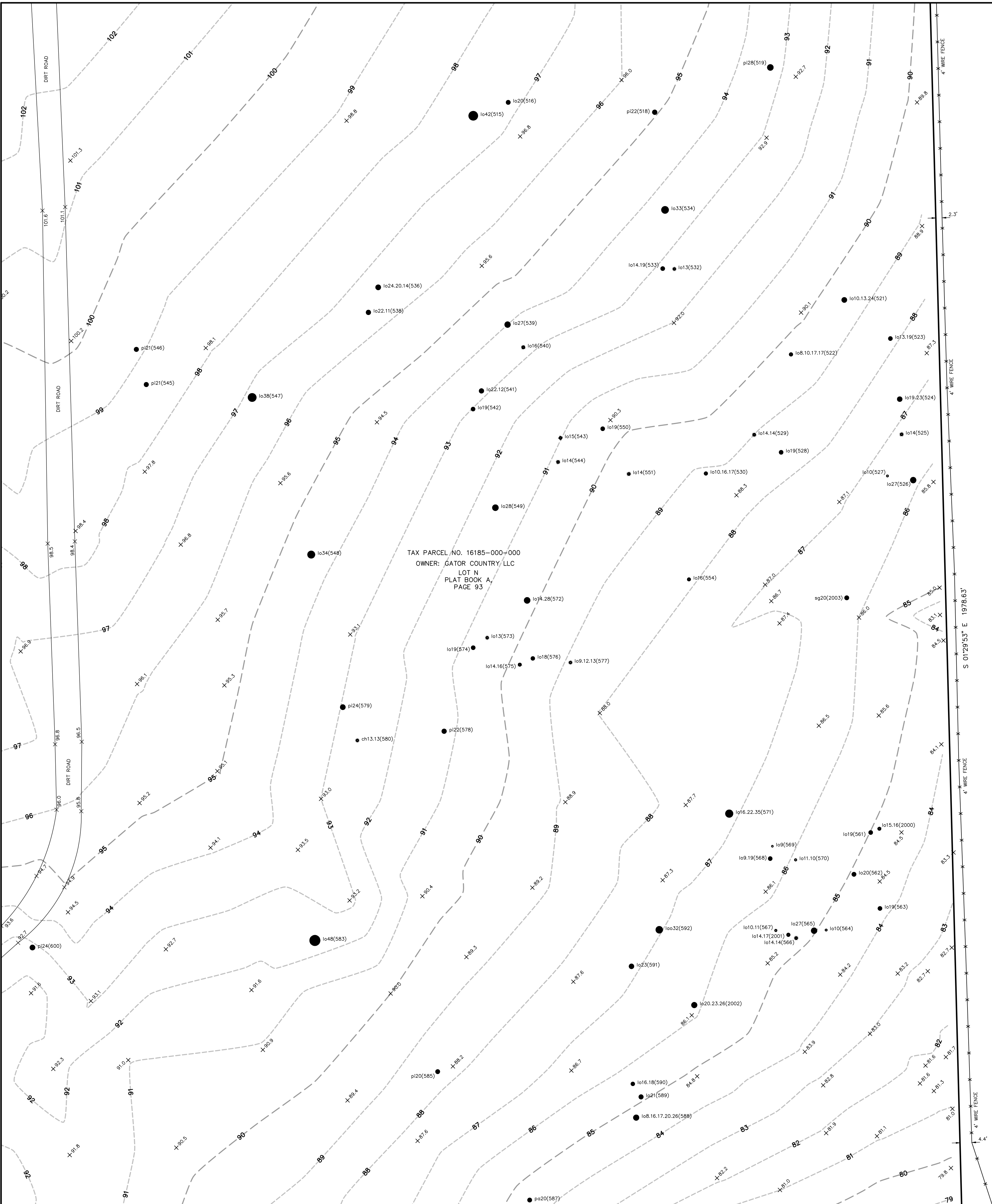
Project No.	2024-0182.S01	Client	ALTA ENGINEERING, INC.
Drawn	A.L.	Corporate Authorization No.	LB 2389
Check	B.G.	Surveyor's License No.	4239
Scale	AS SHOWN	Professional Seal	SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION
Notes	SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION FOR THE FULL LIST OF NOTES AND THE FULL LIST OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER, UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 39, F.S. 1002.1, F.L.A. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE 62C-10.001(2)(b).		

Prepared For:	SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION
Survey Date	05/30/2025
Survey Book	1138
Page	11
Survey Date	06/03/2025
Survey Book	1138
Page	11
Survey Date	07/30/2025
Survey Book	1138
Page	11

Sheet No.:
V-011

Plotted Jul 30, 2025 -- 15:18:52 -- Alangston

\\fsurvey\Projects\2024-0182 Lyons SE Howthorne Road\DWG\2024-0182 S01_ALTA-Topo.dwg -- Sheet 12



TAX PARCEL NO. 16185-001-000
OWNER: DANIEL L. SMITH
LOT 0
PLAT BOOK A,
PAGE 93

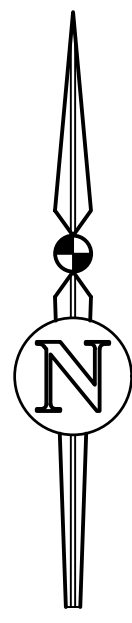
TREE LEGEND:

ONLY LAUREL OAKS & WATER OAKS WITH A DIAMETER OF 30" OR GREATER, PINES & SWEETGUMS WITH A DIAMETER OF 20" OR GREATER, AND OTHER TREES WITH A DIAMETER OF 8" OR GREATER WERE LOCATED FOR THIS SURVEY. (DIAMETER MEASURED 4.5' ABOVE GRADE) MARKED WITH AN ALUMINUM TAG AND A UNIQUE NUMBER

LOCATION	SPECIES	SIZE	COMMON NAME	Genus species
●	Q101(2043)	10"	BLUFF OAK	<i>Quercus austrina</i>
●	Q101(54)	13"	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>
●	CH12(270)	12"	BLACK CHERRY	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
●	H12(2036)	12"	HICKORY	<i>Carya sp.</i>
●	LO13(689)	13"	LAUREL OAK	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
●	LO10(453)	10"	LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
●	MG11(209)	11"	MAGNOLIA	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
●	MM08(2120)	8"	MIMOSA	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
●	PA14(1010)	14"	PALM	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
●	P20(1000)	20"	PINE	<i>Pinus sp.</i>
●	SA10(620)	10"	SUGARBERRY	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
●	SG20(2003)	20"	SWEETGUM	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
●	SY14(242034)	14"	SWAMP TUPELO	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>
●	TREE12(1018)	12"	UNIDENTIFIED TREE	

LEGEND OF SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS:

A/C	=	AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD
BFR	=	WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
cmp	=	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CONC	=	CONCRETE
DWS	=	DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP
ELEV	=	ELEVATION
ID	=	IDENTIFICATION
inv	=	INVERT
No.	=	NUMBER
O.R.	=	OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
P.O.B.	=	POINT OF BEGINNING
RCP	=	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W	=	RIGHT OF WAY
SLJB	=	SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX
TRAN	=	ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD
W	=	WITH
ANCH	=	GYL ANCHOR
O BOL	=	TRAFFIC BOLLARD
ELECH (H)	=	ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE
FOCWRK	=	FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER
PH	=	FIRE HYDRANT
●	=	FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID)
○	=	FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID)
○	=	FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID)
○	=	FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID)
○HBB	=	HOSE BIB (SPIGOT)
LT PL	=	LIGHT POLE
MBX	=	MAIL BOX
MANHOLE	=	MANHOLE
PP	=	POWER POLE
REFL	=	TRAFFIC REFLECTOR
SET 5/8"	=	SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389)
SET NAIL & DISK	=	SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)
SCM	=	SANITARY SEWER LINE CONC MARKER
SV	=	SANITARY SEWER VALVE
SIGN	=	SIGN
TELPEDESTAL	=	TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
WM	=	WATER METER
WV	=	WATER VALVE
ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE	=	ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE
FENCE LINE	=	FENCE LINE
GW	=	OVERHEAD GUY WIRE
GRU	=	OVERHEAD GRUOM LINE
GPL	=	OVERHEAD POWER LINE
HTV	=	OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE
TEL	=	OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE
SPOT ELEVATION	=	SPOT ELEVATION
WETLANDS FLAG "W1"	=	WETLANDS FLAG "W1"
CONCRETE	=	CONCRETE
ASPHALT PAVEMENT	=	ASPHALT PAVEMENT



0 20' 40'
1"=20'
SEE SHEET 1 OF 22 FOR NOTES

**SHEET 12
OF 22**

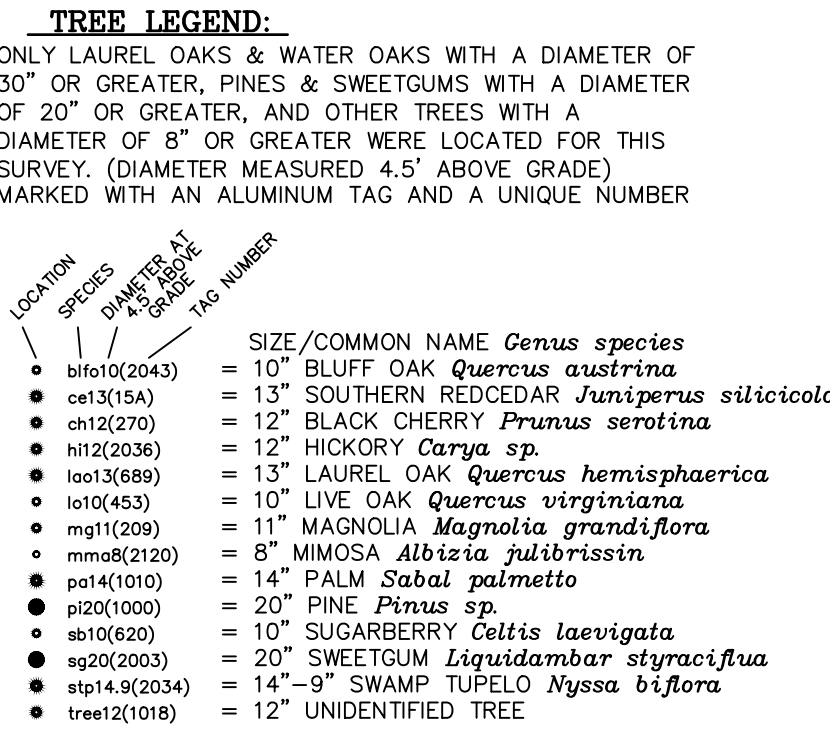
No.	Date	Comment
2	7/30/2025	ADD TREE ON SHEET 8 & SHEET 15
1	7/29/2025	ADDED EASEMENT & CLARIFIED GAP/OVERLAP OF MAINTAINED R/W

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN THE FLOOD ZONE(S) (UNSHADED) AS DESIGNATED BY THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 120001-1-1 PANEL MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED AND ZONE "X" (UNSHADED) AS BEING "AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN."



Project No.	edra consultants inc.		
Drawn	2024-0182 S01	Corporate Authorization No.	LB 2389
Check	A.L.	801	ROBERT W. GRAVER
		SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION	
		FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL	
		NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A LICENSED SURVEYOR AND THE UNLESS THE SIGNATURE AND SEAL OF THE LICENSED SURVEYOR ARE AFFIXED WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE SIGNATURE AND SEAL.	



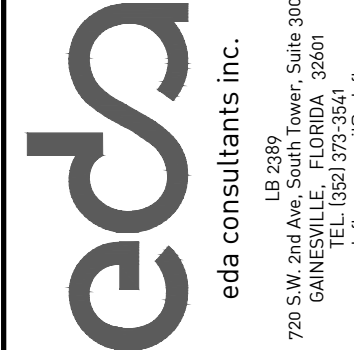
LINE TABLE			
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE	
L1	S 41°17'48" W	112.64'	
L2	S 41°23'36" W	122.10'	
L3	S 41°08'33" W	106.00'	
L4	S 40°39'18" W	2.50'	
L5	N 82°27'36" W	19.88'	
L6	N 41°06'38" E	9.87'	
(L6	N 41°07'51" E	10.54'	PARCELS 2 & 3
L7	N 47°24'33" W	73.69'	
L8	S 35°45'05" E	108.02'	
L9	S 40°00'21" E	23.34'	
(L9	S 40°00'53" E	20.34'	
L10	N 88°42'51" E	83.77'	
(L10	N 88°23'42" E	86.60'	PARCELS 1 & 4
(L10	E 80°	80'	PARCEL 5
L11	N 01°42'34" W	87.44'	
(L11	N 01°41'21" W	87.10'	PARCEL 4
L12	WEST	27.75'	PARCEL 5
(L12	N 41°11'47" E	59.75'	
(L13	N 41°07'51" E	69.55'	PARCEL 2
(L14	N 01°41'21" W	14.68'	PARCEL 4

A/C	=	AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD
BFRP	=	WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
cnp	=	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
conc	=	CONCRETE
DWS	=	DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP
ELEV	=	ELEVATION
id	=	IDENTIFICATION
inv	=	INVERT
No.	=	NUMBER
O.R.	=	OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
P.O.B	=	POINT OF BEGINNING
ROP	=	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W	=	RIGHT OF WAY
SECTION 10	=	SECTION 10 OWNERSHIP 10 SOUTH, 202 EAST
SLJB	=	SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX
TRAN	=	ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD
W	=	WITH
ANCH	=	GUY ANCHOR
O BOL	=	TRAFFIC BOLLARD
ELECH	=	ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE
FOHMR	=	FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER
PI	=	FIRE HYDRANT
■	=	FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID)
●	=	FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID)
●	=	FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID)
●	=	FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID)
OHBIB	=	HOSE BIB (SPIGOT)
LT PL	=	LIGHT POLE
WBOX	=	MAIL BOX
○	=	MANHOLE
O PP	=	POWER POLE
REFL	=	TRAFFIC REFLECTOR
○	=	SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389)
⊗	=	SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)
SCW	=	SANITARY SEWER LINE CONC MARKER
SV	=	SANITARY SEWER VALVE
U	=	SIGN
TLPED	=	TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
WM	=	WATER METER
WV	=	WATER VALVE
80	=	ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE
—	=	FENCE LINE
—	=	OVERHEAD GUY WIRE
—	=	OVERHEAD GRUOM
—	=	OVERHEAD POWER LINE
—	=	OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE
—	=	OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE
88.95 X	=	SPOT ELEVATION
Δ W "W1"	=	WET FLAT "W1"
—	=	CONCRETE
—	=	ASPHALT PAVEMENT

NOT INCLUDED
TAX PARCEL NO. 16201-001-000
O.R. 4705, PAGE 1589

OWNERS: DEBRA A. SHEALY &
TILLMAN E. McDONALD

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN
ZONE(S) A & X (UNSHADED) AS DESIGNATED ON THE FLOOD
INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 12001C0319D, COMMUNITY
NUMBER: 120001, PANEL: 0319D, EFFECTIVE DATE: 06/16/06
SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) 'A'
AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE
1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED" AND ZONE 'X' (UNSHADED)



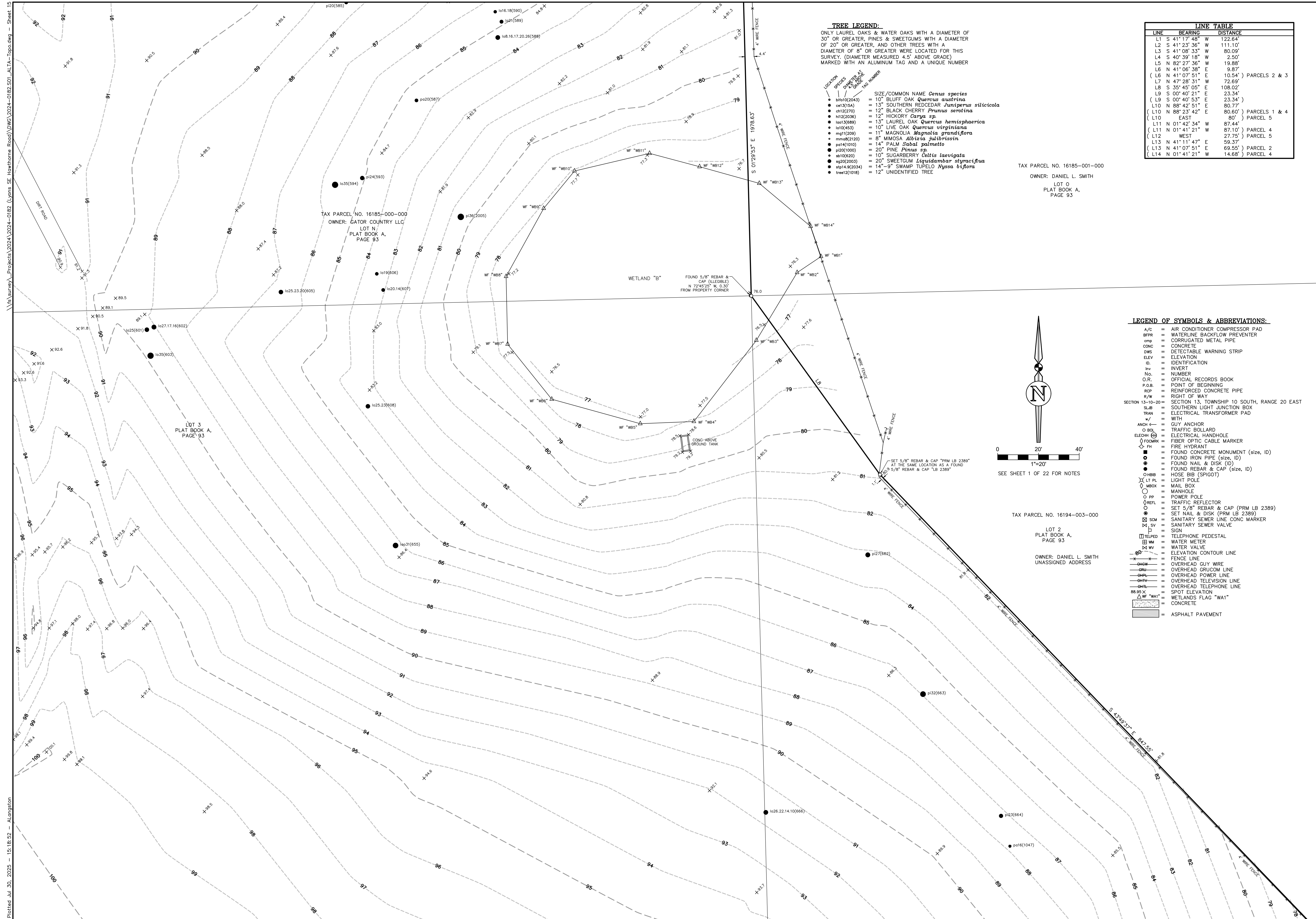
Project No.	2024-0182 S01		eda consultants inc.	Corporate Authorization No. LB 2389	BY	ROBERT W. GRAVER	P	4239
Drawn	A.L.		SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION					
Check	B.G.		FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL					

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS IN CHAPTER 5J-17, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027, FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS SURVEY MEETS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 10/20/2005.

Sheet No.

V-013





SHEET 15
OF 22

[illegible]

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN INSURANCE RATE ZONE(S) AS DESIGNATED ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL NUMBER 03130, EFFECTIVE DATE 06/16/08. SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED" AND ZONE "X" (UNSHARED) AS BEING DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN."



Project No.	2024-0182	S01
Drawn	A.L.L.	
Check	B.G.	
eda consultants inc. Registration Authorization No. LB 2389 ROBERT W. GRAVER SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER, UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY EITHER A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER OR A FLORIDA REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL SEAL 7/02, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE CHAPTER 120.025		
Project S.W.	4239	

Sheet No.: _____

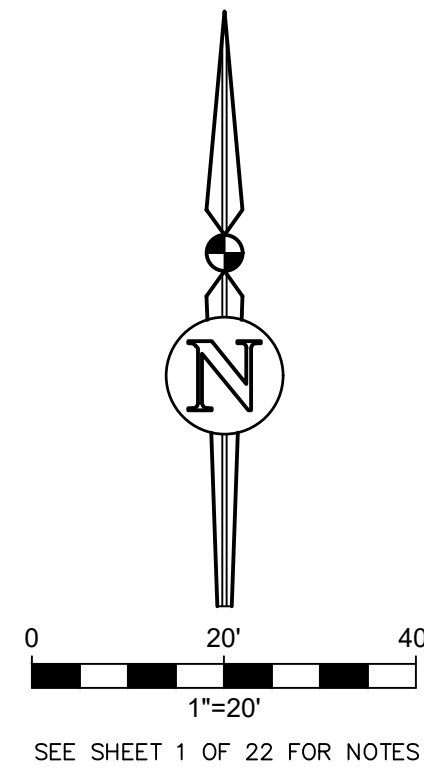
V-015

PREPARED FOR: SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION

Fieldbook	Page	Survey Date	Drawing Completed	Revised
1138	1138	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING, CHAPTER 120, F.S., AND THE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027 (2)(24), FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS SURVEY DEPOSITS THE SITE COORDINATES AS OF 05/30/2025. —

LINE TABLE			
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE	
L1	S 41° 17' 48" W	122.64'	
L2	S 41° 23' 36" W	111.10'	
L3	S 41° 08' 33" W	80.09'	
L4	S 40° 38' 18" W	13.95'	
L5	N 82° 27' 36" W	19.88'	
L6	N 41° 06' 38" E	9.87'	
L6	N 41° 07' 51" E	10.54'	PARCELS 2 & 3
L7	N 47° 54' 34" E	72.65'	
L8	S 35° 45' 05" E	108.02'	
L9	S 00° 40' 21" E	23.34'	
(L9	S 00° 40' 53" E	23.34'	
L10	N 88° 42' 10" E	80.77'	
L10	N 88° 23' 42" E	56.00'	PARCELS 1 & 4
(L10	EAST	80'	PARCEL 5
L11	N 01° 42' 34" W	87.44'	
(L11	N 01° 41' 21" W	87.10'	PARCEL 4
L12	WEST	27.75'	PARCEL 5
(L12	N 41° 11' 47" E	59.00'	
L13	N 41° 07' 51" E	69.55'	PARCEL 2
L14	N 01° 41' 21" W	14.68'	PARCEL 4



LEGEND OF SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS:

- A/C = AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD
B/W = WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
comp = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
conc = CONCRETE
DWS = DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP
ELEV = ELEVATION
ID = IDENTIFICATION
Inv = INVERT
N.O. = NUMBER
O.R. = OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING
RCP = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W = RIGHT OF WAY
SECTION 10-20 = TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, 20 EAST
SLJ = SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX
TRAN = ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD
W = WITH
ANCH / = GUY ANCHOR
○ BOL = TRAFFIC BOLLARD
ELEOHH = ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE
FOOHMK = FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER
● FH = FIRE HYDRANT
● = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID)
● = FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID)
● = FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID)
● = FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID)
○HBIB = HOSE BIB (SPIGOT)
LT PL = LIGHT POLE
○ WBOX = MAIL BOX
● = MANHOLE
○ PP = POWER POLE
○ REFLE = TRAFFIC REFLECTOR
○ SET 5/8" REBAR & CAP (PRM LB 2389)
● = SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)
SCM = SANITARY SEWER CONCRETE MARKER
SX SV = SANITARY SEWER VALVE
J = SIGN
TELPE = TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
WM = WATER METER
WV = WATER VALVE
ELEV = ELEVATION
CONTOUR = ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE
FENCE = FENCE LINE
OHWG = OVERHEAD GUY WIRE
GRU = OVERHEAD GRUCCO LINE
GHPLE = OVERHEAD POWER LINE
GHTV = OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE
GHTL = OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE
88.95 X = SPOT ELEVATION
WF "WAT" = WETLANDS FLAG "WAT"
CONC = CONCRETE
ASPHLT = ASPHALT PAVEMENT

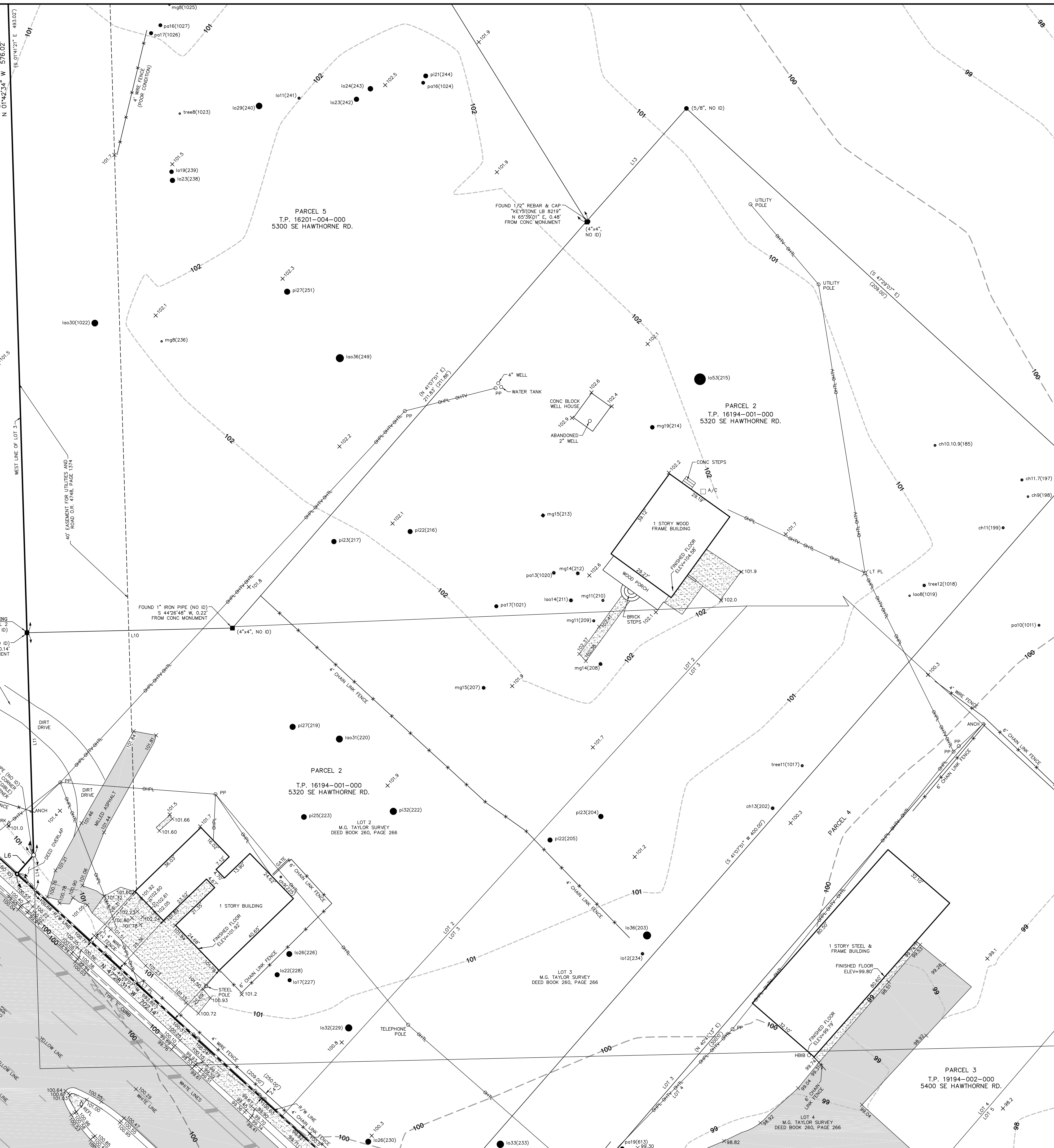
NOT INCLUDED
TAX PARCEL NO. 16201-001-000
O.R. 4705, PAGE 1589

OWNERS: DEBRA A. SHEALY &
TILLMAN E. McDONALD

TREE LEGEND:

ONLY LAUREL OAKS & WATER OAKS WITH A DIAMETER OF 30" OR GREATER, PINES & SWEETGUMS WITH A DIAMETER OF 20" OR GREATER, AND OTHER TREES WITH A DIAMETER OF 8" OR GREATER WERE LOCATED FOR THIS SURVEY. (DIAMETER MEASURED 4.5' ABOVE GRADE) MARKED WITH AN ALUMINUM TAG AND A UNIQUE NUMBER

- | LOCUS | GENE | Accession | SIZE/COMMON NAME | Species |
|--------------|-------|-----------|------------------|---|
| LOC100000000 | swamp | 100000000 | 10" | BLUFF OAK <i>Quercus austrina</i> |
| LOC100000001 | swamp | 100000001 | 13" | SOUTHERN REDCEDAR <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> |
| LOC100000002 | swamp | 100000002 | 12" | BLACK CHERY <i>Prunus serotina</i> |
| LOC100000003 | swamp | 100000003 | 12" | WAXY <i>Myrica</i> |
| LOC100000004 | swamp | 100000004 | 13" | LAUREL OAK <i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i> |
| LOC100000005 | swamp | 100000005 | 10" | LAKE OAK <i>Quercus virginiana</i> |
| LOC100000006 | swamp | 100000006 | 11" | MAGNOLIA <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> |
| LOC100000007 | swamp | 100000007 | 8" | WAXY <i>Myrica</i> |
| LOC100000008 | swamp | 100000008 | 11" | PALM <i>Sabal palmetto</i> |
| LOC100000009 | swamp | 100000009 | 20" | PINE <i>Pinus sp.</i> |
| LOC100000010 | swamp | 100000010 | 10" | SUGARBERRY <i>Celtis laevigata</i> |
| LOC100000011 | swamp | 100000011 | 20" | SWEETGUM <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> |
| LOC100000012 | swamp | 100000012 | 13" | SWAMP TUPelo <i>Nyssa biflora</i> |
| LOC100000013 | swamp | 100000013 | 12" | UNIDENTIFIED TREE |

[illegible]

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN ZONE(S) A & X (UNSHARED) AS DESIGNATED ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 12001C03190; COMMUNITY NUMBER: 120001; PANEL: 03190; EFFECTIVE DATE: 06/16/06. SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) 'A' AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED" AND ZONE 'X' (UNSHARED) AS BEING "AREAS DETERMINED BY OUTPOLE THE 0.0% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD ARE."

