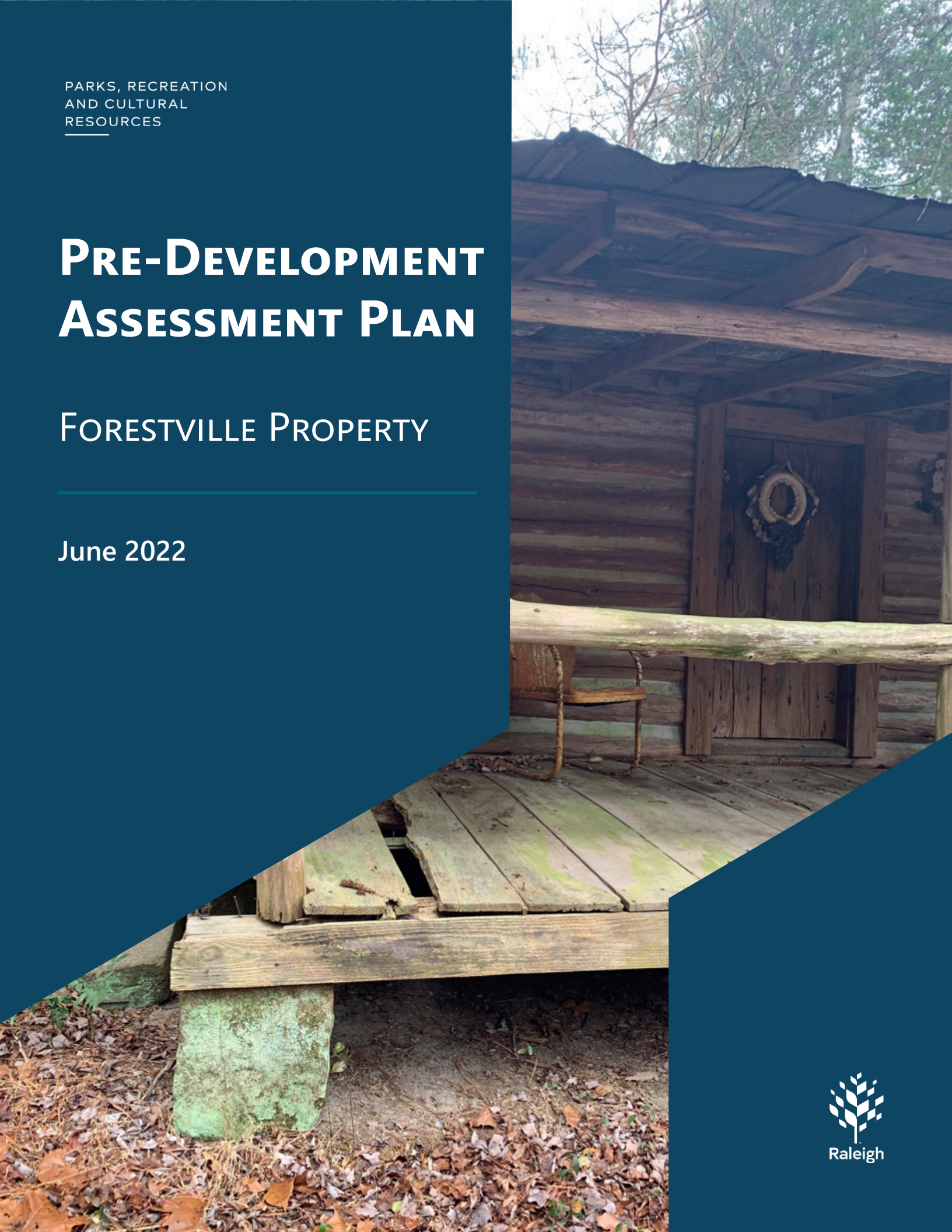
PARKS, RECREATION
AND CULTURAL
RESOURCES

Pre-Development Assessment Plan

Forestville Property

June 2022



Raleigh

Executive Summary

The intent of the Pre-Development Assessment Plan (PDAP) is to document existing conditions, inventory natural resources, and provide an interim management plan, prior to master planning and park development. The PDAP will provide recommendations for development potential, based on opportunities and constraints of the site as shown in the suitability analysis.

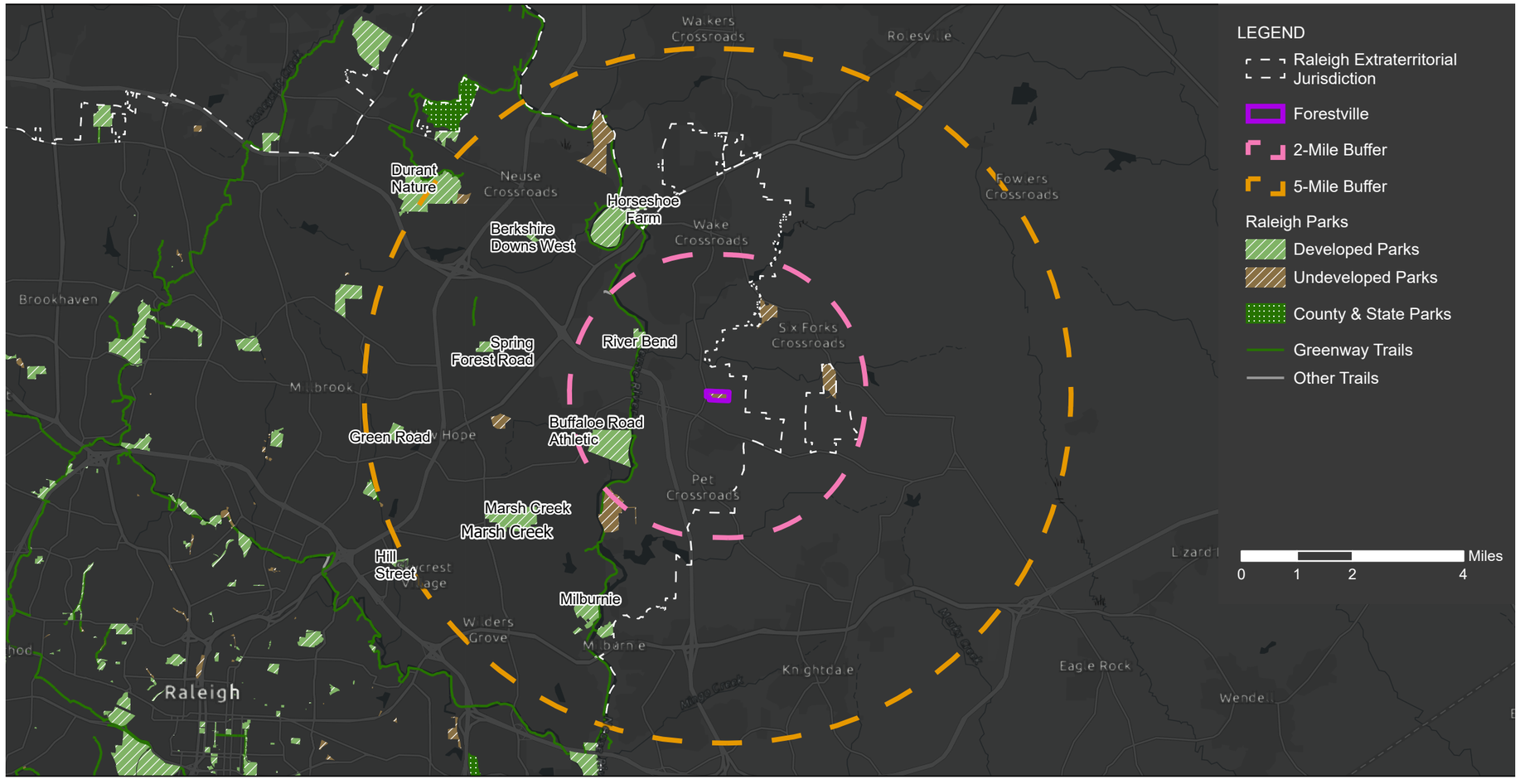
The Forestville Road Property is located at 4913 Forestville Road, east of the I-540 loop, and south of US-401. The property is 26.29 acres and is one parcel.

The Forestville Road Property is located just within the northeastern boundary of Raleigh's extra-territorial jurisdiction. There are not any immediately adjacent Homeowner Associations (HOAs), but there are a few in the general vicinity. There are some schools in the area, including River Bend Elementary School and River Bend Middle School. There is also a nearby fire station, off Buffaloe Road.

The only current park properties near the Forestville Road Property are undeveloped sites, including the Old Watkins Property and Hodges Mill Creek Property. The next closest parks are river-oriented parks, athletic complexes, and nature preserves.

The Neuse River Greenway Trail is the closest greenway trail to the Forestville Road Property. There are no greenway corridors or greenway trails within the Forestville Road Property boundary. There is a nearby corridor and proposed trail along Harris Creek Tributary A, to the north of the site, and there are also several other corridors in the vicinity, including the Harris Creek Corridor, Harris Creek Tributary E Corridor, and the Neuse River Tributary B Corridor.

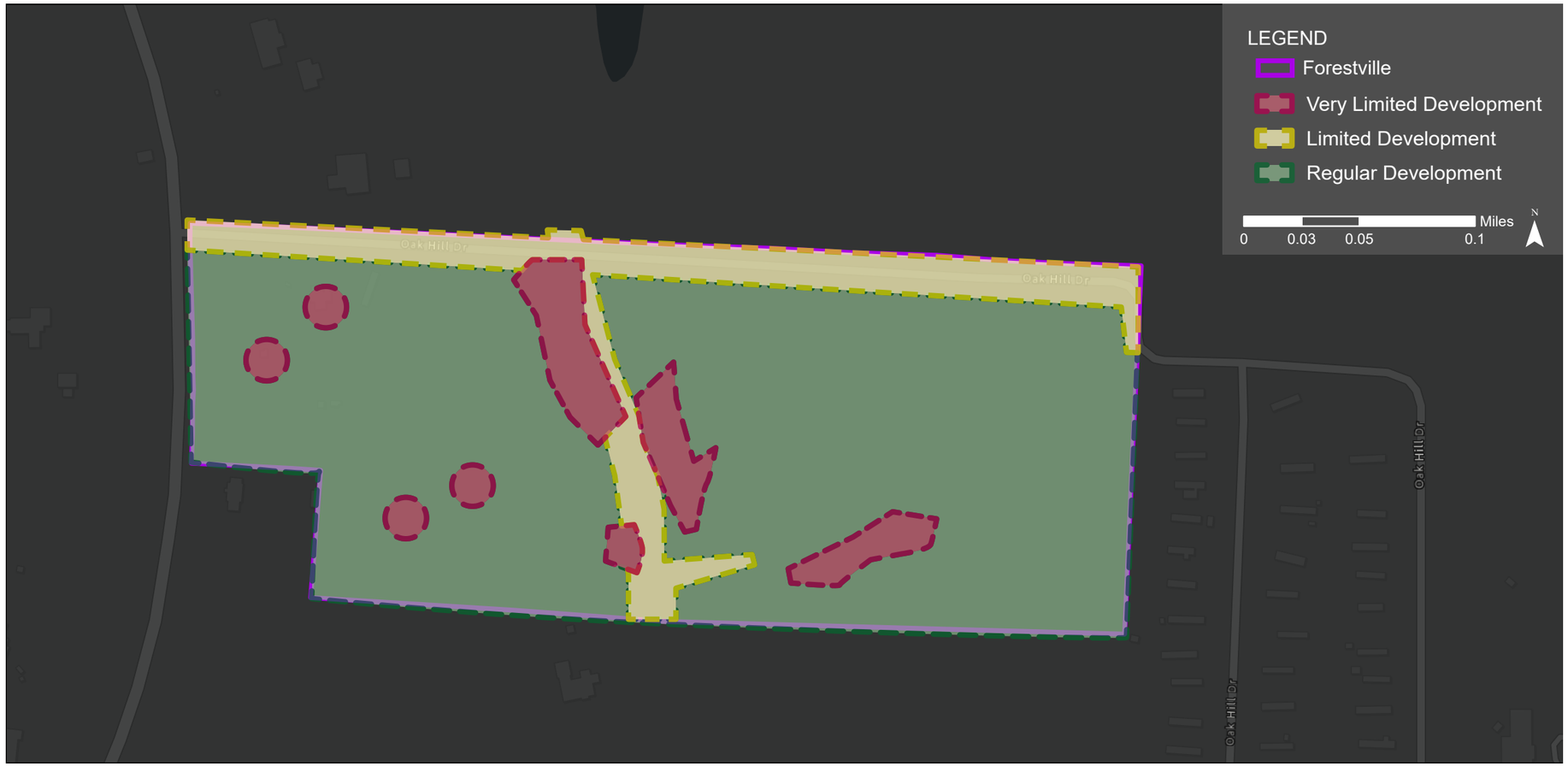
MAP i NEARBY PARKS



MAP ii RECOMMENDED SITE SUITABILITY

This park site was formerly part of a 600-acre plantation originally owned by the Upchurch family. Portions of the property contain areas of high potential for archaeological resources.

Several structures on the site may be of special historic significance (represented as areas of Very Limited Development on this map), including a log cabin that was possibly the dwelling of enslaved peoples. Further archaeological investigation is recommended prior to any development or ground disturbing activities.



Based on the analysis of the site suitability overlay, the following map delineates approximate areas of the site that are recommended to have very limited, limited, or regular development.

Very Limited Development

Development in these areas are restricted by steep slopes and the areas of the site with historic structures. These areas are not suitable for development, unless for low impact uses such as natural surface trails, historic education, interpretive signage, and invasive removal.

Limited Development

Development in these areas are restricted by the presence of riparian buffers along creek beds and stormwater channels. Development is also restricted until work associated with the Oak Hill Drive improvements is complete, in accordance with the Raleigh Street Plan. These areas are suitable for low impact uses such as paved trails and creek bank stabilization.

Regular Development

These areas have no significant or special imitations on development and are open to most design choices that will facilitate a versatile park property.

Site Suitability Analysis - Development Capacity	
Area Suitable for Very Limited Development	2.5 Acres
Area Suitable for Limited Development	3.5 Acres
Area Suitable for Regular Development	20 Acres
Total Park Area	26 Acres

This site's unique historic nature entails a more complex level of interim management recommendations than usually found within a Pre-development Assessment Plan. This document breaks out the interim management recommendations for the Forestville Road Property into two categories, Cultural Resources and Natural Resources. The Cultural Resources recommendations can be found on page 34. These initial recommendations will be revised and supplemented with additional details at a later date. Pre-Development Assessment Plans are living documents, and interim management recommendations will be updated periodically as staff performs routine monitoring and further site research. More information on the Natural Resources recommendations can be found on page 35 including current management and recommended management for each short-term goal.

Log Cabin (more on historic structures can be found in the Cultural Inventory section on Pg. 25)

Cultural Resources Interim Management Recommendations

Short-term Goals

1. Develop an interim protection plan for the structures on site.
2. Evaluate the cultural and historical significance of the existing structures and landscape and define a preferred path forward related to findings.
3. Document the original location of the Log Cabin and conduct further research into its history as a possible slave dwelling.
4. Re-evaluate need for the proposed extension of Oak Hill Drive with Raleigh Transportation

Long-term Goals

1. Define a plan for ongoing Historic Preservation of the Log Cabin, and possibly additional structures/ elements pending evaluation.
2. Identify interpretive opportunities and scope.
3. Conduct archaeological work in the Log Cabin's original location if determined to be on City property. This holds potential for a greater understanding of the site and specifically antebellum African American history in Raleigh.

Natural Resources Interim Management Recommendations

Short-term Goals

1. Implementation of additional monitoring and mapping efforts, to aid in the development of biological inventories, identify unauthorized access and use, and identify potential threats to the natural resources found onsite.
2. Evaluation and control of invasive plant species.
3. Evaluation of access points and access road conditions.

Long-term Goals

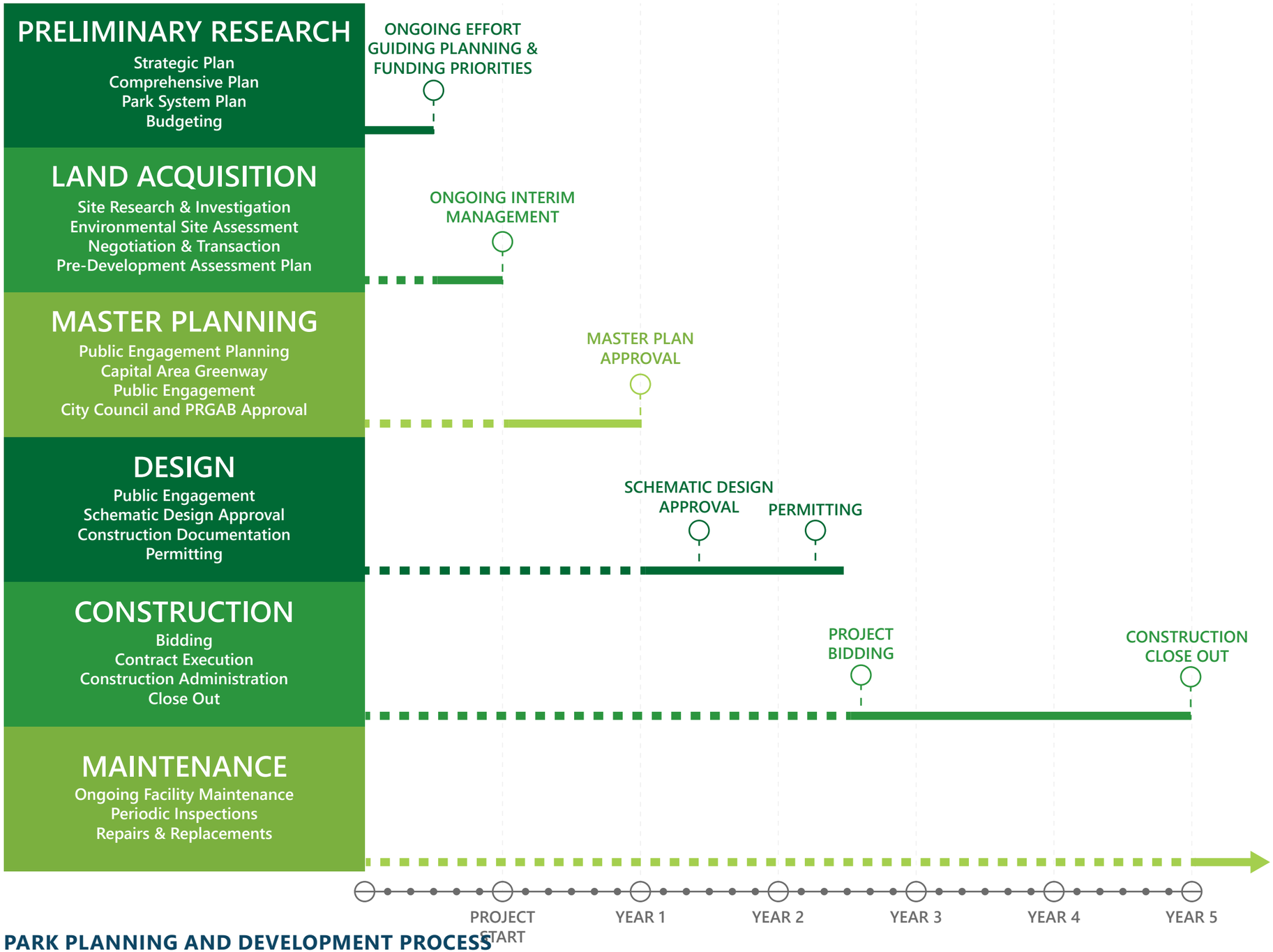
1. Continued collection of biological data, through ecological monitoring and mapping efforts.
2. Retention and protection of documented significant plant and animal species.
3. Improvement of wildlife habitat and natural plant communities, through appropriate natural resource management practices.

Table of Contents

Planning Process

As shown in the Park Planning and Development Process timeline on this page, a Pre-Development Assessment Plan (PDAP) is conducted on an undeveloped park property, after the site has been acquired by the City of Raleigh and before any master planning for the site occurs.

The intent of the Pre-Development Assessment Plan (PDAP) is to document existing conditions, inventory natural and cultural resources, and provide an interim management plan, prior to master planning and park development. The PDAP will provide recommendations for development potential based on opportunities and constraints of the site, as shown in the suitability analysis.

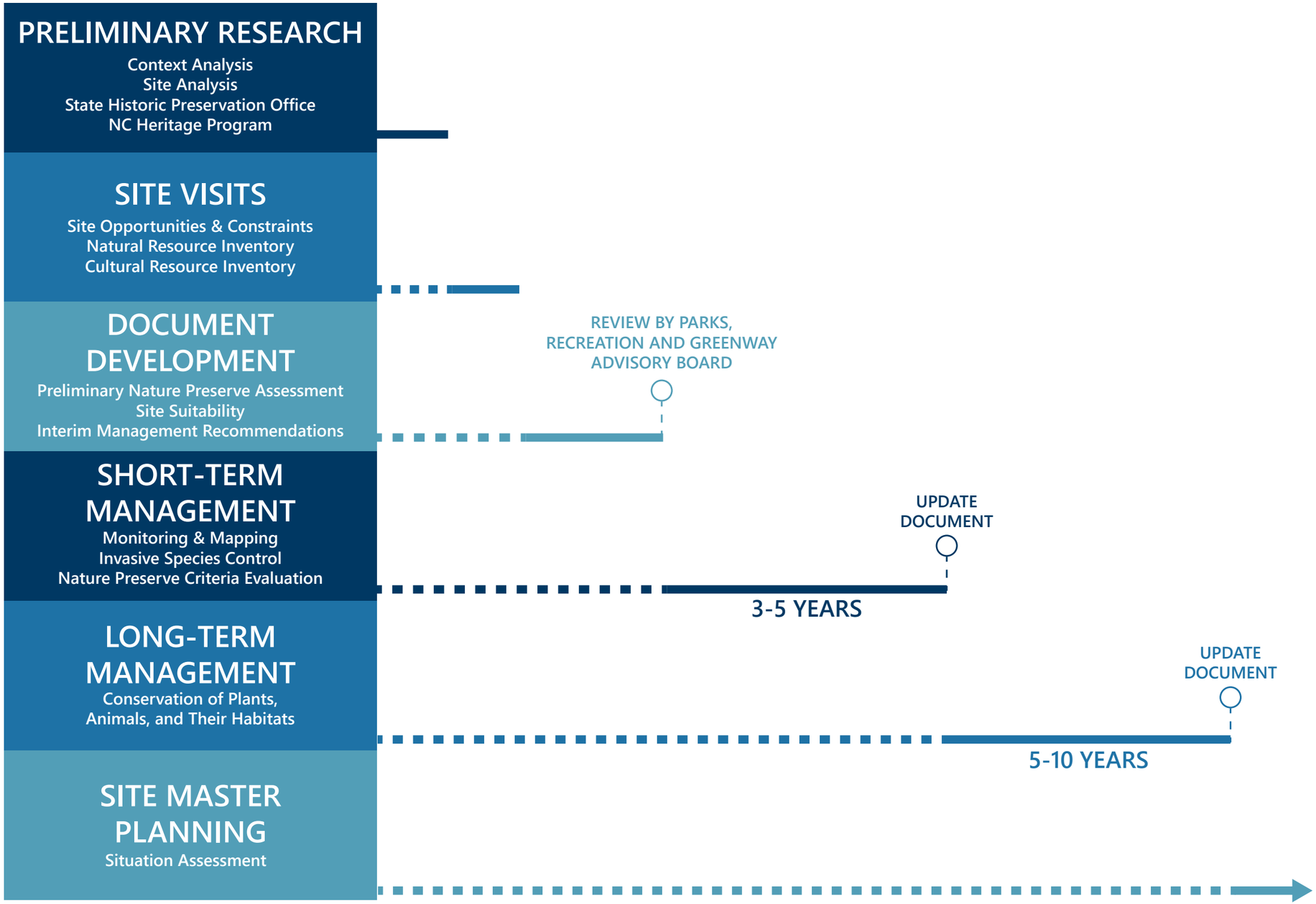


PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The Pre-Development Assessment Plan (PDAP) includes context and site analysis, as well as data acquired by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the NC Heritage Program. Multiple site visits occur as part of this process, during which City staff document site opportunities and constraints and conduct natural and cultural resource inventory. While staff develop the PDAP document, they conduct a preliminary Nature Preserve Assessment, as well as developing site suitability diagrams and interim management recommendations.

Once the PDAP document is reviewed by the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board (PRGAB), short-term management of the site begins. This includes, but is not limited to, monitoring and mapping, invasive species control, and a full Nature Preserve Criteria Evaluation. On average, short-term management takes 3-5 years, after the PDAP document is reviewed by PRGAB. New information gathered during the short-term management, as well as the results of the Nature Preserve Criteria Evaluation, are then updated in the PDAP document.

After short-term management is complete, the site moves into long-term management. This includes, but is not limited to, conservation of the site's plants, animals, and their habitats. On average, long-term management takes place 5-10 years after the PDAP document is reviewed by PRGAB. New information gathered during the long-term management is then updated in the PDAP document. At this point, the site usually moves onto site master planning, although some sites may remain in long-term management past the 5-10 year mark. When the site moves onto the master planning phase, information from the PDAP will be included in the Situation Assessment, which is the first step of the master planning process.



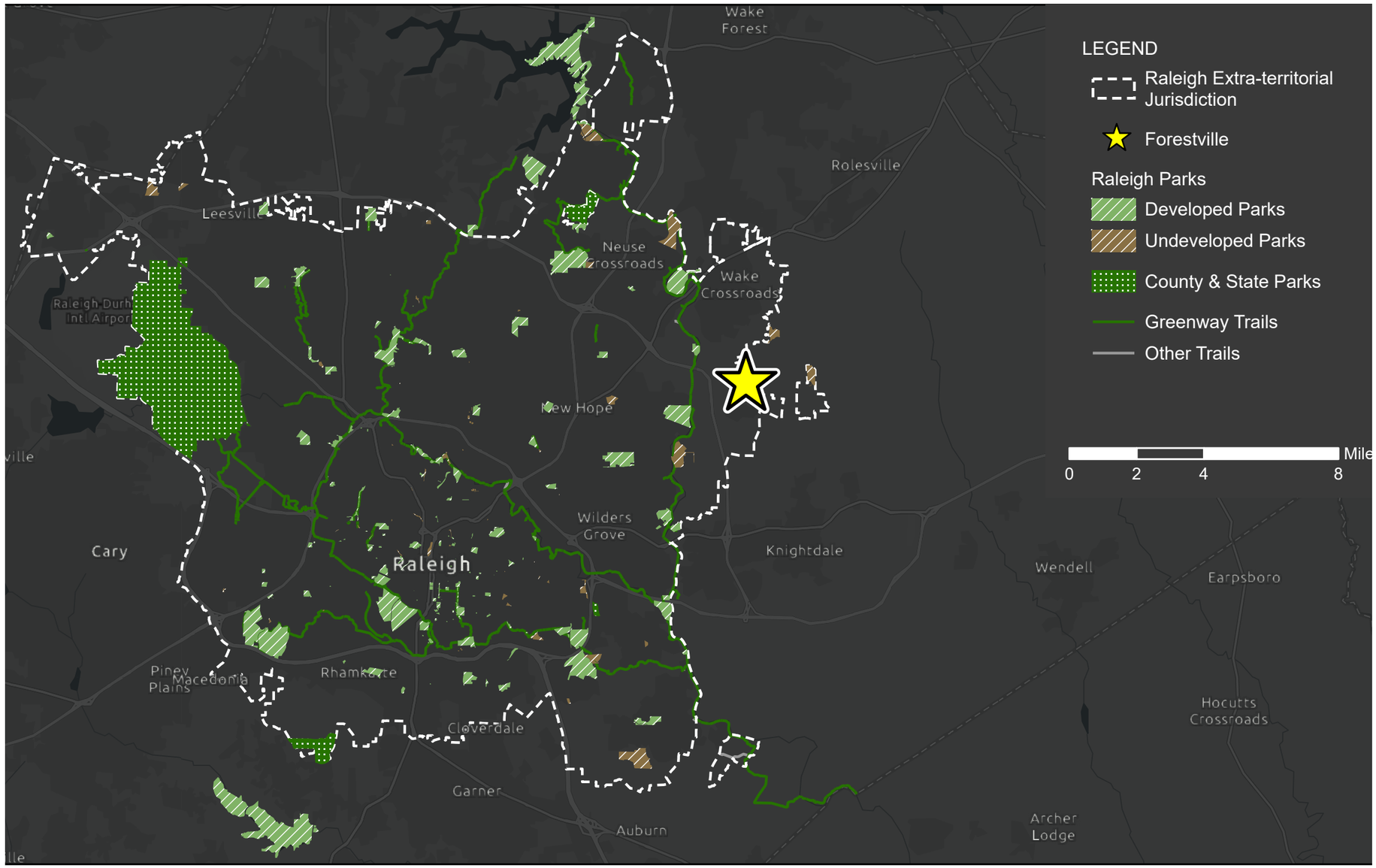
PRE-DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Introduction

The intent of the Pre-Development Assessment Plan (PDAP) is to document existing conditions, inventory natural resources, and provide an interim management plan, prior to master planning and park development. The PDAP will provide recommendations for development potential, based on opportunities and constraints of the site, as shown in the suitability analysis.

