

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Florida Department of Transportation

District One

Big Carlos Pass Bridge Replacement

Limits of Project: From Estrellita Drive to south of the Lovers Key State Park Entrance

Lee County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 445323-1-22-01

ETDM Number: 14301

Date: November 2019

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY
TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM
BIG CARLOS PASS BRIDGE PD&E STUDY
COUNTY ROAD (CR) 865 (ESTERO BOULEVARD)
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Project No.: CN160002
ETDM No.: 14301

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November 2019

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1. INTRODUCTION

Lee County (LC) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to Evaluate the proposed replacement of the Big Carlos Pass Bridge, which carries CR 865 (Estero Boulevard) over Big Carlos Pass, as depicted in **Figure 1**. The purpose of this PD&E study is to evaluate engineering and environmental data, and document information that will aid LC, and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Office of Environmental Management (OEM) in determining anticipated environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. This study is being conducted in order to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other related federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

As part of the PD&E process, Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the Big Carlos Pass Bridge PD&E study; the limits of this study extend from Estrellita Drive southward to the entrance to Lovers Key State Park, a distance of approximately 0.6 miles. The purpose of the CRAS was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE was defined as the footprint of the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW) on the uplands, and did not include the submerged pass; however, as noted below, the majority of the pass and Gulf side opening to the pass had been previously surveyed for submerged resources. The historical APE includes the archaeological APE and immediately adjacent parcels, as well as the bridge. In addition, based on the scale and nature of the proposed activities, the project has a potential for indirect (visual or audible) or cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction; therefore, historic resources within a 500-foot viewshed of the proposed bridge were also identified. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in October 2019.

This cultural resource analysis was designed in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapter 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)* and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in the *Cultural Resources Management Standards & Operational Manual* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003) and the *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2019). The purpose of this analysis was to identify the presence of resources listed in or considered eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)* per the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4 and if applicable, to apply the Criteria of Adverse Effects, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1) to the project. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.



Figure 1. Location of the Big Carlos APE.

Based on the background research and field investigations, no archaeological sites which are listed, determined eligible, or appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the APE. In addition, there are only two archaeological sites recorded within one and a half miles (**Figure 2**). As a result of the field survey, no historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were located.

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP indicated that one previously recorded historic resource was located within the APE. The CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), is a movable bascule bridge that was constructed in circa (ca.) 1965. The bridge was recorded during *The Historic Highway Bridges of Florida*; however, it has not been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (ACI 2012). Therefore, the FMSF for CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612) was updated and re-evaluated during the historic/architectural field survey. A review of relevant historic United States Geographical Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Lee County Property Appraiser's website data revealed the potential for one new historic resource 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1974 or earlier) within the APE (Wilkinson 2019).

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one historic resource (8LL02810); and the identification and re-evaluation of one previously recorded historic resource (8LL02612). These include a Masonry Vernacular style building (8LL02810) located at 8401 Estero Boulevard that was constructed in ca. 1958, and the CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), a movable bascule bridge that was constructed in circa (ca.) 1965. These resources are common examples of their respective architectural and engineering styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The PD&E study was conducted to evaluate potential improvements to the Big Carlos Pass Bridge on County Road 865 (Estero Boulevard). The PD&E study corridor extends from Estrellita Drive southward to the entrance to Lovers Key State Park, a distance of approximately 0.6 miles. The purpose of the PD&E study is to evaluate engineering and environmental data and document information that will aid LC in determining the type, preliminary design, and location of the proposed improvements. Estero Boulevard is a north/south roadway; however, the portion of this roadway located within the PD&E study limits has an east/west orientation. Estero Boulevard is a two-lane undivided roadway with 12-foot travel lanes, 4-foot paved shoulders, and a closed drainage system. There is a 5-foot sidewalk on the north side of the road from west of Estrellita Road to the western base of the Big Carlos Pass bridge. There are no other pedestrian or bicycle facilities within the project limits except for sidewalks outside of the guard rail on both the north and south side of the Big Carlos Pass bridge. The posted speed limit is 25 for the entire length of Estero Boulevard within the project limits (AIM 2019).

The proposed typical section for the at-grade roadway includes two, 10-foot travel lanes, an 11-foot center turn lane, and 5-foot bicycle lanes on each side. Six-foot sidewalks are proposed for the north side of Estero Boulevard and a 10-foot shared use path on the south side will accommodate pedestrian and bicycle traffic along the corridor. The proposed posted speed for this typical section is 40 mph.