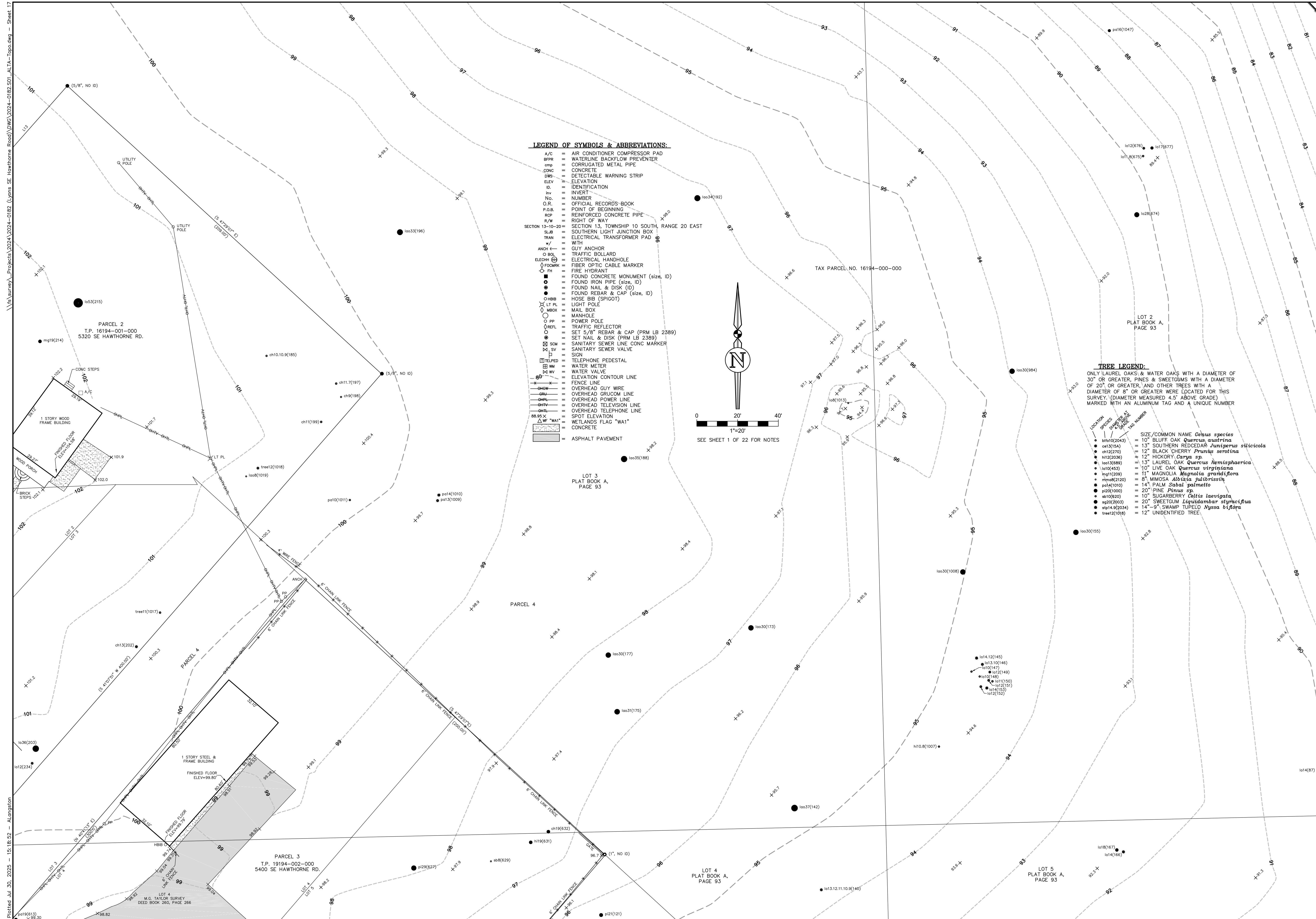


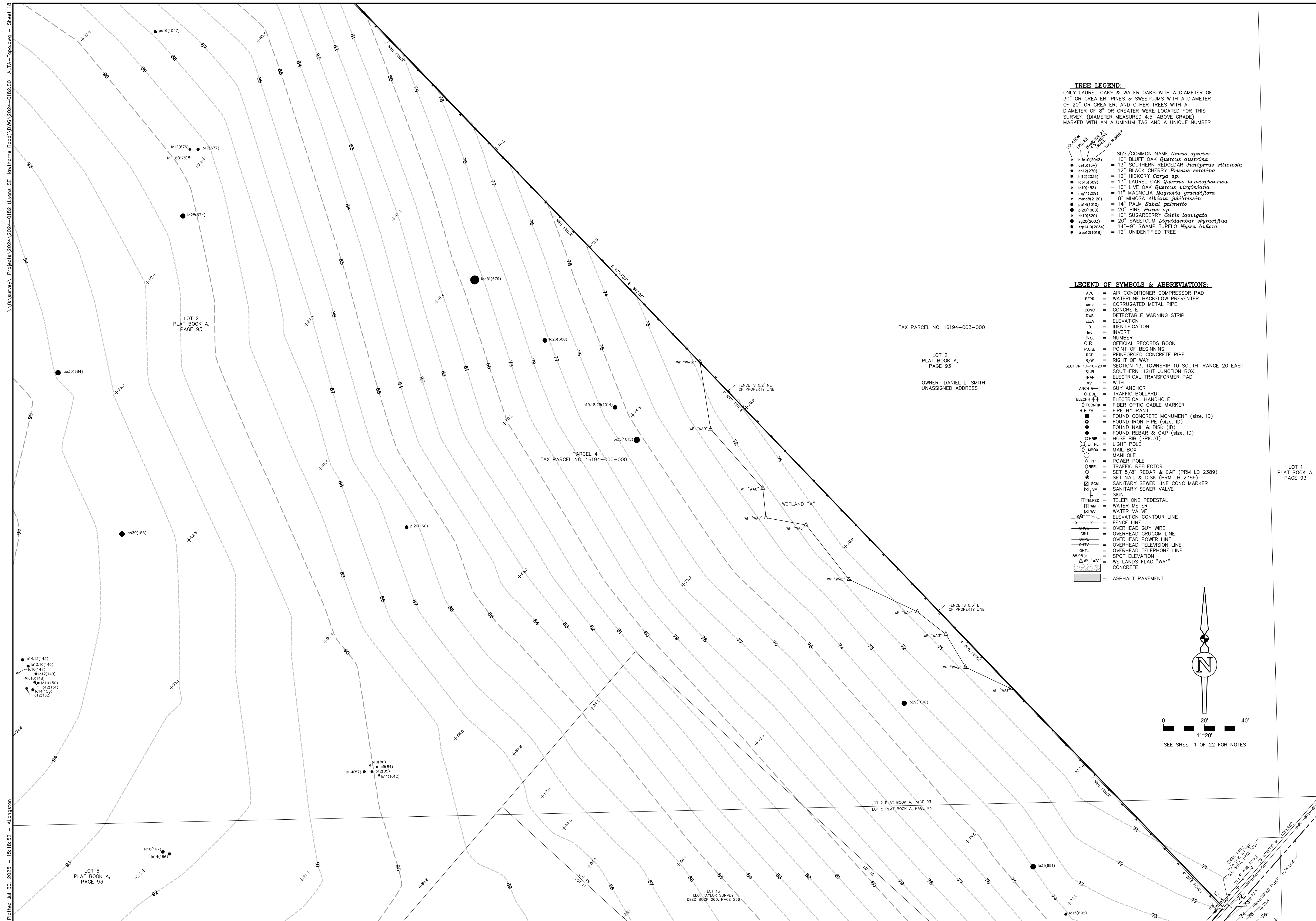
Project No.	2024-0182 S01		
Drawn	A.L.		
Check	B.G.		
eda consultants inc. Corporate Authorization No. LB 2389 By: ROBERT W. GRAVER SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION P.5.M. 4239 FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL			

Facebook	Page	Survey Date	Drawing Completed	Revised
1128	1-16	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025

PREPARED FOR: SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS IN CHAPTER 5J-17, FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS SURVEY PREDICTS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 05/29/2025.



[illegible]

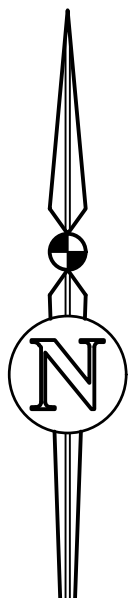
TREE LEGEND:

ONLY LAUREL OAKS & WATER OAKS WITH A DIAMETER OF 30" OR GREATER, PINES & SWEETGUMS WITH A DIAMETER OF 20" OR GREATER, AND OTHER TREES WITH A DIAMETER OF 8" OR GREATER WERE LOCATED FOR THIS SURVEY. (DIAMETER MEASURED 4.5' ABOVE GRADE) MARKED WITH AN ALUMINUM TAG AND A UNIQUE NUMBER

LOCATION	SIZE	COMMON NAME	Genus species
bls10(2043)	10"	BLUFF OAK	<i>Quercus austrina</i>
cat3(154)	13"	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>
chl2(270)	12"	BLACK CHERRY	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
h12(2036)	12"	HICKORY	<i>Carya sp.</i>
lsl13(688)	13"	LAUREL OAK	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
lsl10(453)	10"	LIVE OAK	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
mg11(209)	11"	MAGNOLIA	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
mm08(2120)	8"	MIMOSA	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
pal14(1010)	14"	PALM	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
p120(1000)	20"	PINE	<i>Pinus sp.</i>
sb10(620)	10"	SUGARBERRY	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
sp20(2003)	20"	SWEETGUM	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
swp14.9(2034)	14"-9"	SWAMP TUPELO	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>
tree12(1018)	12"	UNIDENTIFIED TREE	

LEGEND OF SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS:

A/C	=	AIR CONDITIONER COMPRESSOR PAD
BFRP	=	WATERLINE BACKFLOW PREVENTER
cmp	=	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CONC	=	CONCRETE
DWS	=	DETECTABLE WARNING STRIP
ELEV	=	ELEVATION
ID	=	IDENTIFICATION
inv	=	INVERT
No.	=	NUMBER
O.R.	=	OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
P.O.B.	=	POINT OF BEGINNING
RCP	=	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W	=	RIGHT OF WAY
SECTION 13-10-20	=	SECTION 13, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 20 EAST
SLJB	=	SOUTHERN LIGHT JUNCTION BOX
TRANS	=	ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD
W/	=	WITH
ANCH	=	GUY ANCHOR
BOB	=	TRAFFIC BOLLARD
ELECHH	=	ELECTRICAL HANDHOLE
FOCMRK	=	FIBER OPTIC CABLE MARKER
FH	=	FIRE HYDRANT
FC	=	FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT (size, ID)
FI	=	FOUND IRON PIPE (size, ID)
FN	=	FOUND NAIL & DISK (ID)
FB	=	FOUND REBAR & CAP (size, ID)
HOB	=	HOSE BIB (SPIGOT)
LT PL	=	LIGHT POLE
MBOX	=	MAIL BOX
MANHOLE	=	MANHOLE
PP	=	POWER POLE
REFL	=	TRAFFIC REFLECTOR
SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)	=	SET NAIL & DISK (PRM LB 2389)
SCM	=	SANITARY SEWER LINE CONC MARKER
SV	=	SANITARY SEWER VALVE
SGN	=	SIGN
TELEPED	=	TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
WM	=	WATER METER
WV	=	WATER VALVE
WCN	=	ELEVATION CONTOUR LINE
FL	=	FENCE LINE
GW	=	OVERHEAD GUY WIRE
GRU	=	OVERHEAD GRUOM LINE
HP	=	OVERHEAD POWER LINE
HTV	=	OVERHEAD TELEVISION LINE
HTL	=	OVERHEAD TELEPHONE LINE
88.00 X	=	SPOT ELEVATION
W1	=	WETLANDS FLAG "W1"
CONC	=	CONCRETE
ASP	=	ASPHALT PAVEMENT



0 20' 40'
1"=20'

SEE SHEET 1 OF 22 FOR NOTES

**SHEET 19
OF 22**

No.	Date	Comment
2	7/30/2025	ADD TREE ON SHEET 8 & SHEET 15
1	7/29/2025	ADDED EASEMENT & CLARIFIED GAP/OVERLAP OF MAINTAINED R/W

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN THE FLOOD ZONE(S) UNSHADED. THIS DESIGNATION IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 120001-1. PANEL MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED AND ZONE "X" (UNSHADED) AS BEING "AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN."

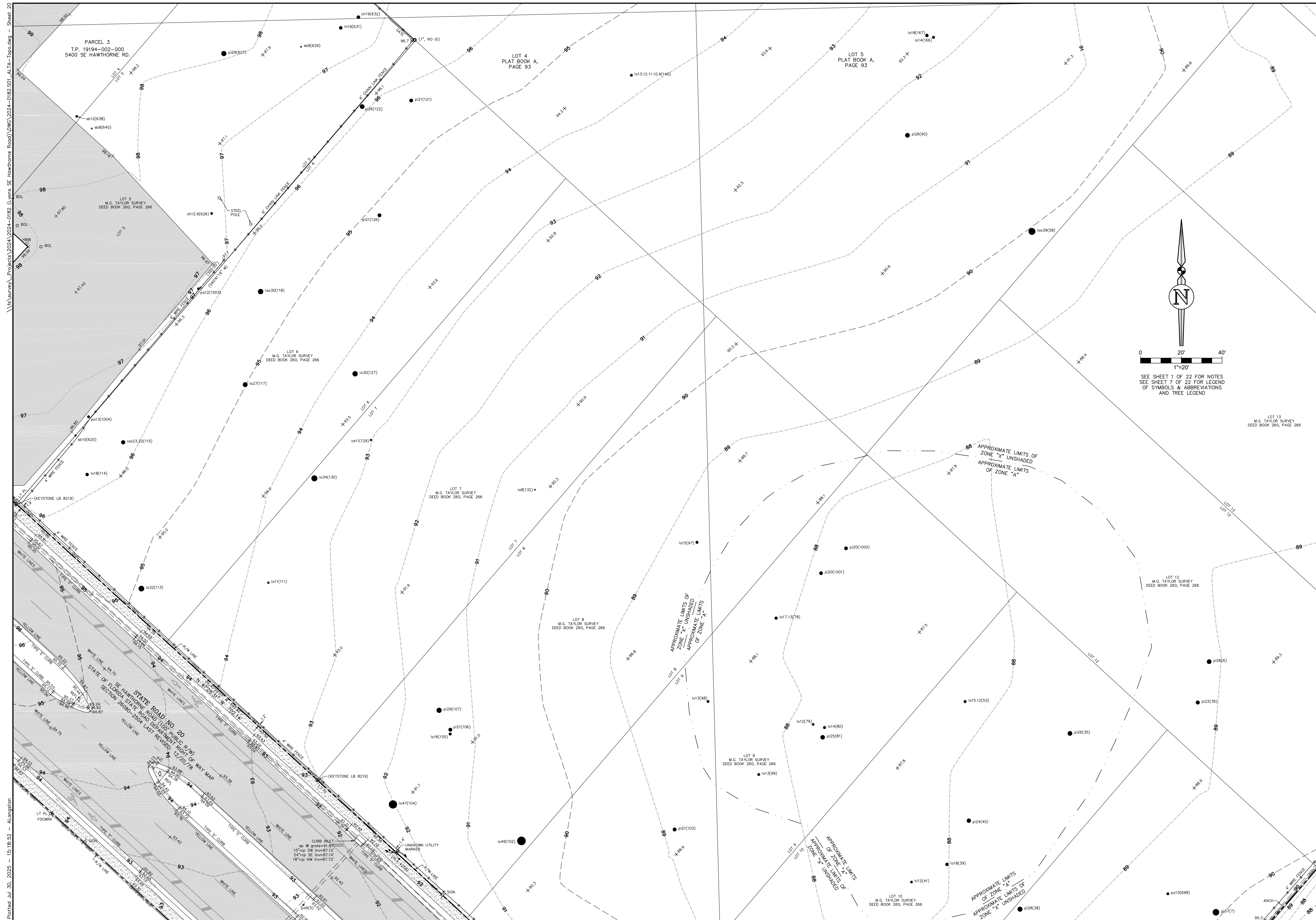


Project No.	2024-0182-501	Client	ALTA ENGINEERING, INC.
Drawn	A.L.	Check	B.G.
Scale	AS SHOWN	Project	SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION
Author	ROBERT W. GRAVER	Corporate Authentication No.	LB 2389
Revision		Professional Seal	4239

Prepared For:	Survey Date	Drawn/Completed	Reviewed
SEE ALTA/NSPS CERTIFICATION	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025
Facebook	Page	1-18	1128

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027 (2024), FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS SURVEY DEPICTS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 05/30/2025.

Sheet No.:
V-019



FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION(S) AS DESIGNATED ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, NUMBER 33190, EFFECTIVE DATE 06/16/06. SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED," AND "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD-AN-".



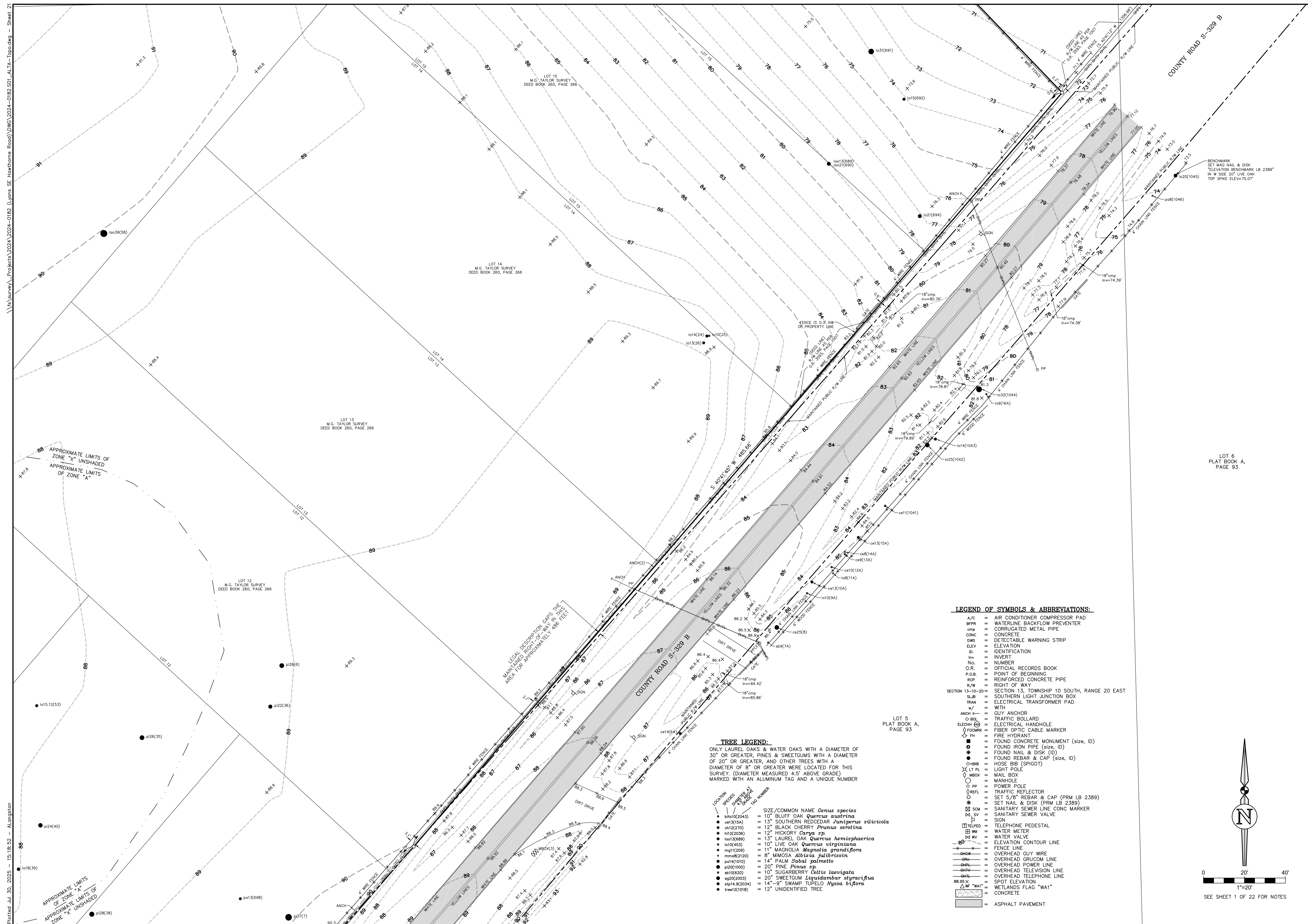
Project No.	2024-0182	SOI	eda consultants Inc. Registered Auditor No. LB 2389	42/39
Drawn	A.L.		ROBERT W. GRAVER FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL	
Check	B.G.		SEE ALTA/NPS'S CERTIFICATION FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL	
			NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND SEAL WITH CHAPTER 34-7.002, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE COPY RIGHT 2025	

Feedback	Page	Survey Date	Issued/Completed	Retired
11/18	1-18	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025

PREPARED FOR: SEE ALTA/NPSDS CERTIFICATION

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE PURSUANT TO SECTION 47.027 (05/24), FLORIDA STATUTES.

THIS SURVEY DEBITS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 05/30/2025



SHEET 21
OF 22

[illegible]

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP STATEMENT

THE REAL PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN ZONE(S) 'A' & 'X' (UNSHADED) AS DESIGNATED ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL NUMBER 03700; EFFECTIVE DATE 12/06/06. THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN PANEL NUMBER 12000. THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP WAS LAST REVISED ON 06/16/06. SAID MAP DESCRIBES ZONE(S) 'A' AS BEING "SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD, NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS DETERMINED" AND ZONE 'X' (UNSHADED) AS BEING AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD-AN-



Project No.	2024-0182	eda consultants Inc. Registered Auditor No. LB 2389	PSM 42/39
Drawn A.L.		ROBERT W. GRAVER FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL	
Check B.G.		SEE ALTA/NPS'S CERTIFICATION FOR SIGNATURE AND SEAL	
		NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND SEAL WITH CHAPTER 34-7.002, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE COPY RIGHT 2025	

FILEBOOK	EXPG	05/30/2025	06/03/2025	07/30/2025
		Survey Date	Drawing Completed	Revised

PREPARED FOR: SEE ALTAY/NSPS CERTIFICATION

THIS SURVEY MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA SURVEYING BOARD, THE FLORIDA SURVEYING AND MAPPING ACT, THE FLORIDA SURVEYING AND MAPPING ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027 (2024), FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS SURVEY DEPICTS THE SITE CONDITIONS AS OF: 05/20/2025.

V-021

Tree#	Abbreviation	Common Name/Scientific name	1st trunk	2nd trunk	3rd trunk	4th trunk	Classification	High Quality Heritage Live Oaks to be Saved
1	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9				Regulated	
2	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	8				Regulated	
3	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9				Regulated	
4	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	8				Regulated	
5	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9				Regulated	
6	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	26				Regulated	
7	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	37				Heritage	
8	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	25				Heritage	
9	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
10	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13	11			Regulated	
11	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
12	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
13	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
14	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
15	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17				Regulated	
16	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
17	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	10				Regulated	
18	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
19	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
20	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	14	9			Regulated	
21	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9				Regulated	
21	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola					Regulated	
22	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	11				Regulated	
23	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9				Regulated	
24	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
25	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
26	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
31	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	8				Regulated	
32	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9				Regulated	
33	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9				Regulated	
35	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	26				Regulated	
36	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22				Regulated	
37	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
38	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	28				Regulated	
39	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18				Regulated	
40	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	24				Regulated	
41	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	12				Regulated	
42	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20				Regulated	
43	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
46	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15	14	14	8	Regulated	YES
47	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	14				Regulated	
48	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
51	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
52	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
53	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15	12			Regulated	
58	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	39				Heritage	
78	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17	13			Regulated	
79	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
80	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
81	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	25				Regulated	
84	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9				Regulated	
85	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
86	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
87	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
90	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	26				Regulated	
97	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15				Regulated	
98	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
99	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
102	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	49				Heritage	YES
103	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
104	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	47				Heritage	YES
105	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
106	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
107	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	29				Regulated	
111	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
113	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	32				Heritage	
114	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18				Regulated	
115	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	23	22			Regulated	
117	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27				Heritage	
118	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	30				Heritage	
121	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	

122	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	26				Regulated	
126	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
127	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	30				Heritage	
129	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	11				Regulated	
130	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	34				Heritage	
132	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8				Regulated	
140	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13	12	11	10	Regulated	
142	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	37				Heritage	
145	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	12			Regulated	
146	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13	10			Regulated	
147	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
148	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
149	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
150	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
151	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
152	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
153	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
155	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	30				Heritage	
160	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20				Regulated	
166	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
167	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18				Regulated	
173	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	30				Heritage	
175	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	31				Heritage	
177	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	30				Heritage	
185	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	10	10	9		Regulated	
188	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	35				Heritage	
192	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	34				Heritage	
196	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	33				Heritage	
197	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	11	7			Regulated	
198	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	9				Regulated	
199	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	11				Regulated	
202	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	13				Regulated	
203	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	36				Heritage	
204	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	23				Regulated	
205	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22				Regulated	
207	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	15				Regulated	
208	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	14				Regulated	
209	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	11				Regulated	
210	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	11				Regulated	
211	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	14				Regulated	
212	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	14				Regulated	
213	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	15				Regulated	
214	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	19				Regulated	
215	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	53				Heritage	YES
216	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22				Regulated	
217	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	23				Regulated	
219	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	27				Regulated	
220	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	31				Heritage	
222	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	32				Heritage	
223	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	25				Regulated	
225	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	9				Regulated	
226	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26				Heritage	
227	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17				Regulated	
228	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22				Heritage	
229	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	32				Heritage	
230	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26				Heritage	
231	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	36				Heritage	
232	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	29				Heritage	
233	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	33				Heritage	
234	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
236	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	8				Regulated	
238	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23				Heritage	
239	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
240	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	29				Heritage	
241	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
242	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23				Heritage	
243	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24				Heritage	
244	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
249	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	36				Heritage	
251	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	27				Regulated	
257	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	26	13			Heritage	
258	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	33				Heritage	
259	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19	12			Regulated	
261	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15				Regulated	

264	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13	12			Regulated	
265	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
266	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
267	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
268	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
269	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
270	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	12				Regulated	
275	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
276	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
277	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9				Regulated	
279	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	44	39			Heritage	YES
281	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27	21	6		Heritage	YES
282	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12	10	9		Regulated	
283	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
284	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
285	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8				Regulated	
286	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	14			Regulated	
287	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9				Regulated	
289	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23				Heritage	
290	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10	9			Regulated	
291	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8				Regulated	
292	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
293	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
295	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
296	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15	11			Regulated	
297	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15	15			Regulated	
301	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16	14			Regulated	
302	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18				Regulated	
304	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9				Regulated	
305	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
307	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22				Heritage	YES
308	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	25	19			Heritage	YES
312	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23				Heritage	YES
313	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24				Heritage	YES
315	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	25				Regulated	
316	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26	13	10	10	Heritage	
317	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	25	10			Heritage	
323	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16	15			Regulated	
324	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13	11			Regulated	
325	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19	13			Regulated	
327	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
330	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	42	20			Heritage	
331	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22	17	16	13	Heritage	
332	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17				Regulated	
336	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23	9			Heritage	
337	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11	11	10	10	Regulated	
346	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	35				Heritage	
355	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
356	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
357	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	31				Heritage	
362	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
364	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26	19			Heritage	
365	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	35				Heritage	
368	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20				Heritage	
369	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21				Heritage	
371	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
373	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17				Regulated	
374	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
376	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
377	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12	7			Regulated	
378	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
379	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	57				Heritage	YES
383	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
385	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17				Regulated	
387	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
392	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18				Regulated	
395	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
396	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24				Heritage	
397	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16	15			Regulated	
402	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	28				Heritage	
407	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21				Heritage	
408	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16	11	21		Regulated	
409	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
410	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21				Heritage	

411	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27			Heritage	
412	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	
413	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16			Regulated	
414	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
415	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19			Regulated	
416	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	11	8	Regulated	
417	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17			Regulated	
418	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17			Regulated	
419	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
420	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
421	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
422	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
423	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
424	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15	8		Regulated	
426	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	
427	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
429	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
430	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
436	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20			Heritage	
437	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
439	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8			Regulated	
440	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	37			Heritage	YES
441	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24			Heritage	
442	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27			Heritage	
443	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	35			Heritage	
445	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20			Heritage	
449	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21			Heritage	
450	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	
451	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	
452	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
453	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
454	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17			Regulated	
455	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
456	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18			Regulated	
457	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	
458	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
459	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
460	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
461	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
462	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19			Regulated	
463	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27			Heritage	
464	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	32			Heritage	YES
465	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	31			Heritage	
466	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	
469	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
470	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
471	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17			Regulated	
472	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
473	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
474	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
475	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8			Regulated	
476	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	
477	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16			Regulated	
478	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
479	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
480	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
481	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12	15		Regulated	
482	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
485	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15	10		Regulated	
486	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
487	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
488	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
489	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16			Regulated	
490	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
491	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24			Heritage	
492	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
493	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16			Regulated	
497	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	28	12		Heritage	
499	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
503	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21			Heritage	
505	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
507	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	32	16		Heritage	YES
508	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	YES
509	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23			Heritage	YES