The Forestville Road Property is located at 4913 Forestville Road, just within Raleigh's extra-territorial jurisdiction, east of the I-540 loop and south of US-401. The property is 26.29 acres and is one parcel.

MAP 1 CITY-WIDE CONTEXT



Context Analysis

The Forestville Road Property is located just within the northeastern boundary of Raleigh's extra-territorial jurisdiction. There are not any immediately adjacent Homeowner Associations (HOAs), but there are a few in the general vicinity. There are some schools in the area, including River Bend Elementary School and River Bend Middle School. There is also a nearby fire station, off Buffaloe Road.

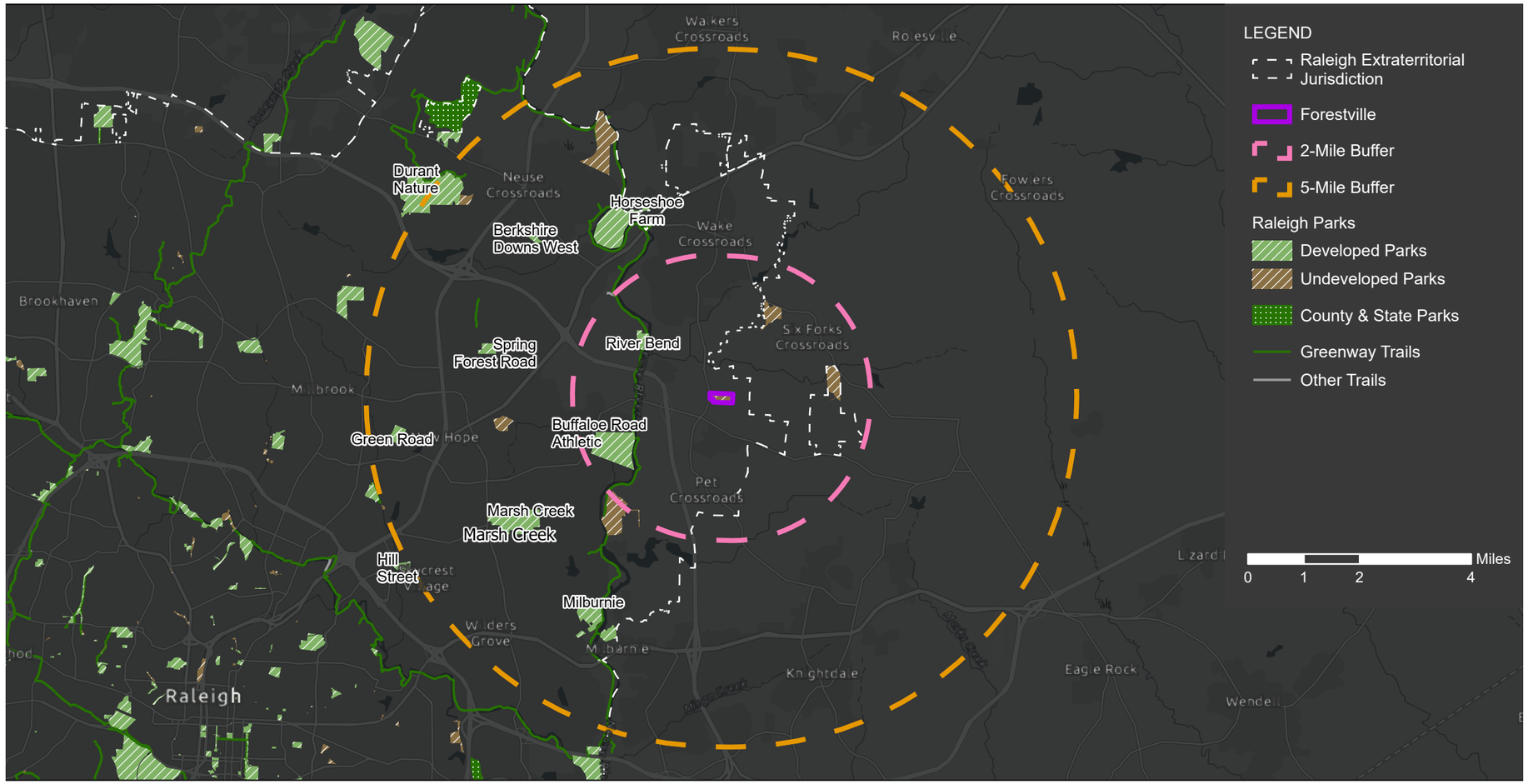
It is recommended that during community engagement processes for the development of the Forestville Road Property outreach is conducted through both the nearby HOAs and the elementary and middle schools.

MAP 2 VICINITY

The only park properties near the Forestville Road Property are undeveloped sites, including the Old Watkins Property and Hodges Mill Creek Property. The next closest parks are river-oriented parks, athletic complexes, and nature preserves.

It is recommended that any future planning of the Forestville Road Property considers how this property could compliment the system of parks already in this area, as well as the potential of other undeveloped park properties.

MAP 3 NEARBY PARKS



The following tables provide information on which park experiences are currently provided by other parks in this area of the city and which park experiences are not currently available to residents in this vicinity. This information can be used to guide the future master planning of the Forestville Road Property. Experiences included in the Forestville Road Master Plan should be consistent with the vision and goals established for Forestville Road Park and should serve the needs of the immediate community, while also complementing the facilities and amenities provided by other units of the park system in this area.

The first table to the right provides a list of park experiences that **are not** currently provided by any City of Raleigh park locations within a 5-mile radius of the Forestville Road Property. This list represents some of the potential experiences that are currently "missing" from the park and recreation opportunities provided in this area. The experiences in this list should be considered for inclusion in the master plan, since they would provide new, unique opportunities for residents in this vicinity.

The second table to the right provides information on park experiences that **are** already provided within a 2-mile radius of this property. When planning for development of Forestville Road Park, it may not be necessary to replicate some of the facilities and amenities (playground, canoe and kayak launch, etc.) already provided within a 2-mile radius of this site.

The third table, on the following page, lists all park experiences currently provided within a larger 5-mile radius of this site. This information can be used to further inform the future master plan of Forestville Road Park.

It is recommended that these lists be updated at the start of any future planning process.

Not Provided Within 5 Miles

Park Experiences
Car Charging Station
Splashpad
Swimming Pool - Outdoor
Active Adult Center
Arts Center
Environmental Education Center
Teen Center
Concessions
Dance Studio
Library Room
Indoor Stage
Bocce
Disc Golf
Handball
Horseshoe
Outdoor Game Tables
Table Tennis - Indoor
Table Tennis - Outdoor
Throwing Pit - Discus/ Shotput
Community Garden
Cistern
Constructed Wetland
Historic Exhibit
Historic Signage
Historic Site
Museum
Boat Rentals
Basketball - Indoor (Half Court)
Basketball - Outdoor (Half Court)
Batting Cage
Multipurpose Court
Pickleball Court - Indoor
Pickleball Court - Outdoor
Tennis Center
Volleyball - Grass
Amusement Train
Carousel
Fitness Station/Equipment - Outdoor
Kiddie Boat Ride
Pedal Boats
Rock Climbing/Bouldering
Playgrounds: Nature-Oriented
Walking Path
BMX Track

Provided Within 2 Miles

Experience	Park Providing the Experience
Bike Repair Station	Riverbend
Comfort Station	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Riverbend
Outdoor Water Fountain - People	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Riverbend
Outdoor Water Fountain - Dogs	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Aquatic Center	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Swimming Pool - Indoor	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Pollinator/ Native Garden	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Canoe & Kayak Launch	Riverbend
River	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Riverbend
Wetland	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Creek	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Ballfields	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Multipurpose Field	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Open Play Field	Riverbend
Dog Park	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Park Bench	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Riverbend
Picnic Table	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Picnic Shelter	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Playgrounds: 2-5	Riverbend
Playgrounds: 5-12	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Riverbend
Track - Competitive/Lined	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Trails - Paved	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Trails - Natural Surface/Unpaved	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Trails - Loop	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Bleachers	Buffaloe Road Athletic

Provided Within 5 Miles

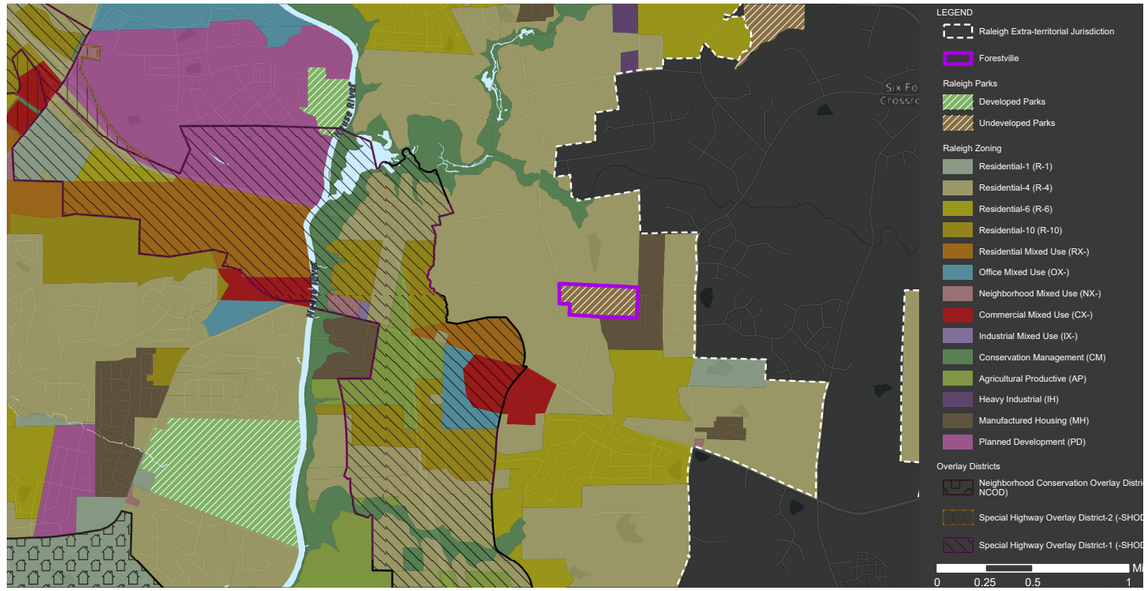
Experience	Parks Providing the Experience
Bike Repair Station	Riverbend
Comfort Station	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Horseshoe Farm, Marsh Creek, Riverbend, Spring Forest Road
Grill	Berkshire Downs West, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Hill Street, Marsh Creek, Spring Forest Road
Educational Signage	Durant Nature Preserve, Horseshoe Farm
Outdoor Water Fountain - People	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Hill Street, Marsh Creek, Riverbend, Spring Forest Road
Outdoor Water Fountain - Dogs	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Hill Street
Aquatic Center	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Swimming Pool - Indoor	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Community Center	Green Road, Marsh Creek
Neighborhood Center	Hill Street
Computer Lab	Marsh Creek
Fitness Center/ Weight Room	Green Road, Marsh Creek
Rentable Building	Durant Nature Preserve
Pollinator/ Native Garden	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Horseshoe Farm, Marsh Creek
Sensory Garden	Durant Nature Preserve
Bio-Retention Pond/Rain Garden	Hill Street, Horseshoe Farm
Green Roof	Hill Street
Permeable Pavement	Horseshoe Farm, Spring Forest Road
Historic Structure	Horseshoe Farm
Visitor Center	Durant Nature Preserve
Canoe & Kayak Launch	Milburnie, Riverbend
Fishing Access	Durant Nature Preserve, Milburnie
Wildlife Viewing	Durant Nature Preserve, Horseshoe Farm
Nature Education	Durant Nature Preserve, Horseshoe Farm
Nature-Oriented Exhibit	Durant Nature Preserve, Horseshoe Farm
Nature-Oriented Educational Signage	Durant Nature Preserve, Horseshoe Farm
River	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Horseshoe Farm, Milburnie, Riverbend
Lake	Durant Nature Preserve
Pond	Berkshire Downs West, Marsh Creek
Wetland	Berkshire Downs West, Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Hill Street, Horseshoe Farm, Marsh Creek, Milburnie
Creek	Berkshire Downs West, Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Hill Street, Horseshoe Farm, Marsh Creek
Other Natural Water	Durant Nature Preserve
Ballfields	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Green Road, Marsh Creek, Spring Forest Road
Basketball - Indoor (Full Court)	Green Road, Marsh Creek
Basketball - Outdoor (Full Court)	Green Road

Experience	Parks Providing the Experience
Multipurpose Field	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Open Play Field	Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Hill Street, Horseshoe Farm, Riverbend, Spring Forest Road
Tennis Courts	Green Road, Spring Forest Road
Volleyball - Indoor	Marsh Creek
Volleyball - Sand	Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road
Dog Park	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Ampitheatre	Durant Nature Preserve
Park Bench	Berkshire Downs West, Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Hill Street, Horseshoe Farm, Marsh Creek, Riverbend, Spring Forest Road
Picnic Table	Berkshire Downs West, Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Hill Street, Horseshoe Farm, Marsh Creek, Spring Forest Road
Picnic Shelter	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Hill Street, Horseshoe Farm, Marsh Creek, Spring Forest Road
Playgrounds: 2-5	Durant Nature Preserve, Hill Street, Marsh Creek, Riverbend
Playgrounds: 5-12	Berkshire Downs West, Buffaloe Road Athletic, Green Road, Hill Street, Marsh Creek, Riverbend, Spring Forest Road
Track - Non-Competitive/Lined	Spring Forest Road
Track - Competitive/Lined	Buffaloe Road Athletic
Trails - Paved	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Horseshoe Farm, Milburnie, Spring Forest Road
Trails - Natural Surface/Unpaved	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Hill Street, Horseshoe Farm, Milburnie
Trails - Loop	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Horseshoe Farm, Spring Forest Road
Inline Skating	Marsh Creek
Mountain Bike Trails	Durant Nature Preserve
Skate Park	Marsh Creek
Bleachers	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Green Road, Marsh Creek, Spring Forest Road

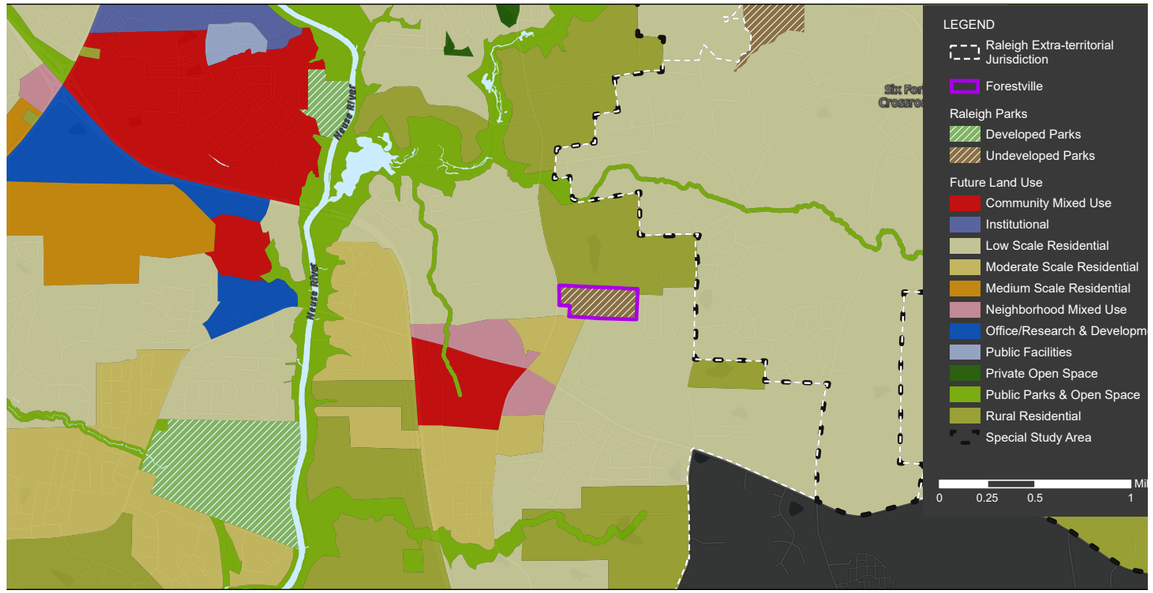
The Neuse River Greenway Trail is the closest greenway trail to the Forestville Road Property. There are no greenway corridors or greenway trails within the Forestville Road Property boundary. There is a nearby corridor and proposed trail along Harris Creek Tributary A, to the north of the site, and there are also several other corridors in the vicinity, including the Harris Creek Corridor, Harris Creek Tributary E Corridor, and the Neuse River Tributary B Corridor.

MAP 3 NEARBY GREENWAYS

MAP 4 CURRENT ZONING



MAP 5 FUTURE LAND USE



MAP 6 STREET PLAN

Current Zoning

The current zoning surrounding the Forestville Road Property is primarily residential, with some nearby commercial and office mixed-use. There is also manufactured housing adjacent to the site, as well as nearby overlays, including the Special Highway Overlay District.

Future Land Use

The future land use near the Forestville Road Property is still primarily residential, with some nearby commercial and neighborhood mixed-use, as well as public park use along the nearby greenway corridors.

Street Plan

There are several proposed neighborhood streets in the City of Raleigh Street Plan adjacent to the Forestville Roa Property, including an extension of Oak Hill Drive to Old Milburnie Road. The proposed development of Oak Hill Drive could have significant impacts to the Forestville Rd Property. This proposed neighborhood street may require the dedication of additional right-of-way from the park property in order to accommodate the width of the proposed street section. Development of this road would improve public access to the park property but could also significantly change the character of the site, creating public street frontage along the entire northern property line.

Site Analysis

There is an entrance to the site from the west, off of Forestville Road, onto Oak Hill Drive which runs along the northern boundary of the site. There is no current parking on site, except along Oak Hill Drive.

The landscape at the Forestville Road Property is mostly forested, with a creek that runs north-south through the site. The western section of the site is the location of several historic structures. More information about these structures can be found in the Cultural Resource Inventory on page 25.

There are several opportunities and constraints within the Forestville Road Property, as highlighted by the site images found on page 17.

MAP 7 AERIAL IMAGERY

MAP 8 SITE IMAGES KEY

Site Images

Dumping

Boulder

Hole in Oak Hill Drive

Log Cabin (more on historic structures can be found in the Cultural Inventory Section on Pg. 25)

Large creek

Creek under Oak Hill Drive

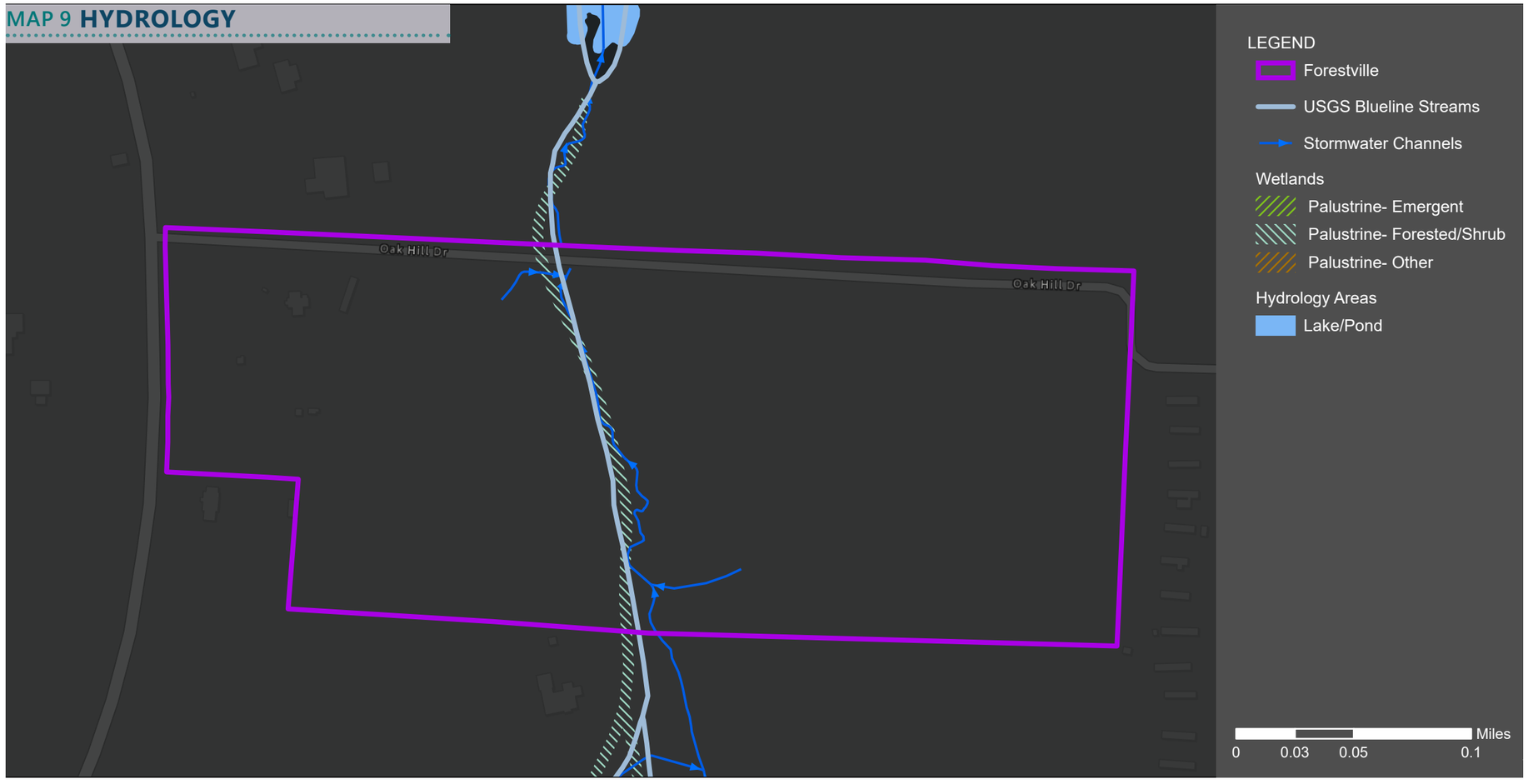
Yucca patch

The most significant hydrologic feature existing within the Forestville Road Property is the blue-line stream than bisects the central portion of the property and flows south to north. The Unnamed Tributary flows northward to a semi-permanent impoundment pond, located on private property, and eventually reaches Hodges Mill Creek. The tributary is fed, as it meanders through the site, by several ephemeral and intermittent stream channels with variable flow, primarily driven by precipitation events. There are two conspicuous intermittent channels contained with the tract that flow into the blue-line stream; one channel that collects the drainage from the eastern portion of the tract and flows west towards the primary stream, and another channel that collects the drainage from the western portion of the tract and flows east towards the primary stream. There is observational evidence that these intermittent channels are also fed by groundwater, via spring heads and seeps; however, it is difficult to identify the origins of the potential subsurface-to-surface flow.

The intermittent stream channels and the primary tributary channel have been significantly impacted by stormwater runoff, as indicated by moderately incised banks and channels, as well as by relatively high loads of deposited sediment. The earthen road that traverses the northern property line (Oak Hill Drive) has been significantly undercut in the area where the primary tributary flows northward beneath the road through a large culvert. During planning site visits, several areas along the Oak Hill Drive roadbed were observed to have been undercut or washed out by the highly variable and dynamic flows within the channel and floodway of the primary tributary. Although the culvert appears to be large enough to accommodate most runoff events, it seems that higher flows from large storm events may have compromised the roadway. These areas will need to be addressed prior to the approval of any regular vehicular traffic and/or future facility development.

Culvert under Oak Hill Drive roadbed

MAP 9 HYDROLOGY



The most dominant upland soil type occurring within the Forestville Road Property is the **Rawlings-Rion complex**, which is characterized by well-drained sandy loam soil textures that are non-hydric. These soils and the upland positions they occupy are most suitable for future facility development, given the reduction in flooding risk associated with the rapid drainage capabilities and higher elevations. The upland Rawlings-Rion soils are concentrated along the eastern and western borders of the Forestville Road Property, while the central portion of the tract exhibits a convergence of the topography at lower elevations and contains different soil types and more dynamic hydrology patterns.

The central portion of the Forestville Road Property is dominated by the **Wake-Rolesville complex** soil type, which is characterized by excessively drained loamy sand soil textures that are non-hydric. Although these soils are rated as excessively drained, the high sand component and the dynamic nature of the hydrology in these areas creates an unstable soil environment. These lower-lying areas are subject to significant alluvial pressures, including the movement of sediment via stormwater and the under-cutting/under-wash of the streambanks, and are therefore considered less suitable for future facility development.

Smaller portions of the Forestville Road Property, along the easternmost and southern boundaries, exhibit **Wedowee-Saw complex** soils, which are characterized by well-drained sandy loam soil types and closely resemble the Rawlings-Rion complex soils found elsewhere on the tract. These soils may support future site development but are limited to small areas within the Tract and are most proximate to private property (on the southern boundary) and a public roadway (on the eastern boundary).