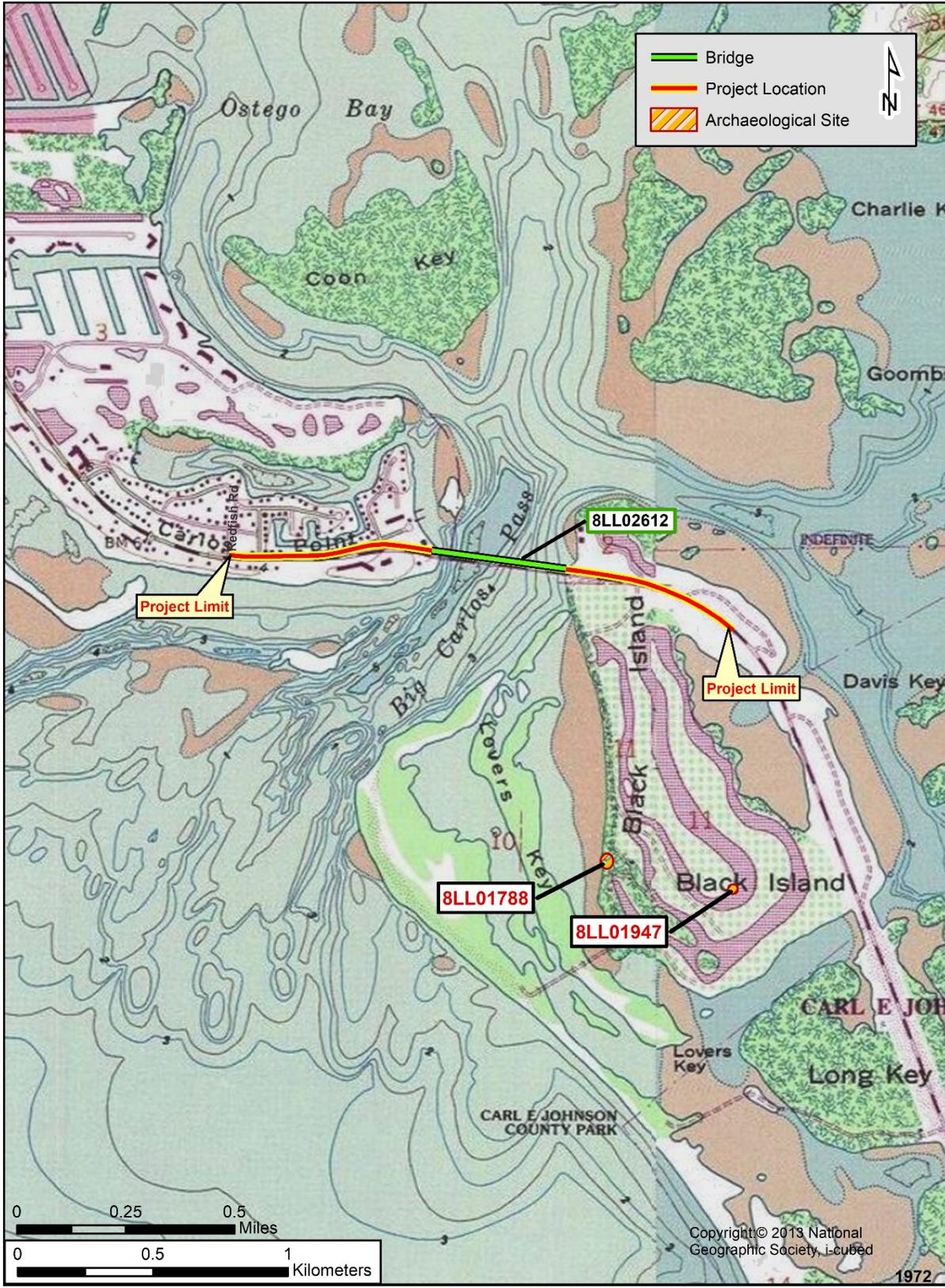


Figure 2. Environmental setting and location of previously recorded archaeological sites within one- and one-half miles of the APE.

The proposed typical section for the elevated roadway includes two, 12-foot travel lanes and 7-foot bicycle lanes on each side. Six-foot sidewalks are proposed for the north side of Estero Boulevard and a 10-foot shared use path on the south side will accommodate pedestrian and bicycle traffic along the corridor. Both the sidewalk and shared use path will be separated from the roadway by concrete retaining walls and concrete railing will be constructed on the outside of each. The proposed posted speed for this typical section is 40 mph.

The proposed typical section for the Big Carlos Pass Bridge structure includes two, 12-foot travel lanes and 7-foot bicycle lanes on each side. Six-foot sidewalks are proposed for the north side and a 10-foot shared use path on the south side will accommodate pedestrian and bicycle traffic across the bridge. Both the sidewalk and shared use path will be separated from the roadway by concrete retaining walls and concrete railing will be constructed on the outside of the bridge on each side. The proposed posted speed for this typical section is 40 mph.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is located in Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11 of Township 47 South, Range 24 East (**Figure 2**) in the southwestern portion of Lee County. It is located in the Caloosahatchee Valley physiographic zone (White 1970). The area is underlain by shelly sediments of the Plio-Pleistocene with a surface lithology of limestone (Lane et al. 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). Elevations within the project APE are 0 and 5 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (**Figure 2**). The north portion of the APE falls within the Isles-Boca-Pompano soil association, which consists of nearly level, poorly drained soils of the flatwoods that support South Florida slash pine with an understory of pineland threeawn and sawpalmetto (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA1984:8]). The south portion is located within the Wulfert-Kesson-Captiva soil association; these soils are nearly level, very poorly drained and found in tidal swamps and broad slough areas along the gulf coast. These support sand cordgrass, fern, and waxmyrtle (USDA 1984:10). Specific soils within the APE are seen in **Figure 3**.



Figure 3. Soils within the project APE.

The land to both the east and west of Big Carlos Pass has been altered due to dredging, erosion, the addition of fill to make the area suitable for development which has resulted in the disturbance observed within the APE. Some of these disturbances associated with development include roadway development, above ground and subsurface utilities, and residential and recreational development (**Photos 1 -3**). As the historical aerials (**Figures 4 and 5**) show, the pass has remained relatively stable since the 1940s although dredging and filling is evident. The 1876 plat does not record the presence of Black Island, which is quite substantial by the 1904 plat (**Figures 6 and 7**), however both plats demonstrate that the area of the pass has changed slightly over the past century, but it appears there was always a pass of some size leading into the Gulf; the submerged pass area was not within the APE which included only the uplands.



Photo 1. East of Big Carlos Pass, on southside of roadway looking east at APE.



Photo 2. West of Big Carlos Pass, on north side of APE, looking west at disturbances in APE.



Photo 3. West of Big Carlos Pass looking west at disturbed APE.



Figure 4. 1944 historic aerial showing the APE.



Figure 5. 1975 historic aerial showing the APE.