510	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10	8			Regulated	YES
511	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	YES
512	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21				Heritage	YES
513	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	YES
515	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	42				Heritage	YES
516	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20				Heritage	YES
518	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22				Regulated	
519	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	28				Regulated	
521	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10	13	24		Regulated	YES
522	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8	10	17	17	Regulated	YES
523	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13	19			Regulated	
524	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19	23			Regulated	
525	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
526	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27				Heritage	
527	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
528	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
529	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	14			Regulated	
530	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10	16	17		Regulated	
532	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	YES
533	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	19			Regulated	YES
534	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	33				Heritage	YES
536	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24	20	14		Heritage	YES
538	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22	11			Heritage	YES
539	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27				Heritage	YES
540	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	YES
541	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22	12			Regulated	YES
542	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	YES
543	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15				Regulated	
544	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
545	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
546	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21				Regulated	
547	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	38				Heritage	YES
548	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	34				Heritage	YES
549	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	28				Heritage	YES
550	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
551	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
554	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
559	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22				Regulated	
561	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
562	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20				Heritage	YES
563	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
564	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
565	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27				Heritage	YES
566	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	14			Regulated	
567	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10	11			Regulated	
568	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9	19			Regulated	
569	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9				Regulated	
570	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11	10			Regulated	
571	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16	22	35		Heritage	YES
572	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	28			Regulated	
573	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
574	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
575	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	16			Regulated	
576	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18				Regulated	
577	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9	12	13		Regulated	
578	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22				Regulated	
579	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	24				Regulated	
580	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	13	13			Regulated	
583	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	48				Heritage	YES
585	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20				Regulated	
587	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	20				Regulated	
588	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8	16	17	20	Heritage	YES
589	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21				Heritage	YES
590	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16	18			Regulated	
591	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23				Heritage	YES
592	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	32				Heritage	
593	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	24				Regulated	
594	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	35				Heritage	YES
600	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	24				Regulated	
601	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	25				Heritage	YES
602	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	27	17	16		Heritage	YES
603	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	35				Heritage	YES
605	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	25	23	20		Heritage	YES
606	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	

607	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20	14			Heritage	YES
608	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	25	23			Heritage	YES
609	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	17				Regulated	
611	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	14				Regulated	
612	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	14				Regulated	
613	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	19				Regulated	
614	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	17				Regulated	
618	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	18				Regulated	
620	sb	SUGARBERRY/Celtis laevigata	10				Regulated	
626	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	12	9			Regulated	
627	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	29				Regulated	
629	sb	SUGARBERRY/Celtis laevigata	8				Regulated	
631	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	19				Regulated	
632	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	19				Regulated	
638	sb	SUGARBERRY/Celtis laevigata	12				Regulated	
640	sb	SUGARBERRY/Celtis laevigata	8				Regulated	
655	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	31				Heritage	
662	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	27				Regulated	
663	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	32				Heritage	
664	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	23				Regulated	
666	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26	22	14	10	Heritage	
674	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	28				Heritage	
675	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11	8			Regulated	
676	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
677	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17				Regulated	
679	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	51				Heritage	YES
680	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26				Heritage	YES
689	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	13				Regulated	
690	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	21				Regulated	
691	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	31				Heritage	YES
692	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15				Regulated	YES
694	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21				Heritage	YES
698	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	13				Regulated	
706	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	23				Regulated	
707	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	23				Regulated	
708	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22				Regulated	
722	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	28				Heritage	YES
724	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24	13			Heritage	
725	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	37				Heritage	
726	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24	22	21	19	Heritage	
727	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	33				Heritage	YES
731	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24				Heritage	
732	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20				Regulated	
733	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24	19	15		Heritage	
735	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26				Heritage	
736	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20				Regulated	
738	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21	13	13		Heritage	
739	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22	20	20	18	Heritage	YES
740	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22	22	20	18	Heritage	
741	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18	13	12		Regulated	
742	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
744	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	30				Heritage	
745	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	25				Regulated	
746	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
747	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	25				Regulated	
748	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	43				Heritage	
749	sg	SWEETGUM/Liquidambar styraciflua	26				Heritage	
750	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	37				Heritage	
751	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	24				Regulated	
752	sg	SWEETGUM/Liquidambar styraciflua	21				Regulated	
753	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21				Regulated	
754	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	19				Regulated	
984	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	30				Heritage	
1000	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20				Regulated	
1001	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20				Regulated	
1003	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	12				Regulated	
1004	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	13				Regulated	
1005	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	14				Regulated	
1006	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9				Regulated	
1007	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	10	8			Regulated	
1008	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	30				Heritage	
1009	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	13				Regulated	
1010	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	14				Regulated	
1011	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	10				Regulated	

1012	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
1013	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8				Regulated	
1014	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19	18	25		Heritage	YES
1015	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	35				Heritage	
1016	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	29				Heritage	YES
1017	tree	UNIDENTIFIED TREE/	11				Regulated	
1018	tree	UNIDENTIFIED TREE/	12				Regulated	
1019	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	8				Regulated	
1020	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	13				Regulated	
1021	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	17				Regulated	
1022	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	30				Heritage	
1023	tree	UNIDENTIFIED TREE/	8				Regulated	
1024	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	16				Regulated	
1025	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	8				Regulated	
1026	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	17				Regulated	
1027	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	16				Regulated	
1028	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	15				Regulated	
1029	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	30				Heritage	
1030	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	8				Regulated	
1031	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23				Heritage	
1032	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	14				Regulated	
1033	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	34				Heritage	
1034	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
1035	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	30				Heritage	
1036	tree	UNIDENTIFIED TREE/	21	17	12		Regulated	
1037	tree	UNIDENTIFIED TREE/	12	11			Regulated	
1038	sg	SWEETGUM/Liquidambar styraciflua	22				Regulated	
1039	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	15				Regulated	
1040	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	14				Regulated	
1041	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	11				Regulated	
1042	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	25				Heritage	
1043	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
1044	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	32				Heritage	
1045	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20				Heritage	
1046	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	8				Regulated	
1047	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	16				Regulated	
1048	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24	18			Heritage	
1049	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20				Heritage	
1050	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18				Regulated	
1051	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
1052	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15				Regulated	
1053	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20				Heritage	
1054	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	24				Regulated	
1055	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	15				Regulated	
1056	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9				Regulated	
1057	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13				Regulated	
1058	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12				Regulated	
1059	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	26				Regulated	
1060	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22				Regulated	
1061	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	27				Regulated	
1062	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	28				Regulated	
1063	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16				Regulated	
1064	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19				Regulated	
1065	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	25				Regulated	
2000	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15	16			Regulated	
2001	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14	17			Regulated	
2002	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20	23	26		Heritage	YES
2003	sg	SWEETGUM/Liquidambar styraciflua	20				Regulated	
2005	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	36				Heritage	
2006	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	16				Regulated	
2007	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
2008	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26				Heritage	YES
2009	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23				Heritage	YES
2010	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	26	23			Heritage	YES
2011	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	41				Heritage	YES
2012	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14				Regulated	
2013	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
2014	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
2015	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
2016	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10				Regulated	
2017	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11				Regulated	
2018	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15				Regulated	
2019	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	28				Regulated	
2020	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	11				Regulated	

2021	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2022	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	11			Regulated	
2023	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	9			Regulated	
2024	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	9			Regulated	
2025	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
2026	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	26			Regulated	
2027	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2028	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2029	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2030	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
2031	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	13			Regulated	
2032	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	9			Regulated	
2033	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	11			Regulated	
2034	stp	SWAMP TUPELO/Nyssa biflora	14	9		Regulated	
2035	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	9			Regulated	
2036	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	12			Regulated	
2037	blfo	BLUFF OAK/Quercus austrina	8			Regulated	
2038	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	
2039	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	13			Regulated	
2040	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	17			Regulated	
2041	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	10			Regulated	
2042	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	9			Regulated	
2043	blfo	BLUFF OAK/Quercus austrina	10			Regulated	
2044	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	18			Regulated	
2045	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2046	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	24			Regulated	
2047	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	11			Regulated	
2048	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	10			Regulated	
2049	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15	14		Regulated	
2050	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
2051	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16			Regulated	
2052	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21			Regulated	
2053	tree	UNIDENTIFIED TREE/	11			Regulated	
2054	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
2055	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2056	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
2057	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
2058	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
2059	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
2060	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	14			Regulated	
2061	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	23			Regulated	
2062	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	10			Regulated	
2063	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	11			Regulated	
2064	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	26			Regulated	
2065	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	9			Regulated	
2066	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	16	9		Regulated	
2067	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17			Regulated	
2068	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8			Regulated	
2069	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
2070	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8			Regulated	
2071	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2072	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2073	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21			Regulated	
2074	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	11	10		Regulated	
2075	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
2076	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
2077	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17			Regulated	
2078	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
2079	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
2080	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
2081	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8			Regulated	
2082	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8			Regulated	
2083	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
2084	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	9			Regulated	
2085	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	28			Regulated	
2086	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2087	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
2088	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18			Regulated	
2089	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12	9		Regulated	
2090	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	8			Regulated	
2091	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	23			Regulated	
2092	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
2093	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18			Regulated	
2094	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	15			Regulated	

2095	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	19	19		Regulated	
2096	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	20	17		Heritage	
2097	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
2098	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
2099	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
2100	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
2101	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
2102	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
2103	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	31			Heritage	
2104	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	14			Regulated	
2105	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	
2106	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17			Regulated	
2107	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	13			Regulated	
2108	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	
2109	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	28			Heritage	
2110	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	38			Heritage	
2111	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	24			Regulated	
2112	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22			Regulated	
2113	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20			Regulated	
2114	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21			Regulated	
2115	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	23			Heritage	
2116	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	15			Regulated	
2117	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	22			Regulated	
2118	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	21			Regulated	
2119	pi	PINE/Pinus sp.	20			Regulated	
2120	mma	MIMOSA/Albizia julibrissin	8			Regulated	
2121	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	12			Regulated	
2122	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2123	ch	BLACK CHERRY/Prunus serotina	19			Regulated	
2124	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	8			Regulated	
2125	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
2126	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8			Regulated	
2127	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	16			Regulated	
2128	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	18			Regulated	
2129	mg	MAGNOLIA/Magnolia grandiflora	10			Regulated	
2130	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	10			Regulated	
2131	hi	HICKORY/Carya sp.	11			Regulated	
2132	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	24			Heritage	YES
10A	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	13			Regulated	
11A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	8			Regulated	
12A	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	10			Regulated	
13A	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	9			Regulated	
14A	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	8			Regulated	
15A	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	13			Regulated	
16A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
17A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17			Regulated	
18A	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	10			Regulated	
19A	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	8			Regulated	
2019A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	17	14		Regulated	
2020A	lao	LAUREL OAK/Quercus hemisphaerica	31			Heritage	
2021A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	
2023A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	22			Heritage	
2024A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	21	18		Heritage	
2025A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	9			Regulated	
2026A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	12			Regulated	YES
2027A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	11			Regulated	YES
20A	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9			Regulated	
24A	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9			Regulated	
25A	pa	PALM/Sabal palmetto	9			Regulated	
FINANCE 20			63			Heritage	
6A	ce	SOUTHERN REDCEDAR/Juniperus silicicola	14			Regulated	
FINANCE 20			61			Heritage	
7A	sb	SUGARBERRY/Celtis laevigata	9			Regulated	
9A	lo	LIVE OAK/Quercus virginiana	10			Regulated	

COUNTY ARBORIST RATING AND NOTES

Tag #	DBH	Species	Page	Rating	Notes
2010	26",23"	Live Oak	6	3	Healed crack on stem;structure ok
2011	41"	Live Oak	6	4	Good structure; balanced crown; density good
379	57"	Live Oak	8	4	Nice specimen; some decayed lower branches from shading
738	21",13",13	Live Oak	8	2	skewed canopy; low density
740	22,22,20,18	Live Oak	8	3	
741	18,13,12	Live Oak	8	3	Slightly unbalanced canopy, codominance significant, some decay
507	32,16	Live Oak	9	3	Slightly unbalanced canopy, codominance significant, some decay
726	24,22,21,19	Live Oak	10	3	Not a bad tree but not great
733	24,19,15	Live Oak	10	3	Unbalanced canopy; density average
316	26,13,10,10	Live Oak	11	2	stem failure; poor structure;skewed canopy
330	42,20	Live Oak	11	3	
331	22,17,16,13	Live Oak	11	3	
364	26,19	Live Oak	11	3	Decent structure; some dead branches in lower canopy
515	42	Live Oak	12	4	Nice tree; good density
521	10,13,24	Live Oak	12	3	
522	8,10,17,17	Live Oak	12	3	
536	24,20,14	Live Oak	12	2	
571	16,22,35	Live Oak	12	4	Good density
583	48	Live Oak	12	4	Good Structure;good density
588	8,16,17,20,26	Live Oak	12	3	
2002	20,23,26	Live Oak	12	4	Good density; good structure
279	44,39	Live Oak	14	3	some deadwood present, small amount of tip dieback
281	27,21,6	Live Oak	14	3	
308	25,19	Live Oak	14	3	
602	27,17,16	Live Oak	15	3	Some tip dieback; previous branch failure(small branch)
608	25,23	Live Oak	15	3	Lower canopy dead branches; slight tip dieback
666	26,22,14,10	Live Oak	15	3	Lower canopy dead branches; slight tip dieback
215	53	Live Oak	16	5	Excellent tree; beautiful
140	13,12,11,10,9	Live Oak	17		Multiple trees-connected less than 6" from ground-No rating
1014	19,18,25	Live Oak	18	3	Half Live oak and half laurel oak
102	49	Live Oak	20	3	Good response growth
104	47	Live Oak	20	3	
46	15,14,14,8	Live Oak	22	3	

**Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the
Hawthorne Road Development Property
Alachua County, Florida**

**Alachua County Parcel Identification No.:
16194-001-000**

**Prepared for:
Garden Street Communities Southeast, LLC
100 West Garden Street, 2nd Floor
Pensacola, Florida 32502**



**Prepared by:
Dana Ste.Claire, M.A., RPA
Christina Cole, M.A.
Nikole Alvarez, B.A.
Heritage Cultural Services, LLC
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April 2025

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Alachua County Prehistory	4
Prehistory of Newnans Lake, Alachua County, Florida	6
Regional Cultural Prehistory.....	8
PaleoIndian Period	8
The Archaic Period	9
The Orange Period	10
The St. Johns Period	11
Archaic Period Lithic Resource Sites in Alachua and Marion Counties	14
Alachua County History	22
Regional Historical Background.....	23
First Spanish Period (1565-1763)	23
British Colonial Period (1763-1784)	24
Second Spanish Period (1784-1821).....	26
American Plantation Period 1821-1860.....	28
Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	30
Environmental Setting	33
Research Design and Field Methodology	37
Survey Results and Management Recommendations	39
Previously Recorded Sites: 8AL00088, 8AL00344 & 8AL00345	45
8AL07617 – Newnans Lake Prehistoric Scatter	46
8AL07618 – 5320 SE Hawthorne Road	46
8AL07619 – Hawthorne Cattle Trough	47
Photographic Plates.....	48
Source Bibliography and References Cited	61
Attachment A: Survey Log Sheet	71
Attachment B: Florida Master Site File Data	74
Attachment C: Florida Master Site File Form	79

Introduction

This document reports the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the 81.17-acre Hawthorne Road development property in Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida, conducted in April 2025 for Garden Street Communities Southeast, LLC, Pensacola, Florida. The survey was undertaken to satisfy the cultural resource requirements of the City of Gainesville, the County of Alachua and the Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR)/State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), pursuant to LDC provisions of the Alachua County and state cultural resource provisions contained in Section 380.06, Chapters 267 and 373, Florida Statutes. The authority for this procedure is Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665 amended), and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties; 33 CFR 325.

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate any archaeological and/or historical sites within the project area and to assess their potential eligibility for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places*. The authority for this procedure is Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties. This final report of findings is designed to provide the City of Alachua, the County of Alachua and the DHR/SHPO with information resulting from the subject cultural resource assessment survey for their review regarding potential impact of the proposed Hawthorne Road development on historical and archaeological sites. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) advises State and Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

The 81.17-acre Hawthorne Road development property is located at 5320 SE Hawthorne Road in Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida; Sections 12 & 13, Township 10 South, Range 20 East. The project area is identified as Alachua County parcel 16194-001-000. In general, the subject parcel is bounded by Hawthorne Road on the west, Lakeside Drive on the south, and the legal boundaries of private agricultural, residential and commercial lands on the north and east (see Figures 1 and 2). Excepting delineated wetlands, these project perimeters bound the **Area of Potential Effect (APE)** as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) as amended.

A search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR), conducted March 26, 2025, indicated that three archaeological (prehistoric) sites (8AL00088, 8AL00344 & 8AL00345) were located on the subject parcel, and that other cultural resources were recorded for the general area (see attached FMSF documents). For reference, the FMSF provides rosters of archaeological and historical sites, as well as previous CRAS surveys conducted in the surrounding areas. This database was examined thoroughly to identify any cultural resources that may fall into the study area and to develop a project-specific site predictive model as part of a comprehensive research design.

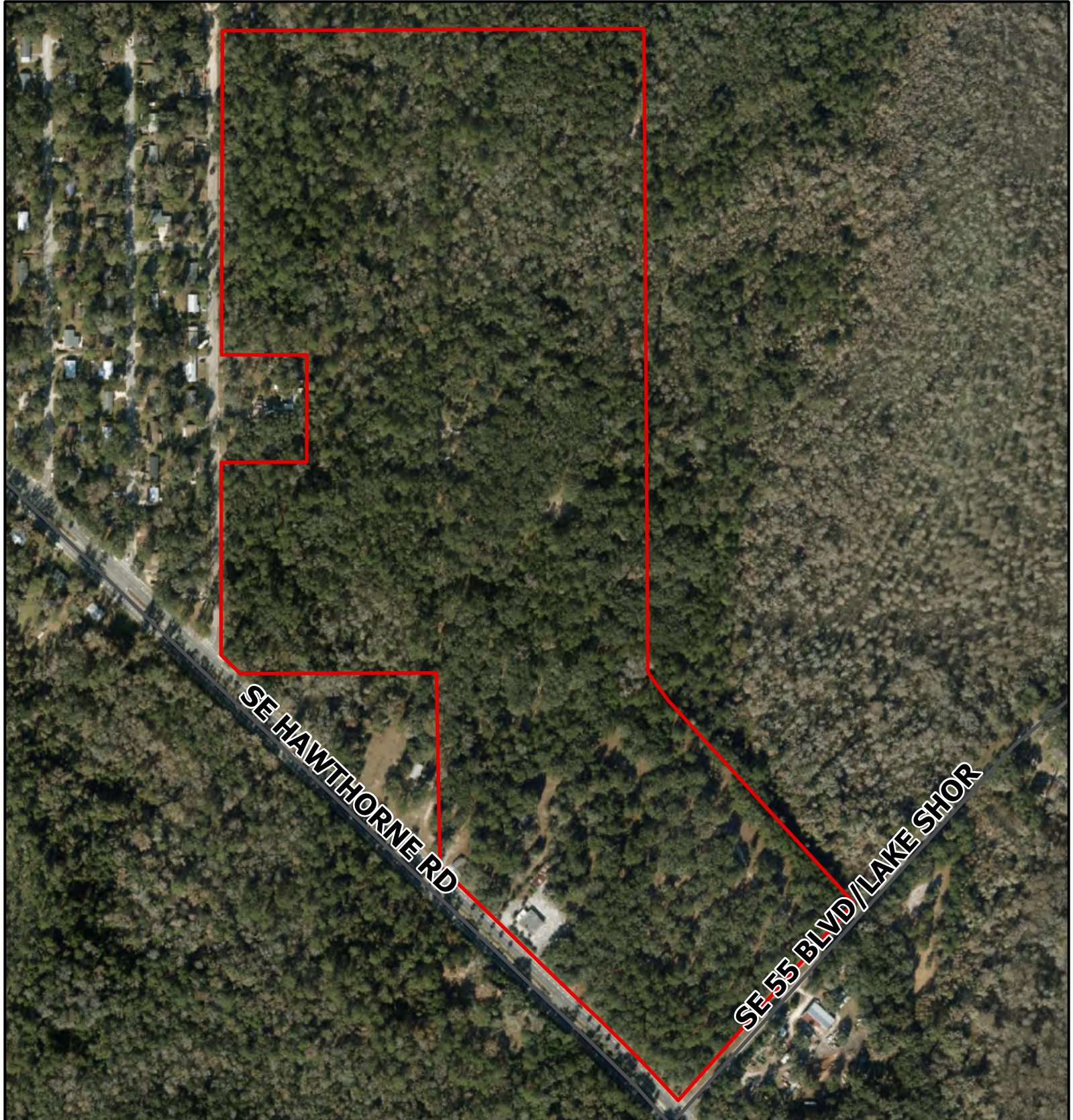
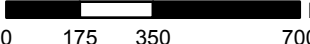


**Figure 1: Aerial Map
Hawthorne Road Site**
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
Gainesville, FL, 32641

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  Feet
0 175 350 700

 Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Created December 2024

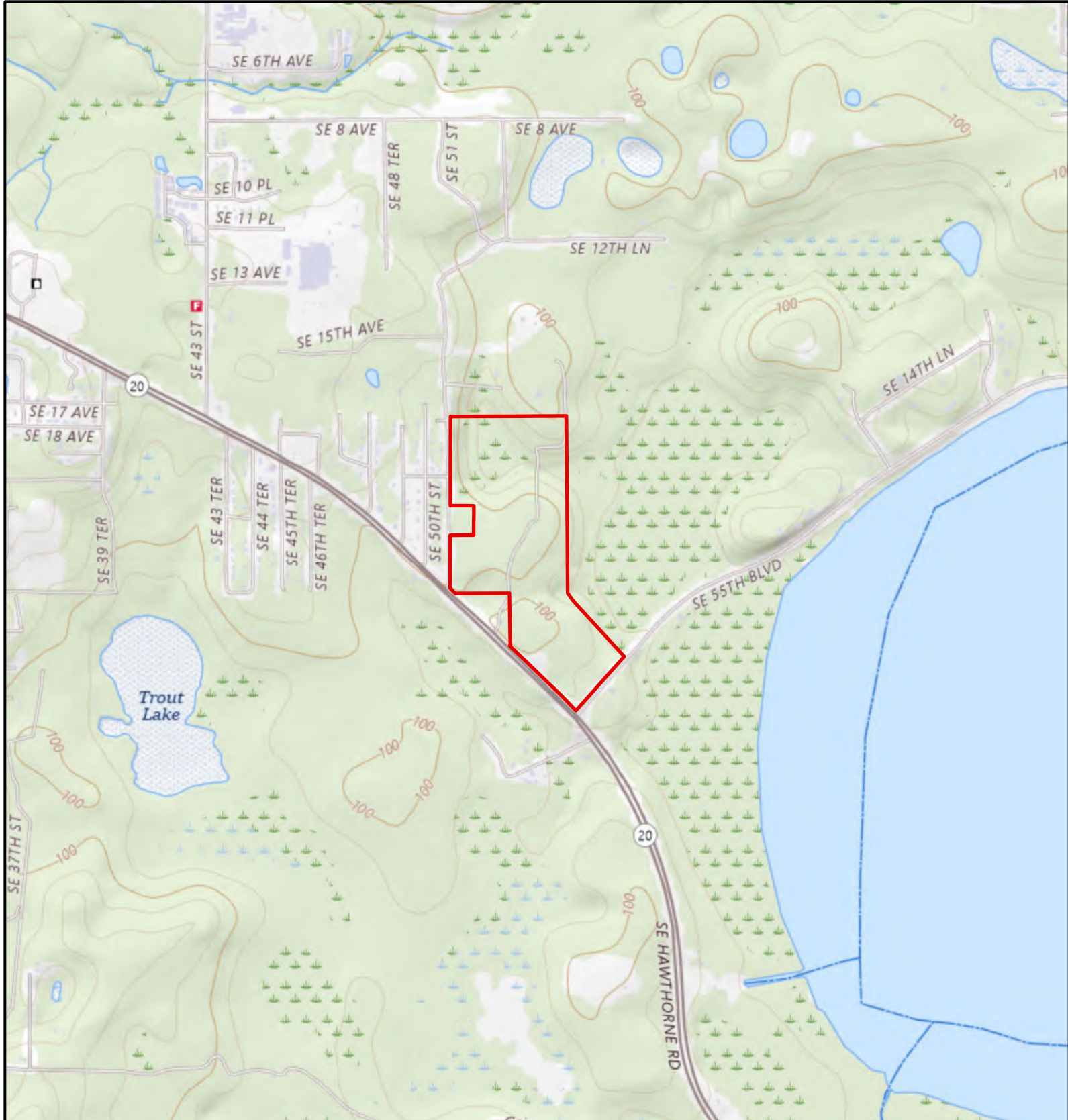
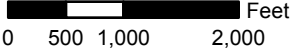


**Figure 2: Topographic Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
Gainesville, FL, 32641**

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  Feet

 Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Created December 2024

Alachua County Prehistory

Alachua County is located within Florida's North Central region defined by Milanich (1994). Although archaeology across the county has been limited, indigenous groups spanning the early Weeden Island through Modern periods have been documented within the area's archeological record.

Present-day Florida's earliest occupation occurred during the Paleoindian period, which began some 15,000 years ago. The Florida climate during this period was cooler and drier than today, and freshwater was more difficult to find due to lower sea levels. As a result of the drier climate, many archaeologists believe that these early Floridians relied, in part, on waterholes, sinkholes, and lakes for drinkable water and, along with coastal areas, subsistence and other resources. Similarly, the distribution of recorded Paleoindian sites in Florida suggests that the presence of high-grade chert or limestone outcroppings, which were necessary for tool production, including Suwannee and Simpson projectile points, influenced migration and settlement patterns.

Recent research on Paleoindian sites, such as the Harney Flats site, located in Hillsborough County, has changed the thinking on early prehistoric peoples in Florida and the Southeast (Dunbar 2012; Halligan 2012; Webb 2006). Paleoindian settlement is believed to have been more specialized and sedentary than once thought, particularly in how Pleistocene megafauna such as mastodons were hunted and processed. Data recovered from excavations at Harney Flats site suggests that Paleoindian groups seasonally inhabited areas near freshwater and also demonstrates the need for the continued identification and investigation of terrestrial Paleoindian sites in Florida (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987).

Climatic changes in Florida during the end of the Pleistocene period correspond with distinct cultural changes that mark the beginning of the Archaic period (7,500 to 1000 B.C.). A warmer climate and wetter conditions due to higher sea levels allowed for a wide variety of new food resources and shifts in settlement patterns and site types. As mesic oak-hickory forests emerged on the landscape and the megafauna of the preceding Pleistocene gradually became extinct, Florida's occupants during this time heavily relied on a diverse variety of small game, fish wild nuts and plants, and freshwater snails for subsistence (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Changes in subsistence also coincided with changes in tool production, as the stone tools once used for hunting and processing megafauna and large game were no longer required. The most common artifacts of the Archaic consist of large, stemmed spear point types that include several variations (Hillsborough, Newnan, Alachua, Putnam, and Marion types). Unlike the highly specialized tools of the Paleoindian period, Archaic stone tools appear to have been used for a variety of purposes and discarded more frequently. Populations also became increasingly more sedentary during this time, resulting in a variety of new site types emerging, such as base camps, short-term camps, procurement camps, and cemeteries. During the Late Archaic, indigenous groups also began making the earliest pottery. These crude fiber-tempered ceramics, known as Orange wares, were constructed using slab techniques and include incised, punctated, and simple stamped designs.

The Deptford cultural tradition is primarily associated by a shift in ceramic technology as sand- or grit-tempered pottery created using coil construction gradually replaced fiber-tempered Orange wares. During this transitional period, which extended from 1,000 to 500 B.C., coastal regions became more heavily populated, while interior locations served primarily for short-term use. By 500 B.C., two primary cultural traditions dominated the region: Deptford and St. Johns.

The Deptford tradition (500 B.C. to A.D. 200), which is not well represented in North Central Florida, is primarily a coastal tradition. Subsistence practices focused most heavily on marine and coastal resources. Deptford groups relied on wild game and plants to supplement their diets. Ceramics include grit- and sand-tempered pottery with paddle-stamped designs.

Similarly, the St. Johns tradition (500 B.C. to 1565 A.D.) is also primarily concentration within coastal regions. The heaviest concentrations of St. Johns sites have been recorded in North Florida and North, North Central Florida along the St. Johns River and its tributaries. Like the Deptford groups, St. Johns populations heavily exploited coastal and marine resources, especially oysters and fish. St. Johns ceramics are distinct in the presence of a chalky paste containing sponge spicules. Pottery decoration includes check-stamped, incised, and some red filmed.

Beginning circa 200 A.D., two new cultural traditions emerged in the region: Cades Pond and Weeden Island. Weeden Island sites, which include village sites with associated burial mounds and mound complexes, are generally found along the bays, the Gulf of Mexico, and along inland rivers or streams. Weeden Island ceramics are sand-tempered and include a variety of decorations and surface treatments including burnished, punctated, incised, red-filmed, and stamped (Willey 1949).

The Cades Pond dominated North Central Florida during this time. Cades Pond populations are noteworthy for their harvest economy in which marsh and aquatic environments were heavily exploited. Cades Pond pottery consists primarily of plain, undecorated ceramics. Weeden Island and St. Johns types are often recovered from Cades Pond sites. Site types include ceremonial complexes with ponds, earthworks, villages, and mounds and villages with or without mounds (Hemmings 1978).

The period between AD 800 to 1700 is associated with the Alachua tradition, which is subdivided into four subperiods: Hickory Pond, Alachua, Potano I, and Potano II. The peoples associated with Hickory Pond are believed to have migrated into the area from southeastern Georgia after A.D. 600. Hickory Pond groups relied on extensive horticulture, and sites are primarily positioned along high grounds with well-drained soils and nearby freshwater sources. Hickory Pond ceramics are sand-tempered. Decorations include punctations, cord marking, and net impressing. The most prevalent types are Alachua Net Impressed, Prairie Cord Marked, and Lochloosa Punctated.

Prehistory of Newnans Lake, Alachua County, Florida

The extended Newnans Lake Basin is the southern border of the project area. The lake preserves a continuous record of human habitation spanning more than 10,000 years. The lake's archaeological record provides a chronological narrative of the peoples who utilized the region – from nomadic Paleoindian hunters to complex horticultural societies of the early historic era – using the lake as a central reference point for interpreting prehistoric lifeways in North Central Florida.