MAP 10 SOILS

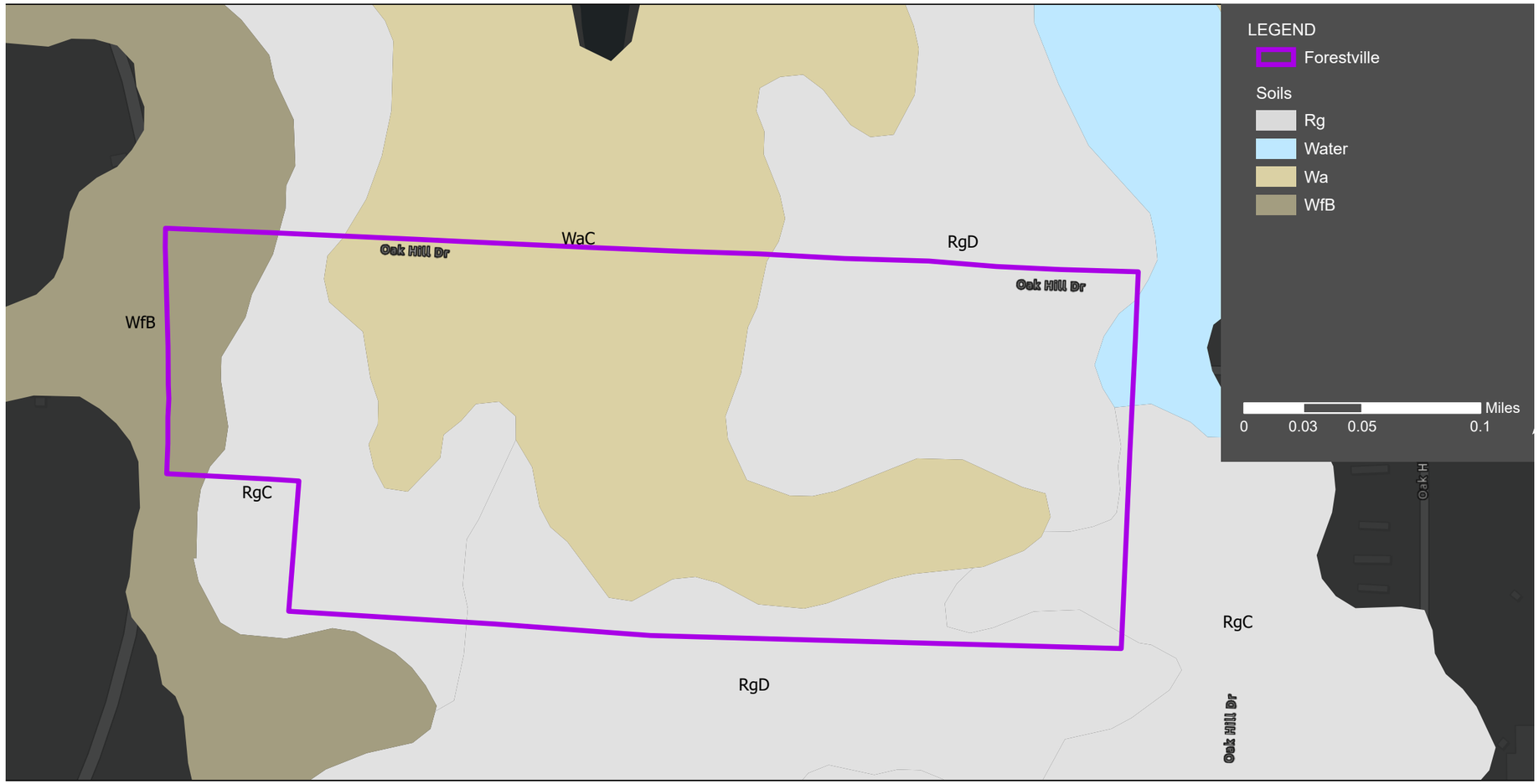


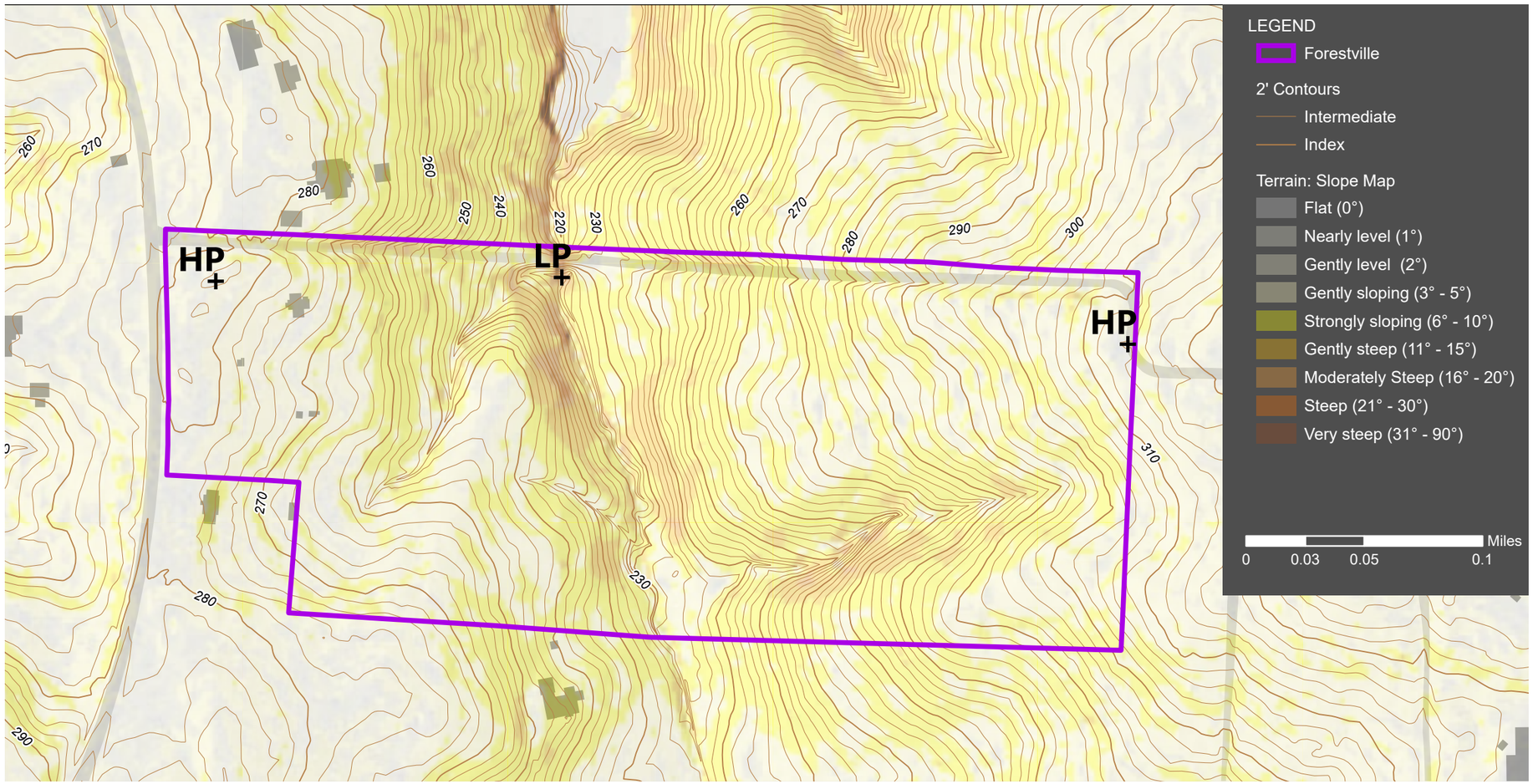
Table of Soils Found Within or Adjacent to Forestville Road Property Boundaries

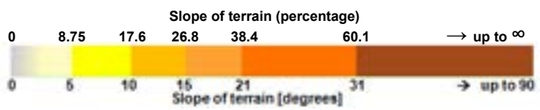
Soil Abbreviation*	Soil Type Name	Drainage Class	Hydric Rating
Rg	Rawlings-Rion complex sandy loam	Well-drained	Non-hydric
Wa	Wake-Rolesville complex loamy sand	Excessively well-drained	Non-hydric
Wf	Wedowee-Saw complex sandy loam	Well-drained	Non-hydric

*Percent-slope indicated by A, B, and C ratings in increasing order. Soils that have been heavily eroded are denoted with “2” after the soil type abbreviation.

The terrain slopes, from the eastern and western part of the Forestville Road Property towards the creek that runs north-south through the property. The high points (HP) are noted in the eastern and western areas of the property, and the low point (LP) is found in the northern area of the site. Most of the site is gently sloping (0-8.75%) and strongly sloping (8.75-17.6%), but there are areas of gently steep slopes (26.8-38.4%) and moderately steep slopes (38.4-60.1%), found along the main north-south blue-line stream and along the tributary that flows into the stream from the eastern part of the property.

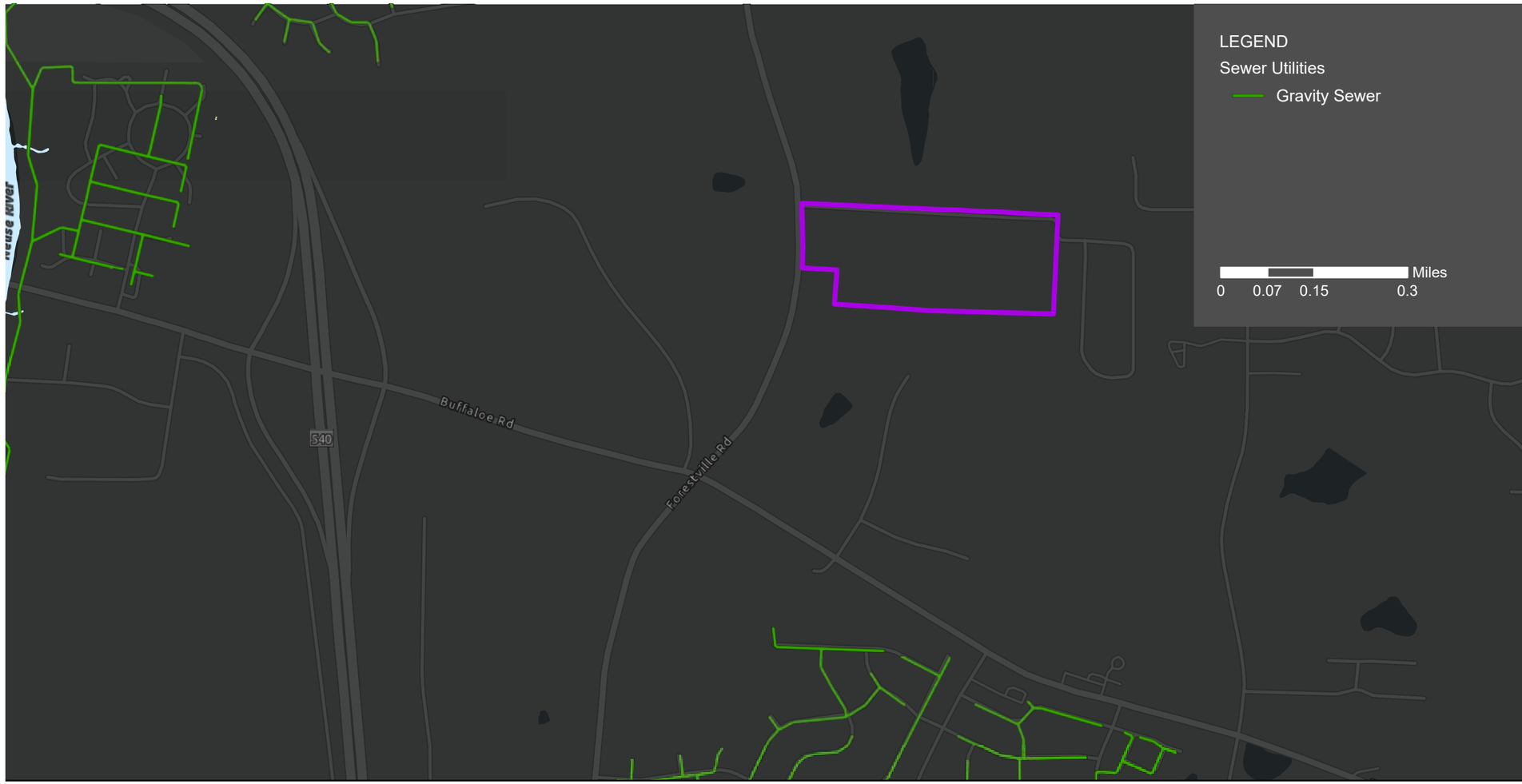
MAP 11 TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPE





There are currently no utilities on the Forestville Road Property, per available GIS data.

MAP 12 UTILITIES



NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The Forestville Road Tract encompasses roughly 25 acres of gently-to-moderately sloping topography, with mixed pine/hardwood forests, regenerating old fields, and potentially other natural communities/habitat types yet to be identified.

Plants and habitat at Forestville Road Property

Wildlife Species Observed

This list is not meant to be exhaustive and represents observations made during multiple site visits by Raleigh PRCR staff. More wildlife species will likely be found within the Forestville Road Property, after additional ecological monitoring and biological sampling.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (Y/N)	Special Status*
Bird species			
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	Y	-----
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	Y	-----
brown-headed nuthatch	*Sitta pusilla*	Y	-----
Carolina wren	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*	Y	-----
chipping sparrow	*Spizella passerina*	Y	-----
eastern towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	Y	-----
hairy woodpecker	*Leuconotopicus villosus*	Y	-----
mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	Y	-----
northern cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	Y	-----
northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	Y	-----
red-bellied woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	Y	-----
white-eyed vireo	*Vireo griseus*	Y	-----
Mammal species			
eastern gray squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*	Y	-----
coyote (scat)	*Canis latrans*	Y	-----
white-tailed deer (prints & scat)	*Odocoileus virginianus*	Y	-----

** Some wildlife species were unable to be identified; therefore, it may be possible that other wildlife species associated with a special conservation status exist onsite.*

Plant Species Observed

This list is not meant to be exhaustive and represents observations made during multiple site visits by Raleigh PRCR staff. More plant species will likely be found within the Forestville Road Property, after additional ecological monitoring and biological sampling.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (Y/N)	Special Status*
Grass species			
bluestem grasses	*Andropogon* spp.	Y	-----
crab grasses	*Digitaria spp.*	Y & N	-----
switch cane	*Arundinaria tecta*	Y	-----
Japanese stiltgrass	*Microstegium vimineum*	N	-----
panic grasses	*Panicum* spp.	Y	-----
rosette panic grasses	*Dicanthelium* spp.	Y	-----
rushes	*Juncus* spp.	Y	-----*
sedges	*Carex* spp.	Y	-----*
tall fescue grass	*Festuca* sp.	N	-----
wood oats	*Chasmanthium* spp.	Y	-----
Forb species			
asters	*Aster* spp.	Y	-----*
bedstraws	*Galium* spp.	Y	-----
black snakeroot	*Actaea racemosa*	Y	-----
bonesets	*Eupatorium* spp.	Y	-----*
Christmas fern	*Polystichum acrostichoides*	Y	-----
goldenrods	*Solidago* spp.	Y	-----
ground ivy	*Glechoma hederacea*	N	-----
heartleaf	*Hexastylis* sp.	Y	-----
lizard's tail	*Saururus cernuus*	Y	-----
partridge berry	*Mitchella repens*	Y	-----
peas - legumes	*Lespedeza* spp.	Y & N	-----
peas - legumes	*Desmodium* spp.	Y	-----
smartweeds	*Polygonum spp.*	Y & N	-----
spotted wintergreen	*Chimaphila maculata*	Y	-----
Virginia dayflower	*Commelina virginica*	Y	-----
wingstem	*Verbesina alternifolia*	Y	-----

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (Y/N)	Special Status*
Shrub/vine species			
English ivy	*Hedera helix*	N	-----
greenbriers	*Smilax* spp.	Y	-----
groundsel tree	*Baccharis halimifolia*	Y	-----
Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*	N	-----
multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*	N	-----
privets	*Ligustrum* spp.	N	-----
resurrection fern	*Pleopeltis polypodioides*	Y	-----
trumpet creeper	*Campsis radicans*	Y	-----
wax myrtle	*Myrica cerifera*	Y	-----
wild blueberries	*Vaccinium* spp.	Y	-----
wild grapes	*Vitis* spp.	Y	-----
wild olives	*Elaeagnus* spp.	N	-----
wisteria	*wisteria* sp.	N	-----
Tree species			
American beech	*Fagus grandifolia*	Y	-----
American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	Y	-----
American holly	*Ilex opaca*	Y	-----
black walnut	*Juglans nigra*	Y	-----
boxelder	*Acer negundo*	Y	-----
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	N	-----
eastern hophornbeam	*Ostrya virginiana*	Y	-----
eastern hornbeam	*Carpinus caroliniana*	Y	-----
eastern red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Y	-----
loblolly pine	*Pinus taeda*	Y	-----
mockernut hickory	*Carya tomentosa*	Y	-----

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (Y/N)	Special Status*
Tree species			
American beech	*Fagus grandifolia*	Y	-----
American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	Y	-----
American holly	*Ilex opaca*	Y	-----
black walnut	*Juglans nigra*	Y	-----
boxelder	*Acer negundo*	Y	-----
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	N	-----
eastern hophornbeam	*Ostrya virginiana*	Y	-----
eastern hornbeam	*Carpinus caroliniana*	Y	-----
eastern red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	Y	-----
loblolly pine	*Pinus taeda*	Y	-----
mockernut hickory	*Carya tomentosa*	Y	-----
northern red oak	*Quercus rubra*	Y	-----
pignut hickory	*Carya glabra*	Y	-----
red maple	*Acer rubrum*	Y	-----
river birch	*Betula nigra*	Y	-----
shortleaf pine	*Pinus echinata*	Y	-----
sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboretum*	Y	-----
southern hackberry	*Celtis laevigata*	Y	-----
southern magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Y	-----
southern red oak	*Quercus falcata*	Y	-----
sugar maple	*Acer saccharum*	Y	-----
sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Y	-----
water oak	*Quercus nigra*	Y	-----
white oak	*Quercus alba*	Y	-----
yellow poplar	*Liriodendron tulipfera*	Y	-----

** Some plant species were unable to be identified; therefore, it may be possible that other plant species associated with a special conservation status exist onsite.*

NC Natural Heritage Program

NC DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Roy Cooper, Governor
D. Reid Wilson, Secretary
Misty Buchanan
Deputy Director, Natural Heritage Program

NCNHDE-17228

February 21, 2022

Emma Liles
City of Raleigh
222 W Hargett St
Raleigh, NC 27602
RE: Forestville PDAP

Dear Emma Liles:

The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) appreciates the opportunity to provide information about natural heritage resources for the project referenced above.

A query of the NCNHP database indicates that there are records for rare species, important natural communities, natural areas, and/or conservation/managed areas within the proposed project boundary. These results are presented in the attached 'Documented Occurrences' tables and map.

The attached 'Potential Occurrences' table summarizes rare species and natural communities that have been documented within a one-mile radius of the property boundary. The proximity of these records suggests that these natural heritage elements may potentially be present in the project area if suitable habitat exists. Tables of natural areas and conservation/managed areas within a one-mile radius of the project area, if any, are also included in this report.

If a Federally-listed species is documented within the project area or indicated within a one-mile radius of the project area, the NCNHP recommends contacting the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for guidance. Contact information for USFWS offices in North Carolina is found here: https://www.fws.gov/offices/Directory/ListOffices.cfm?statecode=37.

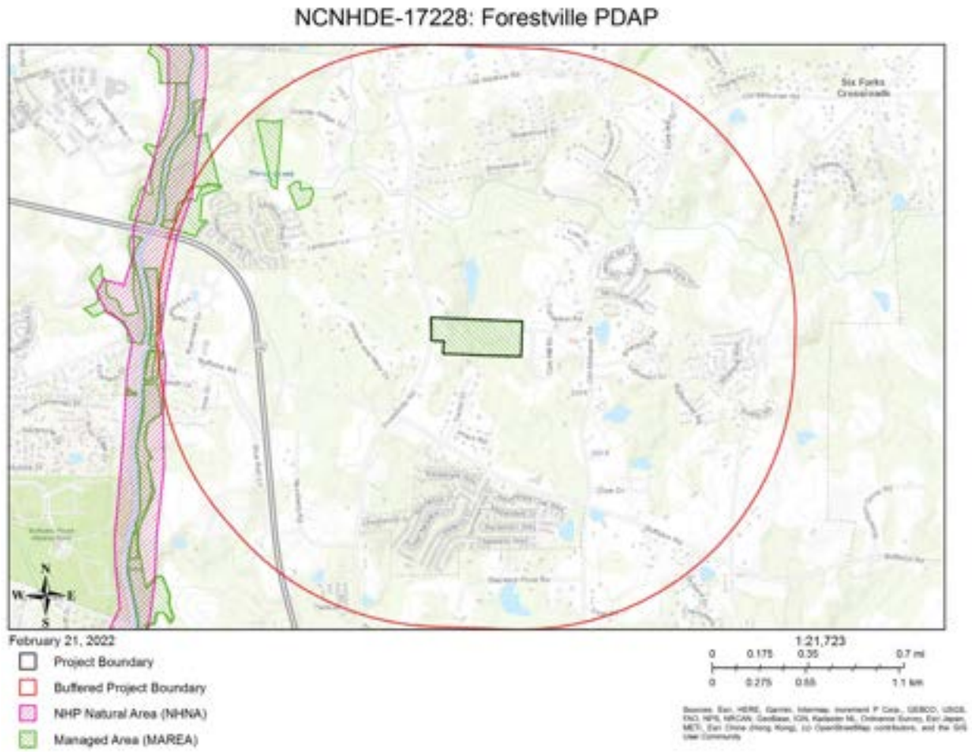
Please note that natural heritage element data are maintained for the purposes of conservation planning, project review, and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions. Information provided by the NCNHP database may not be published without prior written notification to the NCNHP, and the NCNHP must be credited as an information source in these publications. Maps of NCNHP data may not be redistributed without permission.

Also please note that the NC Natural Heritage Program may follow this letter with additional correspondence if a Dedicated Nature Preserve, Registered Heritage Area, Land and Water Fund easement, or an occurrence of a Federally-listed species is documented near the project area.

If you have questions regarding the information provided in this letter or need additional assistance, please contact Rodney A. Butler at rodney.butler@ncdcr.gov or 919-707-8603.

Sincerely,
NC Natural Heritage Program

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
121 W. JONES STREET, RALEIGH, NC 27603 • 1651 MAIL SERVICE CENTER, RALEIGH, NC 27699
OFC 919.707.920 • FAX 919.707.901



Natural Heritage Element Occurrences, Natural Areas, and Managed Areas Intersecting the Project Area
Forestville PDAP
February 21, 2022
NCNHDE-17228

No Element Occurrences are Documented within the Project Area

There are no documented element occurrences (of medium to very high accuracy) that intersect with the project area. Please note, however, that although the NCNHP database does not show records for rare species within the project area, it does not necessarily mean that they are not present; it may simply mean that the area has not been surveyed. The use of Natural Heritage Program data should not be substituted for actual field surveys if needed, particularly if the project area contains suitable habitat for rare species. If rare species are found, the NCNHP would appreciate receiving this information so that we may update our database.

No Natural Areas are Documented within the Project Area

Managed Areas Documented Within Project Area*

Managed Area Name	Owner	Owner Type
City of Raleigh Open Space - Planned Neighborhood Park NPS-16	City of Raleigh	Local Government

*NOTE: If the proposed project intersects with a conservation/managed area, please contact the landowner directly for additional information. If the project intersects with a Dedicated Nature Preserve (DNP), Registered Natural Heritage Area (RHA), or Federally-listed species, NCNHP staff may provide additional correspondence regarding the project.

Definitions and an explanation of status designations and codes can be found at https://ncnhde.natureserve.org/help. Data query generated on February 21, 2022; source: NCNHP, Q4, January 2022. Please resubmit your information request if more than one year elapses before project initiation as new information is continually added to the NCNHP database.

Natural Heritage Element Occurrences, Natural Areas, and Managed Areas Within a One-mile Radius of the Project Area
Forestville PDAP
February 21, 2022
NCNHDE-17228

Element Occurrences Documented Within a One-mile Radius of the Project Area

Taxonomic Group	EO ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Last Observation Date	Element Occurrence Rank	Accuracy	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank
Dragonfly or Damselfly	32043	Coryphaeschna ingens	Regal Darner	2004-Pre	H?	5-Very Low	---	Significantly Rare	G5	S2?

Natural Areas Documented Within a One-mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Name	Representational Rating	Collective Rating
Upper Neuse River Floodplain	R2 (Very High)	C3 (High)

Managed Areas Documented Within a One-mile Radius of the Project Area

Managed Area Name	Owner	Owner Type
City of Raleigh Open Space - Planned Neighborhood Park NPS-16	City of Raleigh	Local Government
City of Raleigh Easement	City of Raleigh	Local Government
City of Raleigh Easement	City of Raleigh	Local Government
NC Land and Water Fund Project	NC DNCR, NC Land and Water Fund	State
NC Land and Water Fund Project	NC DNCR, NC Land and Water Fund	State
NC Land and Water Fund Project	NC DNCR, NC Land and Water Fund	State

Definitions and an explanation of status designations and codes can be found at https://ncnhde.natureserve.org/help. Data query generated on February 21, 2022; source: NCNHP, Q4, January 2022. Please resubmit your information request if more than one year elapses before project initiation as new information is continually added to the NCNHP database.

Cultural Resource Inventory

Historical Overview

The Forestville Road Property represents only a small portion of what was once an approximately 600-acre plantation, originally owned by Kearney Upchurch. He likely came into ownership of the lands containing the Forestville Road Property in the 1830s or 1840s, either by will from his father or by purchase. Before his death, Kearney passed control of the property to his son, James Upchurch, who subsequently passed the land to his son, William Ivan Upchurch. Following Ivan's death in 1964, his landholdings were subdivided in 1966. Family history holds that the subject property, i.e., the Forestville Road Property, was conveyed to Hallie Upchurch Montague at this time. The City of Raleigh came into possession of the property in 2004.

1966 Plat of Division of Estate of William Ivan Upchurch.
Tract 7 is Forestville Road Property.

Former Structures

Tennis Court: Family history holds that the tennis courts were a popular attraction for visitors to the Upchurch place in the early 1900s. The tennis courts were likely located in the southeastern corner of the property, just to the north of the paved driveway.

Cotton Gin: A two-story frame building, with shiplap siding and a short ramp to the main entrance on one of the gable ends, allegedly housed a cotton gin. It is thought to have been located to the southeast of the Upchurch complex, east of the paved driveway.

View of cotton gin with Ivan and Ellie Upchurch on ramp,
with children on cotton bales, ca. 1910.

Site Name

The property was once part of the Kearney Upchurch plantation. A resident raised concern in April 2022 that the future park would be named in honor of the slaveholding family, and similar concerns have surfaced across the country regarding place names associated with racism and slavery. Therefore, it is recommended that community engagement be conducted when determining the future name of the site. It is also recommended that primary use as determined in Master Planning (i.e., recreational, greenway, educational, historical, etc.) informs site naming.

Existing Structures

Western Edge of Property

Workshop: A red painted workshop building constructed around 1965 by Upchurch descendant, Joe Montague. The building has a small barn/shed roof addition on its south elevation and a storage room addition on its north elevation.

Playhouse: A small building, used as a playhouse, is located in the former location of a work shed that was used for tobacco processing. According to Roger Montague, the work shed once had a cellar underneath where tobacco leaves were hung to soften before they were rolled.

Southwestern Corner of Property

Log Cabin: Family history holds that the cabin was once a slave dwelling that stood elsewhere on the plantation. This is possible, as it is consistent with information that former enslaved person, Georgianna Foster, provided the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. In an interview, Foster stated that “I wus born at Kerney Upchurch’s plantation twelve miles from Raleigh. He wus my marster an’ Missus Enny wus his wife. . . . We lived in little log houses at marsters.”

Joe Montague relocated the cabin from the middle of the property in the 1950s. The mortar joining the stones of the chimney contains an inscription “04/19/70”, which likely refers to the date when chimney was completed after relocation.

Stable: A small stable is located next to an abandoned pasture to the west-northwest of the log cabin. The stable is of frame construction and, according to Roger Montague, was not in existence in the 1950s or 1960s.

State Historic Preservation Office

The NC State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was consulted during the pre-development site assessment, to ensure no significant cultural or archaeological sites have been identified onsite. The SHPO response is included to the right. The SHPO recommendations related to land-disturbing activities should be considered during any development planning processes.

SHPO response:
"There are no previously recorded archaeological sites located at the property submitted. However, portions of the property do contain areas of high potential for archaeological resources. For any ground disturbing activities planned in the project area in the future, please submit a description of the project to this office for review and comment. We may recommend that an archaeological survey be conducted by an experienced archaeologist prior to construction. We have determined that the project as proposed will not have an effect on any historic structures."

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper — Secretary D. Reid Wilson

July 20, 2021

Emma Liles — Emma.Liles@raleighnc.gov
Park Planner
City of Raleigh
222 West Hargett Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

Re: Watkins Road property, Raleigh, Wake County, ER 21-1623

Dear Ms. Liles:

Thank you for your submission concerning the above-referenced project. We have reviewed the materials provided and offer the following comments.

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites located at the property submitted. However, portions of the property do contain areas of high potential for archaeological resources. For any ground disturbing activities are planned in the project area in the future, please submit a description of the project to this office for review and comment. We may recommend that an archaeological survey be conducted by an experienced archaeologist prior to construction.