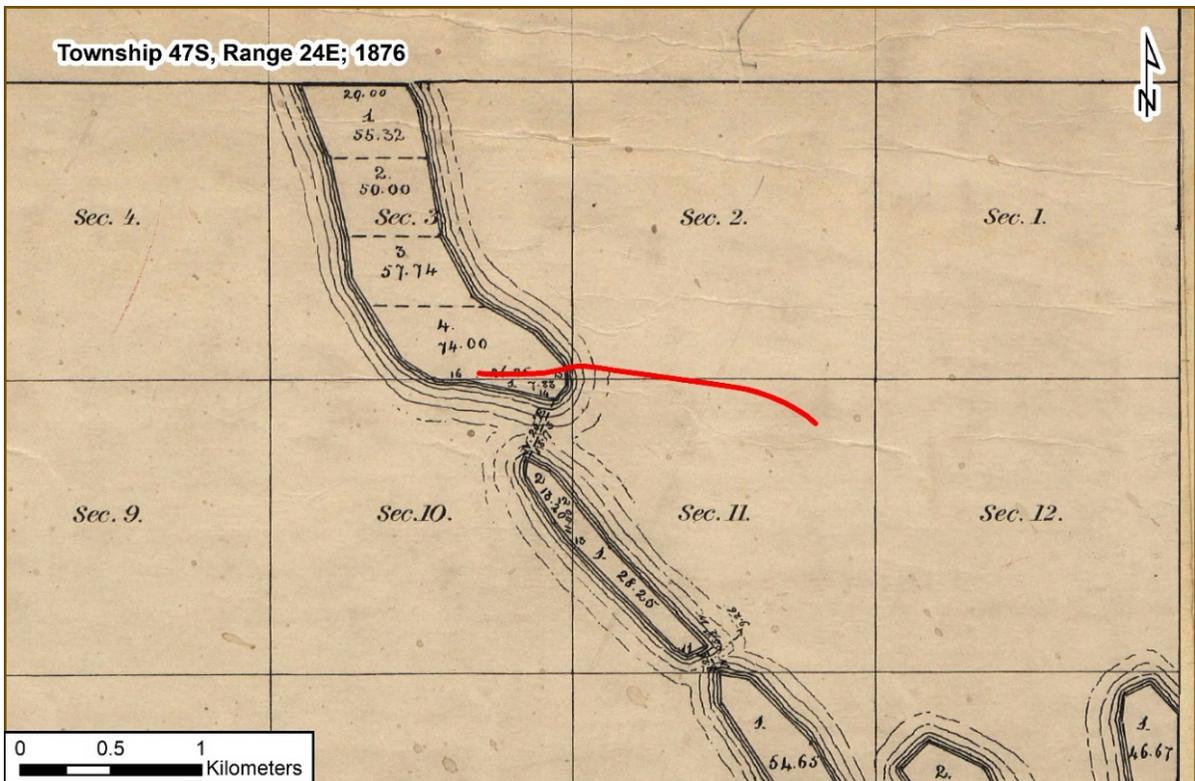


Figure 6. 1876 Plat showing the APE.

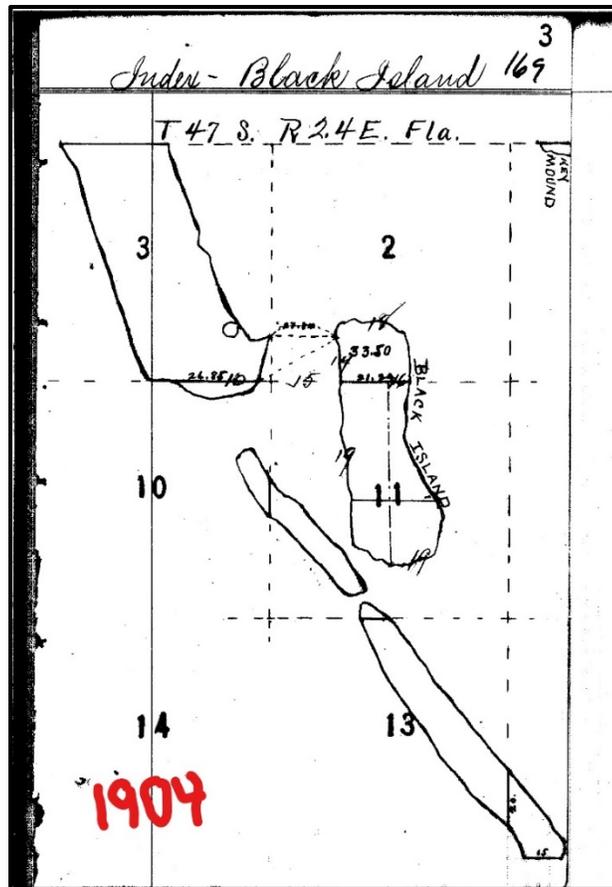


Figure 7. 1904 Plat showing APE.

4. CULTURAL OVERVIEWS

Extensive historic and prehistoric overviews have been included in several surveys conducted within close proximity to the current APE and thus the overviews are not repeated here. Two of these surveys include A CRAS of Hideaway Cove (ACI 2015) and a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Estero Bay Marina Parcel (Carr et al. 2013). No NRHP eligible resources were identified within the APE and the SHPO concurred with each of the survey's findings.

The federal surveyors recorded the area in 1878 and 1904. H. Jenkins surveyed the Township lines in 1878 and J.F. Shands surveyed Black Island Sections 2 and 11 in 1904. Shands (1904:258) and Jenkins (1878:228) but the fieldnotes are mis numbered and do not mentions sections 2-3 or 11 on the referenced pages. Thus, little information is available from the late 19th and early 20th centuries concerning the APE and surrounding area.

5. BACKGROUND RESEARCH & CONSIDERATIONS

The field survey was preceded by background research, which included a comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area. This research was conducted to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data.

This included a review of the sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF database, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps, historic aerials, the Lee County Soil Survey (USDA 1984), a review of the Estero and Fort Myers Beach quadrangle maps (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1972a, 1972), the Lee County Property Appraiser records (Wilkinson 2019), and information from the files of ACI. The FMSF data used in this report was obtained in September 2019. Surveys conducted in the vicinity include: Historic Resources Survey of Bonita Springs (Janus 2004; Survey #10704), Inventory and Assessment of the Cultural Resources on the Estero Bay Aquatic and Estero Bay Buffer Preserves (Newman 1997; Survey #5064), Remote Sensing Data Analysis, Bonita Beach Renourishment (PCI 2002; Survey #8273), and a Submerged Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Bonita Beach and Lovers Key Borrow Areas Project (Hall 2012; Survey #19374). Survey #5064 surveyed for submerged resources throughout the majority of the pass and none were located. In addition, the last two surveys are located to the southwest of the bridge in the opening to the pass and they also did not record any submerged resources. Further, the historic aerials (**Figures 4 and 5**) and the 1876 and 1904 plats (**Figures 6 and 7**) were reviewed to evaluate the movement of the pass over the last 140 years.

