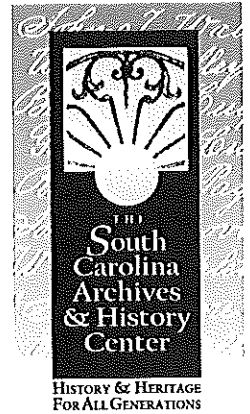


March 24, 2010

SHPO Project No. 10-CC0026

Mr. Sean Norris
TRC
621 Chatham Ave.
2nd Floor
Columbia, SC 29205



Re: Cultural Resources Identification Survey of the Sumter Airport Industrial Park Site,
Sumter County, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Norris:

Our office has received the documentation dated February 22, 2010 that you submitted under the Department of Commerce Site Certification program for the above-referenced tract. This letter is for informational purposes only and constitutes our office's coordination under the 2009 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the South Carolina Department of Commerce. This letter is not a result of consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or under any pertinent state law.

The cultural resources identification survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. SHPO concurs with the report recommendations that sites 38SU1083, 38SU1084, and 38SU1085 as well as the isolated find, are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Also, SHPO concurs with the recommendation that there is a good possibility that additional significant resources could occur within the project area. Consequently, if the Sumter Airport Industrial Park property (as described in this report) were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the state or federal agencies that additional cultural resource surveys would be necessary, minimally within the acreage identified by the current investigation as representing high potential for containing archaeological sites (Figure 3 of the report). Future cultural resource surveys should also take into consideration that the minimum mapping unit in South Carolina is 5 acres for SCS/NRCS soils data which is one of the primary sources for determining archaeological sensitivity maps. There could be lots of inclusions and soil associations within the 5 acre polygon that is different from the surrounding soils. That is especially true in the coastal plain with so many small hammocks, terraces, or dunes of well to moderately well drained soil surrounded by poorly drained soils. It does not mean the soils data are wrong; they were not designed to be that high of a resolution. Also, soils are not like planimetric features. With the exception of river banks or other features, they generally represent gradients between

soil types. The boundaries are not hard and fast like man-made features. Because of this, cultural resource surveys cannot totally dismiss all areas labeled poorly or somewhat poorly drained soils from all levels of investigation. Some mechanism for model validation (e.g., adoption of field methods that incorporate widely spaced pedestrian transects to allow for the identification of smaller areas masked by classifications based on higher resolutions) should be incorporated within each research design. The validation component of scientific models is necessary to further refine, refute, or concur with model expectations. Any research design that fails to adopt such methods will necessarily result in a self-fulfilling prophecy. Sites only occur in high probability areas and never occur in areas with lower probability classifications.

Also, all standing structures over 50 years of age will need completed architectural survey cards provided to SHPO in the event of the issuance of a permit.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at ccantley@scdah.state.sc.us.

Sincerely,



Chuck Cantley, MA, RPA
Staff Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office