We have determined that the project as proposed will not have an effect on any historic structures.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

Renee Gledhill-Earley

for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

Location: 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh NC 27601 **Mailing Address**: 4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617 **Telephone/Fax**: (919) 814-6570/814-6898

Park Access, Social Equity, and Demographic Analysis

Park Access is a measure of how well different areas of the city are currently served by Raleigh's system of parks and greenway trails. Each census block in the city is assigned a Park Access grade based on four factors:

1. Distance to Nearest Park: How far residents need to travel to reach the nearest public park;

2. Distance to Nearest Greenway Trail: How far residents need to travel to reach the nearest greenway trail;

3. Acres of Open Space: How many acres of park land are accessible nearby;

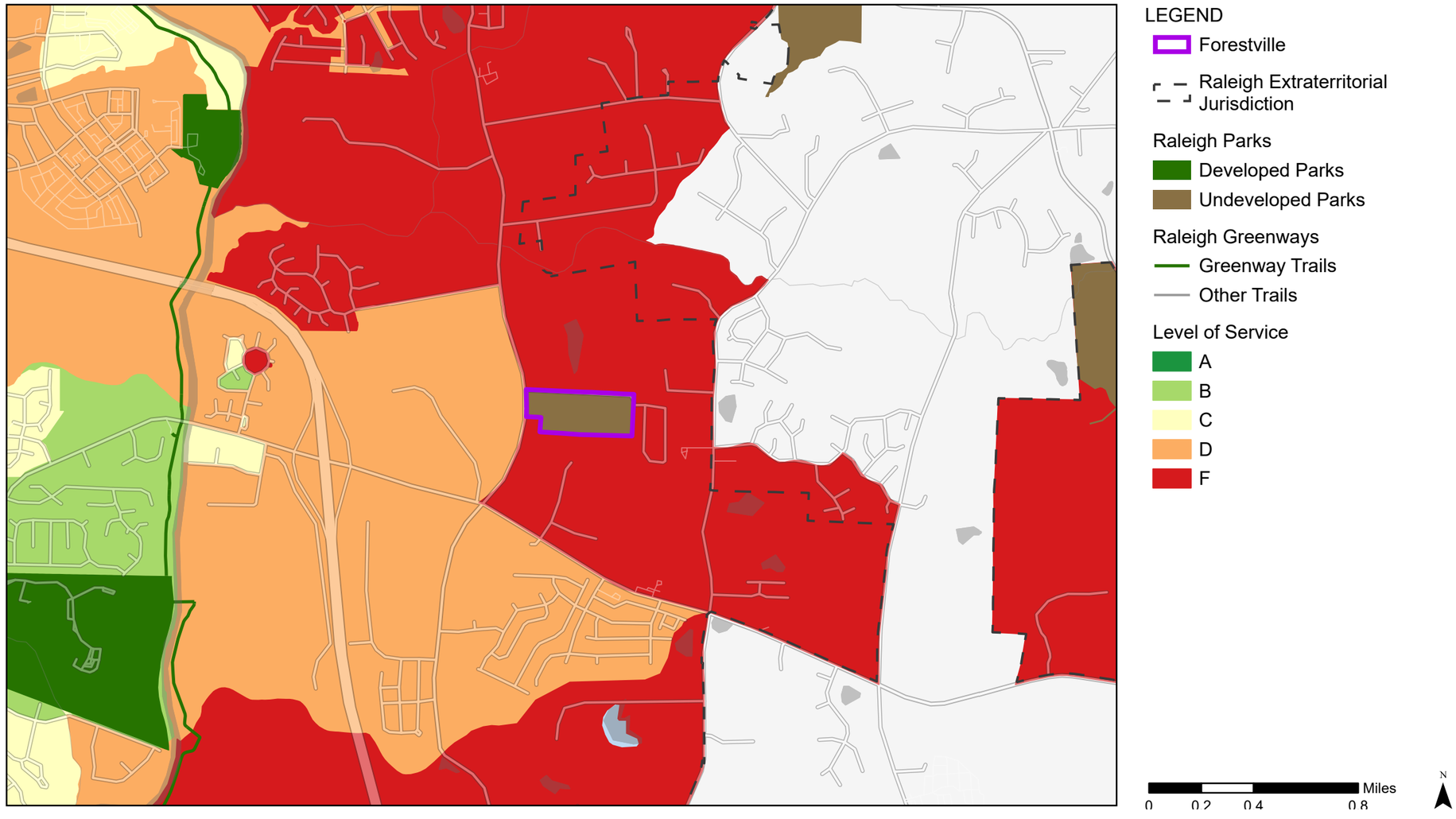
4. Park Experiences: The number and variety of park experiences available nearby;

Communities with an "A" letter grade have very good park access relative to other areas of the city. These neighborhoods are likely located within a 10-minute walk of a park, have access to many acres of open space, and can enjoy a wide variety of park experiences within a short distance of home.

Communities with a "D" or "F" letter grade have poor access to parks relative to other areas of the city. Residents in these areas may have to travel several miles to reach the nearest public park, and may only have access to a limited variety of park experiences.

Prioritizing investments in communities with low Park Access scores helps to promote Raleigh's goal of providing every citizen with safe, convenient access to a park or greenway trail.

MAP 13 PARK ACCESS ANALYSIS



Equity Priority can be determined by analyzing five key indicators of community health and well-being, as defined by Wake County Human Services' *Community Vulnerability Index*:

1. Unemployment: Population age 16 and over who are unemployed in the civilian labor force;

2. Low Educational Attainment: Population over age 25 who have less than a high school diploma;

3. Age Dependency: Population under the age of 18 and over the age of 64 combined;

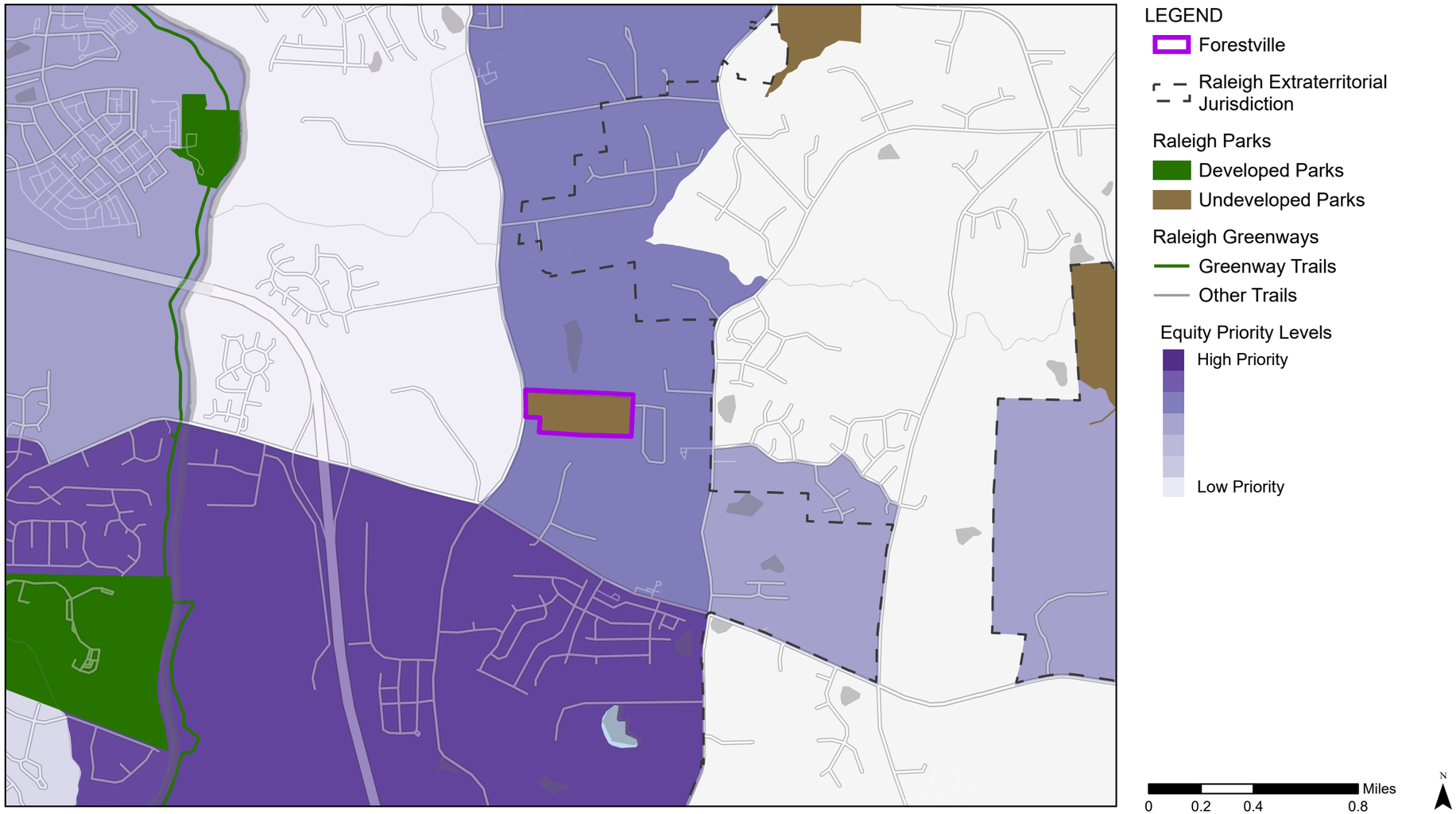
4. Housing Vacancy: The total number of vacant or unoccupied housing units in a block group;

5. Poverty Rate: The population living below the federal poverty threshold in Wake County;

Communities exhibiting a high concentration of these five demographic and socieconomic indicators are more likely to experience negative health outcomes such as heart disease, obesity, chronic stress, and depression—outcomes which can be mitigated with better access to high-quality open spaces, outdoor recreation, and safe places to play and exercise.

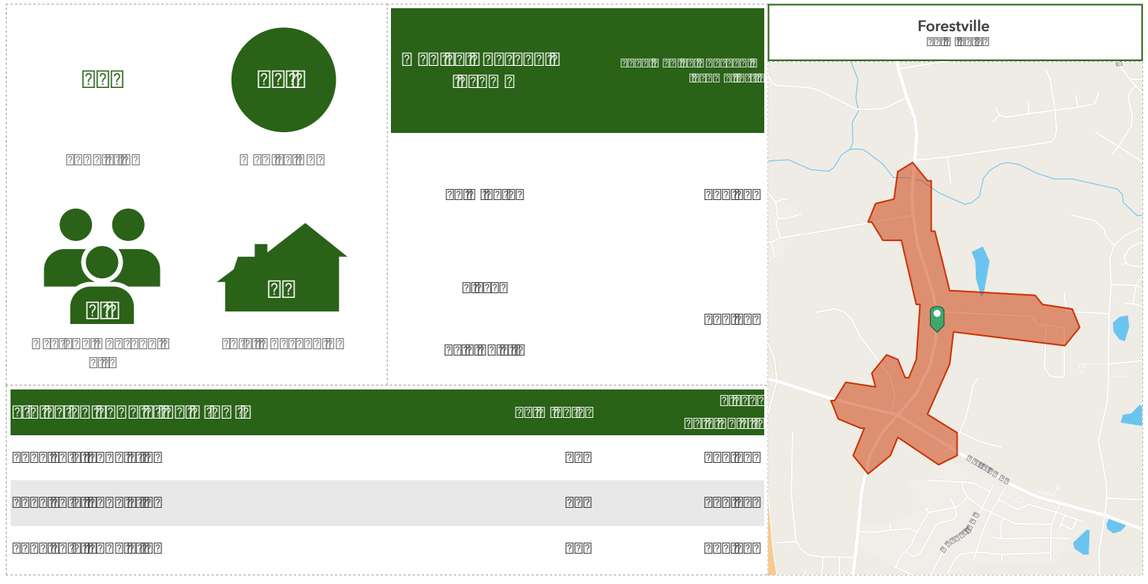
Prioritizing investments in these communities helps ensure that PRCR sites, facilities, and programs are more accessible to the communities that will benefit most from these public resources.

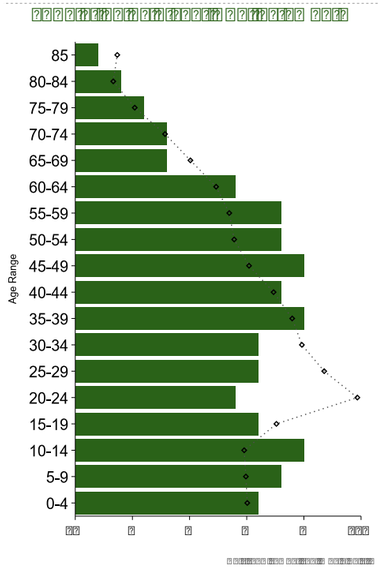
MAP 14 EQUITY PRIORITY ANALYSIS

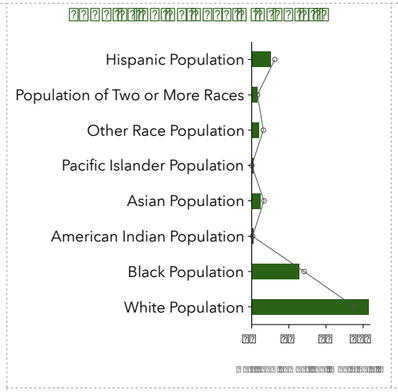


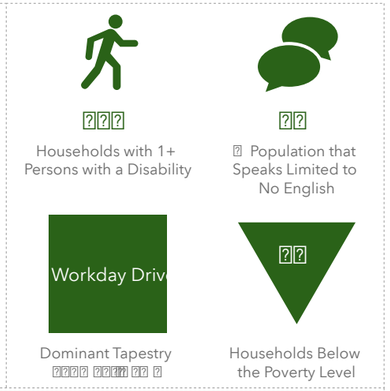
10-Minute Walk Demographics

There are 125 people within a ten-minute walk from the Forestville Road Property. This population has a high median household income, less 20-35 year olds and more children under 14 and 45-65 year olds than the average distribution, and is a mostly white population. Within this population, 88% of people own their home as opposed to renting, 17% of households have at least one person with a disability, 7% of households are below the poverty level, and 6% speak limited to no English.







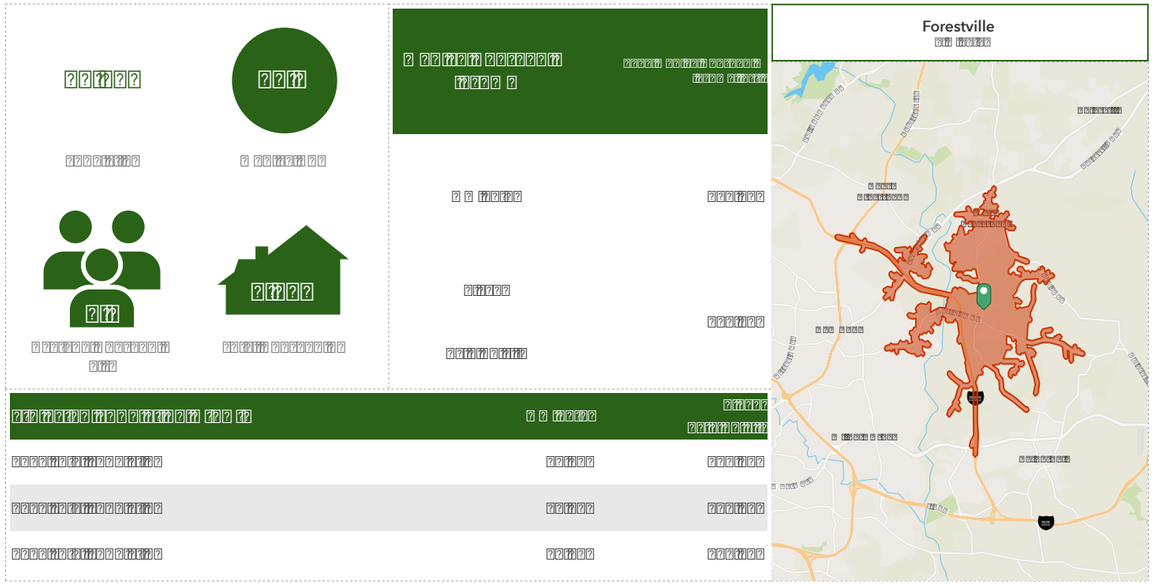


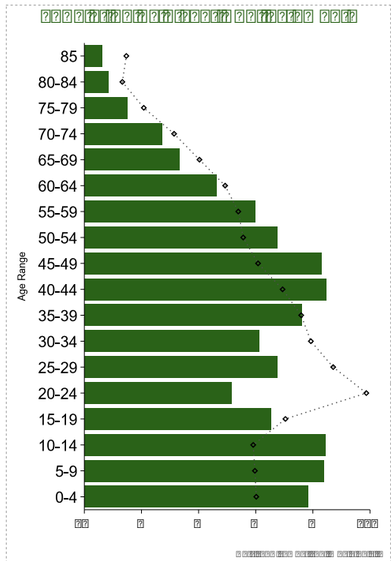
Owner/Renter Occupied Housing Units	10 minutes	Places Raleigh city
2021 Total Households		
2021 Owner Occupied Housing Units (Esri) (%)		
2021 Renter Occupied Housing Units (Esri) (%)		

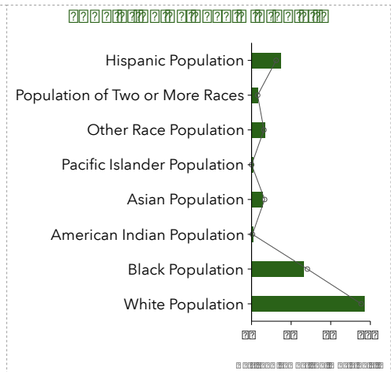
Data Source: ESRI Community Analyst

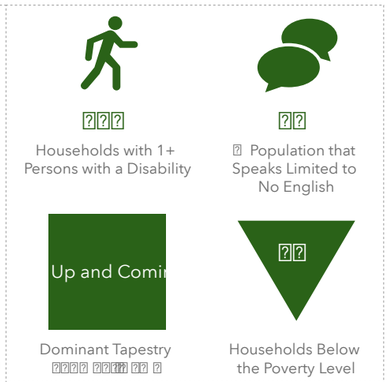
5-Minute Drive Demographics

There are 15,404 people within a five-minute drive from the Forestville Road Property. This population has a high median household income, less 20-35 year olds and more children under 14 and 40-60 year olds than the average distribution, and is a mostly white population. Within this population, 87% of people own their home as opposed to renting, 16% of households have at least one person with a disability, 56% of households are below the poverty level, and 7% speak limited to no English.









Owner/Renter Occupied Housing Units	minutes	Places Raleigh city
2021 Total Households		
2021 Owner Occupied Housing Units (Esri) (%)		
2021 Renter Occupied Housing Units (Esri) (%)		

Data Source: ESRI Community Analyst

Suitability Analysis

Site and Context Analysis of the Forestville Road Property yielded many results that should be considered when deciding where on the site is appropriate for development. The findings of this analysis are summarized below:

Existing Conditions/Historic Significance

- Development around the historic structures should be very limited and only allow low-impact development and historic interpretation.

Slope and Topography

- The steep slopes should have very limited disturbance, so as not to cause erosion issues.

Soils

- Development in areas of the site with poorly drained and partially-hydric soils should be limited because of the frequency of inundation. These soil types are not believed to be present onsite.

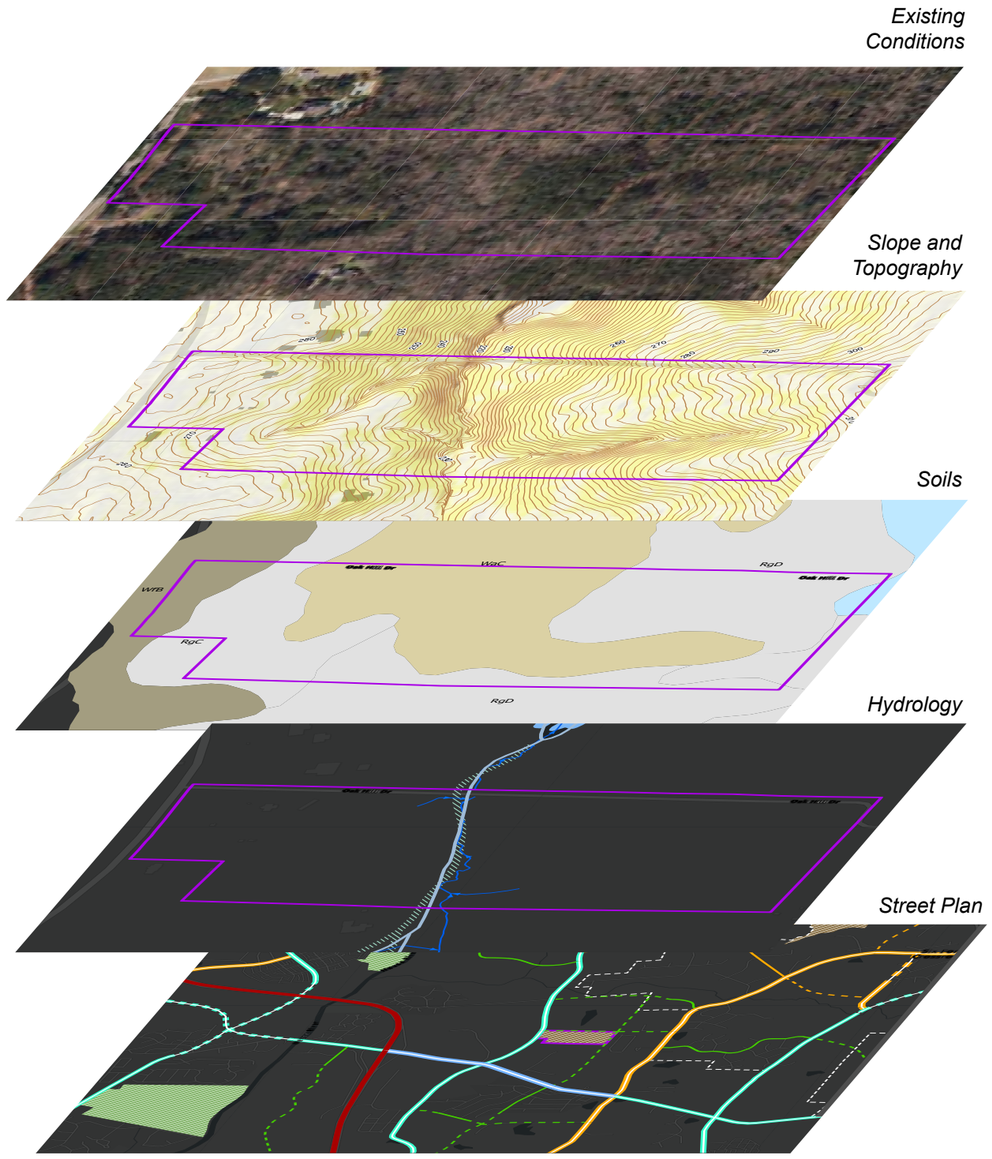
Hydrology

- Development along the creeks and stormwater channels on site should be limited, to provide riparian buffers.

Street Plan

- Development along Oak Hill Drive should be limited, until any work needed to improve the road in accordance with the Raleigh Street Plan is complete.

Suitability Overlay Diagram



Beyond site suitability impacts, the PDAP summarizes other important information. When public engagement begins in conjunction with the start of the site development process, the project manager should keep the following in mind:

Site Vicinity

- The Forestville Road Property has a few nearby Community and Homeowner Associations, as well as some public schools. Efforts should be made to include these communities in the park planning process.

Park and Greenway System Context

- The Forestville Road Property should be planned within the larger context of the surrounding parks and greenways. When the site is developed, the experiences it provides should complement the existing park and greenway system in the area to help provide a broad range of activities for the community.

Zoning and Future Land Use

- Any development of the Forestville Road Property should note that the area surrounding the site will continue to be zoned residential.

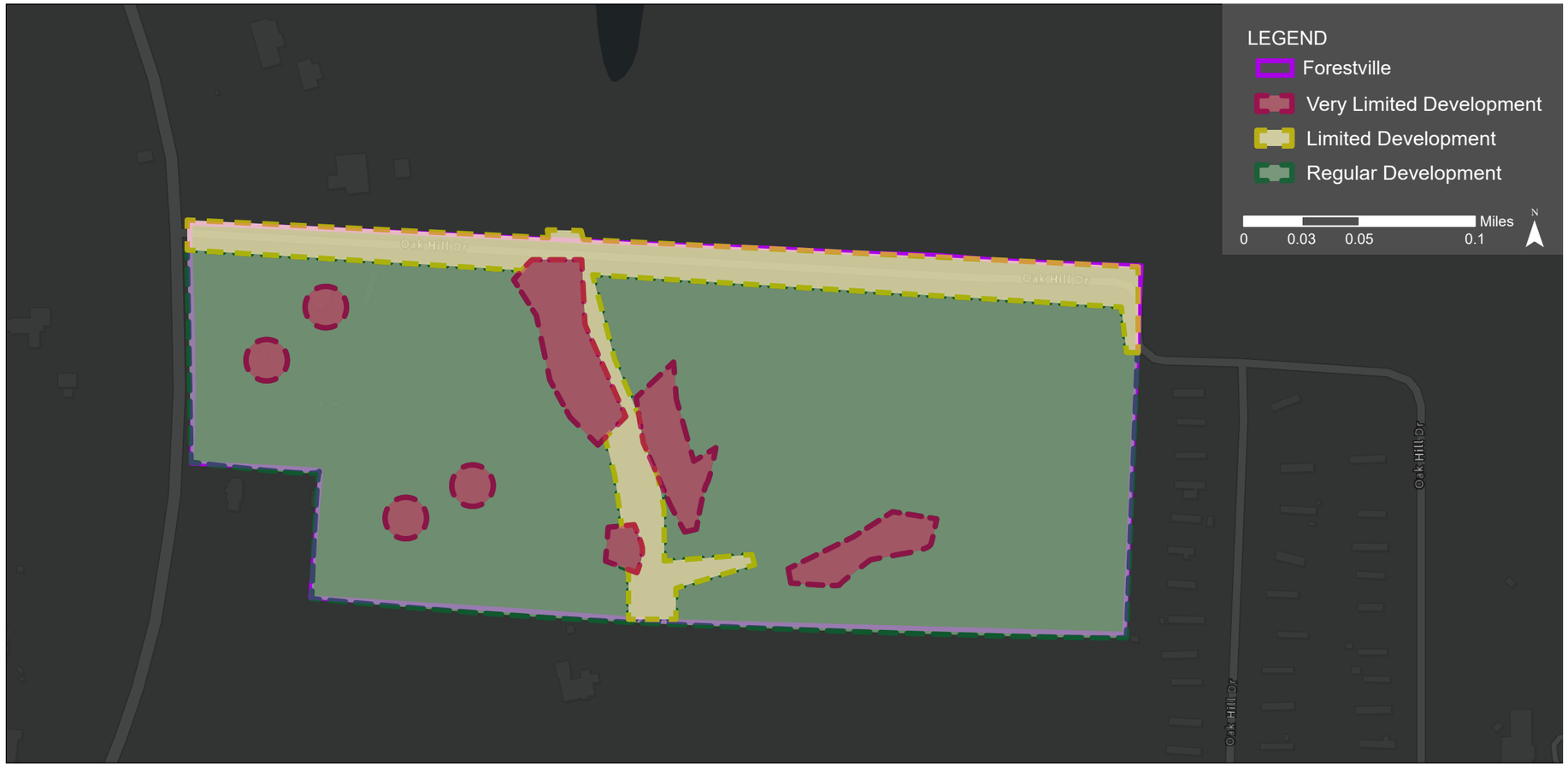
Park Access, Equity, and Demographics

- The area surrounding the property has D and F grades for park access. The development of this site should help improve these grades.
- There is an area near the property with a lower equity score than the surrounding census blocks. Public engagement should target outreach in this area.
- Public engagement should focus on outreach that recognizes the populations who speak limited English and the populations with disabilities.

MAP ii RECOMMENDED SITE SUITABILITY

This park site was formerly part of a 600-acre plantation originally owned by the Upchurch family. Portions of the property contain areas of high potential for archaeological resources.

Several structures on the site may be of special historic significance (represented as areas of Very Limited Development on this map), including a log cabin that was possibly the dwelling of enslaved peoples. Further archaeological investigation is recommended prior to any development or ground disturbing activities.



Based on the analysis of the site suitability overlay, the following map delineates approximate areas of the site that are recommended to have very limited, limited, or regular development.

Very Limited Development

Development in these areas are restricted by steep slopes and the areas of the site with historic structures. These areas are not suitable for development, unless for low impact uses such as natural surface trails, historic education, interpretive signage, and invasive removal.

Limited Development

Development in these areas are restricted by the presence of riparian buffers along creek beds and stormwater channels. Development is also restricted until work associated with the Oak Hill Drive improvements is complete, in accordance with the Raleigh Street Plan. These areas are suitable for low impact uses such as paved trails and creek bank stabilization.

Regular Development

These areas have no significant or special imitations on development and are open to most design choices that will facilitate a versatile park property.

Site Suitability Analysis - Development Capacity	
Area Suitable for Very Limited Development	2.5 Acres
Area Suitable for Limited Development	3.5 Acres
Area Suitable for Regular Development	20 Acres
Total Park Area	26 Acres

Interim Management Recommendations

This site's unique historic nature entails a more complex level of interim management recommendations than usually found within a Pre-development Assessment Plan. This document breaks out the interim management recommendations for the Forestville Road Property into two categories, Cultural Resources and Natural Resources. The Cultural Resources recommendations can be found on page 34. These initial recommendations will be revised and supplemented with additional details at a later date. Pre-Development Assessment Plans are living documents, and interim management recommendations will be updated periodically as staff performs routine monitoring and further site research. More information on the Natural Resources recommendations can be found on page 35 including current management and recommended management for each short-term goal.