Archaeology: The background research revealed two archaeological sites recorded less than one half mile south of the Big Carlos Pass Bridge. 8LL01788 (Lover’s Key State Recreation Area) contains building remains and the other is a prehistoric shell midden (8LL01947, Black Island Midden) with pottery; both were recorded during the Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling in Florida State Parks Districts 4 and 5: The southwest and Southeast Florida Regions by USF in 2017. Neither site has been evaluated by the SHPO (**Table 1, Figure 2**).

Table 1. Archaeological sites within two miles of the APE.

Site ID	Site Name	Type	Culture	Survey	NRHP
8LL01778	Lover’s Key State Recreation Area	Building Remains	Historic	USF 2017	Not Evaluated
8LL01947	Black Island Midden	Shell Midden	Prehistoric	USF 2017	Not Evaluated

Historical: A review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that one previously recorded historic resource was located within the APE (**Figure 2**). The CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), is a movable bascule bridge that was constructed in ca. 1965. The bridge was recorded as ineligible for listing in the NRHP during *The Historic Highway Bridges of Florida, 2010 Update* (ACI 2012). The SHPO did not provide a recommendation for those bridges surveyed and evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP; therefore, the bridge has not been evaluated by the SHPO. The CR-865/Big Carlos Pass (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), is not a rare example of its type, as it is one of four movable bascule bridges constructed during the 1960s that was recorded in Lee County during *The Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* survey. A review of relevant historic United States Geographical Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Lee County Property Appraiser’s website data revealed the potential for one new historic resource 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1974 or earlier) within the APE (Wilkinson 2019).

6. STUDY METHODS

Archaeology: The FDHR’s Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to “ground truth,” or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural

fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic “judgmental” testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey.

Archaeological survey consisted of a visual examination of the APE followed by limited systematic (25 and 50 meter [m] intervals) and judgmental shovel testing because the APE was disturbed. The visual reconnaissance indicated that most of the land within and adjacent to the APE had been altered due to development. However, there were a few areas considered to have a high to moderate archaeological probability based on conditions prior to development as well as the APE being located in the Lee County Archaeology Sensitivity Level 2. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through a 6.4-millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded with a Trimble GPS unit, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historical: Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 45 years of age or older (built in or prior to 1974), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

Laboratory Methods and Curation: Artifacts, if found, would have been cleaned and sorted by artifact class and subjected to a limited technological analysis; however, no artifacts were found. All project records (including photos, field notes, and maps) will be curated at ACI in Sarasota in Project file P16107.

Inadvertent/Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Remains: In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during the course of project development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, *FS* will be followed. All activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and the LCFDOT, District One, Environmental Administrator will be contacted. A professional archaeologist will also be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of LC and the SHPO will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant. In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then project development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to SHPO, is developed and implemented, after which project development activities may then resume.

7. RESULTS

Archaeology: Archaeological field survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance and systematic and judgmental subsurface testing (**Figure 8**). A total of 26 shovel tests was placed within the APE where possible. Eight shovel tests were placed at a 25 m interval in an area considered to have a high archaeological probability, 15 were placed at a 50 m interval in moderate areas of archaeological probability east of Big Carlos Pass, and 3 were placed judgmentally west of Big Carlos Pass. Testing was limited west of Big Carlos Pass due to pavement, concrete, and above and below ground utilities. No historic or prehistoric cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests or noted on the surface. Most of the shovel tests were disturbed (**Photo 4**) and had an average shovel test stratigraphy of 0-100 centimeters (cm) of light grey/tan with crushed shells and fill or 0-100 cm of mottled grey/brown sand with crushed shell, fill, and water at 80 cm. Found within most of the shovel tests were modern glass, metal, plastic, and concrete pieces. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the project APE. No investigations of submerged resources were included; only uplands were included within the archaeological APE.



Photo 4. Example of the soil stratigraphy within the APE.

Historical: Background research revealed that one previously recorded historic resource was located within the APE. The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one historic resource (8LL02810); and the identification and re-evaluation of one previously recorded historic resource (8LL02612) (**Figure 8**). These include a Masonry Vernacular style building (8LL02810) located at 8401 Estero Boulevard that was constructed in ca. 1958, and the CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), a movable bascule bridge that was constructed in circa (ca.) 1965. These resources are common examples of their respective architectural and engineering styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. Descriptions and photographs of the newly identified and updated historic resources follow, and copies of the FMSF forms are included in **Appendix A**. No informant interviews for historic resources were conducted during the field survey. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.



Figure 8. Approximate location of the negative shovel tests and historic resource within the APE. No shovel tests were placed in the western portion of the APE due to the presence of above ground and subsurface utilities, pavement, and sidewalks.



Photo 5. CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), looking northwest.