During the Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000-7500 B.C.), the lake's uplands, stream margins, and shorelines offered favorable resources for habitation and subsistence. Early inhabitants likely gathered aquatic plants, snails and hunted for gopher tortoises, deer, rabbits, and squirrels, and used chert and limestone from local waterways to make tools. Few Paleoindian sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of Newnans Lake and this may be due to fluctuating water levels during the late Pleistocene which submerged landforms such as terraces and sinkholes that were once habitable (Dunbar and Waller 1983). Still, the presence of Suwannee-type projectile points in the area confirms human activity during this time (Milanich 1994; Honerkamp 1977).

Around 7500 B.C., a climatic shift marked by rising temperatures reshaped the regional environment and marked the beginning of the Archaic period (ca. 7500-1000 B.C.). Newnans Lake became a hub for seasonal settlement, toolmaking, and resource collection. Stemmed projectile points, particularly the Newnan type, appear prominently in the archaeological record (Weisman 1993; Milanich & Fairbanks 1980).

A key discovery from this period is the Newnans Lake Canoe Site (8AL458). During a drought in the year 2000, over 100 dugout canoes were revealed on the lakebed. Radiocarbon analysis dated the oldest to around 5000 B.C., indicating an early and extensive water-based transportation system. The canoes were carved from pine and cypress using fire and stone tools. The sheer number of and age of the canoes highlights potentially ritual or communal activities. The Miccosukee name 'Pithlachocco,' meaning 'place of long boats,' reflects a longstanding canoe-making tradition and demonstrates the lake's role in fishing, transport, and possibly inter-regional trade (Augustin 1999; Milanich & Fairbanks 1980; Flowers and Gallagher 2000).

The Newnan projectile point, a Middle Archaic stemmed point type first documented along the western margins of the lake (Clausen 1961), and the Lake Pithlachocco canoe site (8AL4792), are both cultural touchstones that bookend a story of human ingenuity, adaptation, and evolving relationships with the Florida landscape.

Site 8AL00356, known as the Newnan Site, was first classified after being found near the lake's western shore during a 1961 excavation. Drills, bifacial knives, ovate blanks, and hammerstones were found among 186 Archaic stemmed projectile points. Of those points, a majority were identified as Newnan type, dating to the Middle to Late Archaic period. Ranging approximately 1.5 to 5 inches long, it is characterized by a curved blade, contracting stem, and square basal corners. This point type was crafted from local chert,

which would have been readily available in the lake region. The area surrounding Newnans Lake provided abundant chert, as evidenced by widespread lithic debitage found along the lake's ridges and benches. Newnan points likely functioned as a versatile tool for both hunting and butchering. (Clausen 1961; Milanich and Fairbanks 2009). Many of the Newnan points were heat treated (thermally altered), a mostly Archaic technique used to improve the quality of local chert to make it easier to flake (Ste.Claire 1987).

The Late Archaic period (ca. 2000-1000 B.C.) marked a technological and social transition. Populations began producing fiber-tempered Orange ware ceramics, indicating increasing sedentism and the early formation of village life (Milanich & Fairbanks 1980). As this era gave way to the Transitional Period (1000-500 B.C.), ceramic technology evolved to include sand-tempered wares, and coastal settlement became more dominant, with inland sites like Newnans Lake used more seasonally.

Late cultural phases such as the Deptford (500 B.C.-A.D. 200) and St. Johns traditions brought new pottery styles and organized subsistence patterns, though their interior presence appears limited to seasonal camps and trade. From around A.D. 200, the Cades Pond culture dominated the area. They relied heavily on the rich wetland environments for fish, shellfish, plants and small game – collecting and processing their harvest seasonally; accompanied by the construction of small ceremonial mounds and earthworks. This suggests the people grew more efficient at using their environment and began building shared social ties and traditions (Cumbaa 1972; Hemmings 1978; Willey 1949; Honerkamp 1977).

By A.D. 600, the Alachua tradition replaced emerged, gradually replacing the Cades Pond populations. These horticultural communities settled on well-drained land near freshwater sources, where they cultivated crops and produced distinctive sand-tempered ceramics, including Alachua Net Impressed and Prairie Cord Marked types. The Alachua tradition left no evidence of platform mounds or ceremonial centers, a contrast to Mississippian cultures. This absence suggests a different kind of social structure, possibly one based on smaller communities rather than centralized ones.

By the early 1600s, when Spanish explorers arrived in the region, they encountered the Potano, believed to be descendants of the Alachua tradition. Within a few decades, the Potano population had been decimated by European-introduced diseases, marking a devastating disruption in the cultural continuity of the region. (Milanich 1978, 1994; Willey 1949).

Newnans Lake represents a cultural lens through which one can examine the innovation and transformation of indigenous lifeways. The convergence of environmental features, material culture, and settlements makes this region an important archaeological landscape in North Central Florida.

Regional Cultural Prehistory

Prehistoric people have inhabited Florida for at least 15,000 years. The earliest stages are pan-Florida in extent while later cultures exhibited differing cultural traits in the various archaeological areas of the state. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) and Milanich (1994) have synthesized the earlier work of John Goggin (1952) and others in east Florida in their model of cultural prehistory in Northeast and North Central Florida, of which Alachua County is part. Their chronology, as modified by recent archaeological research, will be followed in a brief overview of the prehistoric development in this region, which includes the project area. This cultural sequence provides a framework for the understanding and evaluation of archaeological sites in the project area.

The Hawthorne Road development property is located in the Northeast and North Central archaeological region of Florida as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:22) and Milanich (1994). This region extends from the St. Marys River to the north and south to the vicinity of Vero Beach on the Atlantic Coast and includes the St. Johns River drainage and most of the eastern coastal lagoon regions. The Central regions include the central highlands of Florida including the Gainesville and Ocala areas.

PaleoIndian Period

The first discoverers of the New World were the Siberians of East Asia. More than 20,000 years ago, possibly as early as 40,000 years ago, prehistoric hunters crossed into North America from Asia over the Bering Strait land bridge, a continental link created by shrunken seas during the Ice Age.

Following food supplies, mainly roaming herds of large mammals such as mastodons and mammoths, the Asians migrated throughout the Americas, eventually finding their way into Florida some 15,000 years ago. Many archaeologists believe that these early Floridians, called PaleoIndians, relied, in part, on the coastal regions for food and other resources. If so, the areas they once inhabited are now under water because ancient coastlines were miles beyond where they are today due to the lower sea levels of the time. If they have survived the destructive nature of rising sea levels, these archaeological sites will be found offshore, possibly along relic river channels, the past freshwater environs where indigenous people tended to concentrate. This phenomenon may explain why archaeologists have such a difficult time finding evidence of early humans in Florida, especially along the coasts.

Recent research on Paleoindian sites in and along the Aucilla River in northwest Florida, particularly the Page-Ladson site, has changed the thinking on early prehistoric peoples in Florida and the Southeast (Dunbar 2012; Halligan 2012; Webb 2006). Based on these archaeological investigations and the data produced, it is generally believed that Paleoindian settlement was more specialized and sedentary than once thought, particularly in how Pleistocene megafauna such as mastodons were hunted and processed. The lithic tool assemblage associated with these early prehistoric activities is sophisticated and specialized.

While it is likely that they inhabited the area, PaleoIndian artifacts are infrequently found in the surrounding area. Most have been recovered from rivers by divers who often find them in association with the fossil remains of early mammals such as elephants and bison, which were hunted by the PaleoIndians. These associated remains seem to indicate that Florida's earliest residents were taking and later butchering animals at river fords where the large creatures were temporarily incapacitated as they waded across the water. Archaeologists refer to these locations as "kill sites."

The Florida environment during PaleoIndian times was much different than today. The climate was cooler and drier, and freshwater was more difficult to find due to lower sea levels. Forests of hardwoods, mostly oak and hickory, grew alongside of open prairies. Here, PaleoIndians coexisted with and hunted an unusual variety of Pleistocene mammals which once lived in Florida such as giant ground sloths, horse, bison, llamas, giant armadillos, huge tortoises, peccaries and several types of elephants. They hunted many species of smaller animals, as well. Subsistence was of primary concern to these early people whose lifestyles were largely dictated by the migratory patterns and movements of game. The principal PaleoIndian diet was supplemented by wild plants, nuts, berries and food resources from the coasts.

PaleoIndians used specialized stone tools, the most characteristic of which are slightly waisted spear tips known as Suwannee and Simpson projectile points. Hundreds of these points have been found throughout Florida in rivers, suggesting that they were lost during game ambushes at river crossings.

The Archaic Period

About 6,000 B.C., the Earth's climate changed, and a warming trend caused glaciers to melt and release a tremendous amount of water into the ocean. Consequently, sea levels began to rise dramatically, changing the shape of the coastlines of Florida. The warmer temperatures and abundance of water caused a change in the environment and extensive hardwood forests gave way to pines and oaks, and swamp forests emerged. This was the end of the last great Ice Age.

It was during this period that the large mammals that once characterized Pleistocene Florida disappeared. In a new landscape that looked very similar to what Alachua County does today, lesser mammals flourished. The new environment produced a variety of new food sources which prehistoric people adapted to with a new technology. These events marked the beginning of the Florida Archaic period.

About 6,000 years ago, Archaic period hunters and gatherers began to expand out of the central highlands of Florida around Ocala and Gainesville and move into areas along the St. Johns River where they discovered an abundant supply of fish, game, and freshwater shellfish, mainly snail and mussel. By 4,000 B.C., prehistoric peoples were well established along the river, living there year-round rather than seasonally. For the first time, people became more sedentary in lifestyle, settling in one area. A stable supply of food found in

the river environs attracted and supported more people and eventually large villages and ceremonial centers began to emerge. These Archaic populations are known archaeologically as the Mount Taylor culture, named after the Mount Taylor site, a freshwater shell mound on the St. Johns River.

Perhaps the most significant of these sites is the archaeologically acclaimed Tick Island site on the St. Johns River to the south. Evidence from this site suggests a large and complex society once lived there, which practiced organized ceremonialism. Some of the earliest pottery in North America has been recovered from Tick Island along with a spectacular array of artifacts. Unfortunately, most of these were salvaged as the shell mound was being mined for road fill in the 1960s. Radiocarbon dates associated with human burial remains recovered from the site prior to its destruction indicate that Tick Island was well established by 4,000 B.C.

The Orange Period

The Archaic tradition, or the way Archaic peoples lived, continued for some time. The practice of hunting, gathering of food, and fishing, including the taking of shellfish, provided the food resources for prehistoric peoples to subsist in many areas of Northeast Florida.

Around 4,000 years ago or about 2,000 B.C., the technology of pottery making was acquired by the Archaic people of Northeast Florida. The earliest forms of pottery were made from locally gathered clays mixed with plant fibers. When fired, the bodies of these ceramic vessels became orange in color. This recognizable pottery type, evidenced by its color and the presence of fiber impressions throughout, is used by archaeologists to identify the Orange or Late Archaic cultural period in Alachua County, a continuation of the Archaic lifestyle with the advantage of pottery vessels. Orange period sites along the St. Johns River have produced the oldest dates for pottery in North America. The earliest pottery vessel forms are rectangular-shaped and were probably modeled after baskets.

It is generally believed that it was during the Orange period that prehistoric peoples were attracted to the coasts of Northeast Florida by a new food source created by a changing environment. An abundance of shellfish, produced by developing estuaries, caused inhabitants of the St. Johns River basin to migrate to the coastal regions of and develop a new but similar means of subsistence. The settlement model for this period theorizes that the coastal resources supplemented the freshwater river lifestyle rather than replace it entirely. For some time, it has been believed that prehistoric groups of this time made seasonal rounds to and from the coasts from their permanent villages along the St. Johns River. These seasonal migrations are suggested to have taken place during the winter months when foods other than marine shellfish were scarce or not available.

However, evidence from Northeastern Florida indicates that Late Archaic peoples were living along the coasts year-round rather than at certain times of the year (Russo & Ste.Claire 1991; Ste.Claire 1990). Archaeological research conducted in Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Flagler and Volusia Counties, revealed that Orange period people were collecting

and eating a variety of coastal resources throughout the year. Many of the sites researched are coquina middens, formed by the discarded remains of beach clams that were gathered from the seashore rather than estuaries. These tiny clams were collected in mass and cooked and eaten as a broth. Orange fiber-tempered pottery recovered from Late Archaic period coastal sites indicates that prehistoric peoples were using these areas about 4,000 years ago.

It is likely that Archaic period peoples were living in the coastal regions prior to the Orange period. Investigations at the Strickland Mount complex in Tomoka State Park in Volusia County have revealed extensive coquina middens that contain no pottery. These shell middens along with an early mounded burial may suggest that prehistoric groups had settled the east coast long before what is currently accepted. Rather than making seasonal rounds to and from the St. Johns River and the coast, it is likely that prehistoric people in Northeast Florida, beginning with the Mount Taylor period, settled the two regions simultaneously, finding in both environments the resources necessary to support themselves year-round. Small Archaic period sites along the upper reaches of interior drainages may be short-term hunting or collecting stations, which were used by small groups who traveled from their permanent villages on the coast or river to gather food over a period of several days. These activities would allow people to maintain permanent residences in either location, with shellfish and fish providing the primary means of food, while gathering resources from surrounding areas.

The St. Johns Period

The end of the Orange period is characterized by changes in pottery types resulting from different tempering agents, including sand, which were used along with or in place of fiber. By 500 B.C., Orange pottery was replaced by a chalky ware known as St. Johns. The introduction of this ceramic type marks the beginning of the St. Johns cultural period, a way of life that spans two millennia, lasting until the arrival of European explorers around 1500. While much larger in number, prehistoric populations of this period practiced the same pattern of living developed by Archaic peoples centuries before, including shellfish harvesting, hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. It was also during this period that domesticated plants, mainly corn and squash, were used for the first time.

The St. Johns people occupied two major regions of Northeast Florida: the St. Johns River basin to the west and the environmentally rich estuaries of the Intracoastal waterways of the east coast. Abundant resources in both areas allowed prehistoric populations to grow and expand throughout these regions of the county, establishing permanent villages and ceremonial and political centers at locations where food was most plentiful. Both the river and coastal regions are marked by enormous shell mounds, the remains of prehistoric foods – snail and mussel in the freshwater environs and oyster, clam and coquina on the coasts, all of which served as the staple for the St. Johns diet for centuries. In particular, it was the shell mounds of the east coast such as Turtle Mound in Canaveral National Seashore and Green Mound in Ponce Inlet that grew to colossal proportions. These coastal shell heaps represent the largest shell middens in North America.

Because of an abundance of fish and shellfish in the estuarine regions of coastal Northeast Florida, St. Johns people lived in many areas along the Intracoastal waterways other than the densely populated areas of river basins, this evidenced by the numerous shell middens and burial mounds known for the Intracoastal area in Duval, St. Johns, Flagler and Volusia Counties.

St. Johns period sites abound along the St. Johns River to the east, as well, indicating that prehistoric activity in the river basin during this cultural period was extensive. Here, enormous shell mounds and sprawling middens are composed of freshwater snail instead of oyster. The largest of these, Tick Island, was a focal point for St. Johns people as well as Archaic hunters and gatherers. Tick Island and other large sites likely were areas where St. Johns populations concentrated and consequently developed political and ceremonial systems to organize their complex societies.

Less is known about the inland occupations of St. Johns people, those that occur between river and coast. It is clear, however, that these areas were being used during the St. Johns period, this evidenced by interior sites. Freshwater snail and coquina middens found along inland lakes, ponds, swamps and other drainages suggest that some St. Johns people were well adapted to these areas, living selectively, seasonally or year-round within the interior portions of the region.

The late St. Johns period peoples were known historically as the Timucuan Indians in Northeast Florida, a name that was given to them by the early European explorers. The ethnographic works of the French artist Jacques le Moyne in 1564 and other early descriptions provide archaeologists and historians with invaluable information regarding the lifestyles of the Timucua and their prehistoric ancestors. These early documentations, coupled with archaeological information, give us a relatively accurate profile of native life.

We know from this information that in addition to collecting shellfish from local waters for food, native Floridians also hunted, with bows and arrows and spears, deer and many other animals – even alligators, and fished, and trapped turtles and birds. Plants, roots, nuts, mainly acorns and hickory nuts, and berries were also gathered for food. A popular method of cooking foods involved the stewing and boiling of meats and plants in various combinations in a large pottery “kettle.” Fish and animals were barbecued whole and preserved on smoke racks made of wood and crop harvests were stored in corncribs. Later, some native groups learned to grow corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, and other domesticated plants, a renewable source of food that ensured a stable diet. It is thought by some archaeologists that in the spring some of these groups would abandon their large coastal villages, divide into smaller farming groups, and grow crops in the fertile grounds of the St. Johns River Valley and around the interior lakes of Central Florida.

Some Timucuan villages were fortified by a palisade line or a wall made of sharpened, upright timbers. A village often had a large community house in its center where ceremonies, religious activities, and political gatherings took place (Worth 1998). This central structure was where the chief presided, as well. Surrounding the community center were smaller huts that housed families. These houses were circular and dome-shaped in

form with palmetto-thatched walls and roofs. Inside, wooden benches were used for sitting and sleeping. While the Timucuan attire was brief, sometimes consisting of strands of Spanish moss, their practice of body ornamentation and use of jewelry made for some richly decorated natives. Chiefs and other important members of the community were often tattooed from head to foot, a symbol of authority. Men wore their hair up in a “top knot” usually with feathers or stuffed animals adorning their heads. Dyed fish-bladder ear plugs and long shell and bone pins were worn by both men and women. Jewelry, finely crafted and colorful, was made of shell, pearls, bone, wood, stone, and metal.

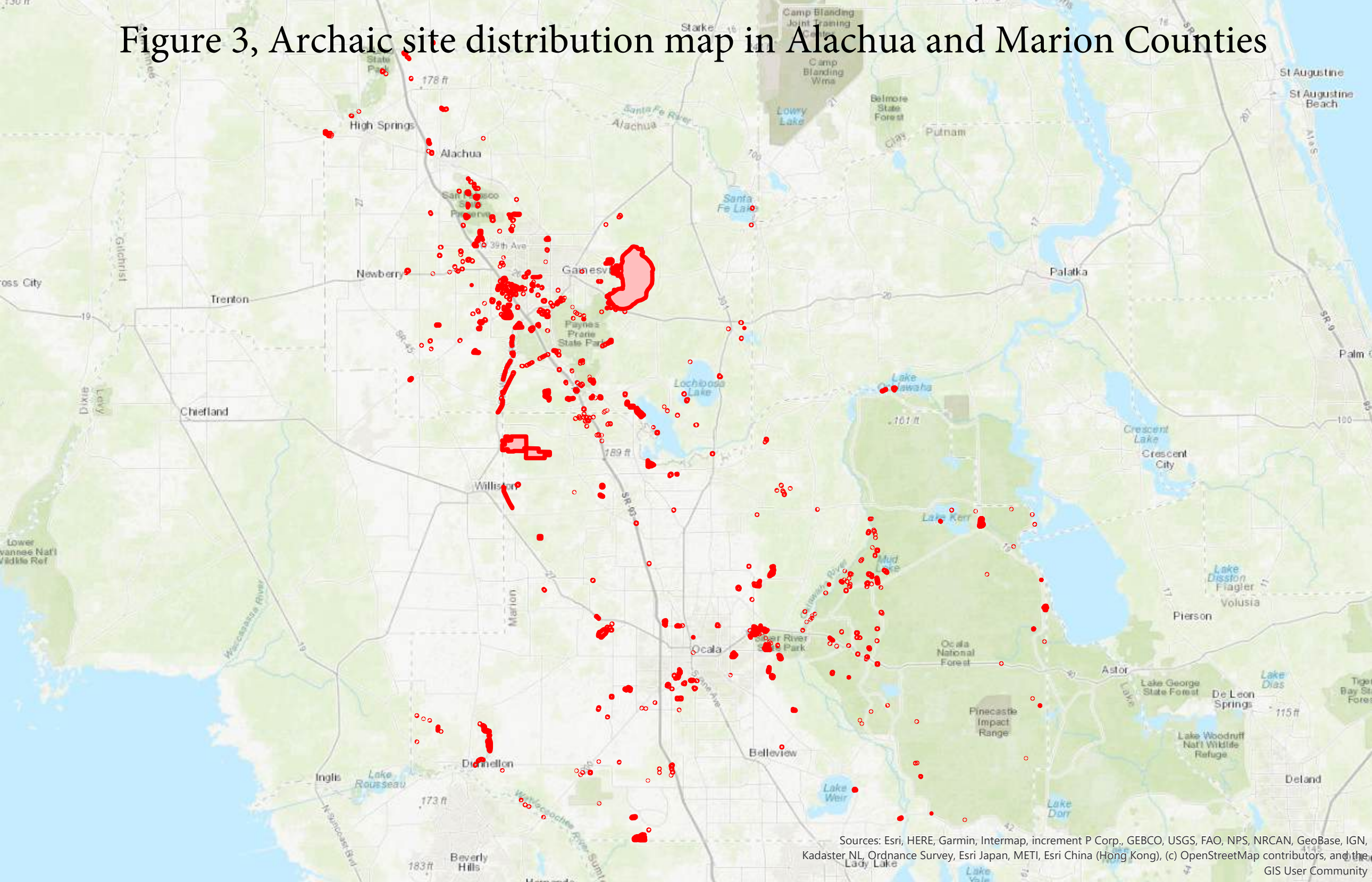
Accustomed to life near the water, prehistoric people used dugout wooden canoes for transportation and hunting in the extensive waterways of the Intracoastal and the St. Johns River. The dugouts were made by felling a tree, usually a pine or cypress, and hollowing out the body by burning and scraping away the interior wood. Many of these wooden vessels have been recovered from the bottom of lakes and rivers throughout the county area.

Archaic Period Lithic Resource Sites in Alachua and Marion Counties

The Hawthorne Road project area occupies a region characterized by extensive chert outcrops that were utilized by prehistoric Native Americans for thousands of years, particularly by Archaic period people (see Figure 3, Archaic site distribution map in Alachua and Marion Counties). Because of this occurrence, an overview of Archaic settlement and lithic resource extraction patterns in the Central Highlands region is important in understanding project area in a broader cultural context and settlement model. The Archaic period in Florida is defined by lithic technologies and cultural practices that correspond with human adaptation to warmer, wetter environmental and climatic conditions of the Holocene. These conditions over many generations resulted in increasing population and changes visible in the archaeological record after 8,000 BC (Milanich 1994: 62-63). The changing environmental conditions during the early Archaic periods resulted in increased surface water flow and erosion as temperatures and sea levels rose, exposing new lithic sources. A notable increase in reliance of these local, coarse-grained raw materials can be seen archaeologically. The previously available fine-grained lithic sources utilized during the Paleoindian period may have been inundated by rising sea levels or exhausted by over-exploitation. In consequence, new lithic technologies were practiced by exploiting and manipulating the available coarser-grained lithic resources (Goodyear 1979:10; Ste. Claire 1987:206). This study focuses on the type sites in Alachua and Marion counties associated with the Archaic period.

Around 7,500 B.C., the lanceolate points that define the Paleoindian points and knives were no longer made and instead replaced by a variety of stemmed tools such as Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994: 63). Additionally, the changing environment also led to the extinction of some of the larger Pleistocene animal species, resulting in the reliance of smaller game and new ecosystems. These changes correspond with the smaller size points and knives produced to adapt to the changing environment. Early Archaic people had access to more fresh water in areas that were previously cold and dry and not suitable for Paleoindian hunters. This allowed early Archaic people to hunt and collect in new site locations based around these new-found resources which transformed from a nomadic Paleoindian subsistence pattern into growing, more sedentary lifestyles along coastal and riverine environments observed during the later Middle Archaic Period (Milanich 1994: 63-64). Studies discerning Early Archaic Bolen spatial and temporal distribution in north central Florida have also been conducted examining the transition from lanceolate-shaped points from the Late Paleoindian period to notched points from the Early Archaic (Thulman 2018: 257, 273). Their interpretations suggested the variation in Bolen hafts is likely made by distinct social groups carrying on point-making traditions, since basal measurements did not reflect functional differences due to environment or resource availability and point types were not evenly distributed in regions (Thulman 2018: 273). Other sites with Paleoindian and Early Archaic components are the Newnan site (8AL356), Payne's Town (8AL366), San Felasco Hammock (8AL461), Rainbow Springs 3 (8MR208), and the Oak Hammock Site (8MR1920) (FMSF).

Figure 3, Archaic site distribution map in Alachua and Marion Counties



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Archaeological evidence for these settlement changes exists from the Early Archaic material found with Paleoindian material from other sites such as Page/Ladson, Little Salt Springs, and Warm Mineral Springs (Milanich 1994:64). Archaic sites also appear more distributed on land while Paleoindian sites are usually inundated with water. Both Paleoindian and Early Archaic peoples established camps around water sources, but the new climatic conditions and fresh water allowed people to sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer, and perform certain functions at specific locations. Archaeologically this can be noted by the increase in sites, locations, larger population size, a greater range of tools, and sites with significant number of burials compared to the previous period (Milanich 1994: 67,70). The areas around northern Florida, such as Payne's Prairie and Orange Lake in Alachua and Marion counties provided perched water sources that today yield large quantities of Early Archaic points on the surface, while Paleoindian artifacts are few if not present at all. This pattern was largely documented from collections in Alachua and Marion counties that furthered Archaic period studies throughout the rest of northern Florida (Milanich 1994: 63-64).

The early Archaic period was dryer than present, but by about 3,000 B.C. environmental and climatic conditions became progressively more like the present (Milanich 1994:75). During this era, Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations such as the freshwater shell middens on the St. Johns River and the Atlantic lagoon, the marine shell middens along the Hillsborough River drainage, and the forest of the interior of northern Florida (Milanich 1994:76). Around 5,000 years ago, two basic patterns appear to have developed in peninsular Florida. One pattern emphasizes subsistence on hunting in the upland areas such as the central highlands while the other focuses on fishing and collecting mollusks in lowland aquatic zones such as the St. Johns valley (Goggin 1949; Hemmings and Kohler 1974:45). Lowland sites contain numerous refuse heaps and shell middens that preserved evidence of food remains such as fish, shellfish, mammals both large and small, birds, reptiles and wild plants. In contrast, the uplands consist largely of scattered lithic sites or concentrations of stone tools and toolmaking debris, with little else preserved in the sandy upland soils. The knowledge of the relationship between these site patterns is continually growing as more archaeological research is conducted. The orientation of sites around aquatic areas, and the discovery of Archaic canoes in the area suggest an importance of water travel (Hemmings and Kohler 1974:45; Wheeler et al. 2003). Mounting evidence indicates Archaic groups moved between the uplands and lowlands to take advantage of specific resources.

Small special-use Middle Archaic sites are frequent in the central highlands and appear as lithic scatters. The evidence of the process of extracting lithic material such as chert can be found at quarry sites. Quarry sites are evident by the types of lithic debitage, or waste flakes, left behind when chert is mined and roughly shaped before being transported to another location to be worked into tools (Milanich 1994:78). Special-use camp sites are characterized by lithic debitage and tools such as points, knives, scrapers, and a few larger chopping or hammering tools. Floral and faunal remains are rarely found preserved at these sites because of unfavorable soil conditions. These small, camp-size sites were probably used for hunting and collecting on a seasonal basis (Milanich 1994: 78). Larger sites are less common but likely represent central-base settlements occupied by larger groups of

people. These sites may cover a large area and contain tens of thousands of chert flakes and tools. The large quantities of lithic flakes and tools found at larger sites contrast sharply with the small quantities at special-use sites (Milanich 1994: 78).

One of the larger, most well-known pre-pottery Archaic type sites, The Newnan site (8AL356) lay east of Gainesville on the high ground separating Newnan's Lake from Payne's Prairie (Milanich 1994: 79). Clausen (1964:8-12) reported the site consisted of a Middle Archaic artifact assemblage of Florida Archaic stemmed, broad-blade lithic projectile points including the Newnan point which is the most distinctive and widespread (Bullen 1975:31; Milanich 1994:76; Wheeler et al 2003:534). The 8AL356 artifact assemblage contained 186 Middle Archaic stemmed projectile points, 95% of these are Newnan points (Clausen 1964; Milanich 1994:80). Other tools include ovate blanks that were probably brought from quarry sites to make points, bifacial knives with rounded or squared bases, sandstone hones, hammerstones, and cruciform drills. The high quantity of flakes, cores, blades, and utilized blades are associated with the well-developed blade industry that makes the 8AL356 site unique considering only a small portion of the site was excavated (Milanich 1994:80). Evidence of thermal alteration, or heat-treated lithics also appeared in 94% of the Newnan projectile points from the type site (Ste. Claire 1987: 206).

Thermal alteration is the slow heating and cooling of the lithic raw material to facilitate flaking to strengthen the coarse-grained lithic material which may cause the product to change colors such as red, become glassy or lustrous, and easier to work (Dickinson and Wayne 2012:27-30; Milanich 1994:76; Purdy 1971; Rick and Chappell 1983; Ste. Claire 1987). Purdy (1971) believed thermal alteration began in the Early Archaic period and continued through the remaining prehistoric periods, but further research by Ste. Claire (1987) confirmed practice began in the latter Early archaic, peaked in the Middle Archaic, continued through the Late Archaic, and declined during the Transitional Period. Considering the reuse and salvage of lithics by later generations, Ste. Claire also speculated that even though there was a slight increase in thermal alteration after the Transitional period, overall the practice gradually decreased through time. Thus, site 8AL00356 and other sites with large quantities of thermally altered materials may indicate a Middle Archaic occupation (Dickinson and Wayne 2012: 27-30; Ste. Claire 1987)

Other point types associated with the Middle Archaic in the area are the Hillsborough, Putnam, Levy, Marion, and Alachua types (Bullen 1975:32; Milanich 1994:76). Clausen (1964:20-21,38-39) noted the distribution of stemmed points and lithic artifacts and suggested there was a relationship between the pre-pottery culture of the Newnan's Lake area and the Mount Taylor culture to the east on the St. Johns River basin (Wheeler et al 2003:534). The relationship between these two areas continues into the subsequent Late Archaic Orange culture indicated by the presence of fiber temper pottery post 2000 B.C. (Milanich 1994: 88; Wheeler et al 2003:534).