Cultural Resources Interim Management Recommendations

Short-term Goals

1. Develop an interim protection plan for the structures on site.
2. Evaluate the cultural and historical significance of the existing structures and landscape and define a preferred path forward related to findings.
3. Document the original location of the Log Cabin and conduct further research into its history as a possible slave dwelling.
4. Re-evaluate need for the proposed extension of Oak Hill Drive with Raleigh Transportation

Long-term Goals

1. Define a plan for ongoing Historic Preservation of the Log Cabin, and possibly additional structures/ elements pending evaluation.
2. Identify interpretive opportunities and scope.
3. Conduct archaeological work in the Log Cabin's original location if determined to be on City property. This holds potential for a greater understanding of the site and specifically antebellum African American history in Raleigh.

Natural Resources Interim Management Recommendations

Short-term Goals

1. Implementation of additional monitoring and mapping efforts, to aid in the development of biological inventories, identify unauthorized access and use, and identify potential threats to the natural resources found onsite.
2. Evaluation and control of invasive plant species.
3. Evaluation of access points and access road conditions.

Long-term Goals

1. Continued collection of biological data, through ecological monitoring and mapping efforts.
2. Retention and protection of documented significant plant and animal species.
3. Improvement of wildlife habitat and natural plant communities, through appropriate natural resource management practices.

Implementation of additional monitoring and mapping efforts, to aid in the development of biological inventories, identify unauthorized access and use, and identify potential threats to the natural resources found onsite.

Coordinated monitoring strategies can be used to address a variety of natural resource and land use concerns, including the documentation of rare plants and animals, the identification and control of invasive plant species, and the determination of the extent of unauthorized access and use occurring onsite.

During planning site visits, PRCR staff observed evidence of unauthorized access to one of the small buildings that remains onsite. It appeared as if a person had been inhabiting the small building, based on the presence of blankets and other bedding material, clothes, and garbage/litter, which seemed to be recently discarded inside and around the small building.

Additionally, family members of the former landowners are still permitted access to the property, in order to maintain the old cabin that exists on the tract, along with the access route to the aforementioned cabin.

Current Management

To date, there have been no formal biological surveys conducted at the Forestville Road Property, nor have any regular ecological monitoring protocols been established.

Recommended Management

Expansion of monitoring efforts and capabilities

- PRCR staff will monitor for the presence of any significant/rare/protected plant and wildlife species, with the goal of performing annual site visits during different seasons.

- PRCR staff should document the occurrence of invasive plant species found onsite, along with the approximate locations and levels of infestation, whenever possible. Maintaining invasive plant species records will help simplify information sharing and future planning efforts.

- PRCR staff should engage with state and local government agencies for monitoring assistance. Agencies such as the NC Forest Service, NC Wildlife Resources Commission, NC Natural Heritage Program, NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, NC Department of Environmental Quality, and others may be able to provide input and expertise that could help bolster monitoring efforts.

- PRCR staff should contact the unauthorized user(s) that may be inhabiting one of the small buildings onsite and inform them that trespassing will not be tolerated. Staff should try to resolve the issue congenially, if possible, and offer information to the unauthorized user(s) related to housing assistance.

- PRCR staff should contact the family members of the former landowner who have access to the tract and discuss City of Raleigh standards/requirements for vegetation management and other practices that the family members have been performing without oversight.

Current ArcGIS Online Database with Site Visit Data

Evaluation and Control of Invasive Plant Species

PRCR staff observed several invasive plant species during planning visits to the Forestville Road Property, with the most problematic areas concentrated near the property boundaries and as scattered clusters within the interior. Much of the tract exhibits little to no establishment of invasive plant species. Work should begin to reduce known populations of invasive plants near the property boundaries and the interior clusters, to prevent establishment into those areas currently free of invasive plants.

The most prevalent invasive plants observed on the Forestville Road Property were privets (*Ligustrum spp.*) and Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), which pose a serious threat to native plant and wildlife populations. Additional invasive plants species that were observed are included in the tables in the Natural Resources Inventory section. These lists of invasive plant species are not comprehensive and were compiled only after limited field observations. There are undoubtedly more invasive plants species currently occurring onsite. As previously mentioned, monitoring efforts focused on the documentation of invasive plant species will be used to inform the most effective and appropriate management strategies. PRCR should prioritize invasive species control efforts to address those species that pose the greatest ecological threats.

Current Management

No invasive plant species control efforts are currently being conducted onsite.

Invasive Species Found On Site: Privets (Ligustrum spp.) and Japanese Stiltgrass (Microstegium vimineum)

Recommended Management

Identification and prioritization of invasive species control

- PRCR staff should identify and prioritize invasive species control efforts, based on the level of ecological threat posed by those species found on site. Resource allocation and the feasibility of control will need to be considered when developing plans for invasive species management.

- Privet, stiltgrass, and wisteria were located along the property lines, with the eastern boundary representing the most highly impacted area. Privet, olive, and other invasive plants are also found in clusters throughout the tract and along the stream that bisects the property.

- The interior populations of invasive plants can be addressed first, as control efforts may require fewer resources as compared to the border areas with higher levels of infestation. The interior portions of the tract are also more likely to support significant/and or rare plants and wildlife, which provides further justification for increased prioritization.

- PRCR staff will use herbicides to control invasive plant species when necessary. All herbicide applications on PRCR properties should follow the City of Raleigh Pesticide Policy and be approved by appropriate PRCR staff.

- PRCR staff from the Natural Resources Section and from the Parks Division will work together closely to coordinate resources needed for invasive plant control.

Evaluation of access points and access road conditions

During planning site visits to the Forestville Road Property, concerns were raised regarding the current conditions of the property access point from Forestville Road, as well as the earthen access road that traverses the northern property boundary (Oak Hill Drive).

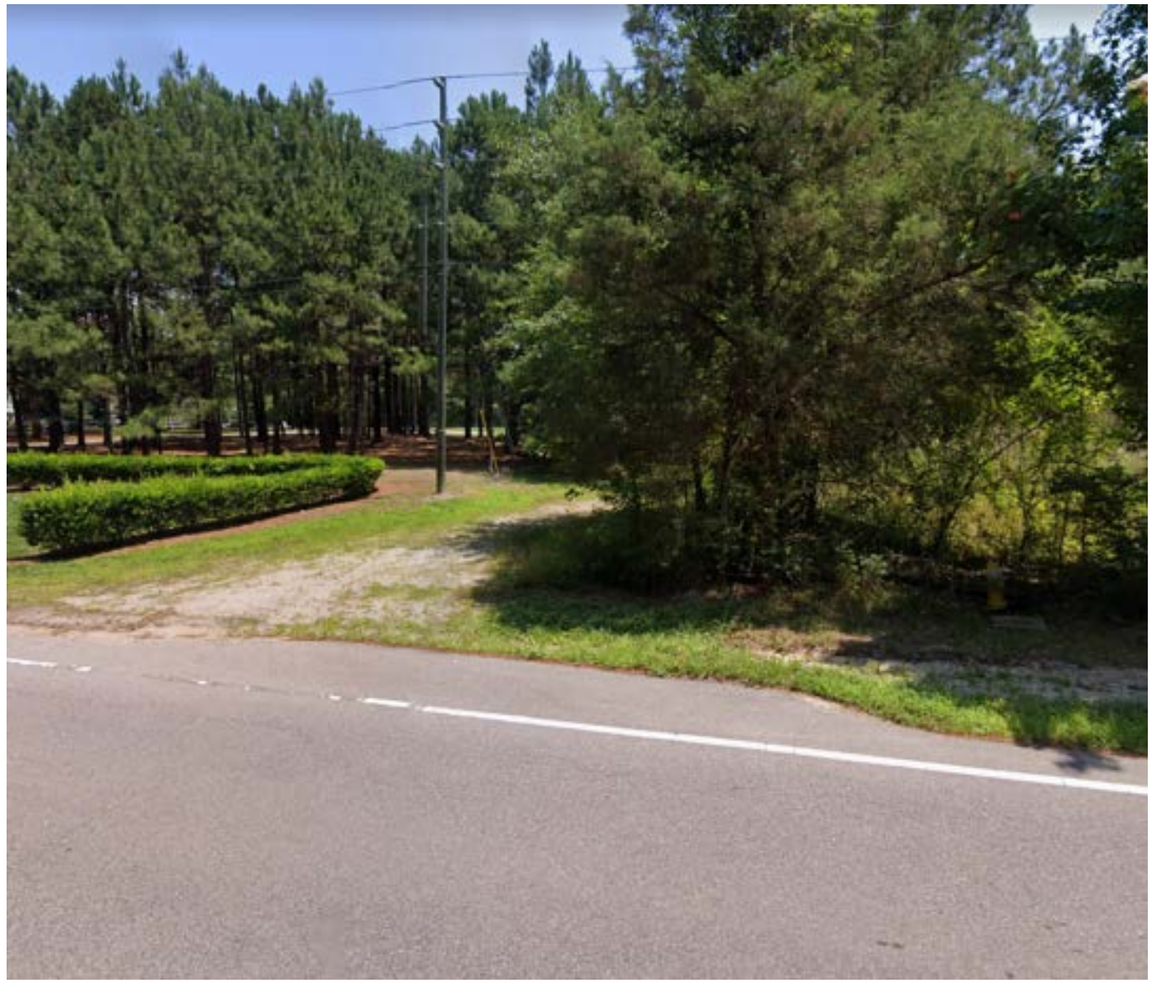
Recommended Management

- Sightlines for ingress/egress to the tract along Forestville Road should be improved for safety.

- The parking area could be improved, to allow room for vehicles to turn around and pull forward onto Forestville Road when leaving, rather than backing out onto a highly-trafficked roadway and a potentially hazardous situation.

- The access gate to the tract from Forestville Road does not currently have a City of Raleigh lock in place. PRCR staff should place an appropriate City of Raleigh lock on the gate as soon as possible, while ensuring continued authorized access for the relatives of the former landowner.

- The access roadway along the northern property boundary (Oak Hill Drive) should be inspected by the proper City authorities, prior to increased vehicular traffic. Several areas were observed along the road where water has undercut the roadbed and shoulders, creating unstable surfaces with large cavities beneath. The roadbed appears to be most severely compromised around the point where the blue-line stream passes through a culvert below the road.



Entrance to site & Oak Hill Drive from Forestville Road

APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION:
FORESTVILLE ROAD PROPERTY
WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

By:
Scott Seibel, RPA

For:
The City of Raleigh

ESI Report of Investigations No. 1391

ER 10-065.00

November 2010

Environmental Services, Inc.
524 S. New Hope Road
Raleigh, NC 27610

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of an intensive archaeological survey of the Forestville Road Property in Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina. This investigation was conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) of Raleigh, North Carolina, for the City of Raleigh. Although the project was not subject to Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) at the time of the investigation, the archaeological survey and reporting was designed to comply with guidelines established by the Office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and to meet the requirement of the NHPA. The Forestville Road Property consists of an approximately 26.29-acre area located at 4913 Forestville Road, north of its intersection with Buffaloe Road in Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina.

Initial background research was conducted by the City of Raleigh and supplied to ESI. Additional research was conducted at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NC OSA) and using U.S. Census records available on-line through Ancestry.com. Field survey methods employed during the investigation consisted of pedestrian inspection, shovel testing, and the excavation of a limited number of 50-x-50 centimeter test units. Areas of clear visibility, including eroded or exposed ground surfaces and unpaved roads within the survey area, were inspected for artifacts and other signs of prehistoric or historic cultural activity. Shovel tests were typically excavated at 30-meter intervals for site discovery and 15-meter intervals or judgmentally for site investigation. No shovel tests were excavated in wetlands or on slopes greater than 15 percent. Field investigations occurred in August and September 2010 and were conducted by Scott Seibel, who served as Principal Investigator, and Matt Postlewaite.

As a result of the investigation, three archaeological sites, 31WA1772/1772**-31WA1774** were documented. **Table A** presents a summary of information for the three sites. Neither site 31WA1773/1773** (James Upchurch Site) nor site 31WA1774** (Freddie's Path) are considered eligible for the National Register. Site 31WA1773/1773** has little archaeological integrity, a result of disturbance from a combination of mechanical demolition and late twentieth century construction, and 31WA1774** does not have the potential to yield significant new information pertaining to the history of the area or the construction of old roads.

Table A: Summary of Site Data

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Recommendations
31WA1772/ 1772**	Unknown Prehistoric/ Mid-19th to mid-20th century	Limited Activity/ Domestic, Agriculture	Potentially eligible
31WA1773/ 1773**	Unknown Prehistoric/ Mid-19th to mid-20th century	Limited Activity/ Domestic, Agriculture	Not eligible - NFW
31WA1774**	Mid-19th to mid-20th century	Transportation	Not eligible - NFW

Investigations at 31WA1772/1772** suggest that the site has the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register. The site contains the nearly intact foundations of the house and a large outbuilding as well as apparently intact archaeological deposits. Artifacts suggest that the beginning of the occupation dates to ca. 1869, but it may pre-date the Civil War, based on accounts from some members of the extended Upchurch family. This site has the potential to

yield significant information pertaining to the transition from slavery to tenancy and/or the lifeways of African-American tenants in Wake County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Additional significance testing is recommended to determine if the site is eligible for the National Register.

All three archaeological sites documented as a result of this investigation retain cultural features and physical characteristics that would allow them to be used for cultural interpretation within an educational park setting, regardless of their National Register eligibility status. ESI recommends that a landscape approach be taken to the design of the park that would help convey the historical character of the property. This would include a combination of preservation of existing features (cultural and natural) and restoration of some aspects of the historical natural landscape.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

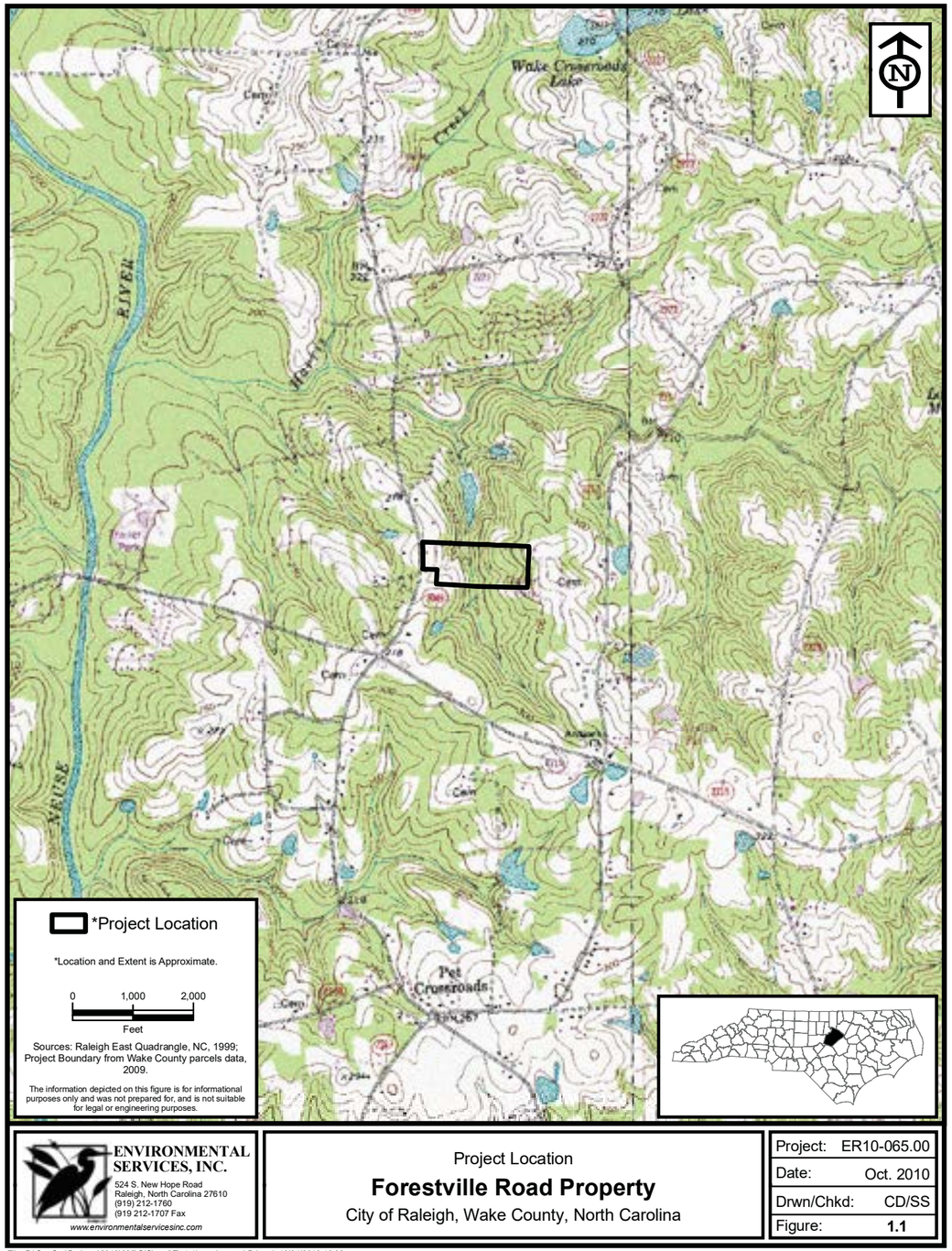
LIST OF TABLES

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of an intensive archaeological survey of the Forestville Road Property in Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina. This investigation was conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) of Raleigh, North Carolina, for the City of Raleigh. Although the project was not subject to Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) at the time of the investigation, the archaeological survey and reporting was designed to comply with guidelines established by the Office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and to meet the requirement of the NHPA. The Forestville Road Property consists of an approximately 26.29-acre area located at 4913 Forestville Road, north of its intersection with Buffaloe Road in Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina (**Figure 1.1**).

The goal of the investigation was to identify and assess the significance, if possible, of any historic-era archaeological sites located on the property, herein referred to cultural resources. Although not a part of the Scope of Work, ESI also documented any prehistoric archaeological sites encountered during the course of the investigation. The term "cultural resources" as used herein is meant to refer to sites or objects that are archaeological, architectural, and/or historical in nature. "Significant" cultural resources are those meeting the criteria of eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register), as defined in 36 CFR 60.4. All fieldwork was designed to comply with guidelines established by the Office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States. The following report was prepared in accordance with federal and state guidelines.

Initial background research was conducted by the City of Raleigh and supplied to ESI. Additional research was conducted at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NC OSA) and using U.S. Census records available on-line through Ancestry.com. Field survey methods employed during the investigation consisted of pedestrian inspection, shovel testing, and the excavation of a limited number of 50-x-50 centimeter test units. Areas of clear visibility, including eroded or exposed ground surfaces and unpaved roads within the survey area, were inspected for artifacts and other signs of prehistoric or historic cultural activity. Shovel tests were typically excavated at 30-meter intervals for site discovery and 15-meter intervals or judgmentally for site investigation. No shovel tests were excavated in wetlands or on slopes greater than 15 percent. Field investigations occurred in August and September 2010 and were conducted by Scott Seibel, who served as Principal Investigator, and Matt Postlewaite.



File: P:\GeoGra\Projects\2010\065\GIS\mxd\Fig1.1Location.mxd Printed: 10/04/2010 10:36 am

2. ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Physiography and Geology

The project area is in the Piedmont physiographic province. The landscape is gently sloping to rolling and contains drainages bordered by moderately steep slopes (USDA 1970:1). Underlying geology is composed of intrusive granitic rocks dating to the Middle and Late Paleozoic (NCGS 1991). Elevations within the project area range from a low of 230 feet amsl in an unnamed drainage in the northwestern portion of the project area to a high of 310 feet amsl in the northeastern corner of the project area along Oak Hill Drive.

Hydrology

The project area lies within the Neuse River drainage basin. The project area is drained by two unnamed drainages that flow into an unnamed tributary of Harris Creek, which then flows into the Neuse River.

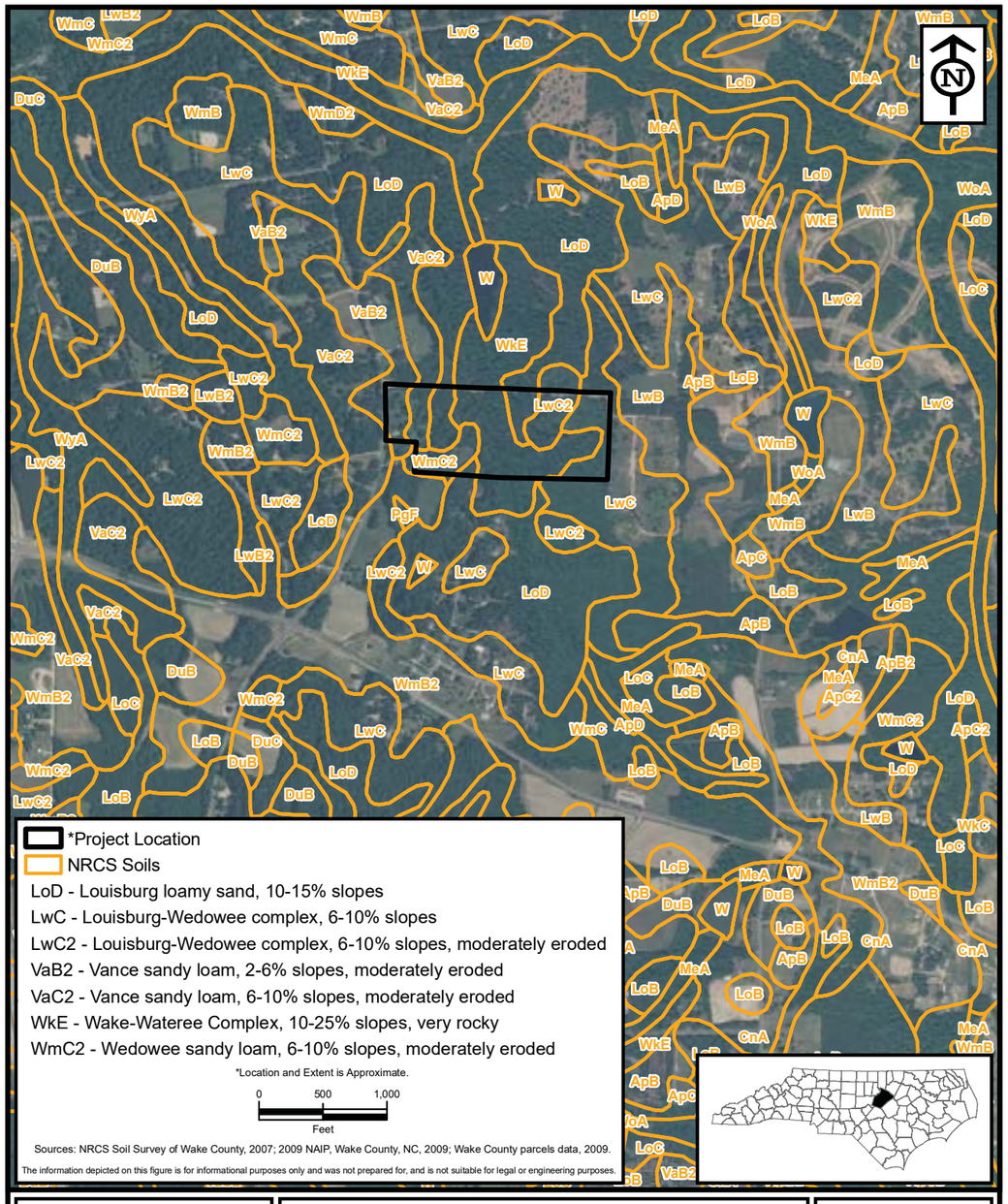
Soils

Soil development is dependent upon biotic and abiotic factors that include past geologic activities, nature of parent material, environmental and human influences, plant and animal activity, age of sediments, climate, and topographic position. A general soil association contains one or more mapping units occupying a unique natural landscape position. Map units (soil series) are named for the major soil or soils within the unit, but may have minor inclusions of other soils.

A general soil association contains one or more mapping units occupying a unique natural landscape position. The project area occurs within the Appling-Louisburg-Wedowee soil association. The soils within this association range from gently sloping to moderately steep and are well drained soils. The map units (soil series) are named for the major soil or soils within the unit, but may have minor inclusions of other soils. Soil maps of Wake County show seven soil units within the project area (USDA 1970). These are described in **Table 2.1** and shown in **Figure 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Project Area Soils

Name	Code	Slope	Drainage	Landform
Louisburg loamy sand	LoD	10-15%	Somewhat excessively	Side slopes
Louisburg-Wedowee complex	LwC	6-10%	Well to somewhat excessively	Side slopes
Louisburg-Wedowee complex, eroded	LwC2	6-10%	Well to somewhat excessively	Side slopes
Vance sandy loam, eroded	VaB2	2-6%	Well	Interstream divides
Vance sandy loam, eroded	VaC2	6-10%	Well	Side slopes
Wake soils	WkE	10-25%	Somewhat excessively	Side slopes
Wedowee sandy loam, eroded	WmC2	6-10%	Well	Side slopes



File: P:\GeoGra\Projects\2010\065\GIS\mxd\Fig2.1Soils.mxd Printed: 10/04/2010 11:31 am

Vegetative Communities

The draft System Integration Plan (SIP; Raleigh Parks and Recreation Land Stewardship [RPRLS] 2010:14-15) for the Forestville Road Property contains a description of the plant species found within the project area during investigations conducted in May, June, July, October, and December 2009. Names of species follow Weakley (2008). The following discussion is paraphrased from the SIP.

Generally speaking, the project area is comprised of Dry-Mesic Oak-Hickory Forest and Dry-Mesic Oak-Pine Forest communities with small areas of Granitic Flatrock community and pasture land and maintained land reverting to secondary growth.

Most of the forested land contains young growth except along the drainages and around the locations of existing or former structures. Larger canopy species include oak (*Quercus spp.*, hickory (*Carya spp.*), pine (*Pinus spp.*), and sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) as well as sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*) and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera),* while regenerating species includes the former as well as maple (*Acer spp.*) and eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Common understory species include American holly (*Ilex opaca*) and flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). The Granitic Flatrock communities typically contain prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia humifusa*), bear-grass (*Yucca filamentosa*), wild petunia (*Ruellia caroliniensis*), and spurred butterfly pea (*Centrosema virginianum*).

Herbs are generally found in open areas and along the forest edges and include species such as Elephant's foot (*Elephantopus tomentosa*), bare-stemmed tick-trefoil (*Desmodium mudiflorum*), and Muscadine grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*). Numerous fern varieties, particularly Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) are also common. Plants found in the regenerating pasture lands include lespedeza (*Lespedeza cunneata*), blackberry (*Rubus spp.*), and seedlings of pine and sweet gum. Around the former house location near Forestville Road are found a number of non-native species, including pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), crape myrtle (*Lagerstoemia spp.*), and pear (*Pyrus sp.*), as well as Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). Invasive species observed include mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimeneum*), multiflora rose (*Roda multiflora*), periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), and liriope (*Liriope spciata*).

Wildlife

The following discussion is summarized from ESI (2005).

Mammal species expected within the project area include gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). Other mammal species expected to occur within the project study area include Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginiana*).

Several bird species are expected to occur within the project area. These species include pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), American crow (*Corvus*

brachyrhynchos), tufted titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*), Carolina wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and northern cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). Other species expected to occur within the project study area include a mix of species adapted to ecotonal and fragmented landscapes, as well as species requiring more contiguous forested habitat.

Terrestrial reptile species expected to occur within the project area include eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), Carolina anole (*Anolis carolinensis*), five-lined skink (*Eumeces fasciatus*), broadhead skink (*Eumeces laticeps*), black racer (*Coluber constrictor*), and black rat snake (*Elaphe obsoleta).* Terrestrial amphibian species expected to occur within the project area include spring peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*), American toad (*Bufo americanus*), Fowler's toad (*Bufo woodhousei*), and northern cricket frog (*Pseudacris crepitans*).

Current Land Use

The western one-fifth of the property, along the eastern side of Forestville Road, consists of a partially maintained yardscape containing scattered shrubs and trees. Two twentieth century structures, a barn and a shed or "playhouse", as well as the infrastructure remains associated with recently removed single-wide trailers and a manufactured home, including power lines and septic systems, are also located in this portion of the property. In the southwestern corner of the property are two small pasture-like areas that represent abandoned agricultural field. The rest of the property is forested, although the species found depends on the former twentieth century land use, which consisted of agricultural fields and pastures, a cleared yardscape, and generally unmodified areas along streams and drainageways.