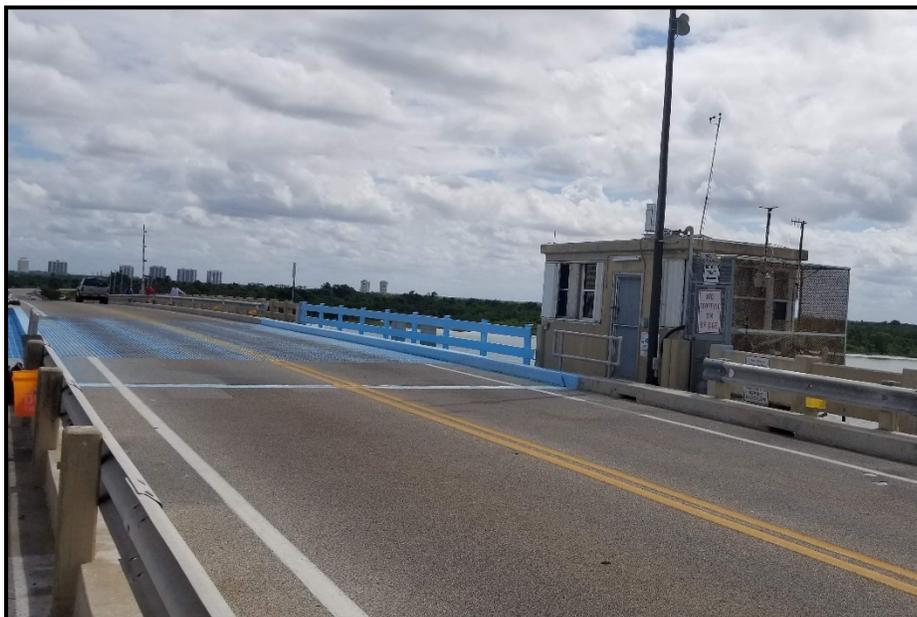


Photo 6. CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), looking east.

8LL02612: The CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028) is a twenty-one span, concrete beam and girder and movable bascule bridge constructed in 1965 (**Photos 5 and 6**). The bridge is located in Sections 2 and 3 of Township 47 South, Range 24 East. The bridge was constructed to carry Estero Boulevard (CR-865) over Big Carlos Pass. The overall dimension of the bridge measures approximately 1684 ft long and 38 ft wide. The substructure has sloped concrete and asphalt abutments with a concrete pile cap. The superstructure is supported by concrete bents comprised of four, squared piers and pier caps toward the east and west end of the bridge, as well as multiple sets of two concrete piers with pier caps and footings at the central third of the bridge. The bridge deck is cast-in-place concrete paved with asphalt and a steel grate movable span across the main span. A tender station is located on the southwest side of the main span and is comprised of a two-story concrete station with a

flat roof, and individual and paired metal single-hung-sash windows with retractable hurricane shutters. A metal grate storage enclosure is located on the west elevation of the station, as well as a double door entry with metal balcony on the first story. Additional details include squared concrete posts with concrete railings along the outer spans of the bridge, squared concrete posts with a metal guardrail and low parapet wall between the pedestrian walkway and the road, a bridge fender system beneath the main span, and a commemorative metal plaque.

The bridge is a typical example of a common post-1945 concrete bridge found throughout Florida. These types of bridges were constructed as part of the massive expansion of the State's road system in the decades following the end of World War II (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2005). This bridge does not possess any notable engineering features or design elements that would differentiate it from dozens of similar examples built throughout Florida during the same time period. This bridge was included during the recent update to the Historic Highway Bridges of Florida; however, it has not been evaluated by the SHPO. The CR-865/Big Carlos Pass (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), is not a rare example of its type, as it is one of four movable bascule bridges constructed during the 1960s that was recorded in Lee County during *The Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* survey. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, due to its commonality of design and lack of significant attributes or association, historic resource 8LL02612, does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 7. 8401 Estero Boulevard (Clubhouse) (8LL02810), looking north.

8LL02810: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 8401 Estero Boulevard was constructed in ca. 1958 (**Photo 7**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a concrete block structural system covered in stucco. The gable roof over the principal mass and the shed roof extension are covered in composition shingles; and the flat roof over the porch addition is sheathed in built-up membrane fronted by a non-structural cornice sheathed in composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through double wooden doors with decorative paneling within an open walkway beneath a shed roof extension supported by squared stucco columns. An open screened-in, full-width porch beneath a mansard roof is located on the east elevation. Visible windows include paired two-over-two metal single-hung-sash units, and single full-view fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include square columns, nautical paintings within octagonal frames, masonry planter boxes, boxed eaves, chamfered corners on door and surround, and ridge beam

extension. Alterations include reroofing and new windows. Additions include a ca. 1972 flat roof porch with a non-structural cornice on the east elevation and a shed roof extension covering a wraparound walkway. In 1975, a condominium and swimming pool were developed on the parcel adjacent from the clubhouse. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8LL02810 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological survey consisted of a visual examination of the APE followed by limited subsurface shovel testing within the upland APE. No artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel tests within the project APE. The historical/architectural background research indicated that one previously recorded historic resource was located within the APE. The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one historic resource (8LL02810); and the identification and re-evaluation of one previously recorded historic resource (8LL02612). These include a Masonry Vernacular style building (8LL02810) located at 8401 Estero Boulevard that was constructed in ca. 1958, and the CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 120028; 8LL02612), a movable bascule bridge that was constructed in circa (ca.) 1965. These resources are common examples of their respective architectural and engineering styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

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1875 *Plat*, Township 47 South, Range 24 East.

n.d. *Tract Book*, Volume 21.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1944 Aerial Photograph. 4-13-44, DCT-3C-67. PALMM, Gainesville.

1953 Aerial Photograph. 2-9-53, DCT-3H-38. PALMM, Gainesville.

1958 Aerial Photograph. 1-18-58, DCT-4V-149. PALMM, Gainesville.

1975 Aerial Photograph. 10-22-75, FDOT.DOR 1771-13-04. PALMM, Gainesville.

1984 *Soil Survey of Lee County, Florida*. USDA, Soil Conservation Service. Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1972a Estero, Florida.

1972b Fort Myers Beach, Florida.

White, William A.

1970 Geomorphology of the Florida Peninsula. Geological Bulletin 51. Florida Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Geology, Tallahassee.

Wilkinson, Kenneth M.

2019 *Records Search*. Lee County Property Appraiser.

APPENDIX A: Florida Master Site File Forms



HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site # LL02612
Field Date 10-13-2019
Form Date 10-14-2019
Recorder # _____
FDOT Bridge # 120028

Original
 Update

Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

Bridge Name(s) CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Big Carlos Pass PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed Estero Blvd. (CR-865) over Big Carlos Pass
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH USGS Date 1958 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Lee
Township 47S Range 24E Section 2 & 3 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 412140 Northing 2920766
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Year Built 1965 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Still in use? yes no restricted use (describe) _____
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location
N/A

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned)
Original & Current - carries CR-865 over Big Carlos Pass (Auto & Ped.)