On the north side of Lake Newnan, 55 canoes were discovered in 2000 during a drought. The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research radiocarbon dated 41 of the specimens from The Lake Pithlachocco Canoe site (8AL4792) yielding date ranges from 2300 to 5000

B.P. (Wheeler et al. 2003: 533, 546). The results demonstrate canoes were part of the Archaic adaption to the interconnected aquatic environments. The craftsmanship also implies the canoe making traditions during the Archaic period persisted into European contact. The continuity of this watercraft tradition is so persistent it is difficult to distinguish between earlier and later periods (Wheeler et al 2003:546, 548). As of 2003, 16 Archaic period sites were known in the vicinity of Newnan's Lake, most are southwest of the lake, including site 8AL356 (Wheeler et al. 2003: 534). Some sites lay directly on the lake shore, while others lay upland on hills overlooking the lake or other small ponds and marshes. At least six of these sites have Orange Plain and Orange Incised fiber tempered pottery, indicating Lake Newnan was occupied throughout the Middle and Late Archaic (Wheeler et al. 2003: 534).

The Lake Kanapaha site (8AL172) is also representative of the upland Archaic tradition and lay along the western shoreline of Lake Kanapaha in central Alachua County. The name of the Lake Kanapaha derives from the Timucua word for "palmetto leaves" and "house," referring to the thatched dwellings built by historic Indians from the Province of Potano, this area aligns with much of Alachua County (Hemmings and Kohler 1974:46-47; Simpson 1956:66-67). The site consists of buried concentrations of Archaic stone tools and debris as well as Woodland ceramics. Site 8AL172 and other similar sites in the vicinity contain evidence of quarrying chert and stone tool production. Quarrying chert activity occurs widespread in this region with little evidence of continual utilization and occupation of these sites. The local chert appears to have been used expediently in archaic and later occupation sites (Hemmings and Kohler 1974:45-6).

Hemmings and Kohler (1974) encountered three general zones; the top foot of the site contained the ceramic zone, interpreted as small intermittent camps along the shoreline dating to the Deptford period (500 B.C. to 200 A.D.); from Levy zone from 1 foot to 2.5 feet the Levy zone contained Florida Archaic Stemmed types such as Levy, as well as scrapers, bifaces, cores, planes, and other tools dating to the Late Archaic Period between 5000 and 2000 BC; and the Pre-Levy zone between 2.5 to 6.5 feet indicated evidence of knapping bifaces and cores of local chert (Dickinson and Wayne 2012:32; Hemmings and Kohler 1974). They interpreted the sites as special use camps, specific to restricted resources, marked by areas of compact occupation, and tool reduction inventories (Dickinson and Wayne 2012:33; Hemmings and Kohler 1974:62). They further conclude that the generalized late archaic tool kit reflects dependence on hunting and collecting, processing of animal and plants, work in wood, bone, antler, hides, plant fibers and other raw materials, and the preparation of stone tools associated with these activities.

Additional assessments of the Lake Kanapaha Site (8AL172) were performed by SouthArc, Inc., in 2001 and 2012. They confirmed the site is a large Archaic lithic quarry and workshop with little evidence of habitation (Dickinson and Wayne 2001:1-3). Their study classified flakes based on the degree of external cortex remaining and the flake form (Dickinson and Wayne 2001; 2012: 27,30). Three categories of cortex were defined: primary, more than 50% of dorsal surface covered by cortex, produced during blank preparation or early stages of core reduction; secondary, less than 50% of dorsal surface cortex covered, occurring during bifacial preform or blank production; and tertiary, flakes

with no cortex on the dorsal side which are often smaller, generated during the final stages of tool manufacture or maintenance (Dickinson and Wayne 2001; 2012: 30). They further defined flake types as complete, proximal, distal, medial, and unidentifiable. The cultural material consisted of shatter and flakes with no tool or utilized flakes present. They thoroughly examined the debitage based on the degree of external cortex remaining and the flake form. Ideally, sites dominated by shatter, primary and secondary flakes, and few completed tools or preforms indicate the presence of a quarry or workshop. Sites with completed or partial tools, preforms, blanks, and an abundance of non-decortication, tertiary flakes suggest a final production area or a maintenance/campsite. Their research also examined evidence of thermal alteration, suggesting a Middle Archaic component. The 2001 study recorded 33% of the debitage was thermally altered and 80% suggest final stage tool production (Dickinson and Wayne 2001; 2012: 33-34). The 2012 artifact assemblage suggested the final stage of tool making or maintenance with 46% of the debitage being thermally altered and no tools or expediently utilized flakes present (Dickinson and Wayne 2012:33-34). Since comparatively few lithic tools displayed evidence of usage it is likely the site represents a lithic workshop rather than an occupation or campsite.

Another outcrop of chert quarried in central Florida is the Senator Edwards site (8MR00122), located in Marion County. Purdy (1975) interpreted the site as a chipped stone workshop occupied during the Archaic period. The site contained projectile points averaging 6-8 cm long with stemmed bases, Bolen points, and side-notched points, some beveled. Large number of broken projectile tips, broken unstemmed bases, broken stemmed bases, unifacial scrapers, bifacial scrapers, preforms, hammerstones, and large anvils were also present. Stemmed drills, common in Archaic Florida, are notably not present. Previous studies by Witthoft (1969:13) interpret drills as knives that have been sharpened over and over and show no rotary wear (Purdy 1975:182). Since no stemmed scrapers or drills were recovered, Purdy (1975) suggested it would not be necessary to use an implement so long since chert was readily available. The quantity of lithic debris and tools found at larger sites like Senator Edwards contrasts sharply with smaller special-use sites with smaller quantities (Milanich 1994: 78-79). Milanich implied that middle Archaic people performed the same types of activities at their villages and camps as their early Archaic ancestors, but as life became more sedentary central-base settlements such as 8MR00122 produced a variety of specialized tools in the process. Milanich also suggested the appearance of the easily transportable tools may imply woodworking connected with building more permanent houses (Milanich 1994: 78-79). Other large workshops sites that possibly functioned as central base settlements are the Johnson Lake site in Marion County and the Haufler site 8AL28 in Alachua County (Milanich 1994:79).

The Golden Hills Archaic Complex represents a series of lithic production sites west of the city of Ocala that date to the Middle to Late Archaic (circa 5000-1000 B.C.) (Austin 2006; Ste. Claire 1983). An archaeological survey by Willis (1983) in Golden Hills recorded a cluster of prehistoric sites, including the Golden Hills aboriginal 2 site (8MR507) a prehistoric chert quarry and the Golden Hills Aboriginal 5 site (8MR510) a lithic scatter suggesting a campsite (Austin 2006: 5-6). Additional excavations by Florida Archaeological Services, Inc. (FAS) mitigated 8MR00507 and 8MR00510, concluding

both sites were part of a single lithic tool production complex from the Middle Archaic (Austin 2006:6; Ste. Claire 1984). Their data indicates all lithic reduction stages, from early to late, were performed at the sites. Activity areas relating to various stages of reduction are spatially defined in clusters of associated stone debitage (Austin 2006; Ste. Claire 1983). Site 8MR00507 consisted of hammerstones, hammerstone frags, cores, anvils, stone blanks, and primary and secondary debitage located in distinct areas along the margins of a sink hole, suggesting early reduction activity areas. Site 8MR00510 contained Newnan, Levy, and Pinellas points as well as some ceramics, hammerstones, anvils, bifacial blanks, preforms, chert nodules, and waste flakes (Austin 2006: 17; Ste. Claire 1984). High percentages of thermally altered materials were also present at both sites. Ste. Claire (1983) suggested the Golden Hills complex may be associated with an extensive Middle Archaic occupation that lay underneath the Golden Hills Academy area less than 3 miles northeast. Substantial amounts of projectile points, finished tools, and used tools were recovered from the Academy site, but it is not known if this site functioned as the base camp component of the lithic production complex to the southeast (Austin 2006; Ste. Claire 1983).

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) excavated 8MR510 in 2006 and expanded the boundaries of the large site and reported artifacts distributed over several topographic highs located southwest of a large wetland (Austin 2006:17-19). Their excavations found areas of high artifact concentration separated by areas of moderate to low artifact concentrations of waste flakes made from the Ocala Limestone formation. The large number of medial-distal fragments combined with a high representation of non-orientable fragments suggested a mix of core-reduction and early state tool production with some mid-to-late-stage reduction activity. Interpretation of the site includes short-term habitation campsites, chert procurement, and stone tool workshops evident by high densities areas. Thermal Alteration was also practiced on 75% of the 1193 artifacts uncovered, supporting the site dates to the Middle to Late Archaic, even with the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts (Austin 2006:17-19; Ste. Claire 1987). The research conducted by SEARCH duplicated the materials recovered and concurred on the interpretations by FAS (Austin 2006:19).

SEARCH also documented 4 other sites with significantly lower densities of material situated on ridges overlooking wetland features (Austin 2006: 19-22). Thermal alteration was present in over half of the assemblages at the Golden Hills Aboriginal #6 site (8MR511), Golden Ocala #2 site (8MR3261), and Golden Ocala #3 site (8MR3262). Each site has less than 13 waste flakes present. The FMSF lists the sites function as lithic scatters, but the debitage present from 8MR511 suggest tool production activity while 8MR3261 and 8MR3262 suggest late-stage tool production. The Golden Ocala #1 site (8MR3260) contained 38 waste flakes showing signs of quarrying activity, core reduction, and early-stage tool reduction. Compared to the other percentages of thermally altered material at the previously mentioned sites, 8MR3260 only had 8 heat treated flakes. SEARCH determined these four sites have limited research potential due to their small size and limited artifact content (Austin 2006: 19-22).

Northwest of Alachua another series of Middle (5000-3000 BC) to Late Archaic (3000-500 BC) sites were uncovered in 2022 by Advanced Archaeology, Inc. (Mankowski 2022a;

2022b; 2022c; 2022d). The Tara April Scatter site (8AL7452) consists of a sparse prehistoric chert scatter interpreted as a lithic reduction and tool manufacturing encampment (Mankowski 2022d:2, 25). The Tara Forest West Scatter site (8AL7436) is an extensive, but sparse prehistoric chert surface scatter dating to the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic. The site represents a limited-use lithic reduction and tool manufacturing encampment (Mankowski 2022c:25). The Tara Phoenicia site (8AL7459) consists of sparse to dense prehistoric chert and ceramic deposits and extensive scatters that represents a lithic reduction and tool manufacturing encampment (Mankowski 2022a; 2022b; 2022c:25). The Tara Forest Mound (8AL7466) was inaccurately interpreted as a constructed sand mound, with moderate to dense prehistoric chert and ceramic artifact deposits that represents a lithic reduction and tool manufacturing encampment (Mankowski 2022d:3,25). Specimen logs show that primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes are present, with evidence of thermal alteration in many of the assemblages (Mankowski 2022c). The current undertaking includes Phase II excavations and interpretations of The Tara Phoenicia site (8AL7459) and the Tara Forest Mound (8AL7466).

Other examples of Archaic sites that consist of variable to dense scatters representing tool manufacturing encampments include the Dudley Farm Quarry Site (8MR2545), 92-34 Ocala, Scrambletown A (8MR2104), Oak Hammock (8MR1920), White Ranch (8MR3538), Site # 3 (8AL2910), San Felasco Hammock (8AL461), and Paynes Town (8AL366). Diffuse scatters include the Inferno site (8MR2343), Coliseum (8MR2321), USFS OCA15-06/Scrambletown Angel (8MR3915), USFS 92-33, Ocala (8MR2103), Rainbow Springs 3 (8MR208), Rainbow Springs State Park (MR2397), Mare Haven, (8MR152), and Mill Creek site (8AL4821) (Boyer 2016; Boyer et al. 2022; FMSF).

Alachua County History

When the Spanish arrived in Florida during the seventeenth century, they identified the Alachua people as the *Potano*, a western Timucuan tribe. Several Spanish missions were established within and surrounding present-day Alachua County. Fox Pond (8AL272) is believed to be the location of one of the missions (Symes and Stephens 1965). The Spanish also established a cattle ranch near Paynes Prairie. By 1650, most of the indigenous population had been wiped out, largely due to the introduction of European diseases.

Creek Indians, encouraged by the Spanish, migrated into Florida during the 1715 Yamasee Indian War and became known as the Seminole. Seminole settlements were established within the vicinity of Paynes Prairie and heavily concentrated at Micanopy. The collapse of the Spanish ranch system resulted in feral cattle in the area, including near Paynes Prairie. The Seminole relied heavily on the available cattle and cultivated corn, beans, pumpkins, and potatoes.

In 1817, Don Fernando de Maza Arrendondo received a land grant from the Spanish government for 20 square miles within present-day southern and central Alachua County. Arrendondo, a merchant in Cuba, had previously supplied St. Augustine with financial assistance during the Patriot War (Pickard 1994). Arrendondo maintained the land until the 1820s, at which time the grant was divided and sold to several other individuals.

As settlers arrived in Florida from Georgia and the Carolinas in hopes of establishing cotton plantations, conflict arose among the Seminole and settlers resulting in the outbreak of the First Seminole War and the 1819 cession of Florida to the United States. During the Second Seminole War (1835-1842), which began because of continued conflict, several forts such as Fort Clarke and military roads were constructed in the area. The war resulted in the transportation of the Seminole to Indian Territory in Oklahoma and migration further south into Florida (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Following the end of the Second Seminole War, the population in present-day Alachua County and surrounding areas grew substantially as more settlers arrived. Alachua County was established in 1824. Newnansville served as the county seat, although the county seat was shifted to Gainesville in 1853 (Hildreth and Cox 1981). Alachua County originally included the majority of North Central Florida, spanning from the Florida-Georgia border to Tampa.

Alachua county's population reached 8,000 in 1860. The county continued to grow through the next 25 years due to successes in the phosphate and citrus industries. Railroad expansions during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century brought investors, tourists, and more population growth to the area. By the twentieth century, Alachua County's population had soared to 32,000. The economy shifted to emphasis on phosphates, cotton, and vegetable production. The establishment of the University of Florida in Gainesville in 1905 marked one of the most significant events in the county's history.

Regional Historical Background

First Spanish Period (1565-1763)

The native peoples of the North American continent were aware of the arrival of Europeans and Africans to their eastern shore at the start of the 16th century. Although *Juan Ponce de Leon*'s 1513 landing and naming of *La Florida* is the most enduring account of early discovery, it is widely accepted that he was preceded by others as evidenced by his own encounter with "an Indian who understood the Spaniards." During the first 50 years of European presence in Florida, Ponce de Leon and a succession of others appointed as *adelantado* (conqueror and spokesman for the king of Spain) documented the land, faced its people and attempted to settle Florida. The challenges proved daunting as these expeditions made fatal mistakes in calculating stores and supply routes, anticipating differences in climate, negotiating terms with native chiefs, and lusting after non-existent precious metals. In 1565, *Pedro Menendez de Aviles*, receiving royal favor for his decisive actions against the French corsairs, was awarded a charter by Philip II for the settlement of Florida. In addition to the same daunting tasks faced by his predecessors, Menendez had the added burden of an immediate threat from the French—they had established *Fort Caroline* at the mouth of the St Johns River the year prior. Setting sail with ten ships and more than a thousand men, Menendez within five years achieved remarkable results—the French were ousted from Florida, trans-ocean supply lines and trade routes were secured, the Jesuits were ministering to native converts at coastal missions from Charlotte Harbor to Chesapeake Bay, a network of agricultural *haciendas* were under development, and a permanent garrison named *St Augustine* had been established. Although this success was short-lived with his death in 1574, the course of Florida's history was mapped out for the next two centuries.

With the departure of the Jesuits from Florida in 1572 the Franciscan order soon stepped in to take over missionary work. Over the next century a network of missions and *doctorinas* (a Christianized Indian settlement with an itinerant priest) closer to Spanish military garrisons were developed with St. Augustine at its center. One axis of the network ran north along the waterways of the coast to *Santa Elena*, located on Parris Island in South Carolina. The other axis ran along a *camino real*, often referred to as the "road to Apalachee", connecting with a mission named *San Luis* in present-day Tallahassee. To keep supply lines open for these remote locations four ferries were established by the Spanish at major river crossings—two on the Suwannee River and two on the St Johns River. One of the St Johns River ferries was located due west of St Augustine at the Indian village known as *Tocoi* on the east bank of the river. By 1616 the original occupants of the village had succumbed to pestilence. In the late 1620s the Spanish governor of Florida, *Luis de Rojas y Borja*, initiated an effort to establish a new mission on the site, *San Diego de Halaca*, repopulating the vicinity with a native people referred to as the *Acuera*. It was part of a larger missionization plan by the governor to develop the *Yustega* province on the Suwannee River, recognized for its fertile agricultural lands. The Spanish ferry landing on the western bank of the St Johns River was once located just northwest of the subject property. From there the *camino real* turned to the southwest and it appears very likely

that it was located on the subject property (see 1778 British survey map included in this report).

Increasing friction between the Spanish and British colonial superpowers at the end of the seventeenth century resulted in the fortifying of strategic positions in Spanish Florida such as the construction of the *Castillo de San Marcos* in St Augustine during the years 1672-95. It is around this time that the Spanish constructed small fortifications at both St Johns ferry landings--*Fort Picolata* was constructed on the east bank and *San Francisco de Pupo* or "Fort Pupo" on the west bank. A small garrison of eight men outfitted with small artillery pieces was assigned to each outpost.

With the development of Georgia and the Carolinas by the British, raids into Florida by their Indian allies and later in combined forces began to take its toll on the outlying missions and doctorinas. From 1702 to 1706 attacks increased and the Spanish were forced to withdraw from the Appalachee and western Timucua provinces to the St Johns River. On occasion the soldiers were engaged by Creek and Yuchi Indians sent to prey on Spanish outposts. By 1738, the original wooden structures had deteriorated and were deemed too small to hold an adequate garrison hence the construction of larger structures at each site the following year. In 1740, the forts were captured and occupied by Georgian and Indian forces led by James Oglethorpe. On their withdrawal, later in the summer, they destroyed the forts. After Oglethorpe and his forces returned to Georgia, the Spanish governor ordered a census of agricultural lands in the interior provinces. Francisco de Castilla conducted the inventory remarking of brush-laden "old fields" and ruined haciendas along the camino real beyond Fort Pupo (Worth 1998). The Spanish or British never reestablished Fort Pupo (the remains of the fort were investigated archeologically by John Goggin in 1950-51). Fort Picolata was reestablished by the British during their occupation of Florida.

British Colonial Period (1763-1784)

The ongoing struggle between European nation-states to colonize the New World during the Age of Enlightenment included the Seven Years' War, referred to in the United States as the French and Indian War (1745-60). During the 18th century Britain had successfully usurped the infamous Spanish Armada for superiority over the world's oceans. Realizing its fallibility Spain formed an uneasy alliance with France to protect its colonial interests against the emerging naval dominance of the British. In a bold move the British attacked and seized Havana, Cuba--Spain's long-established base of operations in the Caribbean. The Spanish had no choice but to cede La Florida to the British during negotiations at the 1763 Treaty of Paris to recover their coveted capital. After a century of conflict Britain had successfully pushed Spain off the coast from the St. Marys River to the Mississippi adding East Florida and West Florida to their established colonies in the New World.

Although all loyal Spanish subjects including Christianized Indians except for three families, left Florida by 1764 (Schafer 2003) the peninsula was by no means uninhabited when the British arrived. Despite rampant disease and starvation; enslavement; armed conflict between nations and tribes; and forced acculturation in general, several groups of

indigenous peoples survived and retained cultural identities separate from the Europeans. In Georgia and the Carolinas the English named one such group of loosely allied Chiefdoms as the *Creeks*. In Florida the Spanish referred to natives who resisted conversion to Christianity and cultural assimilation as the “wild ones” or *Cimarrons*. The Creek words *ishiti semoli* meaning “separatist” or “renegade,” was also in use. The name *Seminole* was first used in written language by British Indian Agent John Stuart in 1771. Euro-American history has traditionally treated these groups as distinct and separate from earlier tribes known to have populated the Florida’s northeast coast (e.g. Timucua, Mayaca, Jororo). Recent publications documenting oral and familial histories of Native Americans in Florida suggest that this may be an ethnocentric bias. These names and distinctions existed back then as a convenience for Europeans forging strategic alliances and today as a means for academic reflection. Instead, Native American culture appears to be substantially more varied with intricate multi-cultural alliances and inter-marriages than previously recognized (Weisman 1989).

The Spanish approach of assimilating native culture into their own was not the way of the British. Instead, they chose to “leave well enough alone” as established by the *Treaty of Picolata* in 1765--named after the fort on the St Johns River originally established by the Spanish just to the east of the subject property where the treaty was negotiated. The results of the Indian congress were that a strip of land 25 miles inland from the Atlantic shore ranging from St Marys to a point on the St Johns 60 miles south of Fort Picolata was reserved for British occupation and use. This coastal strand contained rich bottomlands and hammocks and were subsequently subdivided for British investors who were excited at the prospect that East Florida was similar in climate, soils and environment to the Carolina low country. The success of large coastal plantations in the Georgia and South Carolina colonies where cash crops such as indigo, cotton and rice were raised for export to the mother country had earned great wealth for many a nobleman.

But before the land grants were to be developed a better understanding of this mostly uncharted wilderness that Grant referred to as a “New World in a state of nature” was in order. The man selected by the king for a reconnaissance of the new territory was the well-traveled and respected man of science from Philadelphia - John Bartram. Appointed as “Royal Botanist” the sixty-six-year-old Bartram began his expedition from St. Augustine in the winter of 1765, accompanied by his son William. They traveled by a small sailing vessel up the St. Johns River documenting the depth and composition of soil strata along with the locations of rivers, creeks, savannahs, and oak and pine forests. The Board of Trade and Plantations in 1766 published his travel journal and corresponding map, which was widely read by British aristocrats and merchants and guided them in acquiring land grants in East Florida.

In November 1765, John and William Bartram attended the Indian congress at Fort Picolata observing treaty negotiations between British officials and leaders of the Creek and Seminole tribes. One month later the two were on their St Johns River expedition camping at Fort Picolata on December 23 and Palmetto Bluff the following night. After the eight-week journey it appears William Bartram was inspired to try his hand at plantation life much to his father’s dismay. Receiving a land grant in 1766 of 500 acres on Little Florence

Cove just north of Fort Picolata, William with six slaves settled on the low-lying land. Family-friend Henry Laurens stopped for a visit in August of that year and was alarmed at the conditions he found. "His situation on the River is the least agreeable of all the places that I have seen"; his house a "hovel...extremely confined" on "a beggarly spot of land, scant of the bare necessities"; water in the cove "exceedingly foul"; and Bartram himself sick with fever. Writing to his father the concerned friend bemoaned the "forlorn state of poor Billy Bartram". William left Florida by the end of the year and later stopped at Fort Picolata during his 1774 exploration of north Florida collecting source material for what became his celebrated book *Travels*. He noted that the fortification was "dismantled and deserted" but made no mention of his failed plantation.

Development of the East Florida colony proceeded in earnest. King George III appointed James Grant as governor of East Florida in 1764 selecting a man inspired to make the most of this new territory. Establishing his own plantation (today's Guana River State Park) north of the capital of St. Augustine, Grant experimented with a variety of crops to determine the best and highest yields from the rich hammock lands and marshes of Florida's coast. His efforts caught the attention of the London elite who, impressed with Grant's success especially with indigo, formed the *East Florida Society* as a clearinghouse for the latest news and information from the young colony. Land grants of 1,000 to 20,000 acres were made available to men of wealth and reputation. Planters with their enslaved Africans were sent to many of these grant holdings to begin the laborious process of clearing land, damming creeks and draining marshes to create agricultural fields for cultivation.

The second governor of British East Florida, Patrick Tonyn, took office in 1775 when Grant was called back into military service leading forces against the American revolutionaries. Tonyn himself established an indigo plantation on a 20,000-acre land grant just north of present-day Green Cove Springs known as the *Black Creek* estate. Tonyn's efforts proved a profitable venture, so five additional 20,000-acre tracts were created to the south of Black Creek along the west bank of the St. Johns River. Awarded to wealthy British speculators in hopes that they would invest in similar operations, no attempt was ever made to develop these tracts.

Second Spanish Period (1784-1821)

Spain retrieves their former holdings from Great Britain because of treaties signed in Paris after the American Revolution. The Spanish maintain the political subdivisions of East and West Florida with St Augustine and Pensacola as respective capitals--East Florida retaining the same boundary established by the British. Unlike the earlier term of Spanish rule, the colony is occupied by a diversity of interests. Allegiance to the Spanish crown and the Catholic Church was required of residents, but not enforced. The population consisted of the Spanish military, a weakened priesthood, opportunist planters with wavering loyalties; runaway slaves empowered by looser ownership laws, and beleaguered natives under relentless attack from the north by the American military.

It was a time of unrest and difficulty. In 1794, a band of Georgians inspired by the principles of the American and French Revolutions took it upon themselves to free the residents of Florida repressed under Spain's tyranny. Expeditionary forces would provide the military support necessary for residents to claim independence from the Spanish crown, establish their own sovereignty and subsequently annex themselves into the new American republic. Hearing of the plot the Spanish Governor Juan Quesada ordered the evacuation of all settlements located between the St Marys and St Johns rivers including the burning of all standing buildings and harvest or destruction of all planted crops. During the War of 1812 Spain formed an alliance with Great Britain against Napoleon's global advances. As the United States prepared for another war with the British, southern slave owners seized the opportunity to justify retrieval of runaways who under Spanish law could own land and bear firearms. Referred to as the "Patriot War" in Florida incursions by armed Georgians and Carolinians swept deep into Florida again laying waste to newly rebuilt plantations and farmsteads along the St. Marys and St Johns rivers.

As early as 1689, African Slaves fled from the British American colonies to Spanish Florida seeking freedom. Under an edict from King Philip V of Spain the black fugitives received liberty in exchange for assisting in the defense of St. Augustine. Recognized by the Spanish as a militia, the armed freedmen were allowed to settle an area about a mile north of the Castillo de San Marcos. The settlement known as Fort Mose was the first legally sanctioned free black town in North America. In an interesting turn of events, during the time of the American Revolution when East Florida became a safe-haven for British Loyalists, Africans were granted their freedom by the crown in exchange for bearing arms against the American insurgents. These soldiers became known as the Black Loyalists although the British also referred to a resident of these communities of runaway slaves as a maroon, derived from the same Spanish word, cimarron.

In 1811, Spanish Governor of East Florida, Juan Jose de Estrada appointed George J. F. Clarke, deputy surveyor of land grants, as Surveyor General when John Purcell left office and never returned. Neglect in conducting actual surveys in the field, lax record keeping and blatant disregard for rules adopted by the governor's office plagued his 10-year administration. Also, he ended up with extensive grant holdings throughout north Florida along with his family members and friends, many of which were challenged in American court in later years. One of Clarke's land grants may have been a tract of timber assigned to him for use in the saw mill he had established near Fernandina. Clarke's Creek is said to be named after him.

For whatever reason, he soon left St. Augustine for the confines of Fernandina, where the census of 1814 shows him with a wife and four sons. [Ibid. 212-13.] The famed Clarke Mill Grant was located there and shows clearly on the official map of the town surveyed and drawn by George J. F. Clarke, in 1811-12. Clarke was instructed to make this map because of the unsanitary condition of the old town and its general unsightliness.

American Plantation Period 1821-1860

As a result of the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Spain relinquished Florida to the United States for \$5 million and certain international legal claims. The actual change in government occurred in 1821 with the merging of the two Floridas into one governmental body. The capital was moved to Tallahassee - considered a halfway point between the two old capitals of Pensacola and St Augustine - with Andrew Jackson appointed as Territorial Governor.

During this period, Bellamy Road, also billed as “the first American Road in Florida,” was authorized by the 18th U. S. Congress to facilitate commerce and military maneuvers between Pensacola and St Augustine. The Act directed that the public works project roadway follow “as nearly as practicable...the old Spanish road to St. Augustine, crossing the St. John's river at Picolata; which road shall be plainly and distinctly marked and shall be of the width of twenty-five feet.” Although the military was authorized to construct the road, the Territorial legislature contracted with John Bellamy, a well-respected planter from Jefferson County, to build it from the Ochlockonee River to St Augustine. Using his slaves and equipment the road was completed in 1826 at a cost of \$13,500. Not everyone was satisfied with the work. One official commented that “the work is done in the slightest manner possible...that the road cannot possibly last a twelve month...stumps of the trees on the road are left standing to a great height...the causeways and bridges constructed on this road...are absolutely good for nothing.” He goes on to say that “most of the way much too narrow, often not exceeding in width from 12 to 15 feet” instead of the 25 feet specified by Congress. In defending his position Mr. Bellamy responded: “It is true sir, the unparalleled wetness of the season, last year, prevented me from being able to tender the as soon as I supposed I should have been able to do. But I now conceive it completed although already one of my important bridges has within a few days’ past been destroyed by fire from an Indian encampment.” The route came to be known as The Bellamy Road and was in use for most of the 19th century. Most of its length was bypassed by later cross-state routes constructed in the 20th century. Some segments are still in use, even with the same name, as local streets in some communities. Other segments have long since been abandoned. The historical significance of the road has been identified by the local historical society in Clay County who erected a historic marker at its junction with US 17.