3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Background

As the focus of this project was on the historic occupation of the property, and as no diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were found during the investigation, only a summary of the prehistoric chronology of the area is presented. The prehistoric cultural chronology of North Carolina was developed based on the excavation of stratified archaeological sites and was first summarized by Coe (1964). Mathis and Crow (1983) and Ward and Davis (1999) summarized further refinements. According to Ward and Davis (1999:22), the project area is located within the Central Piedmont archaeological region. The major prehistoric cultural periods in the Central Piedmont region of North Carolina are the Pre-Clovis, Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Contact, which are detailed below in **Table 3.1**. Those who are interested in a more in-depth discussion of the prehistory of the region can turn to *Time Before History: The Archaeology of North Carolina* by H. Trawick Ward and R.P. Stephen Davis from the University of North Carolina Press.

Table 3.1: Prehistoric Chronology of the Central Piedmont of North Carolina

Cultural Period	Temporal Placement
Pre-Clovis	???-10000 BC
Paleoindian	10000 – 8000 BC
Archaic	
Early	8000 – 6000 BC
Middle	6000 – 3000 BC
Late	3000 – 1000 BC
Woodland	
Early/Middle	1000 BC – AD 1000
Late	AD 800 – 1600
Contact	AD 1600 – 1710

Historic Period Summary

During the Colonial period, the area of present-day Wake County was largely uninhabited wilderness. Though John Lawson may have passed through the area in 1701, settlers remained few until at least the mid-eighteenth century (Murray 1983:8; Gunn and Stanyard 1998:41). As open land in the coastal plain began to be occupied, many people moved up the river valleys into the Piedmont. In 1746, Johnston County, which included what is now Wake County, was

established. By the 1750s, a trading post, ordinary, and church had been established near the Falls of the Neuse (Murray 1983:35, 99).

As the population in the Piedmont continued to grow, new counties were formed. Wake County was established in 1771, but remained a scarcely inhabited backwater until 1792, when the General Assembly resolved to establish a permanent state capital in the county. Prior to the establishment of a permanent seat of government, the General Assembly met in whatever town the governor lived. The capital city was laid out on a thousand acres purchased from Joel Lane and named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh (Powell 1989:212).

After the establishment of Raleigh, population growth in Wake County centered on the new capital city (Gunn and Stanyard 1998:44). Despite its new political importance, Wake County, like much of the rest of the Piedmont, suffered from a lack of reliable transportation. Roads were few, and those that existed were usually poorly maintained, and rivers and other waterways were the main avenues of transportation and trade. As a result, farming was the primary livelihood in the county during the late eighteenth century. The agricultural economy was supplemented by gristmills that were built along the numerous streams in the region.

Finally, in the late 1830s, improvements in transportation began to manifest themselves in Wake County. Railroad lines were planned that would connect Raleigh and other points in the county with the shipping centers on the North Carolina coast and with Richmond, Virginia (Powell 1989:286-287). As a result, large cotton plantations came to dominate agricultural production in the county. Also, large mills, including the largest paper mill in the state, began to prosper (Gunn and Stanyard 1998:44).

The construction of the North Carolina Railroad through St. Mary's Township, to the southeast of Raleigh, in the 1850s brought economic prosperity to that fertile agricultural area. Because both cotton and tobacco flourished in the areas soils, some of the county's largest plantations were located in St. Mary's Township (Lally 1994: 408).

During the early years of the Civil War, Wake and other Piedmont counties were centers of shelter for refugees fleeing the military strife in the Coastal Plain (Powell 1989:358). For much of the war, Raleigh and Wake County were spared the physical tolls of war. During March and April 1865, Union General William Sherman marched through North Carolina, taking city after city and heading for Raleigh. After General Lee surrendered at Appomattox on 11 April 1865, representatives of the North Carolina government met with General Sherman to ask that Raleigh be spared the destruction that had accompanied the fall of Atlanta, Columbia and other Southern cities. Two days later, on April 13, Sherman had established his headquarters in Raleigh.

The era of Reconstruction brought many changes to the North Carolina Piedmont. Chief among them was the removal of the slave system. Because the available labor force for working the farms was reduced, large tracts of land were taken out of production. Consequently, much of this fallow land was sold by larger planters, which resulted in an increased number of small farms. A related change in rural lifeways during the late nineteenth century was the rise of tenant farming (Powell 1989:419).

Despite the changes in agricultural production methods, cotton continued to be the predominant crop of the region into the 1870s. By the 1880s, the production of brightleaf tobacco began to overtake cotton production as the chief agricultural activity in Wake County (Gunn and Stanyard 1998:45). In 1883, the town of Garner was incorporated along the North Carolina Railroad line.

Agriculture remained the dominant economic force in Wake County through the early years of the twentieth century. Due to the appearance of the automobile early in the century, many roads were improved by sand/clay surfacing. During the 1920s, the "Good Roads" program led to the paving of roads throughout the county, making transportation easier.

During the 1950s, plans were begun to construct a research and industrial center in central North Carolina. In December 1958 the Research Triangle Foundation was incorporated and began to purchase land in Wake and Durham counties. Within two years, the Research Triangle Park (RTP) had been established and many companies began to move into the region.

The establishment of the Research Triangle Park led to dramatic changes in the economy and population of Wake County. By century's end, agriculture, which had been dominant for two centuries, had been eclipsed by the varied enterprises in RTP as the economic lifeblood of Wake County. In addition, the growth of RTP led to rapid population growth in the region. The population growth in turn led to improvements to infrastructure, including the construction of I-40 and the proposed Triangle Transit Authority light rail system.

Project Specific History

Historical Summary

The Forestville Road property is only a small portion of what was once an approximately 600-acre plantation originally owned by Kearney Upchurch. He likely came into ownership of the lands containing the Forestville Road Property in the 1830s or 1840s by will from his father or by purchase. Before his death, Kearney passed control of the property to his son, James Upchurch, who subsequently passed the land to his son, William Ivan Upchurch. After Ivan's death in 1964, his landholdings were subdivided in 1966. Although to whom the tract that corresponds with the Forestville Road property was conveyed was not in documentation provided by the City of Raleigh, Roger Montague stated that it was conveyed his mother, Hallie Upchurch Montague (Personal Communication, August 2010). The City of Raleigh came into possession of the property in 2004.

Genealogical Information

Upchurch Family

Kearney Upchurch was born on 8 February 1808 in Franklin County, North Carolina, to James and Elizabeth Thany Butler Upchurch. According to a genealogy posted on Geni.com (2010), his siblings included Chloe, Gilly, Elizabeth, and Jamison. He and his wife Emily Perry, who was born on 1 June 1813 according to her tombstone, were married on 22 November 1830 (North Carolina County Marriage Index [NCCMI]).

In the 1840 U.S. Census, the Kearney Upchurch and his wife had four sons all under the age of 15, as well as two "Free Colored" men or boys, between the ages of 10 and 23, one male slave under the age of 10, and one female slave between the ages of 10 and 23, living in the household. The more detailed 1850 census listed Kearney (age 45) and his wife Emily (age 38) with eight children: Williford (age 18), Calvin (age 13), James (age 11), Dallas (Age 10), Sabrina (age 7), Attila (age 5), Virginia (age 2), and Emily (age 6 months). Also living with the family were Middy A. Faison (age 19) and Alsey Watkins (age 18). Kearney, Williford, and Alsey were all listed as farmers. In the 1850 census Slave Schedules, Kearney Upchurch was listed as owning 10 slaves, two of whom were listed as 60 years old and seven of whom were listed as aged 11 or younger. One of the slaves was listed as Mulatto.

Eight children were living in the Upchurch household according to the 1860 census, along with Kearney (age 52) and Emily (age 47). These included James W. (age 21), Dallas (age 19), Hellen (age 17), Attelia (age 14), Virginia (age 12), Emily (age 10), Allen (age 7), and Abigail (age 5). N.W. Dent (age 30) also lived in the house. Kearney was listed as a Farmer with $5,650 in real estate and $18,000 in personal estate. Dallas was listed as a Clerk, while Mr. Dent was listed as a Teacher. According to the 1860 census Slave Schedules, Kearney Upchurch owned 20 slaves, two of whom were over the age of 80 and 14 of whom were under the age of 18. Two of the slaves were listed as Mulatto rather than Black.

Three Upchurch families were living next to one another in the 1870 census. In Kearney Upcurch's (age 62) household were his wife Emily (age 59) and their children Emily (age 19), Allen (age 17), Abigail (age 16), and Emma (age 7). Also living in the house were Melissa Norwood (age 12) and Burney Fort (age 20), both black. Kearney was listed as a Farmer with $1,200 in real estate and $1,000 in personal estate. Allen was listed as a Farm Laborer, Emma and Abigail were listed At School, Melissa Norwood was listed as a Domestic Servant, while Burney Fort was listed as a Farm Laborer.

Next door to Kearney Upchurch's family was that of his son, Dallas. Dallas (age 30) lived with his wife Tabitha (age 23) and their son Amos (age 2). Dallas was listed as a Farm Laborer. Living next door to the Dallas Upchurch family was J.W. Upchurch (James, age 32), his wife Jane (age 25), and their three children Clarence (age 5), Wayland (age 3), and Viola (age 5 months). James, who was listed as a Farmer, had $300 in real estate and $300 in personal estate.

By the 1880 census, Kearney Upchurch (age 72) had moved in with his son Dallas and Kearney's wife Emily had died. According to her tombstone, Emily Upchurch died on 8 December 1872. Kearney Upchurch died two years after the census was taken, on 8 July 1882, according to the inscription on his tombstone. In Dallas' (age 39) household were his wife Tabitha (age 36) and their children Amos (age 12), Theodor (age 9), Lola (age 2), and Wilofora (age 1 month) as well as Emma Rodgers (age 18), Dallas and Tabitha's niece. Both Kearney and Dallas were listed as Farmers.

James Upchurch's (age 41) family lived next door. In his household were his wife Jane (age 37) and their six children: Clarence (age 14), Wayland (age 12), Viola (age 10), Milla (age 7), William (age 4), and Henry (age 1). James was listed as a Farmer, while his sons Clarence and Wayland were both listed as Laborers.

Kearney Upchurch wrote his will on 6 May 1880, and it was probated on 12 July 1882 (Wake County Wills [WCW] A:342, File 1549). His granddaughter Emma Rogers served as the executor of the will. Heirs named in the will included Allen P. Upchurch, James W. Upchurch, Dallas H. Upchurch, Virginia B. Pool and her husband N.W. Pool, Calvin W. Upchurch, Abigail J. Crabtree and her husband C.J. Crabtree, the heirs of Williford Upchurch, and Attealia B. Pool and her husband Irwin Pool. The will divided his property, which ran from the Neuse River, amongst his family members.

J.W. (James) Upchurch (age 61) and his family are listed in the 1900 census, now in Matthews Township. In his household were his wife J.E. (Jane, age 58), his sons W.I. (age 24) and H.A. (age 23), and his daughter [name and age unintelligible]. James was a Farmer, and all three of his children were listed as Farm Laborers. Just down the road from James Upchurch and his family was the family of D.H. Upchurch (age 59), his wife Helen (age 42), and their son Lewis (age 18). D.H. was listed as a Farmer, while his son was listed as a Farm Laborer.

In the 1910 census, two Upchurch families are listed next door to one another. [William] Ivan Upchurch's (age 35) family included his wife Hallie (age 25), their four children Luby (age 7), Cary (age 5), Alon H. (age 3), and Erma G. (age 1), as well as his parents James W. (age 72) and Jane E. (age 68). William's profession was listed as General Farmer. Next door was Louis Upchurch's (age 27) family, which included his wife Bessie (age 20) and their son Raymond (age 2). Louis' profession was also listed as General Farming. Pictures of James and Jane Upchurch, Ivan and Ellie Upchurch, and Ivan and Ellie's children can be seen on **Figure 3.1**.

In the 1920 census, William (age 44) and Hallie (age 36) were listed with their children Truby (age 17), Cary (age 15), Alvin (age 13), Emma (age 11), Clifford (age 9), Abby (age 7), and his mother Jane (age 78). William's profession was listed as Farming, while Hallie and the four eldest children were listed as Helpers.

The 1930 census lists W.I. Upchurch (age 54) and Hallie (age 47) along with their children Trubil (age 23), Emily (age 21), Clifford (age 19), Hallie V. (age 8), and Charles Ellis (age 5). William was listed as a Farmer, while his son Trubil was listed as a Laborer.

Tenant House

Determining the occupants of the tenant house located in the middle of the property was not possible. The only information about the residents of the house came from members of the Upchurch family, who recalled that an African-American couple, Fred and Irene Trice, lived in the house in the 1950s. Examining U.S. Census records from 1870 to 1930, a number of possible residents were identified, based on their proximity to the houses of Kearney, James, and Ivan Upchurch, as well as information such as if they owned or rented and if they were listed as White or Black/Mulatto on the census forms.

In the 1870 census, the Temple family, headed by Willis Temple (age 50), appears to be the best candidate for residents of the tenant house. This family was listed only two houses down from Kearney Upchurch and his family on the census sheet and were the only African-American family in close proximity (at least on the census sheet). Interestingly, on the page before the

Kearney Upchurch listing, 21 members of the Smith family living in five different houses were listed, all of whom were described as Black or Mulatto. It is known that Kearney Upchurch owned 20 slaves in 1860, according to the Slave Schedules. Although speculation, the Smith family members may represent Kearney Upchurch's former slaves.

Listed immediately after the James Upchurch family in the 1880 census were Margutt Hinton, a 23 year old African-American woman, and Goin Morgan, a 19 year old African-American man. In the next house on the census was Rufus Fuller, an 18 year old man listed as a Mulatto. All three were listed as Laborers. These are the most likely candidates for residents of the tenant house for that year.

Two families renting their houses were listed in the 1900 census on either side of the James Upchurch listing. One of the families consisted of Henry Williams (27) and his wife Ada (23), while the other family was comprised of W.R. Keith (24) and his wife Mary H. (25). The Williams family was listed as Black, while the Keith family was listed as White. Henry Williams worked as a Laborer, while W.R. Keith worked as a Farmer. It is most likely that one of these two families lived in the tenant house in 1900.

As mentioned above, the Louis Upchurch family was listed immediately before the Ivan Upchurch family in the 1910 census. Louis Upchurch was listed as a Renter. Listed after the Ivan Upchurch family was the Deadmans, an African-American family. The household was headed by Lucy Deadman (48), who lived with her daughters Lizer (27) and Annah (13) and sone Isica (18) and Lonnie (11). All members of the family save Lonnie were listed as Farm Laborers. It seems more likely that the Deadman's were the residents of the tenant house in 1910 instead of the Louis Upchurch family.

Eight African-American families all renting their houses were listed before the Ivan Upchurch family listing in the 1920 census, and the next six houses were occupied by White landowners. Although listed in different houses by the census taker, the last two families listed before the Upchurch family, the Poole and Hinton families, likely lived together, as the three members of the Poole family were all described as Grandchild and were all age 7 or younger. The combined Hinton/Poole household included 13 people, a number that seems too large to have lived in the tenant house, based on the size of the building foundation (described in Chapter 6, Results of Field Investigations). Rather, the family listed before, which included Marr Bridges (44), his wife Matta (age unknown), and their children Minday (12) and Minnie (9), seems the more likely candidate. Marr's profession was listed as Farming, while Matta and Minday were listed as Laborers.

Two African-American families that rented their houses were listed on either side of the Ivan Upchurch family in the 1930 census. One family was comprised of Willie Holden (30) and his wife Carrie (31). The other family was headed by Otis Lucas (30) and his wife Leda (27), who had four children: Romus E. (9), Willie (6), Walter (5), and Lepeadene (2). Willie Holden was listed as a Farmer, while Otis Lucas was listed as a Laborer at a Sawmill.

Property Ownership and Title History

Kearney received 278 acres of land, where he was residing, from his father James' estate (WCW N:318). The will stated that the land was situated on Mocoson [sic] Creek and adjoined lands of Burkley Upchurch, Larkin Upchurch, and John Pearce, among others. The will also granted Kearney half of the slaves that his mother, Thany, had been lent by her husband. The will, which was signed on 1 May 1833, was probated in 1850. He acquired additional tracts of land during the late 1830s and 1840s.

Kearney granted the property containing his house to his son Allen Perry Upchurch, Sr., the grandfather of Walter McGowan Upchurch, Jr. (WCW A:342). Allen was taking care of Kearney when he died.

After his death, the estate of William Ivan Upchurch divided the approximately 200-acre farm into 10 parcels (Wake County Book of Maps [WCBM] 1966, 2:164; **Figure 3.2, top**), which were then sold or willed to other family members. According to Roger Montague (Personal Communication, August 2010), the 25.128-acre Tract 7 was conveyed to his mother Hallie Upchurch Montague, excepting an easement 30 feet in width that allowed for access to Tracts 8, 9, 10-A, and 10-B, to the east. Additionally, a 1.49-acre parcel in the southwest corner of the Forestville Road Property was excluded from the W.I. Upchurch division, as it had been previously conveyed to Joe E. Montague and his wife Hallie Upchurch Montague on 10 June 1947 (Wake County Deed Book [WCDB] 966:317). Hallie Montague was the daughter of William Ivan and Hallie Upchurch and the mother of Roger Montague.

William E. Rouse, Jr., Elizabeth G. Rouse, W. Riley Johnston, and Mattie W. Johnston sold Tract 7 to Robert E. Ward, III, on 16 October 1983 (WCDB 2969:773). Robert E. Ward, III, and Christy Ward sold the property to Joyce Ann Poole on 21 September 1987 (WCDB 3049:506). Joyce Poole conveyed the property to the City of Raleigh in 2004 (WCDB 11043:707).

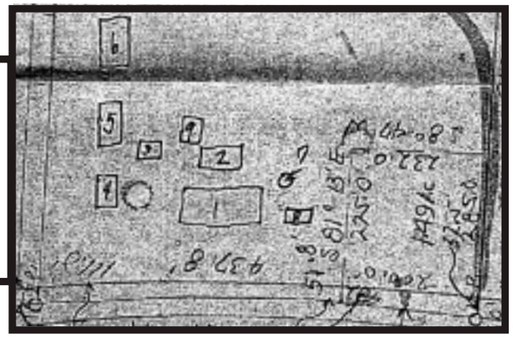
Informant Interviews

Roger Montague

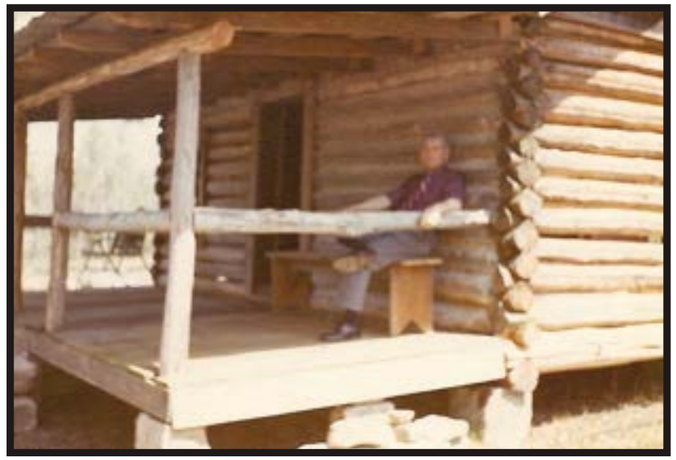
Roger Montague conducted email correspondence with a representative of the City of Raleigh in May 2010 and also visited the property in August 2010, meeting with representatives of the City of Raleigh and ESI. Roger Montague is the grandson of William Ivan Upchurch. While he did not live on the property proper, he did grow up in the house found just south of the property along the east side of Forestville Road and roamed over the property as a child. The small house on the outparcel where he grew up was built by his parents around 1944. He had not been back to the property, though, for almost 40 years at the time of the interviews.

He stated that the log cabin standing in the southwest part of the property had been found during the removal of the tenant house. He said that his father deconstructed the cabin, moved it with the assistance of a mule and Roger (though according to Roger, it was as much help as a teenager could provide), and rebuilt it at its current location. According to Roger, the chimney of the cabin is not original, but the rock came from the property. **Figure 3.3** shows a current picture of

-



-



-

the cabin as well as a picture of the cabin with Joe Montague sitting on the porch. He recalls a small quarry being located somewhere to the northeast of the tenant house. Although this quarry was not relocated during the field investigations detailed in **Chapter 6**, a small quarry was found to the west of the tenant house.

As remembered by Roger, the James Upchurch house was two stories with a winding staircase to the second floor. His mother Hallie Verna Upchurch Montague inherited the house and the property after her father Ivan's death. Other buildings in the vicinity of the James Upchurch house included an exterior kitchen, a wood shed, a tool shed, a corn bin and ordering pit, a hay barn, and a smoke house. A sketch plan of the arrangement of the house and outbuildings was provided by Roger Montague and can be seen on **Figure 3.2, bottom**. Due to extensive termite damage, his parents made the decision to demolish the house in the mid-1960s. According to Roger, when the old James Upchurch house and many of the outbuildings were demolished, the remains were dumped in a large hole in the northeastern corner of the property, near Forestville Road. Structures still standing at the site, including the red barn and the rail fence, were built in the 1960s.

John Perry and Erma Spaanbroek

Representatives of the City of Raleigh conducted an interview with John Perry and his mother Erma Spaanbroek on 9 October 2009. Erma Spaanbroek lived across the Forestville Road from the project area, and her mother was Erma Upchurch Clifton.

According to the interview, the pecan trees that are found on the western side of the property were present in the 1930s. Of the two wells known to exist, the older well was located next to the outside kitchen and was pumped by hand. The Pooles, who lived on the property during the late 1980s through the 2000s, built the well house over the newer well. After Ivan Upchurch died in 1964, the James Upchurch house was torn down. A tennis court was once located just off the eastern edge of Forestville Road, but it was not conveyed when it was built or when it was removed. The red barn still standing on the property was modified by the Poole family, which turned it into a workshop.

Both cows and mules were kept on the farm. Erma remembered the cows being pastured near where the log cabin now stands. She also recalled her uncle, Joe Montague, moving the log cabin in the 1950s from the tenant house location. When Erma was a child, she recalled that Fred and Irene Trice lived in the tenant house. She also mentioned the presence of a spring near the tenant house.

John Perry

In an article by Dan Holly in the Midtown Raleigh News (26 May 2010), John Perry stated that his grandmother told him that the log cabin had been a slave cabin.

Extant and Former Structures and Other Notable Features

While not on the property, the Kearney Upchurch house is still standing near the intersection of Forestville Road with Buffaloe Road. It is currently unoccupied and in poor condition. A small cemetery is located across Forestville Road from the house. It contains the graves of Kearney and his wife Emily, as well as a few other burials.

Until the mid-2000s, there were two single-wide trailers and a manufactured home standing on the western edge of the property. While the trailers and house have been removed by the City of Raleigh, infrastructure such as septic systems and a paved driveway are still present.
Currently, there are two buildings still standing along the western edge of the property. The red-painted workshop building was built around 1965 by Joe Montague and was not part of the complex of domestic and agricultural structures associated with the James Upchurch occupation. The original building has a small barn/shed roof addition on its south elevation and a storage room addition on its north elevation. It was originally used for feeding livestock, but was later converted into a work shed by the Poole family. A small building used as a playhouse is located in the former location of a work shed that was used for tobacco processing. According to Roger Montague, the work shed once had a cellar underneath where tobacco leaves were hung to soften before they were rolled.

Although no longer present, the James Upchurch homesite reportedly included a tennis court, supposedly a popular attraction for visitors to the Upchurch place in the early 1900s. According to Roger Montague, the tennis courts were likely located in the southeastern corner of the property, just to the north of the paved driveway.

A cotton gin once stood on the property. A picture of the gin from 1910 shows members of the Upchurch family. As shown on the picture, it was a two story frame building with shiplap siding and a short ramp to the main entrance on one of the gable ends. A short projection of the roof extended over the ramp and appears to have contained a pulley. It is thought to have been located to the southeast of the Upchurch complex, east of the paved driveway.

A log cabin is located near the southwestern corner of the project area. According to some members of the Upchurch family, the cabin was once used as a slave quarter, though there is no evidence to support this claim. It is not in its original location; rather, it was moved from the middle of the property by Joe Montague in the 1950s. The cabin was at the core of an old tenant house that Joe Montague was demolishing. The cabin is a one-story structure constructed mainly of hand hewn logs that reportedly contains the original floorboards, ceiling, and fireplace. The cabin currently sits on faced granite block piers and has a chimney comprised of large, roughly faced granite slabs. While faced granite is not a typical feature of log cabins due to the expense of hauling and facing the stone, these granite blocks may have come from the property. According to Roger Montague, there was an outcropping of granite to the northeast of the tenant house that had been used as a small quarry. The mortar joining the stones of the chimney contains an inscription "04/19/70", which likely refers to the date when the building of the chimney by Joe Montague was completed.

Apart from the tradition of some members of the extended Upchurch family, the possible former use of the cabin as a slave quarter comes from an interview of Georgianna Foster in *Wake Treasures*, a publication of the Wake County Genealogical Society. In the article she stated that "I wus [sic] born at Kerney [sic] Upchurch's plantation…We lived in log houses…" (Foster 1997).

A small stable is located next to an abandoned pasture to the west-northwest of the log cabin. The stable is of frame construction and according to Roger Montague, was not in existence in the 1950s or 1960s.

4. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to this archaeological investigation there had been 1,768 archaeological sites recorded within Wake County. Some of the archaeological projects performed within the county include an archaeological reconnaissance survey for the Neuse River/Perry Creek Sewer Interceptor Project (Hargrove 1986, 1987). This project extended along the west bank of the Neuse River from its confluence with Richland Creek in the north towards its confluence with Crabtree Creek in the south, as well as portions of Perry Creek and Beaverdam Creek. Most of the western bank of the Neuse River across from the project area was subjected to survey, including pedestrian inspection of exposed ground surfaces and shovel testing.

Since 1993, NCDOT projects have accounted for the bulk of the archaeological investigations in Wake County. Archaeological investigations have been conducted for two improvements to US 401 (Glover 1993a; Robinson 1998), the construction of the NC 55 Holly Springs Bypass (Glover 1993b, 1994), and the construction of the US 70 Clayton Bypass (Robert and Butler 1993). The construction of the NC 98 Wake Forest Bypass project led to the evaluation of two archaeological sites (31WA175 and 31WA180) in Wake County (Mintz 1994; Sheehan 1999), and the archaeological survey of the Western Wake Expressway corridor resulted in the identification of 26 sites (Millis and Pickett 2002). Archaeological investigations were conducted during the planning of the US 64 bypass and relocation (Abbott et al. 1995; Abbott and Sanborn 1997; Brown 2002; Mohler and Overton 2002). Several road extension and bridge replacement surveys have been conducted throughout Wake County in the past two decades (Joy 1993; Mintz and Beaman 1996; Joy and O'Connell 1997a, 1997b; Petersen 1999; Bon-Harper 2002a, 2002b).

Several other archaeological investigations have been conducted in Wake County since the early 1990s. Archaeological surveys have been conducted during sewer and wastewater projects throughout the county (Hargrove 1993, 1994, 1998). A survey and archaeological testing were conducted during the course of the Falls River project (Gunn et al.1995; Lilly and Gunn 1995, 1996) and for the construction of an industrial waste landfill (Southerlin et al. 2002) and a low-level radioactive waste disposal site (Webb and Solis 1993). Other surveys and testing have been conducted in advance of construction and development projects (Joy and Carruth 2001; Scholl and Joy 2001; Garrow et al. 2003). Also, within the past decade, several cemeteries have been recorded and investigated (Clauser 1994a, 1994b; Webb 1997; Hargrove 1997; Southerlin 2001).

Representatives of ESI have conducted several archaeological investigations in Wake County. In 2003 a survey was conducted of the proposed Jones Sausage Road corridor (Di Gregorio et al. 2003) and a cemetery delineation and architectural survey was completed in 2004 for the Fayetteville Road widening and the Penmarc Drive extension (Seibel and Turco 2004). During January 2005 a reconnaissance survey was conducted at the Horseshoe Farm Park in Wake County, which identified one archaeological site. In June of 2006 an intensive archaeological survey of Horseshoe Farm park was undertaken, which identified another 11 archaeological sites within the project area (Postlewaite and Seibel 2006). A data recovery investigation was performed at Midway Plantation (31WA1595/1595**) during the spring and summer of 2005 prior to the relocation of the main house and related outbuildings (Seibel 2005).

5. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The goal of the investigation was to identify and assess the significance, if possible, of any historic-era archaeological sites located on the property. Work towards this goal took place in two stages, review of documentary research and field investigations.

Field Survey Research Design

It is important to focus on locations that are conducive to human settlement when planning and conducting a cultural resource investigation. Factors that are usually constant in locating prehistoric archaeological sites include well-drained soils, proximity to and availability of a water source, relative elevation and slope, and hardwood vegetation. Often these factors are found in predictable combinations. Due to changes in the modern environment brought about by human activity, native biotic communities are often not present. Regional soil maps and detailed topographic maps generally serve as the best tools for identifying areas considered advantageous for human settlement and resource exploitation. When modeling for archaeological site location, archaeologists work under the assumption that the tendency for human activities to occur in locations that afford ready access to desired or important resources is sufficiently patterned and consistent to be predictable (Mathis 1979:10-11), though what is considered important by people can vary considerably between spatially and temporally separated cultures.

Documentary Research

Initial background research was conducted by representatives of the City of Raleigh. Supplementary research was conducted by ESI at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NC OSA), which included a search of the North Carolina Archaeological Site Files, in U.S. Census records, and through the study of old maps and aerial photography of Wake County available at the North Carolina State Archives.

Field Methodology

Field methods used during the investigation included a pedestrian inspection and shovel testing in areas of reduced ground visibility. Areas of clear visibility, including firebreaks and other disturbed areas, were inspected for artifacts and other signs of cultural activity. Shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals for site discovery and 15-meter intervals for site investigation and site boundary delineation. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas with poor soil drainage, disturbance, or slopes over 15 percent.

All shovel tests excavated measured approximately 30 centimeter in diameter and were dug to subsoil and/or sterile soil. All excavated sediments were screened through 6.35 millimeters (1/4 inch) steel mesh mounted upon portable shaker stands. Test units were excavated at one of the archaeological sites documented on the property (31WA1722/1722**). The test units measured 50-x-50 centimeters in size and were dug in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels within natural strata to sterile subsoil. Pertinent field data, including test locations, stratigraphy, environmental setting, topography, etc. were recorded for each shovel test and test unit in field notebooks carried by each crew member. The crew backfilled each shovel test and test unit and marked the location

with surveyor's flagging tape. Each shovel test and test unit was marked on a topographic field map of the project area.

The boundaries of archaeological sites documented during the investigation and cultural features related to those sites, as well as the locations of notable physical and cultural features not recorded as formal archaeological sites, were recorded using a Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. The GPS data was used, in part, to create figures for the report, which are to be used for informational and planning purposes, only. Corrected GPS data was supplied to the City of Raleigh.

Laboratory Methodology

All field notes, forms, and maps were transported to the ESI laboratory in Raleigh, North Carolina. Cultural materials were quantified and analyzed in the field, but not collected. Presently, project maps, etc., are being temporarily housed at the ESI laboratory in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Vessel morphology (i.e. bowl, plate, etc.) as well as the type of fragment (basal/footing, neck, rim/lip, body, etc.) were noted whenever possible for glass and ceramics. If necessary, specific references for bottle glass, nails, and other miscellaneous items were consulted.

An attempt was made to classify all historic ceramics according to published pottery types (i.e. whiteware, pearlware, stoneware, etc.). Those sherds not easily recognized were assigned a descriptive name based on surface treatment and paste. Diagnostic ceramic types and maker's marks, when present, were used to determine relative dates for site activities.

Historic artifacts were classified using Orser's (1988) functional typology (**Table 5.1**). Orser's typology provides a means for interpreting the relative importance of specific artifact classes at the site. Within this system, historic artifacts were analyzed according to material type and function, when possible. One additional category, *6. Unknown*, was added to the functional typology to better capture unidentified artifacts. An additional subcategory has been added to the labor category, *5c. Household*, to capture artifacts used during household work, i.e. cleaning products, etc.

Table 5.1: Functional Typology (modified from Orser 1988)

1. Foodways
   a. Procurement – Ammunition, fishhooks, fishing weights, etc.
   b. Preparation – Baking pans, cooking vessels, large knives, etc.
   c. Service – Fine earthenware, flatware, tableware, etc.
   d. Storage – Coarse earthenware, stoneware, glass bottles, canning jars, bottle stoppers, etc.
   e. Remains – Floral, faunal

2. Clothing
   a. Fasteners – Buttons, eyelets, snaps, hooks, eyes, etc.

   b. Manufacture – Needles, pins, scissors, thimbles, etc.
   c. Other – Shoe leather, metal shoe shanks, clothes hangers, etc.

3. Household/Structural
   a. Architectural/Construction – Nails, flat glass, spikes, mortar, bricks, slate, etc.
   b. Hardware – Hinges, tacks, nuts, bolts, staples, hooks, brackets, etc.
   c. Furnishings/Accessories – Stove parts, furniture pieces, lamp parts, fasteners, etc.

4. Personal
   a. Medicinal – Medicine bottles, droppers, etc.
   b. Cosmetic – Hairbrushes, hair combs, jars, etc.
   c. Recreational – Smoking pipes, toys, musical instruments, souvenirs, etc.
   d. Monetary – Coins, etc.
   e. Decorative – Jewelry, hairpins, hatpins, spectacles, etc.
   f. Other – Pocketknives, fountain pens, pencils, ink wells, etc.

5. Labor
   a. Agricultural – Barbed wire, horse shoes, harness buckles, hoes, plow blades, scythe blades, etc.
   b. Industrial – Tools, etc.
   c. Household – Household cleaning products, heating coal, etc.

6. Unknown

Archaeological Site Descriptions

Site descriptions contain a variety of information generally based on fields included on North Carolina Archaeological Site Forms, much of it presented in a succinct bullet format. Categories in the bullet format include: Site size; topography; elevation; environmental setting; soil type; nearest water; surface visibility; field procedures; cultural affiliation; and site function. Each site description also includes a detailed description of the work conducted at the site and the type of materials, etc. encountered. Also given are a listing of the artifacts recovered from the site separated by component and context and recommendations for the site (no further work, avoidance, testing, etc.).

When reporting the number of shovel tests excavated at site under the field procedures heading, all shovel tests used to both test the integrity of subsurface deposits and to delineate the boundaries of a site are included. For example, if a shovel test contains cultural material, but two tests on either side of the positive test do not contain cultural material, they are included in the shovel test count as they were used to delineate the boundary of the site.

Site Definitions and Evaluations

Archaeological sites are defined as discrete and potentially interpretable loci of cultural material (Plog et al. 1978). For the present study, an archaeological site is defined as a concentration of

three or more artifacts (older than 50 years) within 30 meters of each other that appear to represent either short or long-term activity. Isolated finds are defined as one to two artifacts recovered with no additional cultural material recovered from either the ground surface or from other shovel tests within 30 meters. With the exception of diagnostic projectile points or prehistoric ceramic sherds, isolated finds yield less than the minimum data sufficient to forward statements concerning prehistoric land use and/or temporal affiliation.

National Register Eligibility Criteria

In order for a site, building, etc. to be considered a significant historic property, it must meet one or more of four specific criteria established in 36 CFR Part 60, National Register, and 36 CFR Part 800, Protection of Historic Properties. The evaluation of a prehistoric or historic archaeological site for inclusion on the National Register rests largely on its research potential, that is, its ability to contribute important information through preservation and/or additional study (Criterion D).

The National Register criteria for evaluation are stated as follows:

> *The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;*
>
> *Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;*
>
> *Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;*
>
> *Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and*
>
> *Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.*

Archaeological Sites

While many archaeological sites are recommended as eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, this is somewhat ill-defined. In order to clarify the issue of site importance, the following attribute evaluations add a measure of specificity that can be used in assessing site significance and National Register eligibility:

- Site Integrity – Does the site contain intact cultural deposits or is it disturbed?;

- Preservation – Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis and/or absolute dating such as preserved features, botanical and/or faunal remains, or human skeletal remains?;
- Uniqueness – Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?
- Relevance to Current and Future Research – Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

Nomenclature

Archaeological sites in North Carolina are most often discussed and recorded using the standardized nomenclature provided by the OSA. In order to maintain consistency, the following functional site designations utilized by the OSA are used in the site descriptions below:

Prehistoric:	Limited Activity	Long Term Habitation	
	Lithic Workshop	Mound/Habitation Site	
	Lithic Quarry	Mound (Isolated)	
	Isolated Artifact Find	Human Skeletal Remains	
	Short Term Habitation	Fish Weir	
	Shell Midden	Other	
Historic:	Domestic	Cemetery	Agricultural
	Dump (Waste Disposal)	Commercial	Entertainment
	Transportation	Industrial	Military
	Unmarked Cemetery	Religious	Other
	Governmental		

6. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The initial fieldwork associated with the investigation of the Forestville Road Property took the form of a formal site visit in with a City of Raleigh representative. Two areas containing the remains of historic-era (e.g. pre-1950) occupation that had been initially identified by the City of Raleigh were visited. More intensive pedestrian inspection occurred across the entirety of the Forestville Road Property. These portions of the investigation identified two areas that were subjected to more intensive survey in the form of shovel testing. A total of 86 shovel tests were dug in the two areas, which resulted in the documentation of two multi-component prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, 31WA1772/1772** and 31WA1773/1773**, and an historic road, 31WA1774** (**Figure 6.1**). Four formal 50-x-50 centimeter test units were excavated at site 31WA1772/1772** to assist in assessing the site's National Register eligibility status.

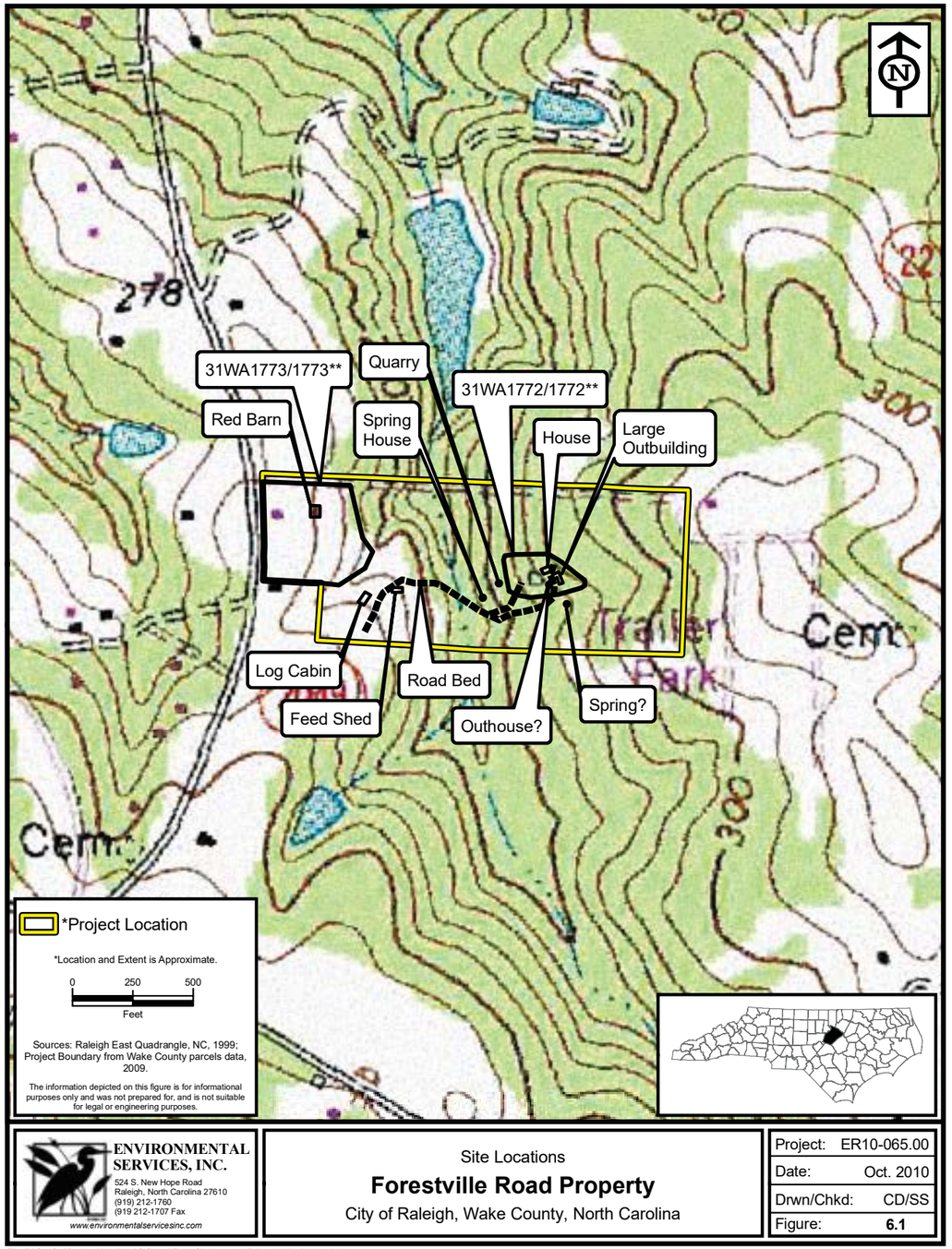
In addition to the three archaeological sites, a number of additional cultural features were documented that were not formally recorded as archaeological sites. These include a small quarry and a spring house.

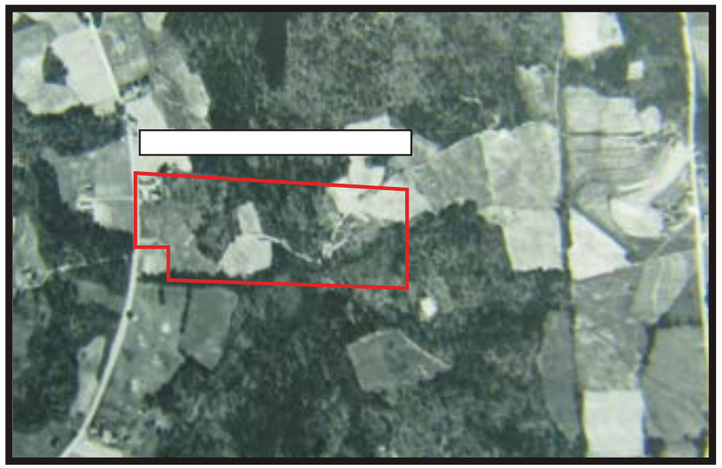
31WA1772/1772**

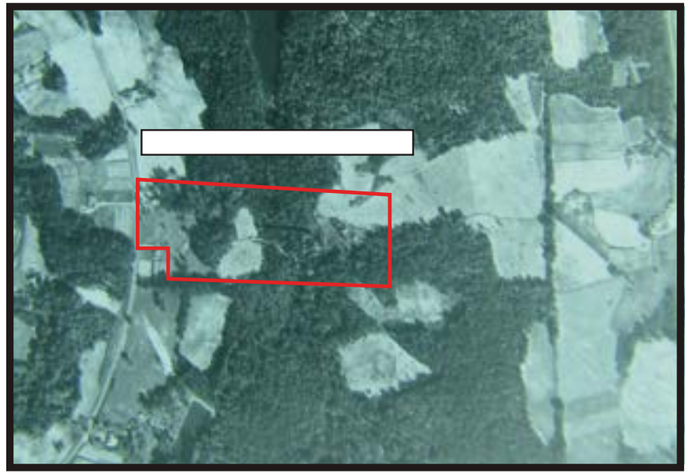
Site Size: 5,400 square meters
Topography: Upland slope
Elevation: 270 feet amsl
Environmental Setting: Forested
Soil Type: Louisburg loamy sand, 10-15% slopes (LoD); Louisburg-Wedowee complex, eroded, 6-10% slopes (LwC2), and Wake soils, 10-25% slopes (WkE)
Nearest Water: Unnamed tributary of unnamed tributary of Harris Creek, 30 meters south
Surface Visibility: Poor
Field Procedure: Pedestrian inspection, shovel testing (n=27), and test units (n=4)
Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric – Unknown Lithic; Historic – 19th to Mid-20th Century
Site Function: Prehistoric – Limited Activity; Historic – Domestic/Agricultural (Tenant)
Site Integrity: Good

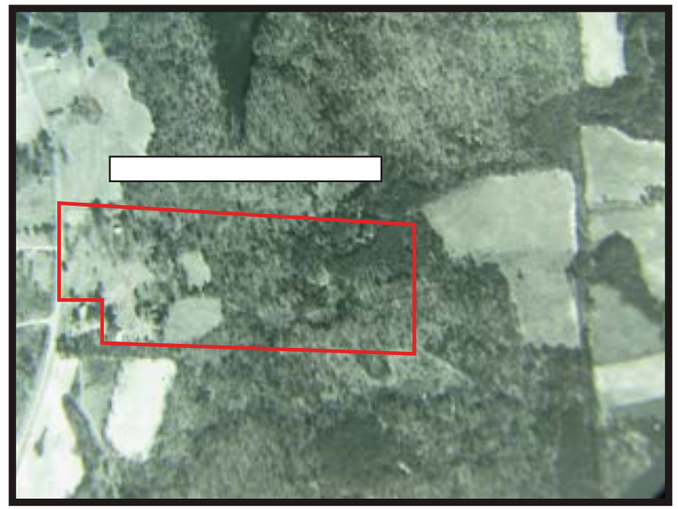
Site Description: Preliminary research and field inspection by representatives of the City of Raleigh identified the remains of a historic period house site and agricultural complex located approximately in the center of the Forestville Road Property. The study of aerial photography from 1949 revealed that the area once contained at least two buildings (a house to the northwest and an outbuilding to the southeast) surrounded by a mostly cleared yard and/or pasture accessed by a road that led east from Forestville Road and which cut through the area, allowing access to a series of agricultural fields to the north and northeast. As of 1965, the house was still standing, but the surrounding yard was becoming overgrown and the fields immediately adjacent had been abandoned. By 1971, the entire area was completely overgrown. The aerial photographs can be seen on **Figures 6.2-6.3**.

Field investigations of the site by ESI included pedestrian inspection and subsurface probing to identify physical features associated with the site such as road beds, foundation piers, and surface









-

-

artifact scatters, shovel testing to delineate the boundary of the site and identify potential activity areas and artifact patterning, and the excavation of four 50-x-50 centimeter test units to investigate the condition of subsurface archaeological deposits pursuant to determining site significance. **Figure 6.4** is a plan of the site.

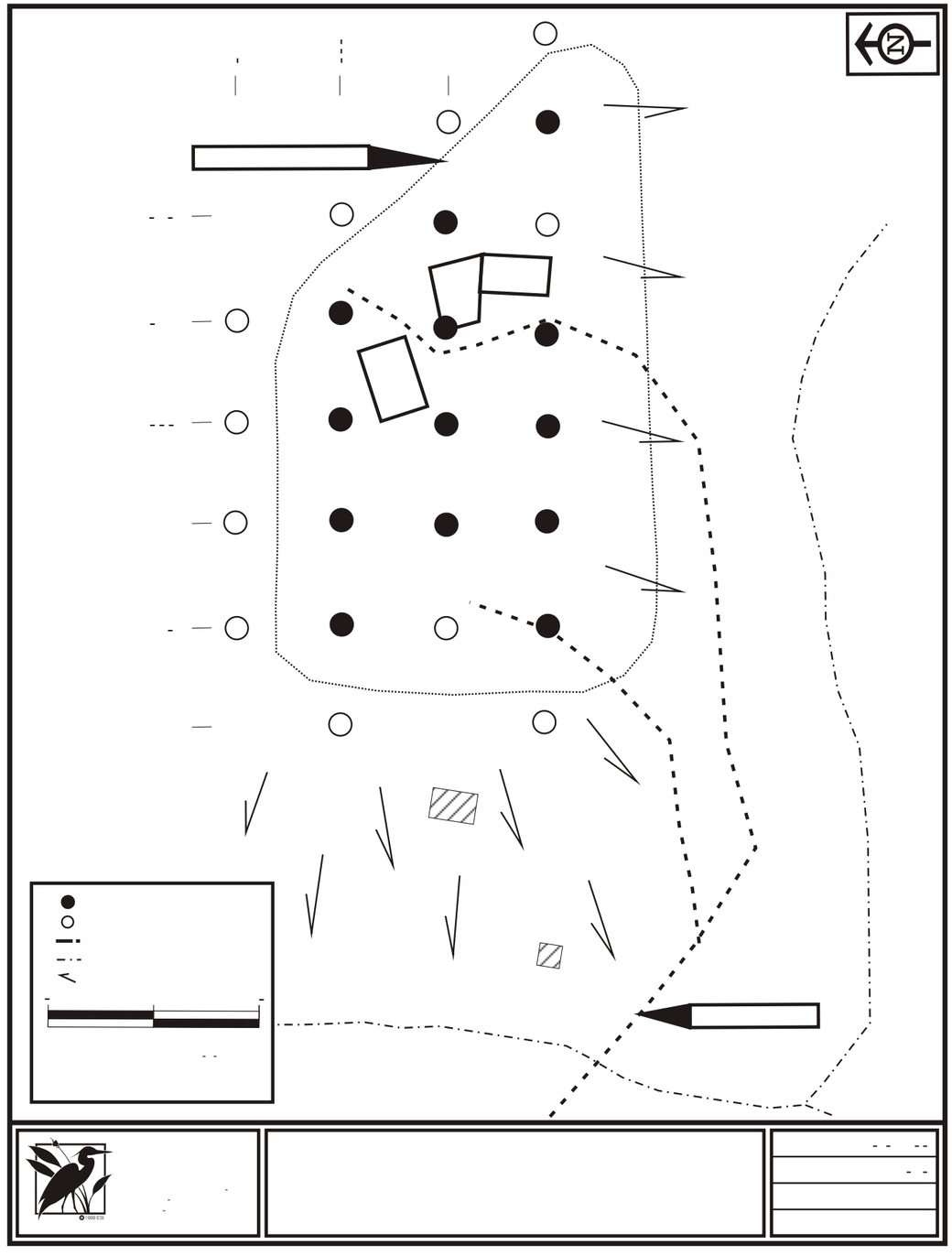
During a field visit to the property with a representative of the City of Raleigh, an abandoned road bed visible on mid-century aerial photography was encountered. During the pedestrian inspection of the site, the route of this former road leading from the southwest corner of the property through the center of the site was followed and its location recorded with a GPS unit. A spur or driveway leading from the road to the western edge of the site was also documented. The route of a spur that once ran to the southeast to a small field complex visible on the 1949 aerial photograph could not be identified on the ground. The road bed was recorded as site 31WA1774** and is described in more detail, below.

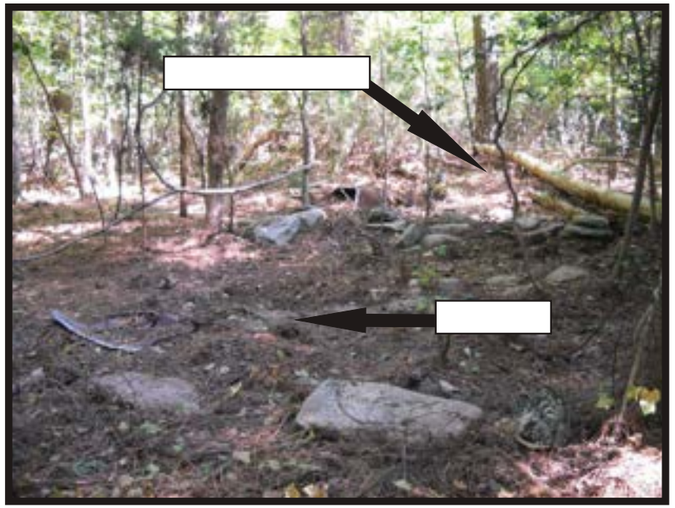
Figure 6.5, top shows a general view of the site. A collapsed chimney and foundation piers associated with the former house (**Figure 6.5, bottom**) and foundation piers associated with a large barn or complex of outbuildings (**Figure 6.6, top**) were found in the center of the site, separated by a section of the roadbed mentioned above. To the southwest of the former house was a grassy area that suggested the possible location of a well or outhouse (**Figure 6.6, bottom**). Also identified during the pedestrian inspection was a small, stone-lined spring to the west of the site at the base of a slope where it intersects with the floodplain of the unnamed tributary of Harris Creek, which runs approximately north-south through the property. Based on the interview with Roger Montague, pedestrian inspection within the east-west running tributary also identified the possible location for a second spring to the south of the site. Between the stone-lined spring and the house, a small quarry was found in an outcropping of granite, evidenced by a series of drill holes. The two springs and the quarry are discussed later in this chapter.

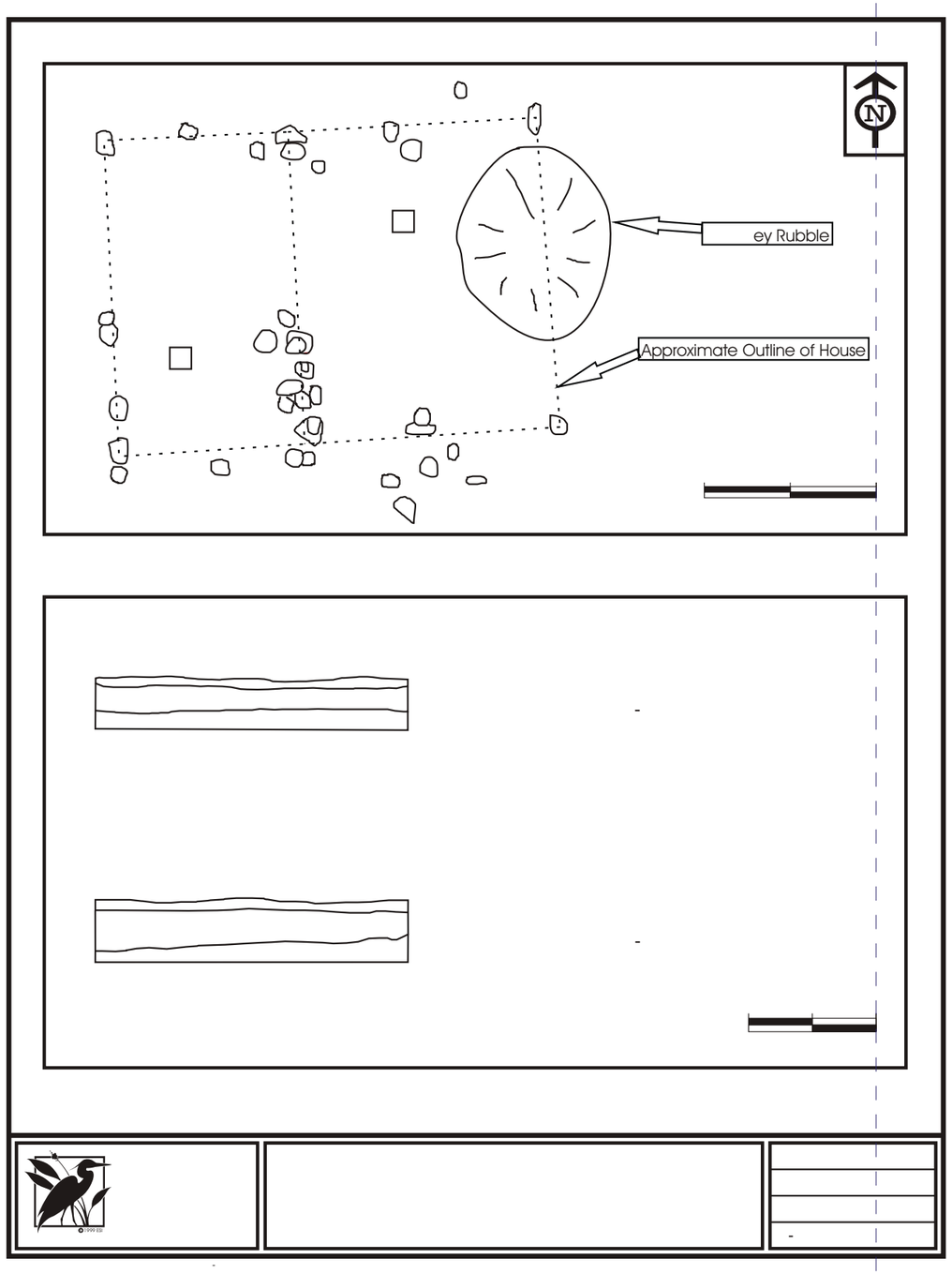
The alignment of foundation stones at the former location of the house suggested that it had consisted of several rooms (**Figure 6.7**). Based on the location of the collapsed chimney, the southeastern section of the house most likely was where the log cabin sat. It would have opened up onto a porch or enclosed hallway along the north side of the house, and the western portion of the house would have been an addition containing one or more rooms. The log cabin has space in the peak of the roof that may have been used as part of the living space, and it is likely that the western addition of the house had a similar loft space in the peak of its room.