Ownership history
County Highway Agency

Designers/Engineers _____
Builders/Contractors _____

Text of Plaque or Inscription
BONITA-FT. MYERS BEACHES CAUSEWAY/ DEDICATED JULY 4, 1965/ COUNTY COMMISSIONERS/ JULIAN L. HUDSON/ HERMAN J. HASTINGS/ MACK H. JONES/ KENNETH W. DANIELS/ P.A. GERACI/ COUNTY ATTORNEY/ FRANK A. PAVESE/ GENERAL CONTRACTORS/ HOUDAILLE, DUVAL, & WRIGHT COMPANY

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)
The CR-865/Big Carlos Pass Bridge was constructed in circa 1965. A tender station is located on the SW side of the main span and is comprised of a two-story concrete station with a flat roof, and windows with retractable hurricane shutters.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL
Overall Bridge Design 1. Movable--Bascule 2. Beam & Girder

Overall Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Style and Decorative Details

Square concrete posts w/ concrete railing along outer span of bridge and square concrete posts w/ metal guardrail between pedestrian walkway and road; metal plaque; stamped construction date; steel grate movable span

Tender Station Description

SW side of main span: 2-story concrete station w/ flat roof & replacement door; SHS, metal, single, paired, 1/1 w/ retractable hurricane shutters; metal grate storage enclosure on W elev; first story double door entry w/ metal balcony on W elev.

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions

Resurfacing (date unknown), metal guardrails (date unknown)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Total Number 21 Total Length(ft) 1685Main Spans: Number 1 Length(ft) 79 Width(ft) 38 Roadway width(ft) 26Main Span Design Movable--BasculeMain Span Materials 1. Steel 2. _____Approach Spans: Number 30 Length(ft) _____ Width(ft) _____ Roadway width(ft) 30Approach Span Design Girder--FloorbeamApproach Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Deck Materials 1. Steel 2. Cast-in-place Concrete

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. AsphaltAbutment Description sloped gravity wall with concrete pile capPier Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Pier Description Bents w/4 square piers & pier caps;2 pier sets w/ pier caps & footings

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FDOT database search | <input type="checkbox"/> Fla. Archives / photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search | <input type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methods (specify) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>
 Bridge Reports, accessible online at: <http://bridgereports.com/1079618>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, use separate sheet if needed)

This is a common post-1945 concrete movable-bascule/beam and girder bridge and is not a rare example of its type. Background research did not reveal significant historic associations. Bridge No. 120028 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P16107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Ct, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240 / (p) 941-379-6206 / syoung@aciflori
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED
- ② PHOTO OF BRIDGE

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.



PHOTOGRAPHS







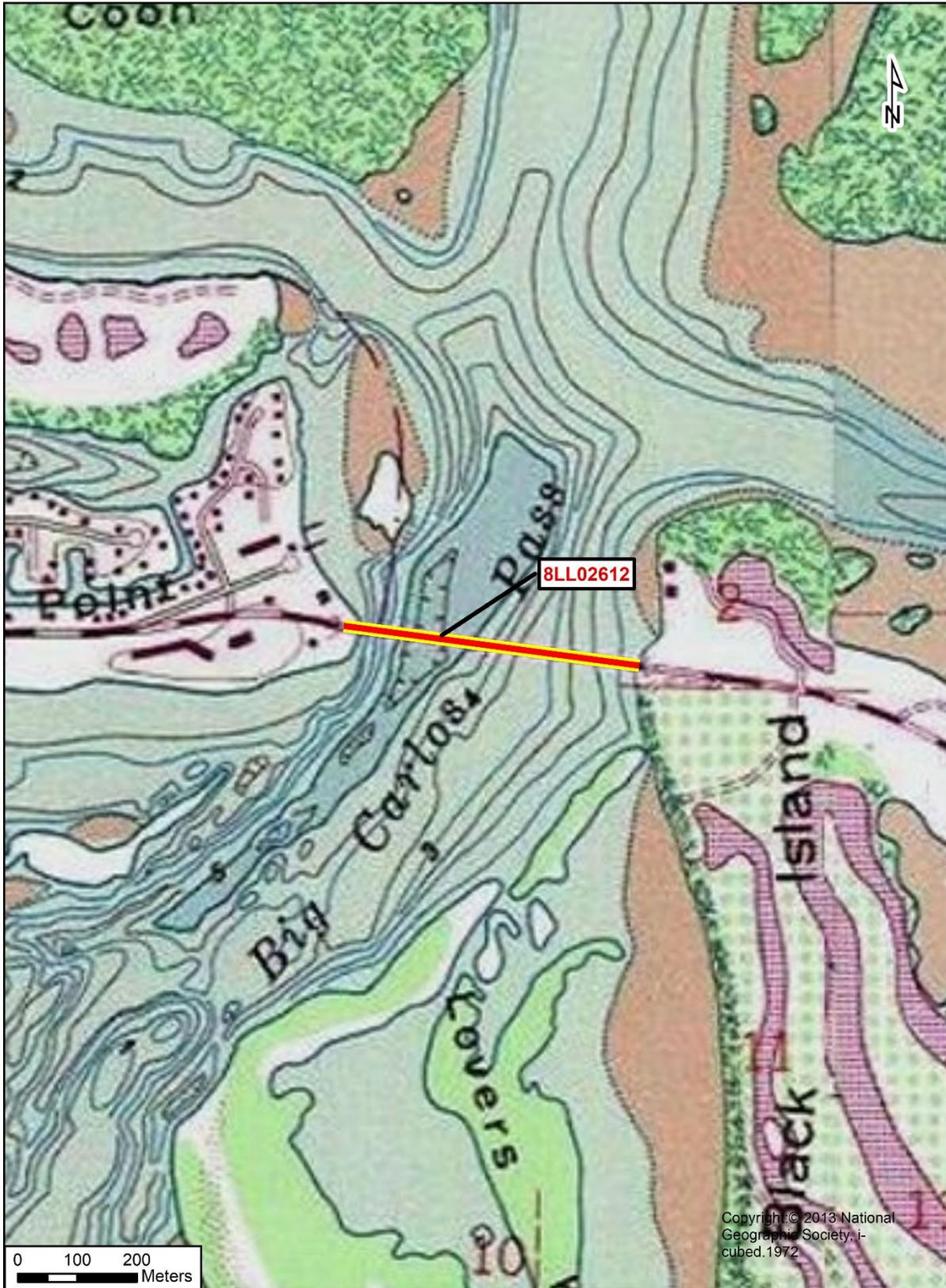


AERIAL MAP





USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 47 South, Range 24 East, Sections 2 & 3



