Project ExCEL

Alabama and Georgia

CARE, ACCURACY, AND SPEED
In 2008, Brockington conducted a cultural resources survey of the portions of the pipeline corridor in Alabama and Georgia. We made detailed safety plans for fieldwork; we set systems in place for quality checks; and we organized our team and tasks to meet the aggressive schedule needs of Colonial and our direct managers at CH2M HILL. We met frequently with CH2M HILL and kept daily logs to report progress; progress reports were used to coordinate findings for draft EIS development with the NEPA team.

SURVEY AND RESULTS
Brockington began with archival and historic research for the corridor counties; this included examination of official site files and historic buildings information in both states. In addition to inspection of surface areas, our crews excavated over 32,000 shovel tests along the corridor. We also examined seven proposed pump stations and 134 roads that would be built to provide construction access to the corridor.

Fieldwork was performed in winter, in often rainy conditions. We used multiple crews to address corridor segments as they were flagged for cadastral survey and landowner permissions. Despite the aggressive timeline, we finished fieldwork ahead of schedule. Lab work and report writing were performed concurrently with fieldwork whenever possible. Overall, the project was completed on time and under budget.

In Alabama we found 35 archaeological sites in the corridor, 17 of which had been previously recorded. Most of these sites were disturbed by prior construction, agriculture, and silviculture. Colonial Pipeline Company was able to route the pipeline so that there would be no effect on a historic kiln, a cemetery and two NRHP-eligible historic architectural properties. In Georgia, four historic-period archaeological sites and three historic buildings were located in the corridor impact area. None of these properties were NRHP-eligible.

CLIENTS
CH2M HILL
Colonial Pipeline Company

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