Florida’s Seminole Indian population was estimated at about 4,000 and was joined by what is estimated to have been at least 800 maroons. During the Territorial Period American plantation owners were claiming these blacks as runaway slaves. Fearing seizure by slave raiders, the Black Seminoles became staunch opponents of relocation efforts proffered by American interests. In tribal councils they stoked efforts to resist removal and threw their support behind the most militant Seminole faction led by Osceola. After war broke out individual black leaders John Cesar, Abraham and John Horse played key roles in strategic efforts to elude and attack American forces. In addition to aiding the Indians in their fight Black Seminoles conspired in the rebellion of at least 385 plantation slaves at the start of the Second Seminole War. The slaves joined Indians and maroons in the destruction of over 20 sugar plantations from December 1835 through the summer of 1836. Some scholars have described this as the largest slave rebellion in American history. By 1838

U.S. General Thomas Sydney Jesup succeeded in separating the interests of the maroons and Seminoles by offering security and promises of freedom to the blacks. His act was the only emancipation of rebellious African Americans in the South prior to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

In one of the attempts to end the longest and costliest Indian War in U.S. history, the United States Congress passed the Armed Occupation Act of 1842. Under the Act 200,000 acres owned by the federal government south of Gainesville and Palatka was divided into 160-acre tracts (1/4 of a square mile) and made available for homesteading. Any able-bodied man (or woman for that matter since several received land grants in their own name) who could occupy the land for five years by cultivating at least five acres and erecting a habitable dwelling was guaranteed title to the property. Since the Indian threat remained, the government also offered homesteaders arms and ammunition along with the promise of military troop support if Indians were sighted in the vicinity. Those who were successful with the program had to demonstrate the where-with-all typical of the classic "pioneer spirit" more commonly associated with development of the American West later in the 19th century. Most frequently extended families, friends, and slaves clustered several homesteads together since promised supplies and troop support were often not delivered to the settlers' satisfaction. Many settlers were former soldiers who had scouted out prime locations during their service in the Seminole Wars—almost half of the applicants were from outside of Florida moving from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama (Covington 1961).

After the threat of Indian attack was finally put to rest because of treaties negotiated at the end of the Third Seminole War (1850-53), development of the St Johns River basin began to quicken. Because the inlets of Florida's east coast south of Jacksonville were treacherous to navigate by oceangoing vessels, the north-flowing St. Johns soon became the water highway for peninsular Florida. By the 1850s steamboats were making scheduled stops at landings along the middle St Johns facilitating commerce and travel. Lands were cleared near these landings for plantations where cotton and oranges were cultivated. This part of Florida also caught the attention of travelers who began spreading the word of the exotic nature of this tropical setting in northern salons and publishing outlets. During this time the first snowbirds started to descend on Florida during the winter months—primarily outdoorsmen, writers, artists, and invalids. Recognizing the potential for an additional source of income, larger homes and hotels were constructed on the shores of the river as accommodations for travelers. Thus was the beginning of Central Florida's tourism trade growing over the next 150 years to become one of the premier travel destinations on the face of the earth.

In 1845, Florida became the twenty-seventh state in the United States. William D. Moseley was elected the new state's first governor, and David Levy Yulee, one of Florida's leading proponents for statehood, became a U.S. Senator. By 1850 the population had grown to 87,445, including about 39,000 African American slaves and 1,000 free blacks.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

A TRS search through the FMSF, Tallahassee (26 March 2025) revealed that seven CRAS surveys have been conducted within a 1.0-mile radius of the subject property (Table 1). One of these surveys (MS# 5986) subsumed the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Table 1. List of CRAS recorded to the FMSF within 1.0-mile radius of the subject property.

<u>MS No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author (s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
20917	<i>NRCS Trip Report Franklin Parcel Cultural Resources Training, Alachua County</i>	Dunn	2013
19573	<i>Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2: the Northeast Florida Region</i>	Collins, et al.	2012
18812	<i>Trip Report, NRCS Bonds WHIP Alachua County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey</i>	Dunn	2011
15058	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the 9JK0692-B Kreftwood Tower in Alachua County, Florida FCC Form 620</i>	Bland	2008
5986	<i>Historic Structures Survey of Unincorporated Alachua County</i>	Anderson	2000
4978	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed SE 35th Street Park Tract, Alachua County, Florida</i>	Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.	1997
1604	<i>State project number 26080-1516, Alachua County, Florida</i>	Browning and Wiedenfeld	1988

Thirty-five historic and archaeological resources have been recorded in the vicinity of the subject parcel, including eighteen archaeological sites, sixteen historic structures, and one resource group. Three of the archaeological sites (8AL88, 8AL344, 8AL345) overlap the perimeter of the APE and one resource group, State Road 26 (8AL5107), follows just outside the southeastern boundary of the subject parcel.

In 2000, Quatrefoil/Anderson Consulting conducted the *Historic Structures Survey of Unincorporated Alachua County* (MS# 5986), which covered the entirety of the subject parcel. During this investigation, 977 historic properties were evaluated, fourteen of which are in the vicinity of the subject property. Nine of these structures are in a cluster approximately 0.25-mile west of the APE, and four are 0.5-0.75-mile west. One of the structures, 5611 +/- SE 55th Blvd (8AL4003) is located just outside the southeastern boundary of the subject parcel. The structure was a c.1940 Frame Vernacular-style, like most in the vicinity of the APE. Most of the historic structures in the area date to the 1930s and 1940s, with four dating to the first quarter of the 20th century. Only photographs and eligibility information was included on the FMSF form for these structures and with no other details. None of these structures are eligible for NRHP listing (Anderson 2000).

In 2012, just southwest of the project APE, a study on *Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2: the Northeast Florida Region* (MS# 19573)

was conducted by the Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies at the University of South Florida for the Florida Park Service. This study included the Paynes Prairie State Park property, whose northeastern boundary lies just across Hawthorne Road from the APE. Out of the thirty-eight parks, heritage tourism center, and wilderness trail studied, 75 previously recorded sites were updated, and 38 new sites were recorded. At Paynes Prairie, 104 previously recorded sites were present, with 30 recorded as being potentially eligible for NRHP-listing, and two that potentially held human remains. Two of the Paines Prairie sites are in the vicinity of the APE, an unnamed site (8AL350) and Newnans (8AL356). Site 8AL350 was originally recorded as a prehistoric village with a sparse assemblage, associated with site 351 and 352, and included abundant flint, one large point, three pieces of worked flint, and two St. Johns Check Stamped sherds. Site 8AL356 was recorded as a 2.5-hectare Paleo to Archaic-era probable village, with abundant subsurface materials. Artifacts collected during the initial recording included four retouched flakes, one projectile tip, one projectile base, and a chipped implement, although Milanich and Fairbanks later describe the site as having 186 Archaic projectile points (95% Newnan points), as well as other tools, including bifacial knives, hammerstones, drills, and hundreds of blades, describing the site as a unique manufacturing site and a special resource area, due to the rarity of this number of blades being recovered from a Middle Archaic site. Neither of these sites were evaluated for NRHP-eligibility during this study (Collins, et al. 2012).

In 1988, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducted State project number 26080-1516 (MS# 1604) along the SR-20 corridor, just southeast of the APE. During this survey, FDOT evaluated two previously recorded resources and detected six new sites, none of which were considered NRHP-eligible. Only one of these sites (8AL228) is in the vicinity of the APE, and is located about 800 feet southeast of the APE. It was initially recorded by John Goggin and his students as an extensive flint artifact and chip area. During the 1988 survey, artifacts detected included Prairie cord-marked, Alachua cob-marked, and St. Johns check-stamped ceramics, as well as a Columbia projectile point knife/blade. The site was not recommended for further testing during the 1988 survey (Browning and Wiedenfeld 1988).

In 1997, over 0.5-mile west of the APE, a CRAS was conducted of the 27-acre 35th Street Park Tract (MS# 4978). One new archaeological site, Southeast Park (8AL3428), was recorded at this time. The site, a subsurface lithic and ceramic scatter that contained primarily debitage, with one biface fragment, one core, and two ceramic sherds, was determined to be ineligible for NRHP-listing (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. 1997).

In 2008, a survey was conducted by Bland and Associates, Inc. ahead of a telecommunications tower (MS# 15058) more than 0.75-mile west of the APE. One new site was recorded during this investigation, Kreftwood 1 (8AL5431). Kreftwood 1 is a low-density artifact scatter containing primarily lithic debitage (n = 267), but also two stone tool fragments, and three ceramic sherds, including two St. Johns Plain, and one sand-tempered plain. The site is not considered NRHP-eligible (Bland 2008).

Just under one mile east of the APE, two surveys were conducted by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, one of the 118-acre Bonds property (MS# 18812) and another of the 10-acre Franklin parcel (MS# 20917). During the 2011 Bonds property survey, two previously recorded sites (8AL89, 8AL341) were evaluated and one new site (8AL5622) was recorded. During the 2013 Franklin parcel survey, 8AL89 and 8AL5622 were revisited. None of these sites fall within the vicinity of the subject property (Dunn 2011, Dunn 2013).

Just outside the southeastern boundary of the subject property is State Road 26 (8AL5107). This c.1926 linear resource, first recorded in 2005, spans from the Gilchrist/Alachua County line, east to 250th Street in Newberry, then east into Gainesville. The roadway is not considered eligible due to its lack of historic significance and integrity.

Additionally, the Lake Pithlachocco Canoe Site (8AL4792), a *National Register of Historic Places* listed site (2001) is located just east of the project APE on the northern shore of Newnan's Lake. The Lake Pithlachocco site is significant due to the large number of prehistoric canoes detected there, a total of 93 at its time of listing. The canoes were constructed using a variety of methods and at least 52 dated to between 500-5,000 years before present (the Middle to Late Archaic through Alachua periods). The canoes were first recorded after a significant drought uncovered them.

Regarding cultural resources known for the project area, Newnan's Lake 2 (8AL00088) is an artifact scatter located along the southeastern periphery of the subject parcel. The site was first recorded by John Goggin and J. S. Simpson on the property of R. H. Henson as a flint and sherd area that was favorable for surface collection. Newnan's Lake 2 was located in what was once a midden area in old hammock land that had been cleared. Artifacts detected included one Orange Plain sherd, a flint scraper, and a flint point, as well as Suwannee points and Steatite sherds from the Simpson Collection. The site was described as having been cleared for parking and building at its initial recording.

Two unnamed archaeological sites (8AL00344, 8AL00345) were recorded in 1961 by individuals with the initials AEE, WRM, and DMS. Site 8AL344 was recorded as overlapping the northeastern portion of the subject property, whereas 8AL345 was recorded along the western periphery of the APE. Both sites were originally documented as flint chip areas. Site 8AL00344 was described as being in a live oak and hickory hammock along both sides of a creek for 0.75-mile, and 0.25-mile off the creek. The site was described as having abundant flint chips and two flint points (one broken). Site 8AL00345 was a flint chip area of 100 feet (N-S) by 40 feet (E-W) in a depression within an oak grove. The site contained a moderate amount of flint chips and was reportedly destroyed at the time of recording. No other details were available regarding the two sites.

Environmental Setting

Environmental background data for the Hawthorne Road Subdivision archaeological survey was compiled from an ecological due diligence study produced by ECS, land use maps (FLUCFCS), historic and contemporary aerial maps, and field observations.

The project area is located within the Haile Limestone Plain of the Northern Peninsular Plain of the Ocala Uplift, a region known for its karst deposits and limestone sinks.

The Hawthorne Road project area was previously used as agricultural lands, mainly as cattle ranchlands which are common for the region (see historical aerials). What remnant vegetation remains is comprised mainly of woodland pastures and upland mixed coniferous pine & hardwoods (see Figure 5, FLUCFCS map). When the property was developed for cattle ranchlands decades ago, most of the project area was clearcut (see historic aerials). Remnant hardwoods (mostly second growth) are located throughout property. Agricultural activity over the past century has caused widespread disturbance at great depth. These activities and development on and surrounding the property have impacted the land substantially. Other than spatially isolated sections of remnant hardwood (oak) hammocks, most original vegetation on the property has been clearcut and removed.

Spatially isolated wetlands (mixed hardwood wetlands) are present on the subject property, particularly in the northern section (see Figure 4). Some of these wetlands have been modified including a ditch which has been excavated across the wetlands to drain the area. Most of the land is very dry, and the sand deposits are porous and well-drained, making water retention difficult.

Soils throughout the project tract are mostly from the Millhopper-Pomona association. Principal soil types include Tavares fine sand, Chipley fine sand, Lochloosa fine sand, Pomona fine sand, Millhopper sand, and Newnan fine sand, all of which described by the USDA as moderately well-drained to poorly drained soils (see Figure 6). There is substantial evidence that most of the original ground surfaces throughout the property have been altered, greatly disturbed, or displaced altogether due to agricultural activities including cattle ranching, pastureland creation and clearcutting.

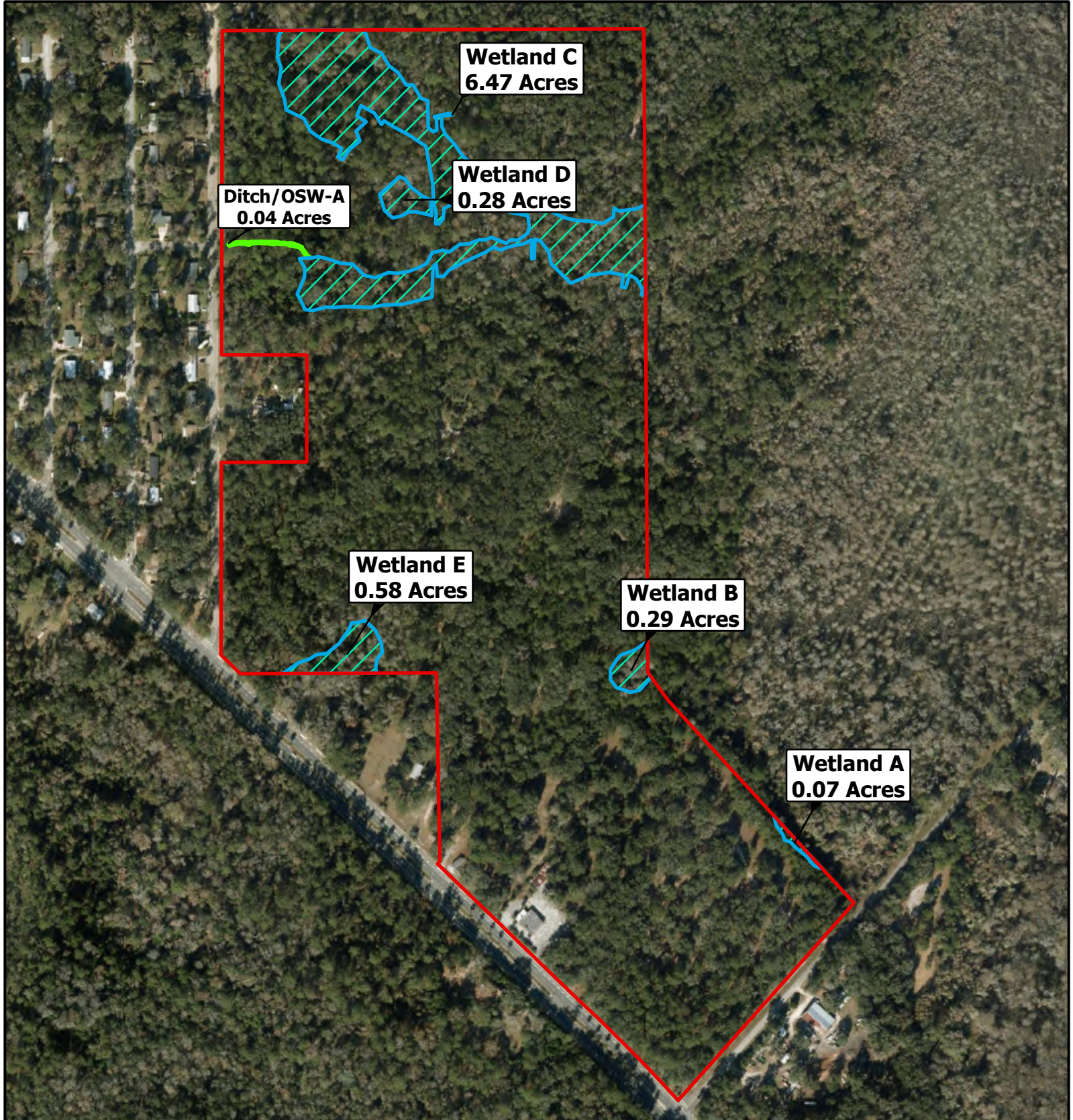
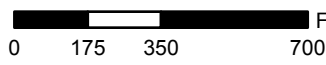


Figure 4: Wetlands Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
Gainesville, FL, 32641

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 Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.
 Wetland
 Ditch

Created December 2024

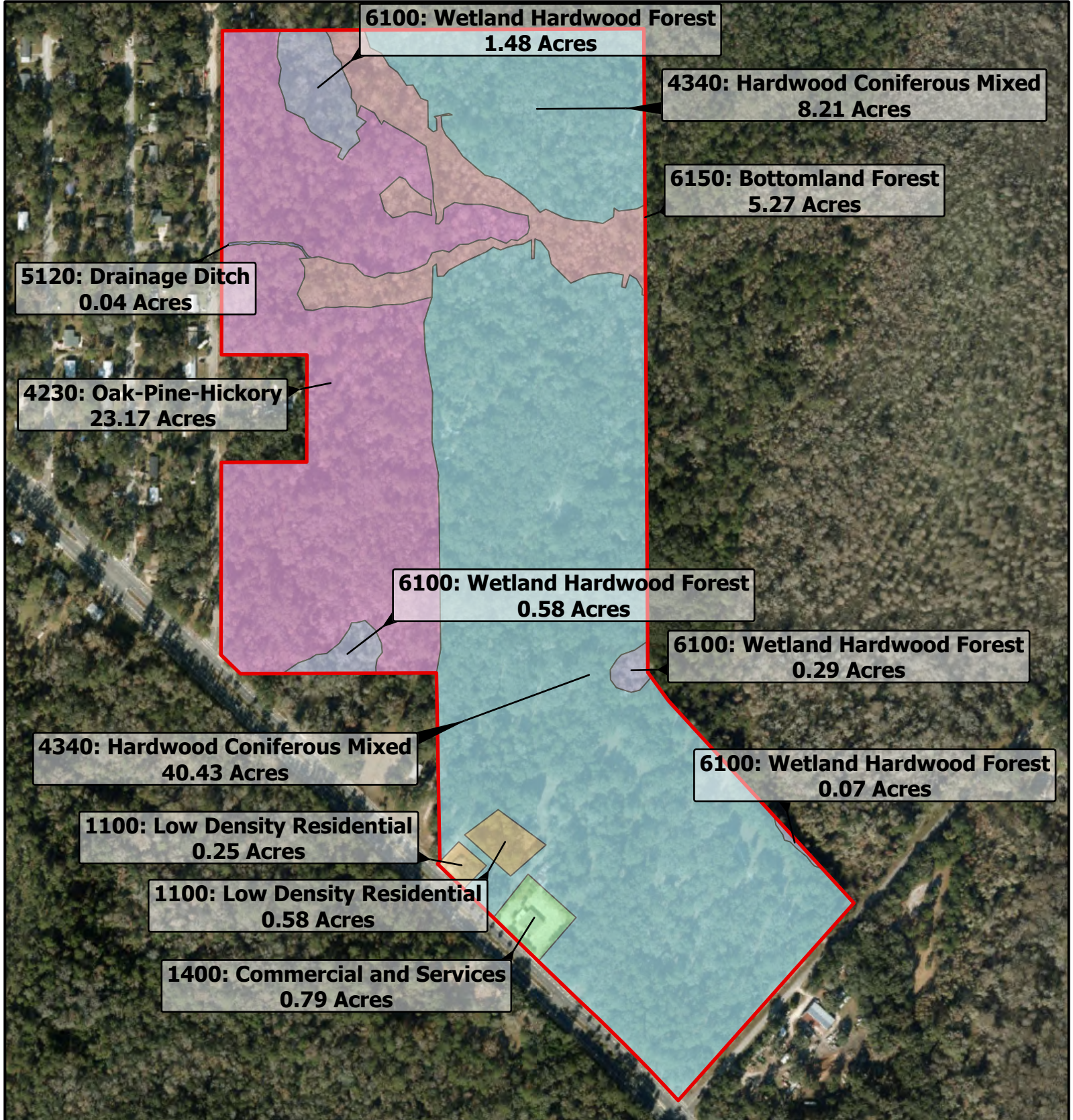


Figure 5: FLUCFCS Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
Gainesville, FL, 32641

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Figure 5: FLUCFCS Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
Gainesville, FL, 32641

Legend:

- Project Boundary
- FLUCFCS
- Bottomland Forest
- Commercial and Services
- Drainage Ditch
- Hardwood Coniferous Mixed
- Low Density Residential
- Oak-Pine-Hickory
- Wetland Hardwood Forest

Scale: 0 175 350 700 Feet

Created December 2024

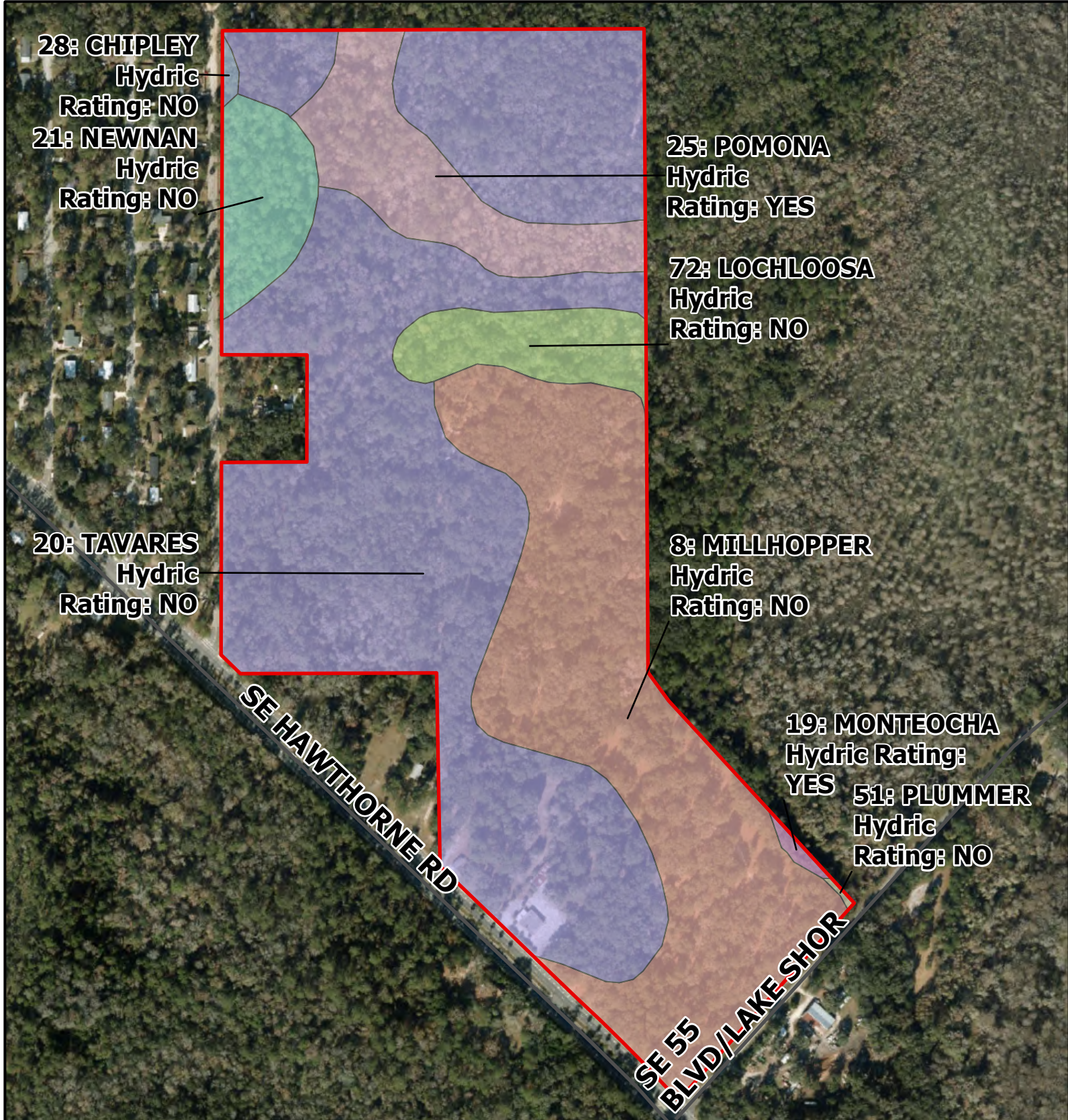


Figure 6: Soils Map
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
Gainesville, FL, 32641

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0 175 350 700 Feet

 Project Boundary Soil Type  CHIPLEY  LOCHLOOSA  MILLHOPPER	 MONTEOCHA  NEWNAN  PLUMMER  POMONA  TAVARES
--	--

Created December 2024

Research Design and Field Methodology

Prehistoric and early historic settlement in the North-Central, Northeast Florida archaeological region, of which Alachua County is part, occurs predominantly in two major areas – the estuarine regions of the east coast and the freshwater river basins. Prehistoric sites, especially those of later cultural periods, are well known for these areas. While fewer prehistoric sites are known for interior regions such as those hinterlands occupied by and surrounding sections of the project area, recent archaeological surveys have revealed the presence of sites that fall outside of the coastal and riverine settlement regions. Interior sites, once regarded as enigmatic, are now constructs in site predictive models for the Alachua County area. These include prehistoric settlement around lakes such as Newnans Lake (see Prehistory of Newnans Lake section).

Evaluations of archaeological or historical site significance are based on the potential of a site to contribute to the knowledge of regional prehistory or history. Thus, consideration of these sites within the context of a larger, regional settlement system is essential. While archaeological sites are known for the riverine areas of Alachua County, less is known about prehistoric and early historic settlement in the interior areas of the region with its freshwater creeks, marshes, ponds, swamps, sinks and other drainages. Interior sites of the Newnans Lake region (see Previous Archaeological Investigations and Prehistory of Newnans Lake sections) demonstrate that prehistoric peoples were living and using the surrounding areas. These concerns were incorporated into the research design for the Hawthorne Road development property, a project area that occupies a hinterland location in this settlement model.

Because of the extensive disturbance caused by previous agricultural activities including cattle ranching, pastureland creation, clearcutting, residential development and road construction subsurface testing was conducted at intervals of 50 - 100 meters in upland areas. Testing focused on areas near Newnans Lake and around previously recorded archaeological sites. In and around an established testing interval grid, the study area was tested at greater interval and judgmentally. In general, particular attention was paid to areas of higher elevation relative to drainages and wetlands. Areas of low elevation relative to the surrounding terrain were considered less likely to contain evidence of prehistoric occupation, while those areas that were poorly drained were considered unsuitable for either habitation or cultivation during prehistoric or historic periods. Areas of demonstrated land alternation activities comprised mainly of clearcut ranchlands were tested using an established survey grid of 100-meter intervals, unless highly disturbed. All other areas were surveyed in a comprehensive manner that included surface investigations and subsurface testing at greater intervals. Metal detectors and probes were employed to identify areas of historic activity and historic foundations.

Because of earlier and continuous land use on the Hawthorne Road development property, original land surfaces have been extensively altered by clearcutting, land grading and leveling, residential development, interior road construction, pastureland creation for cattle ranching, other agricultural activities and general land clearing. These extensively cleared and disturbed areas afforded exceptional surface visibility of exposed subsurface soils and

cultural materials (see photographic plates). During the field investigations, these exposed surfaces were intensively examined.

Eighty-five (85) shovel test pits measuring approximately 50 centimeters in diameter were excavated to a depth of at least one meter through mainly well drained sandy soils (see Figure 6). Excavated soil was screened through a 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screen. Shovel tests were excavated through mostly sandy soils grading from topsoil, to mottled white to light gray sand (0 – 40 cms b.s.), to light gray to tan sands (40 – 100 cms b.s.).

In an effort to discern early historical activities on the subject property, early maps and historic aerials were examined (see Figures 7 - 10). The aerial chronology shows that early to mid-20th century rural structures and agricultural outbuildings along Hawthorne Road in the southwestern corner of the property were demolished and replaced by a commercial complex by 1974 and the early 1980s. This commercial growth also includes contemporary development in an adjacent outparcel (not part of the APE). A review of the historic aerial chronology shows the evolution of agricultural impact on the subject property. Large sections of the project area were impacted (and disturbed) multiple times by agricultural activity, residential development and interior and bordering road construction.

During archaeological investigations and subsequent development activities, any unmarked human burials and human skeletal remains discovered would have been brought to the attention of a District Medical Examiner if it was determined that the burial(s) represent an individual or individuals who have been dead less than 75 years, or to the attention of the State Archaeologist in the case that the remains were determined to be older than 75 years. Archaeological and development activities would cease immediately until proper authorities, the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist, made a determination and authorized the continuance of work through their respective jurisdiction as defined by Florida Statutes. Procedures outlined in Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes, would be followed regarding site preservation and protection, or mitigation, and reporting, this through the authority and direction of the District Medical Examiner and/or the State Archaeologist. In the event of other types of unexpected archaeological finds occurring during subsequent development of the property, this same procedure will be followed.

All records of the Hawthorne Road archaeological investigation, including field notes, research notes, photographs, maps, forms, and manuscripts are stored in the Heritage Cultural Services, LLC, repositories in St. Augustine. Archaeological and non-cultural materials recovered during the survey were processed, analyzed and curated at the HCS archaeological laboratory. No informants were identified and interviewed for this study.