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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **LL02810**
Field Date 10-13-2019
Form Date 10-14-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 8401 Estero Boulevard (Clubhouse) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Big Carlos Pass PD&E Study 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 8401 Direction _____ Street Name Estero Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Estrellita Drive & Amberjack Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS BEACH USGS Date 1958 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Myers Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Lee
Township 47S Range 24E Section 3 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-47-24-W3-02600.00CE Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Unit 1, LAGUNA SHORES Block _____ Lot _____ Gvt 4 _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 4111837 Northing 2920931
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Unknown From (year): 1958 To (year): UNK
Current Use Clubhouse From (year): UNK To (year): CURR
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature E elevation porch, covered walkway
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Marina Towers and Yacht Club (1975); Laguna Shores, Inc.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, paired, 2/2; single, full-view, fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
square columns; nautical paintings within octagonal frame; masonry planter boxes; boxed eaves; chamfered corners on door frame; ridge beam extension

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1975 condominium, swimming pool, and marina

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: double wooden doors w/ decorative paneling, within a covered walkway beneath a shed roof extension

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

E ELEV: open, full-width, beneath a flat roof

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building has a gable roof over the principal mass and the shed roof extension over the exterior walkway; and a flat roof over the porch addition. In 1975, a condominium and swimming pool were developed on the parcel.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/; https://www.leeclerk.org/records/official-records-search

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P16107
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(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.



PHOTOGRAPHS





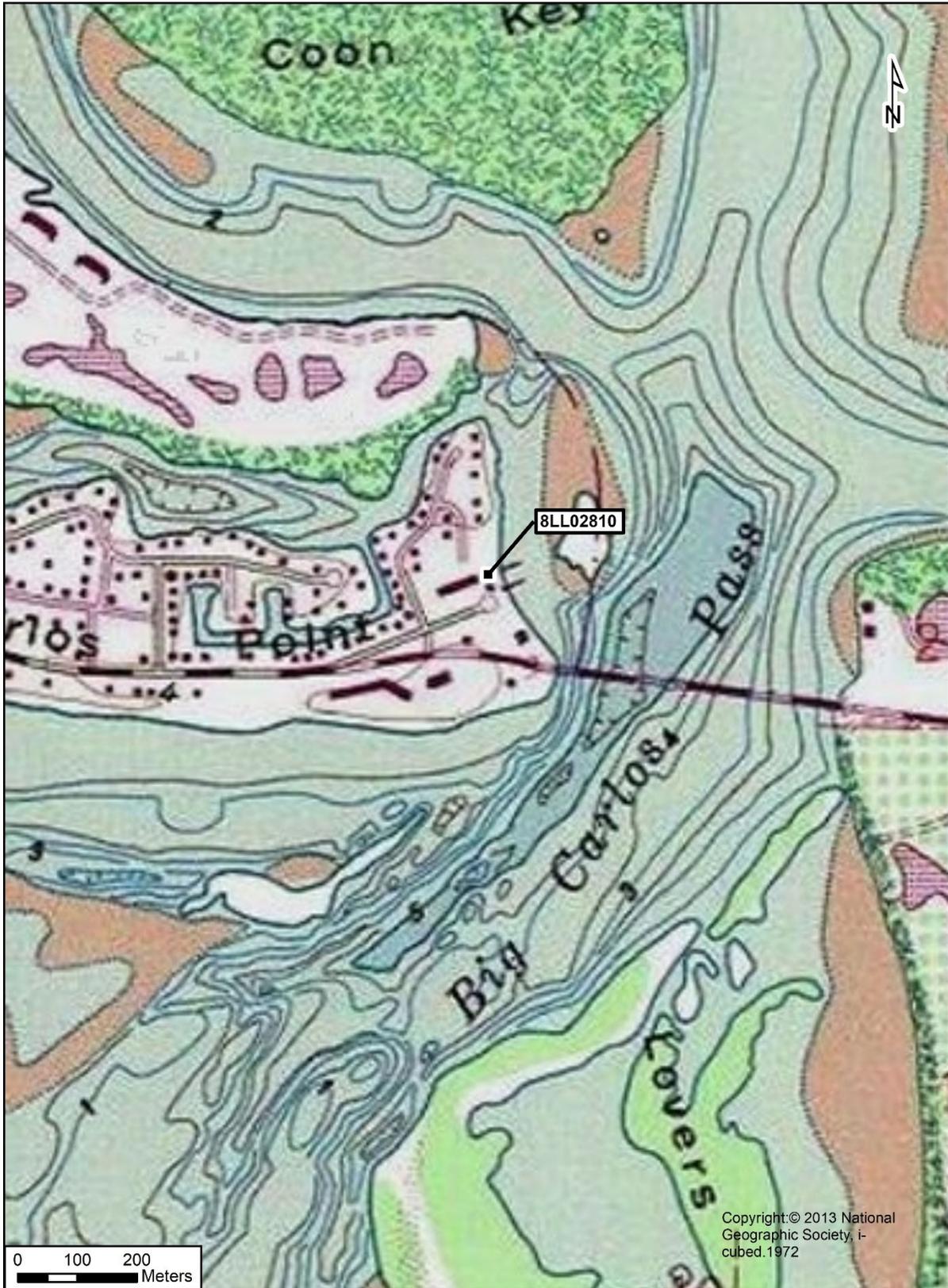
AERIAL MAP



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. 2019



USGS Fort Myers Beach
Township 47 South, Range 24 East, Section 3



APPENDIX B: Survey Log

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)