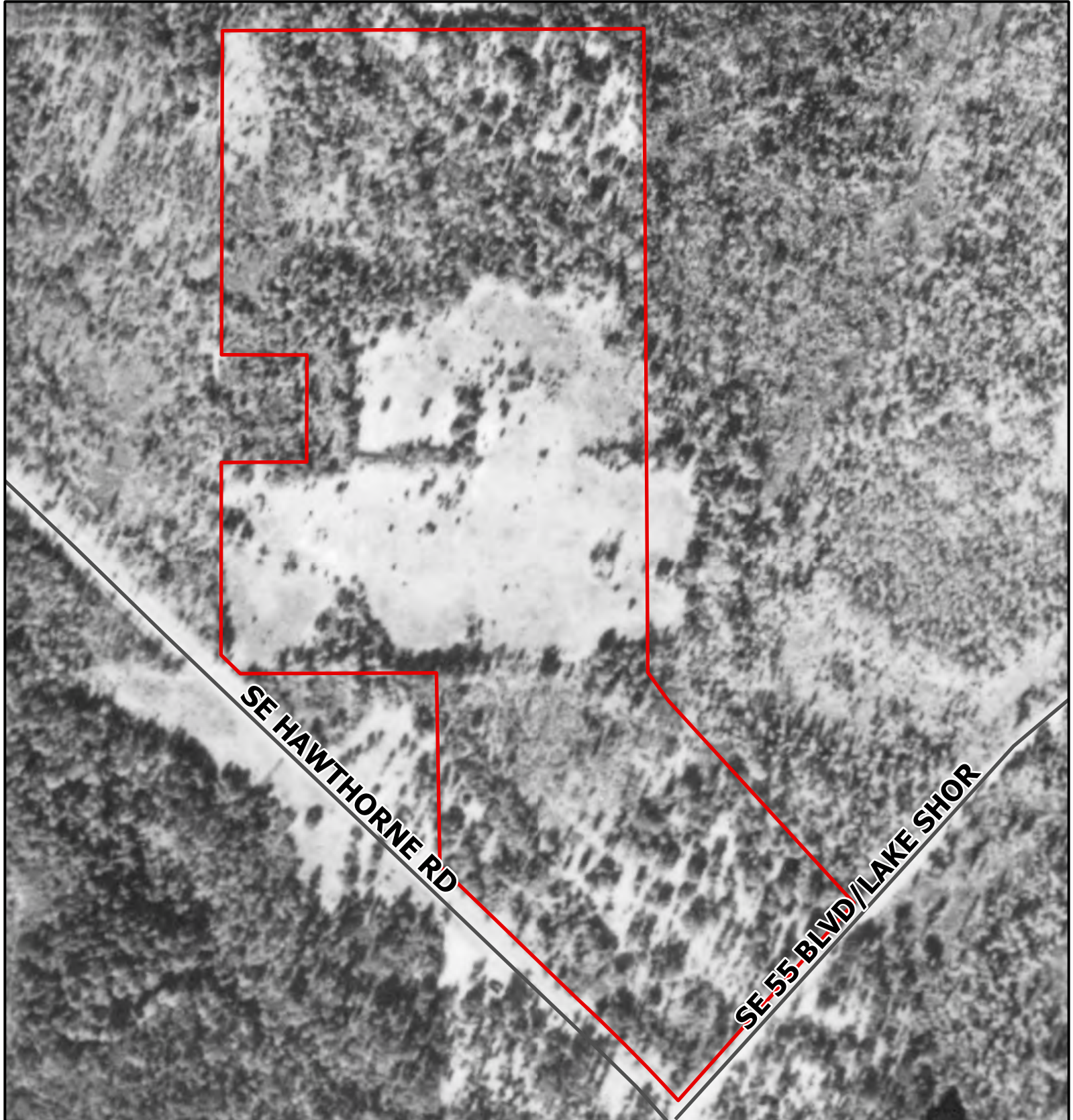


Figure 7: Historical Aerial Map (1937)
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
Gainesville, FL, 32641

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 Feet
0 175 350 700

 Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

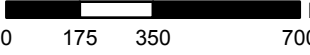
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Figure 8: Historical Aerial Map (1949)
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
Gainesville, FL, 32641



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 Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Created December 2024



Figure 9: Historical Aerial Map (1968)
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,

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 Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.
 Historic Structure (8AL07618)

Created December 2024

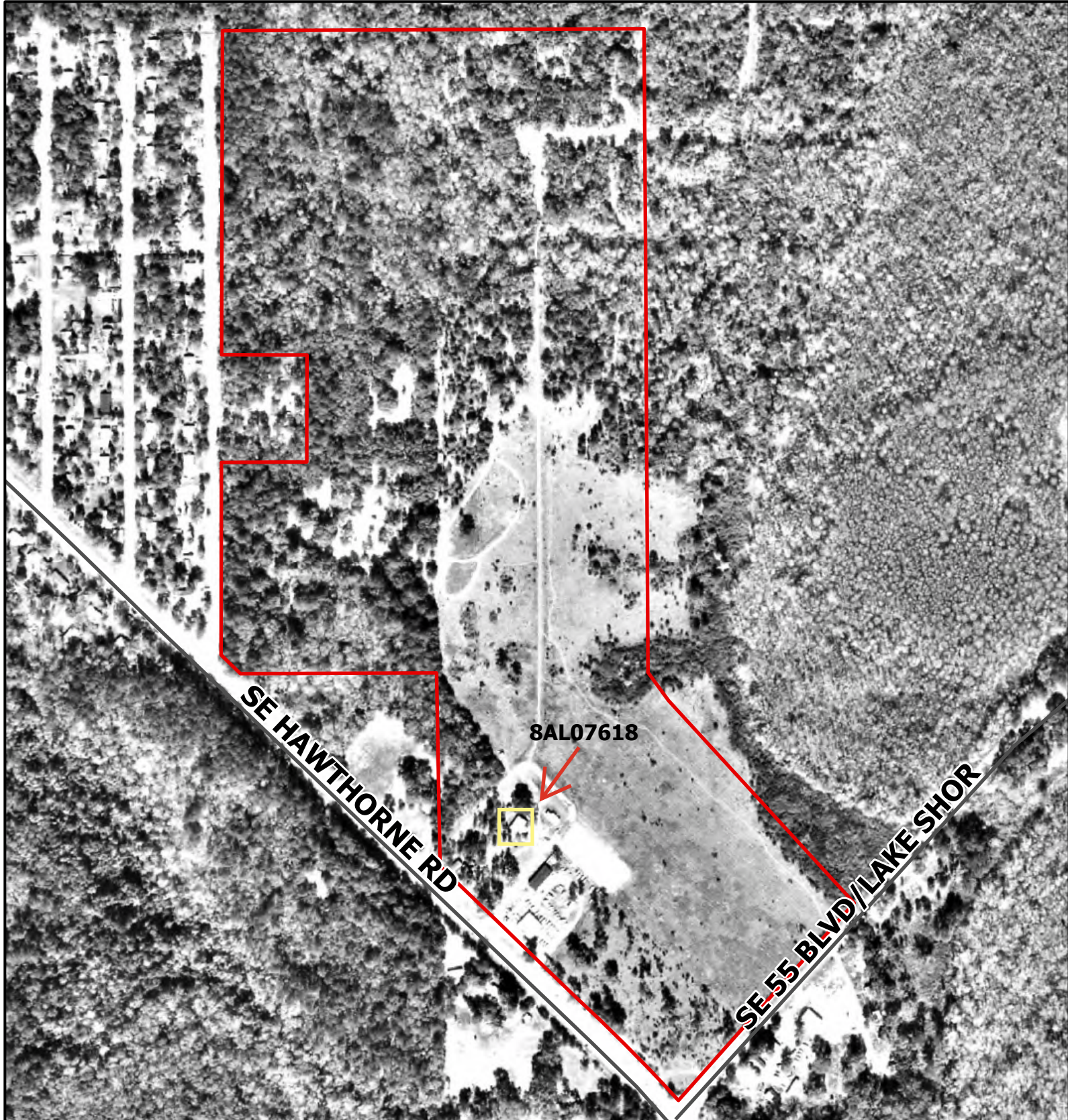


Figure 10: Historical Aerial Map (1974)
Hawthorne Road Site
SE Hawthorne Road & SE Lake Shore Drive,
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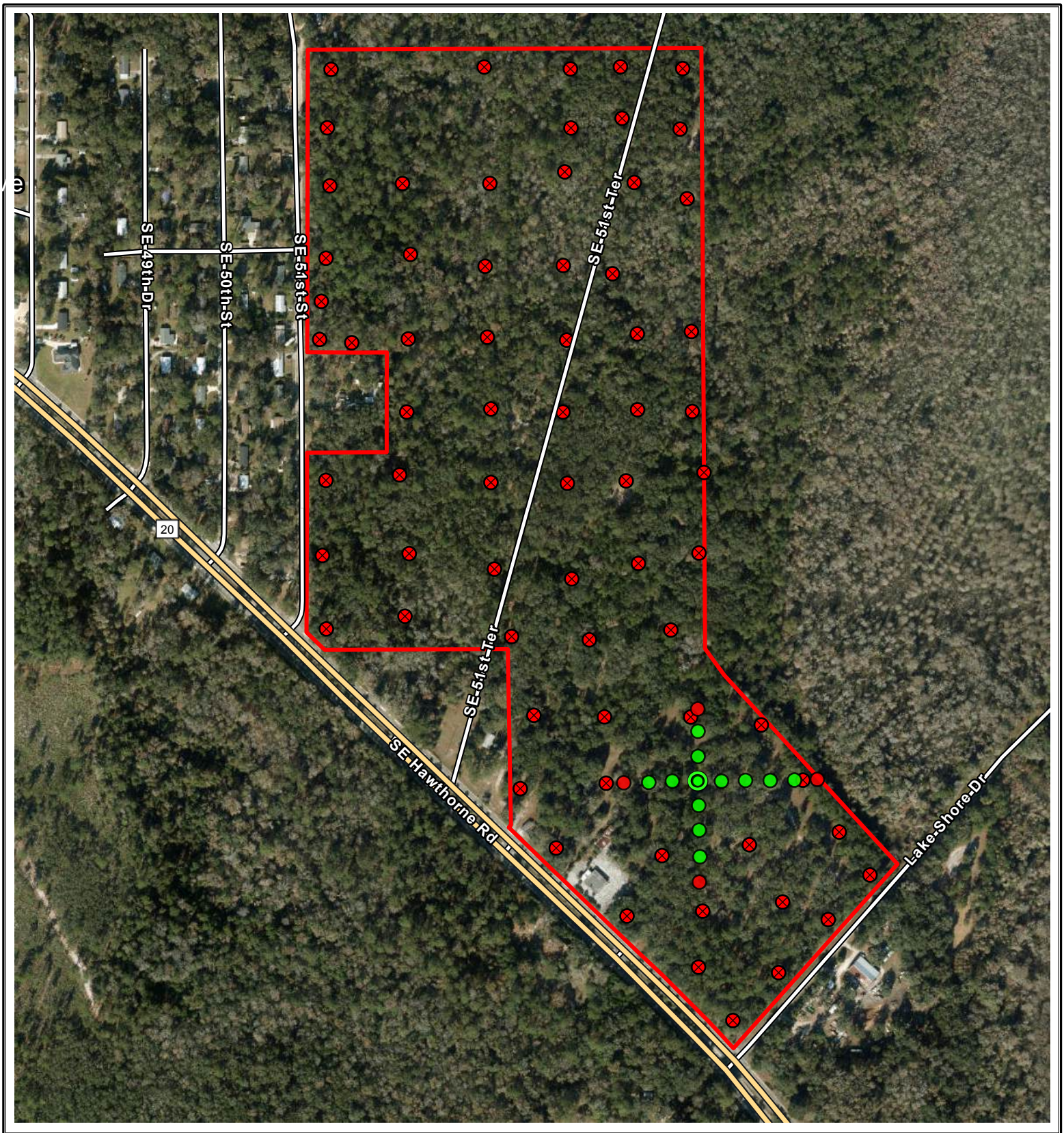


0 175 350 700 Feet

Project Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Historic Structure (8AL07618)

Created December 2024



Date: APRIL 24 2025

HERITAGE CULTURAL SERVICES, LLC



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Scale: 1:6,000

Legend



Property Boundary +/- 81.17 ac.

Red 'X' Negative STP



Initial Positive STP



Positive STP (8AL07617)



Negative STP (8AL07617)

Archaeological Shovel Test Pit Location Map

Hawthorne Road Development

Alachua County, Florida



Information represented
on this map is for
planning purposes only.

0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters

Figure: 11

Survey Results and Management Recommendations

Heritage Cultural Services, LLC, was contracted by Garden Street Communities Southeast, LLC, Pensacola, Florida, in April 2025 to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the 81.17-acre Hawthorne Road development property in City of Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida. The archaeological study was completed to satisfy the permitting requirements of the City of Gainesville, Alachua County and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)/Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

Archaeological investigations across the 81.17-acre project area - including systematic subsurface testing, metal detector surveys, probing, surface collections and a historic map review - resulted in the identification of three new cultural resources and the reassessment of three previously recorded archaeological sites (see Figure 12, Archaeological Site Location Map).

The Florida Master Site File (FMSF), Florida Division of Historical Resources, identified three previously recorded archaeological (prehistoric) sites on the property: 8AL00088, 8AL00344 and 8AL00345. These are described as follows.

Previously Recorded Sites: 8AL00088, 8AL00344 & 8AL00345

The Newnan's Lake 2 site (**8AL00088**) was originally identified as an artifact scatter located along the southeastern periphery of the subject parcel. The site was first recorded by John Goggin and J. S. Simpson on the property of R. H. Henson as a flint and sherd area that was "favorable for surface collection." Newnan's Lake 2 was once part of a midden area in old hammock that had been cleared. Artifacts found included one Orange Plain sherd, a flint scraper, and a flint point, as well as Suwannee points and Steatite sherds from the Simpson Collection. The site was described as having been cleared for parking and building at its initial recording. Current archaeological investigations confirmed that the site is largely destroyed; it was evidenced by a wide scatter of eight pieces of lithic debitage and one chert scraper, all from a displaced context. Subsurface testing across the former site boundaries produced no artifacts. Because of these circumstances, it is the opinion of Heritage Cultural Resources, LLC, that 8AL00088 is ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Two unnamed archaeological sites (**8AL00344** and **8AL00345**) were recorded in 1961 by individuals with the initials AEE, WRM, and DMS on the site form. Site 8AL00344 was recorded as overlapping the northeastern portion of the subject property, whereas 8AL345 was recorded along the western periphery of the APE. Both sites were originally documented as "flint chip" areas. Site 8AL00344 was described as being in a live oak and hickory hammock along both sides of a creek for 0.75-mile, and 0.25-mile off the creek. The site was described as having abundant flint chips and two flint points (one broken). Site 8AL00345 was a flint chip area of 100 feet (N-S) by 40 feet (E-W) in a depression within an oak grove. The site contained a moderate amount of flint chips and was reportedly destroyed at the time of recording. No other details were available regarding the two sites. Field observations and testing during the current Phase I CRAS confirmed this level of

destruction. An adjacent residential development has completely destroyed 8AL00345; no cultural materials related to this site were found. 8AL00344 was also found to be highly disturbed; only five remnant pieces of lithic debitage were found on the surface. Subsurface testing around the two previously recorded sites produced no artifacts or evidence of cultural deposition. Consequently, it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Resources, LLC, that sites **8AL00344** and **8AL00345** are ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Three new cultural resources were identified during the current Phase I CRAS study. They are described as follows:

8AL07617 – Newnans Lake Prehistoric Scatter

The Newnans Lake Prehistoric Scatter site (8AL07617) was discovered in the south-central section of the subject property during systematic subsurface testing of that area (see Figure 11). Sixteen shovel test pits (twelve of which were positive) revealed a deep-sand, relatively low-frequency lithic and ceramic scatter. Comprehensive subsurface testing of the site (see Figure 11) produced 84 artifacts, mainly small secondary and tertiary lithic debitage and small pottery sherds. The ceramic assemblage included 14 sand-tempered, seven St. Johns Plain, and two Weeden Island stamped sherds. Another 28 artifacts of similar type were recovered from the surface (disturbed ground) for a total of 112 artifacts collected. The site is spatially separate from 8AL00088 located nearby (to the south).

The site represents a temporary campsite with a cultural material assemblage indicative of this function (stone tool maintenance, low-frequency pottery sherds, and a general absence of cultural features typically found at more permanent village sites, e.g. hearths, post molds, living floors, etc.) These ephemeral sites are common around the Newnans Lake area (see Previous Investigations and Prehistory of Newnans Lake sections) and in general, throughout the Alachua County area and Central Florida region. While they represent prehistoric activity, they contribute little to the regional archaeological record. Moreover, field observations and subsurface testing determined that the site has been extensively disturbed by prior agricultural activity and land development; cultural deposition is absent. Because of these conditions, it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Services, LLC, that 8AL07617 is ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. No further archaeological work is recommended for this site.

8AL07618 – 5320 SE Hawthorne Road

Historical structure 8AL07618 is located at 5320 SE Hawthorne Road in the southwestern section of the project area (see Figures 9, 10, 12). The frame vernacular (clapboard) house was built in 1957 according to the Alachua County Property Appraisers office (Tax Parcel No.:16194-001-000). The structure features a replaced asphalt shingle roof and painted brick piers and chimney, as well as contemporary brick front entrance steps.

The abandoned house, a rural farmhouse, is deteriorated and in an advanced state of disrepair (see photographic plates). Because of the condition of the house, and because the

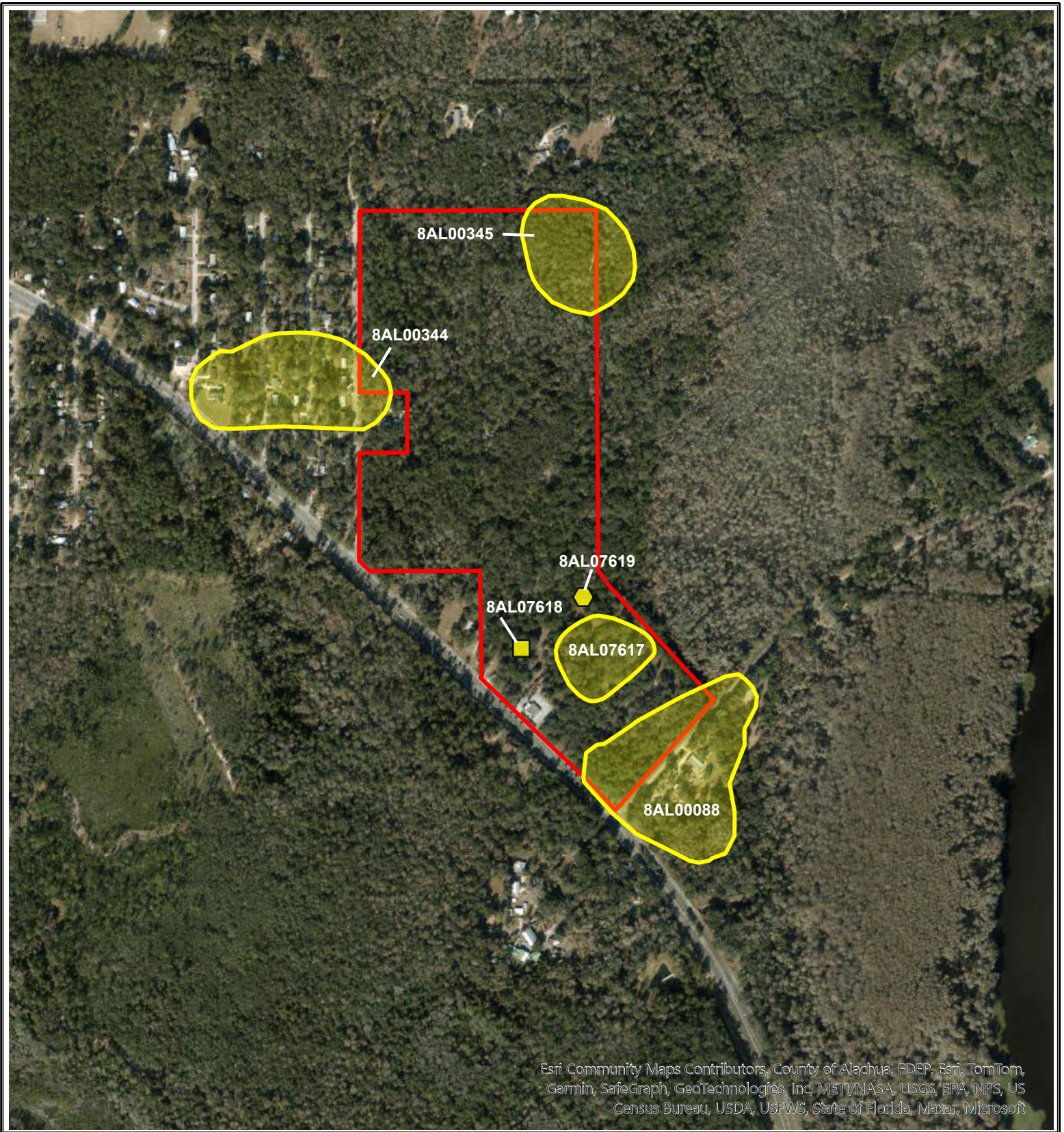
structure is architecturally and historically non-descript (typical of rural frame vernacular houses of the 1940s and 1950s), it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Services that 8AL07618 is ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. A FMSF Historical Structures form was completed to document the location and history of the house (see Attachment C).

8AL07619 – Hawthorne Cattle Trough

During archaeological investigations of the subject property, a concrete livestock watering trough was discovered in the central southern section of the project area (see Figure 12). The trough was fashioned in the 1930s or 1940s (based on the type of cement) in a rectangular shape. It measures approximately eight feet in length and four feet in width, with a depth of approximately two feet. It was abandoned when cattle ranching ceased on the property in the 1970s or earlier.

The poured concrete, artesian-fed basin is functionally a cattle watering trough of which there are hundreds throughout the region and state. For this reason, it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Services that 8AL07619 is ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. A FMSF archaeological site form was completed to document the 1930s - 1940s cattle watering basin (see Attachment C).

Finally, it is the opinion and recommendation of Heritage Cultural Services, LLC, that no cultural resources eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* will be impacted by development of the Hawthorne Road property. No further archaeological work is recommended.



Date: APRIL 24 2025	Legend Property Area +/- 81.17 ac. Archaeological Sites Within the APE Historic Structure Cattle Trough	N
HERITAGE CULTURAL SERVICES, LLC DANA STE. CLAIRE, M.A., RPA ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT ST. AUGUSTINE DUNNELLON, FLORIDA (904) 669-5318 HERITAGECULTURALSERVICES@GMAIL.COM	Archaeological Site Location Map Hawthorne Road Development Alachua County, Florida	Information represented on this map is for planning purposes only.
Scale: 1:10,000	0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters	Figure: 12

Photographic Plates



Photo 1 - Hawthorne, property off Lakeshore Drive



Photo 2 - Small interior unnamed creek (wetlands)



Photo 3 - Improvised metal beam bridge crossing over interior creek



Photo 4 - Chert outcropping near Newnans Lake (8AL00088)



Photo 5 - Lithic debitage from newly discovered interior site



Photo 6 - Screening shovel test pit soils bounding lithic scatter site (8AL07617)



Photo 7 - Shovel test pit showing deep sand deposits (8AL07617)



Photo 8 - Deep shovel test pit in uplands



Photo 9 - Prehistoric sand-tempered pottery from shovel test pit (8AL07617)



Photo 10 - Shovel test pit showing deep sandy soils



Photo 11 - Poured concrete cattle watering trough



Photo 12 - Concrete cattle watering trough showing capped artesian wellhead



Photo 13 - Abandoned frame vernacular structure c. 1957 (8AL07618)



Photo 14 - Mid-20th (c. 1957) century frame vernacular residence (8AL07618)



Photo 15 - c. 1957 historical structure in an advanced state of disrepair



Photo 16 - Rocket arcade ride found in the middle of the project area

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Attachment A:
Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

Hawthorne Road Development Property Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Hawthorne Road Development Property, Alachua County, Florida; Alachua County Parcel Identification No.: 04227-000-000

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Ste.Claire, Dana

3. Nikole Alvarez

2. Christina Cole

4. _____

Publication Year 2025Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 80

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

HSI Report Series 2025-047

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Dana Ste.Claire, M.A., RPA

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Heritage Services, Inc. City Ponte Vedra

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. Newnans Lake3. Lithic Quarry5. Archaic Period7. Hardwood Forest2. Lithic Scatter4. Cement Cattle Trough6. Abandoned Structure8. Arcade Ride

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)

Clear Sponsor Values

Name Garden Street Communities Southeast, LLC Organization Other

Address/Phone/E-mail Pensacola, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Dana Ste.Claire, M.A., RPA

Date Log Sheet Completed 4-11-2025

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒ No ☐ Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only)

Project Area Mapping

Clear Mapping Values

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Alachua

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name GAINESVILLE EASTYear 1943

4. Name _____

Year _____

2. Name GAINESVILLE EASTYear 1993

5. Name _____

Year _____

3. Name _____

Year _____

6. Name _____

Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 4-7-2025 End 4-17-2025 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 81.17 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers _____ miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): ☒ archaeological ☐ architectural ☐ historical/archival ☐ underwater
☐ damage assessment ☐ monitoring report ☐ other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian survey and shovel testing at 25 - 100 meter intervals; .5 meter units screened through 1/4" mesh. Probing for features & foundations, and metal detector equipment used to locate historic artifacts. Historical structures assessment

Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐ Florida Archives (Gray Building) ☒ library research- *local public* ☒ local property or tax records ☒ other historic maps ☐ LIDAR
☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☐ library-special collection ☒ newspaper files ☒ soils maps or data ☐ other remote sensing
☒ Site File property search ☐ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) ☒ literature search ☐ windshield survey
☒ Site File survey search ☐ local informant(s) ☐ Sanborn Insurance maps ☒ aerial photography
☐ other (describe): _____

Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.
☒ surface collection, controlled ☒ shovel test-other screen size ☐ block excavation (at least 2x2 m) ☒ metal detector
☐ surface collection, uncontrolled ☐ water screen ☐ soil resistivity ☐ other remote sensing
☒ shovel test-1/4" screen ☐ posthole tests ☐ magnetometer ☒ pedestrian survey
☐ shovel test-1/8" screen ☐ auger tests ☐ side scan sonar ☐ unknown
☐ shovel test 1/16" screen ☐ coring ☐ ground penetrating radar (GPR)
☒ shovel test-unscreened ☐ test excavation (at least 1x2 m) ☐ LIDAR
☐ other (describe): Probing

Historical/Architectural Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.
☐ building permits ☐ demolition permits ☐ neighbor interview ☐ subdivision maps
☐ commercial permits ☐ windshield survey ☐ occupant interview ☐ tax records
☐ interior documentation ☒ local property records ☐ occupation permits ☐ unknown
☐ other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No Clear Check Boxes

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 3 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 3

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

8AL00088, 8AL00344, 8AL000345

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

8AL07617, 8AL07618, 8AL07619

Site Forms Used: ☐ Site File Paper Forms ☒ Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

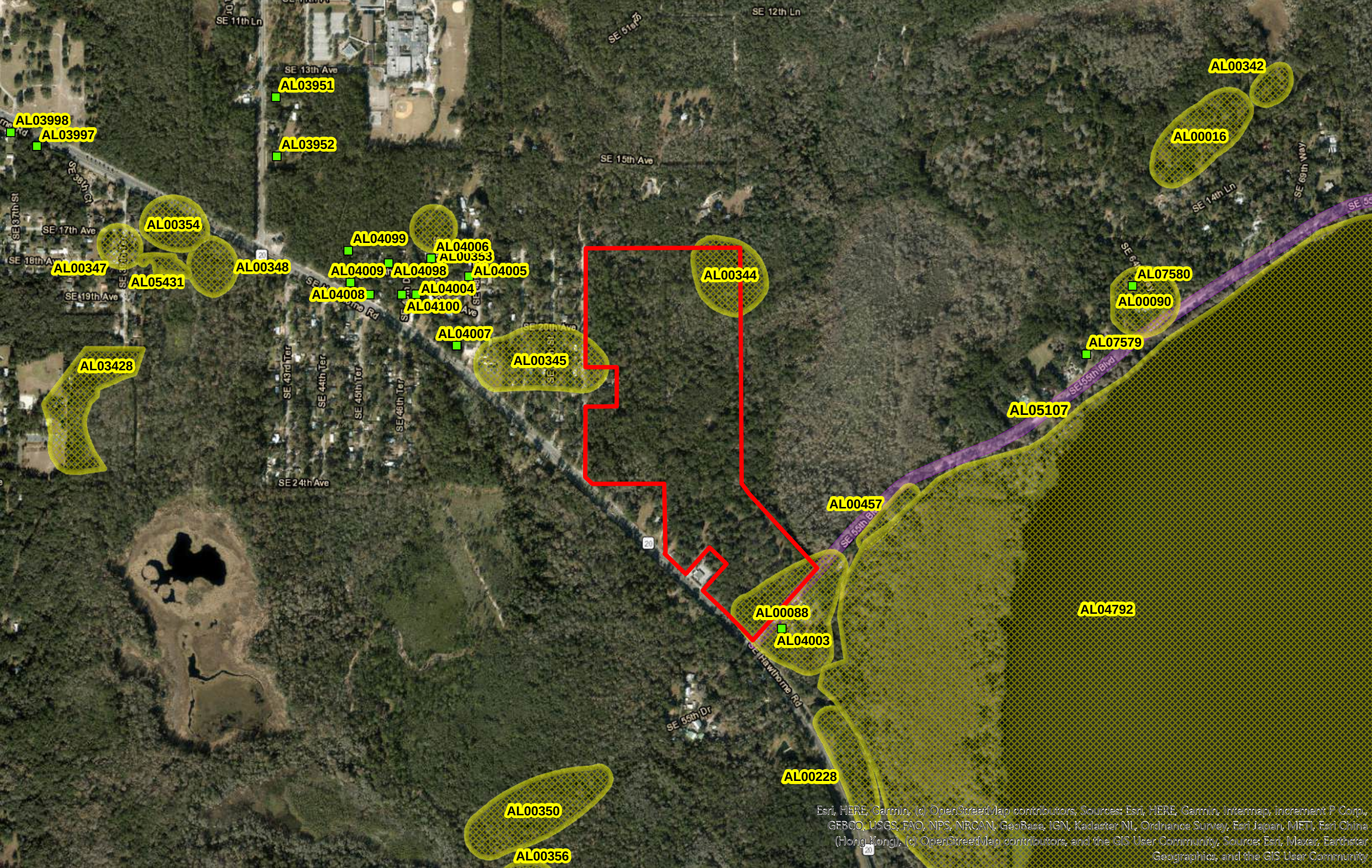
SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

Origin of Report: ☐ 872 ☐ Public Lands ☐ UW ☐ 1A32 # _____ ☐ Academic ☐ Contract ☐ Avocational
☐ Grant Project # _____ ☐ Compliance Review: CRAT # _____
 Type of Document: ☐ Archaeological Survey ☐ Historical/Architectural Survey ☐ Marine Survey ☐ Cell Tower CRAS ☐ Monitoring Report
☐ Overview ☐ Excavation Report ☐ Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐ Structure Detailed Report ☐ Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐ Desktop Analysis ☐ MPS ☐ MRA ☐ TG ☐ Other: _____
 Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: _____ 

Attachment B:
Florida Master Site File Data



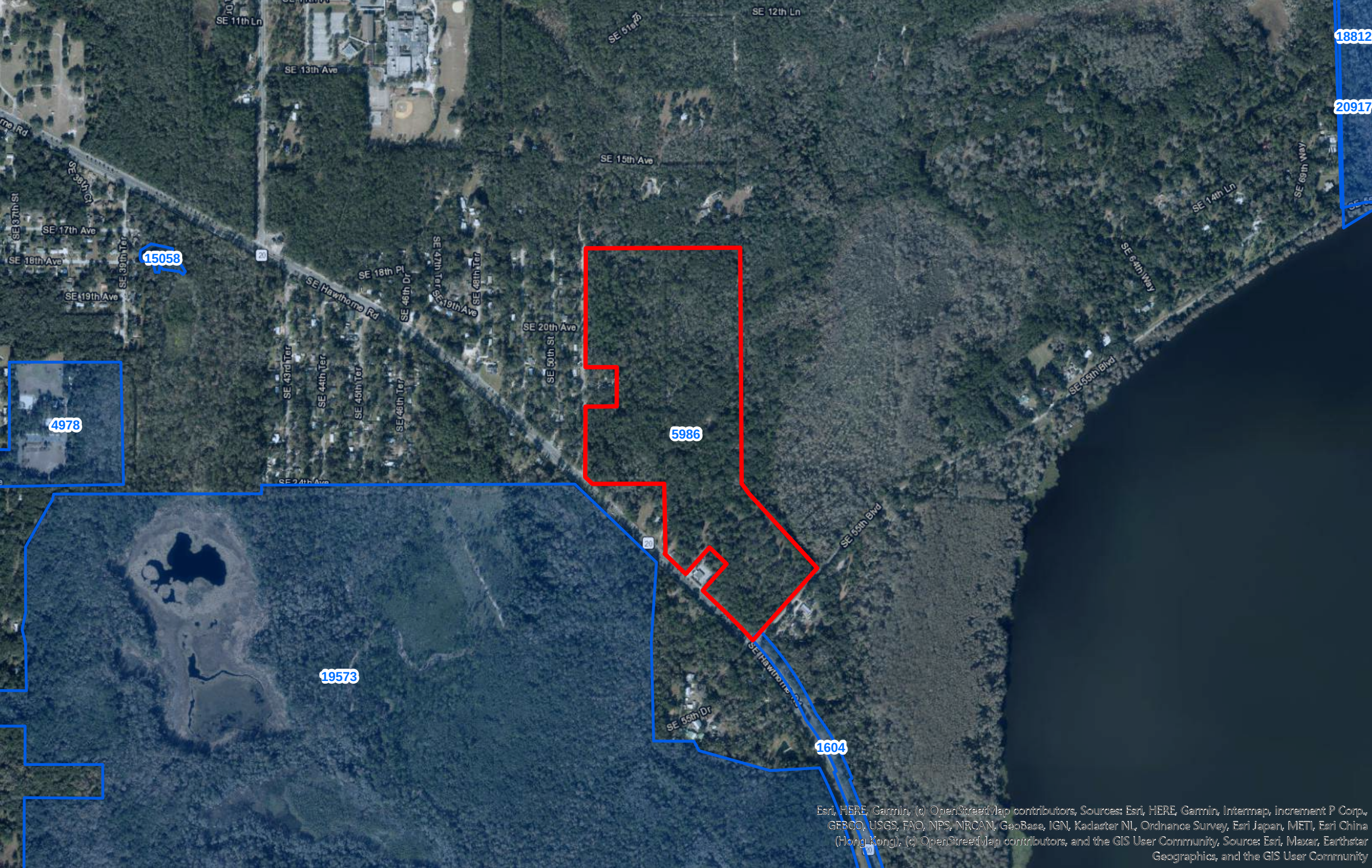
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P. Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



AR=18
SS=16
CM=0
RG=1
BR=0
Total=35

Cultural Resource Roster

SiteID	Type	Site Name	Address	Additional Info	SHPO Eval	NR Status
AL00016	AR	NN				
AL00088	AR	NEWNANS LAKE 2				
AL00090	AR	NEWNANS LAKE 4				
AL00228	AR	NN				
AL00342	AR	NN				
AL00344	AR	NN				
AL00345	AR	NN				
AL00347	AR	NN				
AL00348	AR	NN				
AL00350	AR	NN				
AL00353	AR	NN				
AL00354	AR	NN				
AL00356	AR	NEWNANS				
AL00457	AR	NN				
AL03428	AR	SOUTHEAST PARK	GAINESVILLE		Not Eligible	
AL03951	SS	1331 SE 43RD ST	1331 SE 43RD ST, GAINESVILLE	1925 Frame Vernacular		
AL03952	SS	1441 SE 43RD ST	1441 SE 43RD ST, GAINESVILLE	1915 Frame Vernacular		
AL03997	SS	3721 SE HAWTHORNE RD	3721 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1940 Frame Vernacular		
AL03998	SS	3711 SE HAWTHORNE RD	3711 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1940 Minimal Traditional		
AL04003	SS	5611+/- SE 55TH BLVD	SE 55TH BLVD, GAINESVILLE	1940 Frame Vernacular		
AL04004	SS	1845 SE 46TH DR	1845 SE 46TH DR, GAINESVILLE	1935 Frame Vernacular		
AL04005	SS	1816 SE 48TH TERR	1816 SE 48TH TERR, GAINESVILLE	1945 Frame Vernacular		
AL04006	SS	HOUSE ON SE 47TH TERR	SE 47TH TERR, GAINESVILLE	1945 Frame Vernacular		
AL04007	SS	4730 SE HAWTHORNE RD	4730 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1935 Frame Vernacular		
AL04008	SS	4606 SE HAWTHORNE RD	4606 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1935 Frame Vernacular		
AL04009	SS	4520 SE HAWTHORNE RD	4520 SE HAWTHORNE RD, GAINESVILLE	1910 Frame Vernacular		
AL04098	SS	HOUSE ON SE 18TH PL	SE 18TH PL, GAINESVILLE	1945 Frame Vernacular		
AL04099	SS	HOUSE ON SE 45TH TERR	SE 45TH TERR, GAINESVILLE	1905 Frame Vernacular		
AL04100	SS	1826 SE 46TH DR	1826 SE 46TH DR, GAINESVILLE	1948 Frame Vernacular		
AL04792	AR	LAKE PITHLACHOCCO CANOE SITE	GAINESVILLE		Eligible	NR Listed - Mar 27, 2001
AL05107	RG	State Road 26	Newberry	Linear Resource - 1 Contrib Resources	Not Eligible	
AL05431	AR	Kreftwood 1	Gainesville			
AL06886	AR	Hammer Time	Gainesville		Insufficient Info	
AL07579	SS	Lisca House	6340 Lake Shore DR, Gainesville GV	c1968 Mid-Century Modern		
AL07580	SS	Haynes House	1820 SE 64th WAY, Gainesville GV	c1966 Mid-Century Modern		



18812

20917

15058

4978

5986

19573

1604



Total=7

Manuscript Roster

MS#	Title	Publication Information	Year
20917	NRCS Trip Report Franklin Parcel Cultural Resources Training, Alachua County	Dunn, Shannon, Cultural Resources Specialist, to Rosalind Moore, Gainesville, Florida, August 1, 2013, USDA-NRCS Trip Report summarizing cultural resources training at the Franklin Parcel in Alachua County.	2013
19573	Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2: the Northeast Florida Region	2012 Collins, Lori D., Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks District 2. Prepared by the Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida. Prepared for the Florida Park Service.	2012
18812	Trip Report, NRCS Bonds WHIP Alachua County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey	Dunn, Shannon, Cultural Resources Specialist, to Donna Hopwood, Gainesville, Florida, August 25, 2011, USDA-NRCS Trip Report summarizing cultural resources investigations for Bonds WHIP NRCS project in Alachua County.	2011
15058	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the 9JK0692-B Kreftwood Tower in Alachua County, Florida FCC FOrM 620	Report of Investigations No. 330/330a. Bland & Associates, Inc., Jacksonville. Completed for Trileaf Corporation, Inc., Maitland	2008
5986	Historic Structures Survey of Unicorporated Alachua County	QUATREFOIL/ANDERSON CONSULTING, SAVANNAH, GA. SUBMITTED TO ALACHUA COUNTY	2000
4978	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed SE 35th Street Park Tract, Alachua County, Florida	SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC., GAINESVILLE. Submitted TO ALACHUA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS, GAINESVILLE	1997
1604	State project number 26080-1516, Alachua County, Florida	Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee.	1988

Attachment C:
Florida Master Site File Form

☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # **AL00088**
 Field Date 4-5-2025
 Form Date 4-17-2025
 Recorder # NSA-HCS

Site Name(s) Newnans Lake 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE EAST USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Duval
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☒ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 019521-0020
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: _____

At intersection of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) and Lakeshore Dr., adjacent to Newnans Lake

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
☒ Land (terrestrial) ☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine) ☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine) ☐ Tidal (estuarine) ☐ Saltwater (marine)	☐ log boat ☐ agric/farm building ☐ burial mound ☐ building remains ☐ cemetery/grave ☐ dump/refuse ☐ earthworks (historic)	☐ road segment ☐ shell midden ☐ shell mound ☐ shipwreck ☐ subsurface features ☐ surface scatter ☐ well
☐ Wetland (palustrine) ☐ usually flooded ☐ usually dry ☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean) ☐ terrestrial ☐ aquatic	☐ fort ☐ midden ☐ mill ☐ mission ☐ mound, nonspecific ☐ plantation ☐ platform mound	☐ campsite ☒ extractive site ☐ habitation (prehistoric) ☐ homestead (historic) ☐ farmstead ☐ village (prehistoric) ☐ town (historic) ☐ quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
 1. Limited activity (prehistoric) 2. Lithic Scatter

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
☐ Alachua ☐ Archaic (nonspecific) ☐ Archaic, Early ☒ Archaic, Middle ☐ Archaic, Late ☐ Belle Glade ☐ Cades Pond ☐ Caloosahatchee ☐ Deptford	☐ First Spanish 1513-99 ☐ First Spanish 1600-99 ☐ First Spanish 1700-1763 ☐ First Spanish (nonspecific) ☐ British 1763-1783 ☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821 ☐ American Territorial 1821-45 ☐ American Civil War 1861-65 ☐ American 19th Century ☐ American 20th Century ☐ American (nonspecific) ☐ African-American
☐ Englewood ☐ Fort Walton ☐ Glades (nonspecific) ☐ Glades I ☐ Glades II ☐ Glades III ☐ Hickory Pond ☐ Leon-Jefferson ☐ Malabar I ☐ Malabar II	☐ St. Johns (nonspecific) ☐ St. Johns I ☐ St. Johns II ☐ Santa Rosa ☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek ☐ Seminole (nonspecific) ☐ Seminole: Colonization ☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd ☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd ☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After
☐ Manasota ☐ Mississippian ☐ Mount Taylor ☐ Norwood ☐ Orange ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Pensacola ☐ Perico Island ☐ Safety Harbor ☐ St. Augustine	☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific) ☐ Swift Creek, Early ☐ Swift Creek, Late ☐ Transitional ☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific) ☐ Weeden Island I ☐ Weeden Island II ☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific) ☒ Prehistoric non-ceramic ☐ Prehistoric ceramic

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Low frequency lithic scatter with no cultural stratigraphy. Common site for the area and little to no research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no	Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)		

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check ☒ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ informant report ☒ auger tests ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☒ remote sensing ☒ unscreened shovel ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

- ☐ bounds unknown ☐ none by recorder
☒ literature search
☐ informant report

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☒ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☒ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ auger tests ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Probing

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m²) 20,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Surface scatter, no artifacts detected below surface

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐ single component ☒ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Probable Middle to Late Archaic period

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☒ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 9 ☒ count ☐ estimate Surface # 9 Subsurface # 0

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☒ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Lithics

_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-

select a disposition from the list below
for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

Small lithic scatter in exposed sand, eight pieces of debitage and one scraper tool

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Scraper tool | N= <u>1</u> | 4. _____ | N= _____ | 7. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. _____ | N= _____ | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. _____ | N= _____ | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Newnans Lake Distance from site (m) 50
Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m
Local vegetation Oak, hickory, pine
Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch
SCS soil series Chandler Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste. Claire, M.A.R.P.A.Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritagedculturalservices@gmail.comRecorder Information: Name Nikole S. Alvarez, B.A.Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritagedculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

**Required
Attachments**

1 PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # **AL00344**
 Field Date 4-5-2025
 Form Date 4-17-2025
 Recorder # NSA-HCS

Site Name(s) A-344 Prehistoric Site Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE EAST USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Duval
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☒ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 019521-0020

UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____

Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Approximately 825 meters north of intersection of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) and Lakeshore Dr., adjacent to Newnans Lake

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING		STRUCTURES OR FEATURES		FUNCTION
☒ Land (terrestrial)	☐ Wetland (palustrine)	☐ log boat	☐ fort	☒ campsite
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	☐ usually flooded	☐ agric/farm building	☐ midden	☒ extractive site
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	☐ usually dry	☐ burial mound	☐ mill	☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ Tidal (estuarine)	☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)	☐ building remains	☐ mission	☐ homestead (historic)
☐ Saltwater (marine)	☐ terrestrial	☐ cemetery/grave	☐ mound, nonspecific	☐ farmstead
	☐ aquatic	☐ dump/refuse	☐ plantation	☐ village (prehistoric)
		☐ earthworks (historic)	☐ platform mound	☐ town (historic)
			☐ well	☐ quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
 1. Limited activity (prehistoric) 2. Lithic Scatter

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL			NON-ABORIGINAL
☐ Alachua	☐ Englewood	☐ Manasota	☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ Archaic (nonspecific)	☐ Fort Walton	☐ Mississippian	☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ Archaic, Early	☐ Glades (nonspecific)	☐ Mount Taylor	☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☒ Archaic, Middle	☐ Glades I	☐ Norwood	☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐ Archaic, Late	☐ Glades II	☐ Orange	☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Belle Glade	☐ Glades III	☐ Paleoindian	☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ Cades Pond	☐ Hickory Pond	☐ Pensacola	☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ Caloosahatchee	☐ Leon-Jefferson	☐ Perico Island	☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ Deptford	☐ Malabar I	☐ Safety Harbor	☐ American 19th Century
	☐ Malabar II	☐ St. Augustine	☐ American 20th Century
			☐ American (nonspecific)
			☐ African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
 1. _____ 3. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Low frequency lithic scatter with no cultural stratigraphy. Common site for the area and little to no research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no	Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)		

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check
☒ literature search
☐ informant report
☒ remote sensing
☒ exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☒ auger tests
☒ unscreened shovel
☐ screened shovel
☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☐ screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☐ bounds unknown
☐ none by recorder
☒ literature search
☐ informant report
☒ remote sensing
☒ exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☐ auger tests
☐ unscreened shovel
☒ screened shovel
☐ block excavations
☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Probing

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m²) 15,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Surface scatter, no artifacts detected below surface

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐ single component ☒ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Probable Middle to Late Archaic period

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☒ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 5 ☒ count ☐ estimate Surface # 5 Subsurface # 0

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown
☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☒ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Lithics

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
 S - some items in category collected
 O - observed first hand, but not collected
 R - collected and subsequently left at site
 I - informant reported category present
 U - unknown

Artifact Comments

Small lithic scatter with small chert nodules and a chert outcropping

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

1. _____ N= _____ 4. _____ N= _____ 7. _____ N= _____
 2. _____ N= _____ 5. _____ N= _____ 8. _____ N= _____
 3. _____ N= _____ 6. _____ N= _____ 9. _____ N= _____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Newnans Lake Distance from site (m) 50
 Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m
 Local vegetation Oak, hickory, pine
 Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch
 SCS soil series Chandler Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
 Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____
 2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
 Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste. Claire, M.A.R.P.A.Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.comRecorder Information: Name Nikole S. Alvarez, B.A.Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

Required
Attachments

1 PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # **AL00345**
 Field Date 4-5-2025
 Form Date 4-17-2025
 Recorder # NSA-HCS

Site Name(s) A-345 Prehistoric Site Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE EAST USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Duval
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☒ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 019521-0020

UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____

Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Approximately 300 meters north of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) along SE 51st Street

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
☒ Land (terrestrial)	☐ log boat	☐ campsite
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	☐ agric/farm building	☒ extractive site
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	☐ burial mound	☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ Tidal (estuarine)	☐ building remains	☐ homestead (historic)
☐ Saltwater (marine)	☐ cemetery/grave	☐ farmstead
☐ Wetland (palustrine)	☐ dump/refuse	☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ usually flooded	☐ earthworks (historic)	☐ town (historic)
☐ usually dry	☐ fort	☐ quarry (prehistoric)
☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)	☐ midden	
☐ terrestrial	☐ mill	
☐ aquatic	☐ mission	
	☐ mound, nonspecific	
	☐ plantation	
	☐ platform mound	
	☐ road segment	
	☐ shell midden	
	☐ shell mound	
	☐ shipwreck	
	☐ subsurface features	
	☐ surface scatter	
	☐ well	

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
☐ Alachua	☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ Archaic (nonspecific)	☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ Archaic, Early	☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ Archaic, Middle	☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐ Archaic, Late	☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Belle Glade	☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ Cades Pond	☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ Caloosahatchee	☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ Deptford	☐ American 19th Century
☐ Englewood	☐ American 20th Century
☐ Fort Walton	☐ American (nonspecific)
☐ Glades (nonspecific)	☐ African-American
☐ Glades I	
☐ Glades II	
☐ Glades III	
☐ Hickory Pond	
☐ Leon-Jefferson	
☐ Malabar I	
☐ Malabar II	
☐ Manasota	
☐ Mississippian	
☐ Mount Taylor	
☐ Norwood	
☐ Orange	
☐ Paleoindian	
☐ Pensacola	
☐ Perico Island	
☐ Safety Harbor	
☐ St. Augustine	
☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)	
☐ St. Johns I	
☐ St. Johns II	
☐ Santa Rosa	
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)	
☐ Seminole: Colonization	
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After	
☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)	
☐ Swift Creek, Early	
☐ Swift Creek, Late	
☐ Transitional	
☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
☐ Weeden Island I	
☐ Weeden Island II	
☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic	
☐ Prehistoric ceramic	

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. _____ 3. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Originally recorded as very low frequency lithic scatter with no cultural deposition or site context. No evidence of site was detected, likely destroyed by adjacent residential development.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____ SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____
 KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____
☐ Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin* 15, p. 2)

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check ☒ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ informant report ☒ auger tests ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☒ remote sensing ☒ unscreened shovel ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

- ☐ bounds unknown ☐ none by recorder
☒ literature search
☐ informant report

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☒ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☒ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ auger tests ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Probing

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m²) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

No evidence of site detected. No discernible cultural stratigraphy.

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ ☒ count ☐ estimate Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☒ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-
_____-

select a disposition from the list below
for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

No artifacts recovered

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

1. _____ N= _____ 4. _____ N= _____ 7. _____ N= _____
2. _____ N= _____ 5. _____ N= _____ 8. _____ N= _____
3. _____ N= _____ 6. _____ N= _____ 9. _____ N= _____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Newnans Lake Distance from site (m) 50
Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m
Local vegetation Oak, hickory, pine
Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch
SCS soil series Chandler Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____
2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste. Claire, M.A.R.P.A.
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritagedculturalservices@gmail.com
Recorder Information: Name Nikole S. Alvarez, B.A. Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritagedculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

Required
Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

☒ Original
☐ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # AL07617
 Field Date 4-5-2025
 Form Date 4-17-2025
 Recorder # DSC-HCS

Site Name(s) Newnans Lake Prehistoric Scatter Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE EAST USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Alachua
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☒ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 019521-0020

UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____

Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Approximately 175 meters north of intersection of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) and Lakeshore Dr., adjacent to Newnans Lake

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
☒ Land (terrestrial)	☐ log boat	☒ campsite
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	☐ agric/farm building	☒ extractive site
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	☐ burial mound	☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ Tidal (estuarine)	☐ building remains	☐ homestead (historic)
☐ Saltwater (marine)	☐ cemetery/grave	☒ farmstead
☐ Wetland (palustrine)	☐ dump/refuse	☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ usually flooded	☐ earthworks (historic)	☐ town (historic)
☐ usually dry	☐ fort	☐ quarry (prehistoric)
☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)	☐ midden	
☐ terrestrial	☐ mill	
☐ aquatic	☐ mission	
	☐ mound, nonspecific	
	☐ plantation	
	☐ platform mound	
	☐ road segment	
	☐ shell midden	
	☐ shell mound	
	☐ shipwreck	
	☐ subsurface features	
	☒ surface scatter	
	☐ well	

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. Artifact scatter-low density 2. Lithic Scatter/quarry

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
☐ Alachua	☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ Archaic (nonspecific)	☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ Archaic, Early	☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☒ Archaic, Middle	☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
☒ Archaic, Late	☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Belle Glade	☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ Cades Pond	☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ Caloosahatchee	☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ Deptford	☐ American 19th Century
☐ Englewood	☐ American 20th Century
☐ Fort Walton	☐ American (nonspecific)
☐ Glades (nonspecific)	☐ African-American
☐ Glades I	
☐ Glades II	
☐ Glades III	
☐ Hickory Pond	
☐ Leon-Jefferson	
☐ Malabar I	
☐ Malabar II	
☐ Manasota	
☐ Mississippian	
☐ Mount Taylor	
☐ Norwood	
☐ Orange	
☐ Paleoindian	
☐ Pensacola	
☐ Perico Island	
☐ Safety Harbor	
☐ St. Augustine	
☒ St. Johns (nonspecific)	
☐ St. Johns I	
☐ St. Johns II	
☐ Santa Rosa	
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)	
☐ Seminole: Colonization	
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After	
☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)	
☐ Swift Creek, Early	
☐ Swift Creek, Late	
☐ Transitional	
☒ Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
☐ Weeden Island I	
☐ Weeden Island II	
☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic	
☒ Prehistoric ceramic	

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. _____ 3. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Site is a low frequency lithic and ceramic scatter with no cultural deposition or site context typical of the region. The site contributes little to a better understanding of regional prehistory.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no	Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)		

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check ☒ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ informant report ☒ auger tests ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☒ remote sensing ☒ unscreened shovel ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

- ☐ bounds unknown ☐ none by recorder
☒ literature search
☐ informant report

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☒ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☒ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ auger tests ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Probing

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m²) 16,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

No discernible cultural stratigraphy

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐ single component ☒ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Principally Middle to Late Archaic period; ceramics indicate later Weeden Island & St. Johns period.

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☒ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 112 ☒ count ☐ estimate Surface # 28 Subsurface # 84

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☒ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Lithics
A - Ceramics-aboriginal

select a disposition from the list below
for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

Primary, secondary & tertiary lithic debitage recovered; prehistoric ceramic sherds

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Sand-tempered ceramics | N= <u>14</u> | 4. _____ | N= _____ | 7. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. St. Johns Plain | N= <u>7</u> | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. Weeden Island | N= <u>2</u> | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name Newnans Lake Distance from site (m) 50
Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m
Local vegetation Oak, hickory, pine
Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch
SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com

Recorder Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

**Required
Attachments**

1 PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **AL07618**
 Field Date 4-7-2025
 Form Date 4-14-2025
 Recorder # DSC - HCS

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5320 SE Hawthorne Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☒ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 5320 Direction SE Street Name Hawthorne Street Type Road Suffix Direction SE
 Address: 5320 SE Hawthorne Road SE
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Lakeshore Drive
 USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE EAST USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Alachua
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 16194-001-000 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 ☐ approximately ☒ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1957 To (year): 1985
 Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): 1985 To (year): 2025
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Newnans Lake/Hawthorne Road cattle ranch

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Clapboard 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Original sash; some window alterations (jalousie installations)

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
None. House is typical of 1950s frame vernacular construction.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Garage (similar frame vernacular construction)

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date		SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____	
		KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no	Date _____		
☐ Owner Objection		NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Wooden door off main front porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Front portico, non-descript

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Typical 1950s clapboard frame vernacular house with asphalt shingle roof and front portico

Archaeological Remains None ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | ☐ library research | ☐ building permits | ☐ Sanborn maps |
| ☐ FL State Archives/photo collection | ☐ city directory | ☒ occupant/owner interview | ☐ plat maps |
| ☒ property appraiser / tax records | ☐ newspaper files | ☐ neighbor interview | ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| ☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS) | ☐ historic photos | ☐ interior inspection | ☐ HABS/HAER record search |
| ☐ other methods (describe) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Hawthorne Road Development Property, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida; Heritage Cultural Services, LLC (2025)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Structure is architecturally and historical non-descript and in the advanced stages of deterioration. Does not contribute to regional or state history

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. Local 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type Photographs Maintaining organization Florida Master Site File
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A., RPA Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
 Recorder Contact Information Heritage Cultural Services LLC; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # AL07619
 Field Date 4-5-2025
 Form Date 4-17-2025
 Recorder # DSC-HCS

Site Name(s) Hawthorne Cattle Trough Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Hawthorne Road Phase I CRAS Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GAINESVILLE EAST USGS Date 1993 Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Gainesville In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Alachua
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☒ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township 10S Range 20E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: _____

Approximately 350 meters north of intersection of SE Hawthorne Road (S.R. 20) and Lakeshore Dr.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
☒ Land (terrestrial)	☐ log boat	☐ campsite
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	☐ agric/farm building	☐ extractive site
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	☐ burial mound	☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ Tidal (estuarine)	☐ building remains	☐ homestead (historic)
☐ Saltwater (marine)	☐ cemetery/grave	☒ farmstead
☐ Wetland (palustrine)	☐ dump/refuse	☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ usually flooded	☐ earthworks (historic)	☐ town (historic)
☐ usually dry	☐ fort	☐ quarry (prehistoric)
☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)	☐ midden	
☐ terrestrial	☐ mill	
☐ aquatic	☐ mission	
	☐ mound, nonspecific	
	☐ plantation	
	☐ platform mound	
	☐ road segment	
	☐ shell midden	
	☐ shell mound	
	☐ shipwreck	
	☐ subsurface features	
	☐ surface scatter	
	☐ well	

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. Cattle watering trough c. 1930 2. Agriculture/farm

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
☐ Alachua	☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ Archaic (nonspecific)	☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ Archaic, Early	☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ Archaic, Middle	☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐ Archaic, Late	☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Belle Glade	☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ Cades Pond	☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ Caloosahatchee	☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ Deptford	☐ American 19th Century
☐ Englewood	☒ American 20th Century
☐ Fort Walton	☐ American (nonspecific)
☐ Glades (nonspecific)	☐ African-American
☐ Glades I	
☐ Glades II	
☐ Glades III	
☐ Hickory Pond	
☐ Leon-Jefferson	
☐ Malabar I	
☐ Malabar II	
☐ Manasota	
☐ Mississippian	
☐ Mount Taylor	
☐ Norwood	
☐ Orange	
☐ Paleoindian	
☐ Pensacola	
☐ Perico Island	
☐ Safety Harbor	
☐ St. Augustine	
☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)	
☐ St. Johns I	
☐ St. Johns II	
☐ Santa Rosa	
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)	
☐ Seminole: Colonization	
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After	
☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)	
☐ Swift Creek, Early	
☐ Swift Creek, Late	
☐ Transitional	
☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
☐ Weeden Island I	
☐ Weeden Island II	
☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic	
☐ Prehistoric ceramic	

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. _____ 3. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

While whimsical in design & possibly unique to the region, the poured concrete, artesian-fed basin is functionally a cattle watering trough of which there are many throughout the state.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further archaeological work

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no	Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)		

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check
☒ literature search
☐ informant report
☒ remote sensing
- ☒ exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☒ auger tests
☒ unscreened shovel
- ☐ screened shovel
☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☐ screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☐ bounds unknown
☐ none by recorder
☒ literature search
☐ informant report
- ☒ remote sensing
☒ exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☐ auger tests
- ☐ unscreened shovel
☒ screened shovel
☐ block excavations
☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

1930s - 1940s poured concrete cattle watering trough constructed in the shape of a rectangle ca. 8' x 4' (2' depth). Form is purely functional. Trough was abandoned when cattle ranching ceased in the late 20th century.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m²) 3 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Rectangular poured concrete cattle watering trough measures 8' in length and 4' in width

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

1930s - 1940s poured cement cattle watering trough constructed in the shape of a rectangle. The design of the trough is purely functional.

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☒ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ ☒ count ☐ estimate Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown
☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☒ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- S - Metal
S - Building materials/brick
O - No artifacts seen/known

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

- A - category always collected
 S - some items in category collected
 O - observed first hand, but not collected
 R - collected and subsequently left at site
 I - informant reported category present
 U - unknown

Artifact Comments

Artesian well fed trough with cast iron pipes and other plumbing fixtures

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ N= _____ | 4. _____ N= _____ | 7. _____ N= _____ |
| 2. _____ N= _____ | 5. _____ N= _____ | 8. _____ N= _____ |
| 3. _____ N= _____ | 6. _____ N= _____ | 9. _____ N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type _____ Name _____ Distance from site (m) 50
 Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Wetland unspecified Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m
 Local vegetation Oak, hickory, pine
 Present land use Abandoned cattle ranch
 SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
 Document description CRAS report & notes File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Heritage Services, Inc.
 Document description photographs File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA
 Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

Recorder Information: Name Dana Ste.Claire, M.A.RPA Affiliation Heritage Services, Inc.
 Address / Phone / E-mail St. Augustine, Florida; heritageculturalservices@gmail.com; 904.669.5318

**Required
Attachments**

1 PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
 Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.