Big Carlos, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Big Carlos Pass Bridge PD&E Study County Road (CR) 865 (Estero Boulevard), Lee County, Florida, Project No.: CN160002; ETDM No.: 14301

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2019

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 23

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

P16107, ACI, Sarasota

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Almy, Marion

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City _____

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

1. Big Carlos Pass 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Lee County Department of Transportation Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 1500 Monroe Street, Fort Myers, Florida 33901

Recorder of Log Sheet Hutchinson, Lee **Date Log Sheet Completed** 10-23-2019

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

Project Area Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name ESTERO Year 1972 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name FORT MYERS BEACH Year 1972 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 10-12-2019 End 10-13-2019 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 25.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters 100 feet **Length:** _____ kilometers 0.60 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

archaeological and historic background research and field survey; test pits recorded using GPS, soils screened 1/4 inch mesh, no archaeological sites found; photos taken

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

[]Florida Archives (Gray Building) []library research- local public [X]local property or tax records [X]other historic maps []LIDAR
[]Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) []library-special collection []newspaper files [X]soils maps or data []other remote sensing
[X]Site File property search [X]Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) [X]literature search [X]windshield survey
[X]Site File survey search []local informant(s) []Sanborn Insurance maps [X]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
[X]shovel test-1/4" screen []posthole tests []magnetometer [X]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): _____

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 [X]windshield survey []occupant interview [X]tax records
[]interior documentation [X]local property records []occupation permits []unknown
[]other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 1

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

LL02612

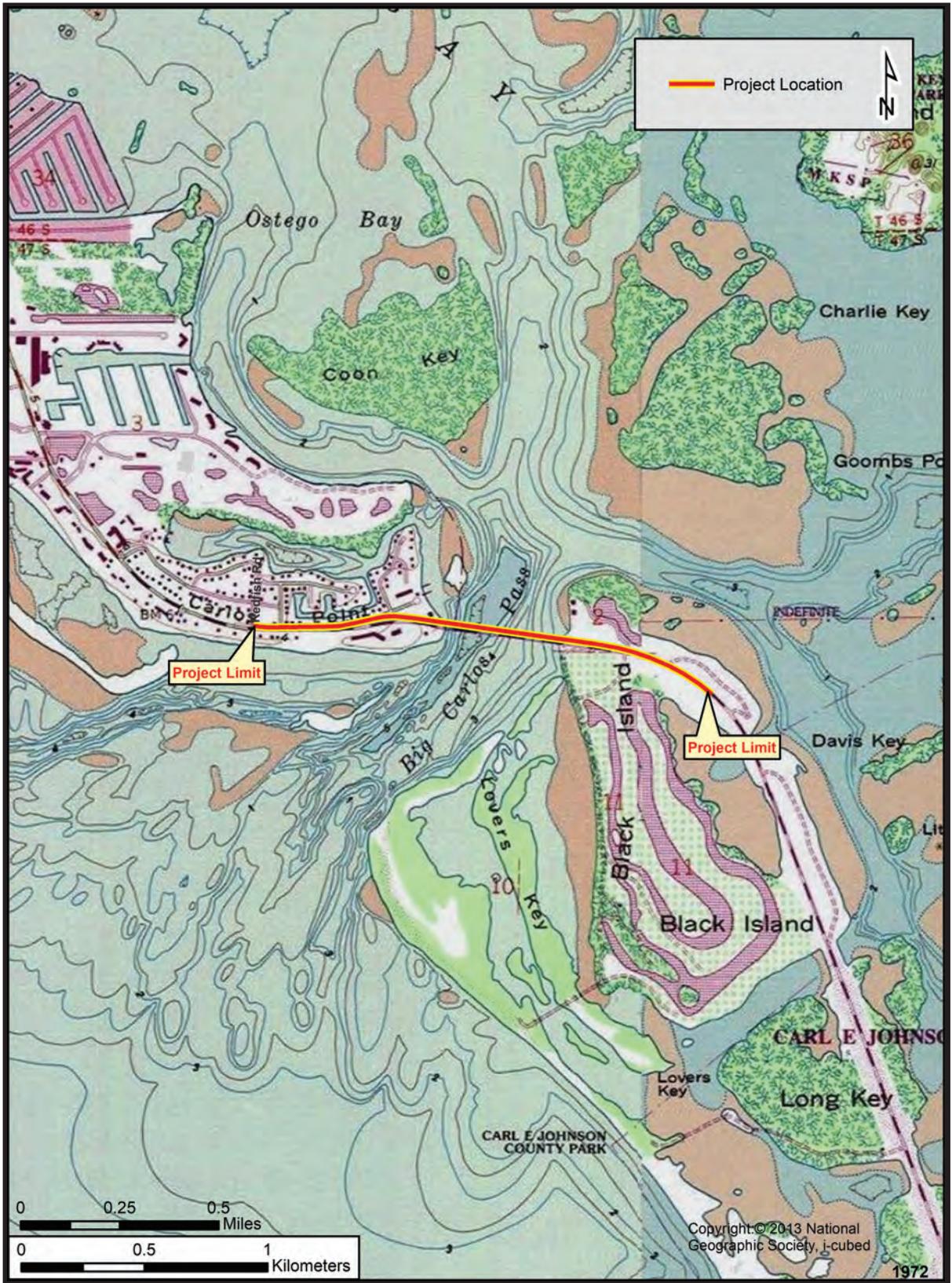
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

LL02810

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: _____



Big Carlos Pass Bridge
 Township 47 South, Range 4 East, Sections 02-03, and 11
 USGS Fort Myers Beach and Estero
 Lee County.

Big Carlos Pass Bridge PD&E Study,
 CR 865 (Estero Boulevard),
 Lee County, Florida
 Project No.: CN160002; ETDM No.: 14301