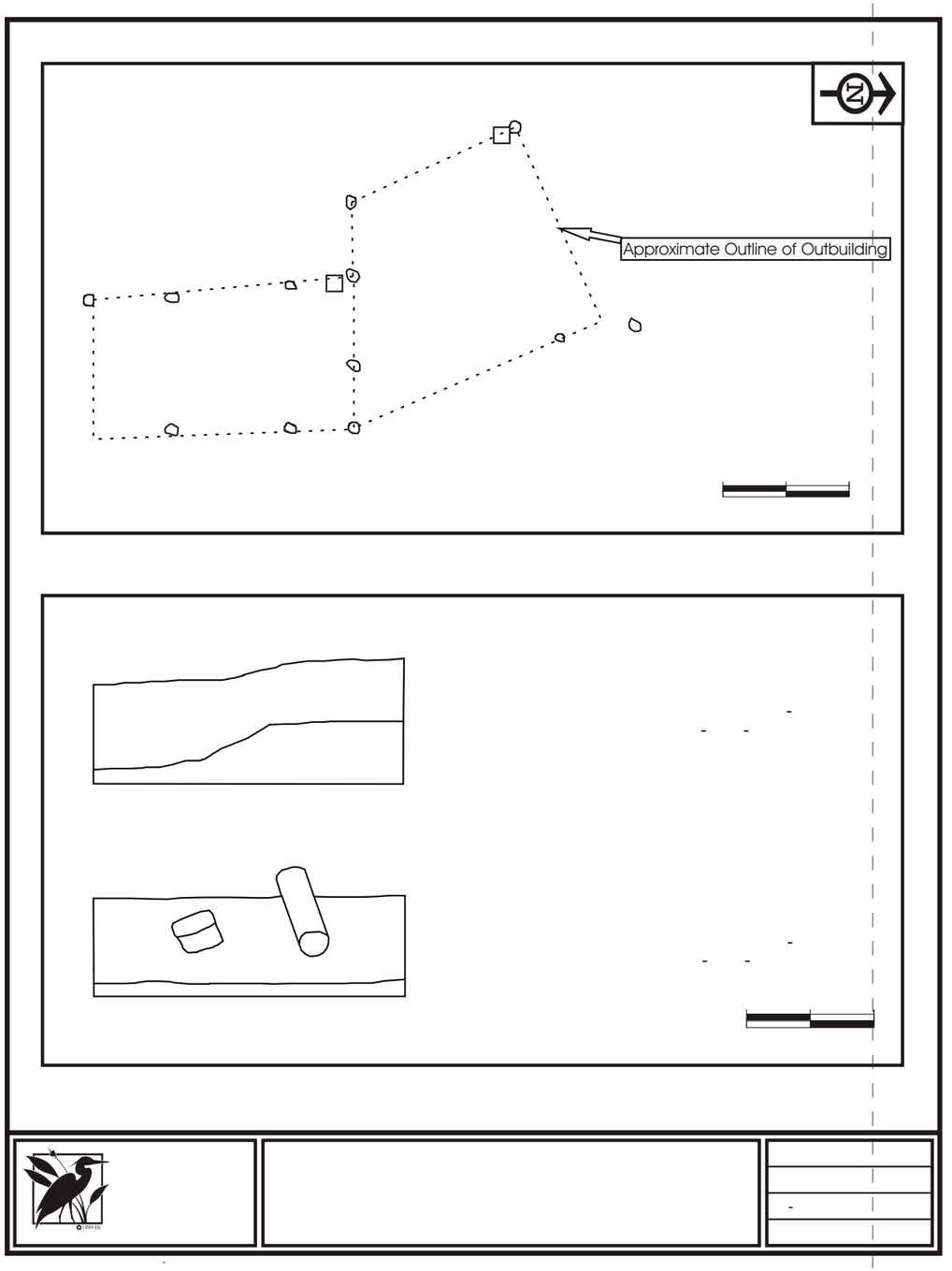
The alignment of the foundation stones for the barn also suggests that it was comprised of multiple sections built over a number of years (**Figure 6.8**). The southern half of the barn appears to have been aligned roughly north-south, while the northern half had more of a northwest-southeast alignment.

Shovel testing was conducted at 15-meter intervals following a grid established over the site with the arbitrary datum of 1000N 1000E located to the northeast of the former house (see **Figure 6.4**). A total of 27 shovel tests were excavated, 13 of which contained artifacts. Negative shovel tests bounded the site to the north, east, and west, while a steep slope down to an unnamed creek






N
ey Rubble
Approximate Outline of House


Approximate Outline of Outbuilding

bounded the site on the north. The northern and eastern boundary of the site mirrored the shape of the boundary between the yard and the agricultural field seen on the 1949 aerial photography.

Four 50-x-50 centimeter test units (TUs 1-4) were also dug, two within the footprint of the house foundation and two within the footprint of the barn foundation (see **Figures 6.4 and 6.7-6.8**). The purpose of these tests were to try to determine the possible construction dates and functions of different parts of the two buildings as well as to aid in the assessment of the archaeological integrity of the site.

The two test units were placed within the footprint of the house, TU 1 and TU 3. TU 1 was placed within the footprint of what was likely an addition to the house. The types of artifacts recovered from the unit included nine cut nails, nine wire nails, sherds of whiteware representing dishes, light bulb and lamp glass, bottle and jar glass, and a shell inlay for a snap or button. TU 3 was placed within what appeared to be the footprint of log cabin portion of the house. This unit yielded three cut nails, bottle and jar glass, as well as three artifacts associated with furniture (a cap or finial, a drawer pull, and a cut tack).

Two test units were placed within the footprint of the large outbuilding. TU 2, which was placed at the northwest corner of the northern section of the building footprint yielded three cut nails, four wire nails, and a variety of household items including whiteware sherds, a shard from a blue milk glass bowl, a crown bottle cap, lamp glass, and a shard from a medicine or cosmetic bottle. TU 4 was placed along the western edge of the southern section of the building footprint. This unit yielded two wire nails, some household items (whiteware sherds and jar and bottle glass), a piece of decorative iron, as well as a fragment from a paint or oil can and a section of cast iron plate, the latter two of which were classified as labor-related (Orser 5).

Artifact counts from the positive shovel tests ranged from a low of one artifact in four of the positive shovel tests to a high of 24 artifacts, encountered in ST 1000N 1000E. A total of 81 artifacts were recovered from the 13 positive shovel tests, with an average number of artifacts per positive shovel test of 6.3. A total of 302 artifacts were recovered from the four test units, with a high of 141 recovered in TU 1 and a low of 30 in TU 2. A wide range of artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests, test units, and ground surface, covering all five of the main Orser artifact categories and 12 of the 20 subcategories. In general, the main artifact categories represented were service and storage wares such as plates, bowls, canning jars, and soda bottles and architectural artifacts such as nails. More personal items included snaps and buttons, medicine and/or cosmetic bottles, and furniture items, while items of daily work included Clorox bottles and tools such as a paint or oil can and a plow blade. **Figure 6.9** shows selected artifacts from the site.

A small prehistoric component was also documented at the site. It consisted of one tertiary rhyolite flake recovered from ST 985N 1030E and one secondary rhyolite flake found in TU 3. No other prehistoric artifacts were recovered at the site.

Soil encountered in the shovel tests and test units typically consisted of 5-25 centimeters of gray brown to dark gray brown sandy loam over yellow brown to light yellow brown silt sand or

sandy silt. The sand in the tests is all derived from decaying granite and consisted of grains of quartz and feldspar. Soil profiles from the test units are presented in **Figure 6.7-6.8, bottom**.

Diagnostic Artifacts: The investigation recovered numerous artifacts that were analyzed in an attempt to date the period of occupation for the site. These included nails and various types of glass artifacts.

Table 6.1: Summary of artifacts recovered from shovel tests.

1. Foodways (n=38)	Curved glass
c. Service (n=10)	Whiteware, Fiestaware
d. Storage (n=5)	Jar glass, milk glass canning jar lid liners, stoneware
2. Clothing	
a. Fasteners (n=1)	Shell button
c. Other (n=4)	Shoe leather with eyelets
3. Household/Structural	
a. Architectural/Construction (n=13)	Wire nails, asbestos shingle, asphalt shingles
c. Furnishings/Accessories (n=1)	Light bulb glass
4. Personal (n=1)	Curved milk glass
5. Labor (n=1)	Linked chain
a. Agricultural (n=1)	Plow blade
6. Unknown (n=6)	Tin sheet metal, UID iron, flat glass

Table 6.2: Summary of artifacts recovered from test units.

1. Foodways (n=96)	Curved glass
c. Service (n=17)	Whiteware, blue milk glass bowl
d. Storage (n=90)	Bottle glass, jar glass, tin canning jar lid, crown bottle cap
2. Clothing	
a. Fasteners (n=2)	Brass snap, shell inlay of snap or button
3. Household/Structural	
a. Architectural/Construction (n=45)	Cut nails, wire nails, window glass, possible brick fragment
b. (n=1)	Cut tack
c. Furnishings/Accessories (n=11)	Drawer pull, cap or finial, decorative iron, lamp glass, light bulb glass
4. Personal (n=5)	Curved milk glass, curved cobalt blue glass
5. Labor	
b. Industrial (n=2)	Paint or oil can, curved cast iron plate
c. Household (n=3)	Clorox
6. Unknown (n=30)	
Unknown (n=30)	Sheet iron, sheet tin, UID iron, possible mortar, plastic

Nails can be used to approximately date the period of construction of a building, though nails from demolished buildings were often reused and buildings maintained over a long timeframe can contain more than one nail type. Machine-headed cut nails replaced hand-headed cut nails in the 1820s and 1830s, comprising over 90 percent of nail production in the country by the mid-1830s (Adams 2002). Wire nails did not become extensively produced or used in the United States until the 1890s, during which time the manufacture of cut nails fell from over 90 percent of the total nail production in 1890 to less than 20 percent in 1900 and under 10 percent by 1910. It should be noted that cut nails are still produced, though in limited quantities relative to wire nails, and that wire nails began to be produced in Britain during the 1860s, much earlier than in the United States.

In regards to the house, the presence of both wire and cut nails in TU 1 but only cut nails in TU 3 suggest that the eastern portion of the house was older and that the western portion was a later addition. The lack of any wire nails in TU 3 suggests a construction date prior to the 1880s, while the even split between the two types in TU 1 suggests a construction date in the 1890s (Adams 2002). Both test units in the large outbuilding yielded wire nails, while only TU 2 contained cut nails, suggesting that the northern portion of the building was the earlier construction. Based on nail types, the original construction of the large outbuilding was likely no earlier than the mid-1890s. None of the cut nails from 31WA1772/1772** were in a good enough state of preservation to determine the method of head manufacture, so it was not possible to determine if any hand-headed nails were recovered.

In addition to the jar glass recovered from the shovel tests and test units, numerous intact canning jars are present on the ground surface at the site. All of the jars on the ground surface bear some version of the *Ball* brand name, and embossed jar glass shards from the subsurface tests all appear to be *Ball* brand as well. The Ball Corporation was originally founded in 1880 by Frank and Edmund Ball as the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company. In 1884, the company began making mason-style canning jars, which it continued until 1993, when Ball Corporation spun its canning business off as Alltrista Corporation, now known as Jarden Corporation, though the Ball name is still used (www.fundinguniverse.com 2010).

Two fragments of milk glass canning lids were recovered from the shovel testing. Milk glass canning lids appear to span a time period from 1869 (Steen 2003), when milk glass was first introduced, to around 1915. Two sherds of Fiestaware were recovered, one blue and one orange, both from ST 985N 1015E. Fiestaware is a brightly colored ceramic dinnerware introduced in 1936 by the Homer Laughlin China Company (Lubar and Kendrick 2001).

Recovered from the ground surface near the large outbuilding was an intact panel medicine bottle bearing the inscription on one side “Chattanooga Medicine Co.” and McElree’s Cardui” on the other. McElree’s Cardui was introduced by the Reverend R.I. McElree in 1879 for the relief of menstrual pain. He reportedly obtained the formula from a Native American herbal tonic. In 1882, he sold the rights to the Chattanooga Medicine Company, which produced the tonic through the 1930s. The ingredients in the 1920s included blessed thistle, golden seal, and alcohol (Van West 1998; Wray 1996). An old McElree’s Cardui label is shown on **Figure 6.9**.

The house did have electrical service before it was abandoned, as evidenced by a junction box and conduit within the house footprint and drum-type electrical clothes washer with a white enamel exterior standing to the southeast of the large outbuilding. Credit for the first electrical-powered washing machine, the drum-type Thor introduced in 1908, is typically given to Alva J. Fisher (Bellis 2010). By the 1930s, the agitation mechanism had been enclosed within a cabinet, the general style still in use today (Wikipedia 2010).

A small milk glass container, likely for cold cream, impressed with Avon on the bottom was recovered near the house. While the foundation for Avon, the California Perfume Company, dates back to 1886 and David H. McConnell, the company did not begin marketing under the Avon name until 1928. The company became officially known as Avon Products, Inc., in 1939 (Avon Products, Inc. 2009).

It was interesting that no shards of amethyst glass were recovered from the site. Amethyst glass, also known as solarized glass, is the result of manganese being used to create "clear" or colorless glass around the turn of the twentieth century. When exposed for long periods of time to sunlight, the manganese in the glass undergoes a chemical reaction, which results in the glass obtaining a purplish tint. Amethyst glass was produced from ca. 1880 to 1914, a period of time that overlaps with the apparent period of occupation of the site based on the presence of other artifacts.

Summary and Recommendations: This site contains the remains of a tenant occupation dating from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. Artifacts recovered from the site suggest a beginning to the occupation during the 1800s based on the presence of cut nails and after 1869 based on the presence of milk glass canning lid shards. The occupation is known to have ended by the 1950s based on informant interview.

The site appears to contain good archaeological preservation. The foundations of the house and the large outbuilding are mostly intact, suggesting that there was little disturbance of the subsurface during the demolition and removal of the two structures. Additionally, there are many intact canning jars present on the ground surface, also indicative of a lack of mechanical disturbance to the site. Lastly, although the NRCS soil map suggests that the site is eroded, the soil profiles encountered in the shovel tests and test units suggest that the site has not been significantly impacted by soil erosion.

This site is recommended potentially eligible for listing in the National Register as it could have the potential to yield significant information pertaining to the transition from slavery to tenancy and/or the lifeways of African-American tenants in Wake County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

It is recommended that additional research be conducted to determine, if possible, the former occupants of the house. The U.S. Census research presented in **Chapter 3** would be used as a starting point, but any surviving Upchurch family records and additional family interviews would be particularly useful. Additional close-interval shovel testing and the excavation of limited number of formal 1-x-1 meter excavation units would be useful in better identifying patterns of artifact distributions and the locations of possible activity areas, possibly identifying

subsurface features, and the collection of additional time and function diagnostic artifacts to better determine the periods of occupation, including if it extends into the Antebellum period, the types of activities that occurred at the site, and insights into the stability or changing of the lifeways of the various inhabitants. The foundation elements of the house and barn could be cleared to better reveal the outlines of the structures and better guide the placement of formal units.

Additionally, the site retains cultural features and physical characteristics that would allow it to be used for cultural interpretation within an educational park setting. Specific recommendations related to the potential educational aspects of this site are addressed in **Chapter 7**.

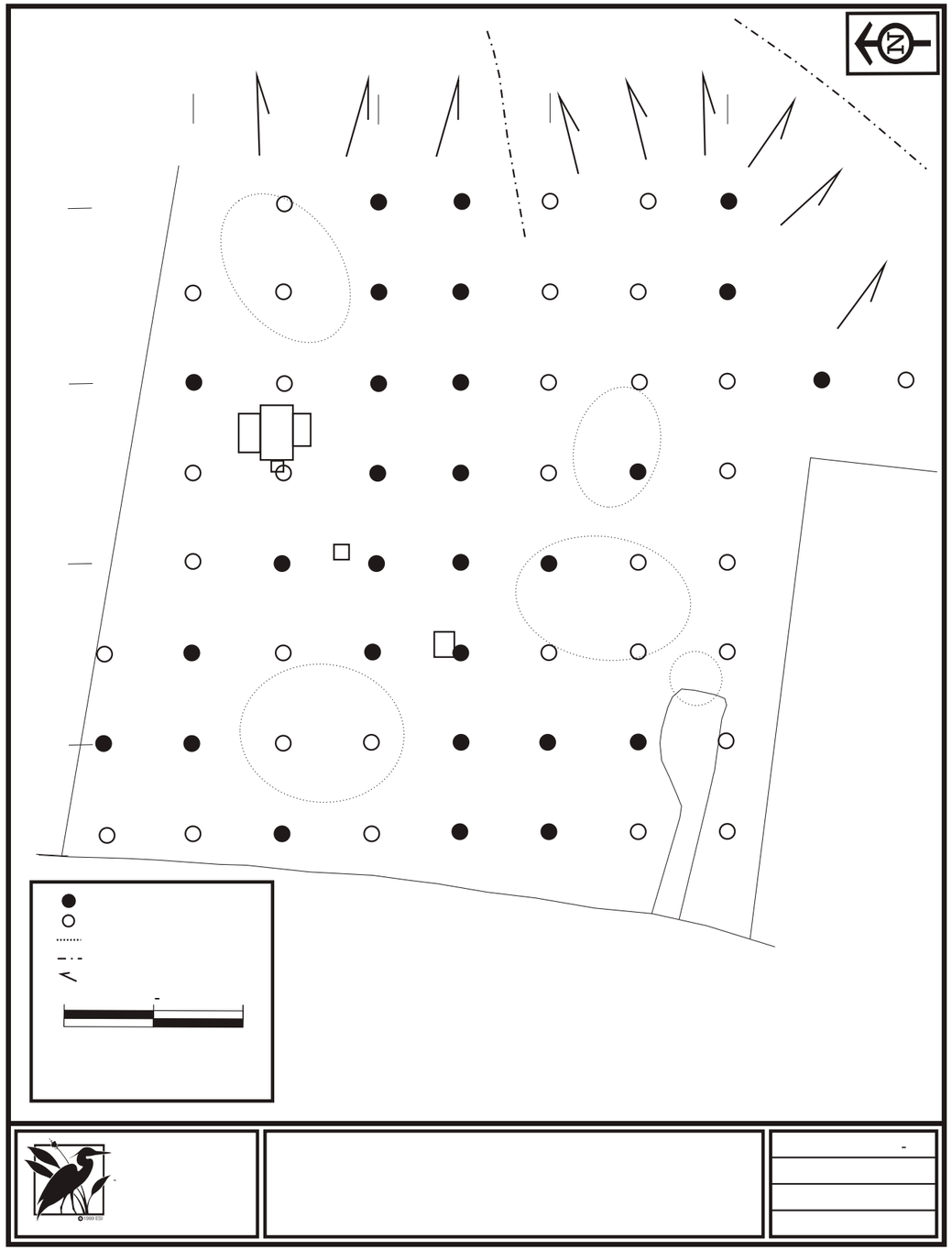
31WA1773/1773 (James Upchurch Site)**

Site Size: 14,440 square meters
Topography: Ridge and ridge slope
Elevation: 280 feet amsl
Environmental Setting: Maintained lawn and forest
Soil Type: Vance sandy loam, eroded, 2-6% and 6-10% slopes (VaB2/VaC2); Louisburg loamy sand, 10-15% slopes (LoD)
Nearest Water: Unnamed tributary of Harris Creek, 100 meters east
Surface Visibility: Poor
Field Procedure: Pedestrian inspection and shovel testing (n=59)
Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric – Unknown Lithic; Historic – 19th to Late 20th Century
Site Function: Prehistoric – Isolated Find; Historic – Domestic/Agricultural/Industrial
Site Integrity: Poor

Site Description: Preliminary research and field inspection by representatives of the City of Raleigh determined that this site was the location of the James Upchurch house. Archaeological investigations were undertaken to determine the areal extent of the occupation, identify, if possible, the former locations of structures such as the house and outbuildings, and determine the National Register eligibility status of the site.

Aerial photographs indicate that the main house was still standing in 1965 but had been demolished by 1971 (**Figures 6.2-6.3**). According to Roger Montague, his family demolished the house in the mid-1960s due to extensive termite damage. All of the other outbuildings were demolished as well, save from the barn built by Joe Montague. The site was vacant until the 1990s, when two single-wide trailers and a manufactured home were placed on the property. All three structures were removed by 2007.

The plan of the site shows the location of positive and negative shovel tests, currently standing structures, the approximate former location of the Upchurch house, and the former locations of late twentieth and early twenty-first century structures (**Figure 6.10**). Roger Montague produced a not-to-scale schematic map of the buildings that were standing on the property prior to their demolition by his parents in the mid-1960s, most of which were located to the north and east of the Upchurch house. Views of the site can be found on **Figures 6.11-6.12**.



Field investigations of the site by ESI included pedestrian inspection and subsurface probing to identify physical features associated with the site such as foundation elements and surface artifact scatters and shovel testing to delineate the boundary of the site and identify potential activity areas and artifact patterning. No test units were dug at this site as no deposits were encountered during the shovel testing that appeared to warrant additional investigation.

Fifty-nine shovel tests were dug on a 15-meter interval gird with an arbitrary datum of 1000N 1000E (see **Figure 6.10**). Of these, 28 contained cultural materials, typically late nineteenth century through modern debris but including an isolated prehistoric artifact, a piece of quartz debitage. A total of 182 historic artifacts were collected, with an average density of 6.5 artifacts per positive shovel test. This density, though, is skewed by the recovery of 50 artifacts from a single shovel test, ST 1030N 1000E, as well as four other positive shovel tests that contained between 12 and 26 artifacts, each, one of which encountered only the shattered remains of a mayonnaise jar (ST 1060N 1030E). Artifacts were found across most of the site, except within the southeastern quadrant and along the southern edge near the paved driveway. The recovered artifacts consisted mainly of broken glass, ceramics, and nails, but personal items such as a coin button and a doll part were recovered, as were a few agricultural and household labor items. **Figure 6.13** shows selected artifacts recovered from the site.

Table 6.3: Summary of artifacts recovered from shovel tests.

1. Foodways (n=56)	Curved glass
c. Service (n=15)	Whiteware, molded glass bowl, glass tumbler
d. Storage (n=50)	Stoneware, jar glass, bottle glass, milk glass canning jar lids, zinc canning jar lid
e. Remains (n=1)	Oyster shell (Note: May not be food item)
2. Clothing	
a. Fasteners (n=1)	Coin button
3. Household/Structural	
a. Architectural/Construction (n=32)	Cut nails, wire nails, window glass, brick, concrete, mortar, asbestos shingle
b. Hardware (n=1)	Hinge bracket
c. Furnishings/Accessories (n=4)	Lamp glass
4. Personal (n=2)	Cobalt blue glass, milk glass
c. (n=1)	Porcelain doll part
5. Labor	
a. Agricultural (n=1)	Iron plow blade
c. Household (n=2)	Coal
6. Unknown (n=16)	UID iron, UID iron hardware (Orser 3 or 5), melted glass, flat glass

Despite the fact that the site used to contain a two-story house and numerous outbuildings, construction-related artifacts, specifically nails, were not very common. Only 10 nails of any type were recovered, along with 16 shards of window glass. Most of these artifacts were recovered along the 1015N line on the shovel test grid, which runs to the south of where the James Upchurch house was located. It appears likely that the lack of these artifact types is

related to the mechanical removal of the buildings. When buildings are abandoned and left to decay in place, typically large numbers of nails and window glass shards are left behind. Only the high artifact count in ST 1030N 1000E, in an area noted by Roger Montague as being behind the James Upchurch house, gave any archaeological suggestion of the former location of any previously present structure, that of the stand-alone kitchen. Artifacts from this test were recovered in a very dark soil matrix suggestive of a midden, a dense deposit of domestic refuse and organic rich soil, and included whiteware, stoneware, curved glass (bottle and/or jar glass), milk glass canning jar lid fragments, and an oyster shell, as well as eight of the 10 nails and six of the 16 shards of window glass recovered from the site.

It is suspected that the three positive shovel tests in the southeastern corner of the site are related to the cotton gin that was once located on the property (see **Figures 3.1 and 6.10**), as it seems probably that a semi-industrial operation such as a gin would be located away from the domestic occupation. Roger Montague conveyed that he thought this was the area where the gin had been. There were no artifacts recovered from these tests, though, that can confirm this supposition.

STs 1030N 1015E and 1030N 1060E encountered a terra cotta drain pipe running east-west from near the red barn down slope towards the unnamed tributary of Harris Creek. This pipe is interpreted as a part of an abandoned septic drain field.

Soil conditions varied across the site. In general, shovel testing encountered a soil profile consisting of 5-15 centimeters of gray brown to dark gray brown sandy loam over 5-15 centimeters of yellow brown to yellow gray brown sandy loam over dark yellow brown to strong brown clay subsoil. However, some shovel tests encountered soil profiles that lacked clay subsoil, instead the tests encountered a deep profile of yellow brown silt sand. Cultural deposits, though, were typically only recovered from the uppermost soil zone.

An atypical soil profile was encountered in ST 1030N 1000E, which contained very dark gray brown sandy loam in the upper most soil zone and was located near the former location of the kitchen according to Roger Montague's sketch map (see **Figure 3.2**). Also, STs 1045N 985E, encountered clay subsoil at or less than 5 centimeters below the ground surface. These shovel tests were all located in the general location of the James Upchurch house and are interpreted as representing the removal of the uppermost soil layer during the mechanical demolition of the house in the mid-1960s.

Diagnostic Artifacts: Only two cut nails and two wire nails, as well as six unidentified nails were recovered from the site. The presence of cut nails implies that at least the house and some of the outbuildings had a pre-1890 construction date, while the presence of wire nails is indicative of post-1890 construction and/or renovation.

One sherd of stoneware with a glaze very similar to the Rockingham style was recovered. The original Rockingham pottery was made from 1826-1842, but the style was also used by English potters who came to the United States in the nineteenth century. It is likely that this sherd is from vessel where the manufacturer was attempting to copy the Rockingham glaze.

A fragment of a jar bearing the partial inscription "BAL" was recovered, most likely representing a caning jar made by the Ball Corporation, which began making canning jars in 1884 (www.fundinguniverse.com 2010). Two fragments of milk glass canning lids were recovered from the shovel testing. Milk glass canning lids appear to span a time period from 1869 (Steen 2003), when milk glass was first introduced, to around 1915. A fragment from a zinc canning jar lid was also recovered. The original Mason canning jar was patented in 1858 by John L. Mason, which used a zinc lid, and zinc was used for lids well into the twentieth century.

ST 1060N 1030E encountered part of a shattered Duke's mayonnaise jar. Duke's mayonnaise was created by Eugenia Duke in 1917, and the C.F. Sauer Company has been producing the product since 1929 (CF Sauer 2010).

Summary and Recommendations: Site 31WA1773/1773** contains the remains of the James Upchurch and William Ivan Upchurch occupations, which date to the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries, as well as agricultural and domestic occupations that continued until the early twenty-first century. In addition to the two-story James Upchurch house, the site once held nearly 10 agricultural, industrial, and domestic outbuildings, two modern single-wide trailers and a manufactured home, among others.

This site appears to have little archaeological integrity. The mechanical demolition of the James Upchurch house and associated outbuildings in the 1960s by the Montagues and the construction and removal of the two trailers, manufactured home, and associated outbuildings in the 1990s and 2000s appears to have disturbed the artifact bearing strata at the site. Although artifacts that apparently date to the James Upchurch and Ivan Upchurch family occupations were recovered during the course of investigations, the temporal affiliation of most of the artifacts could not be differentiated between the different Upchurch occupations or the late twentieth century occupations. Additionally, there was little observable patterning to the artifacts suggestive of cultural activities apart from household artifacts recovered in the area that once held the kitchen to the rear of the Upchurch house. While the probably location of the cotton gin was identified, there were no artifacts recovered or other cultural features found that could be definitively associated with a cotton gin.

Due to all of these factors, this site does not have the potential to yield significant new information pertaining to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century use of the site by members of the Upchurch family. It is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register. However, the site does retain features and is connected to known aspects of the Upchurch family that would allow it to be used for cultural interpretation within an educational park setting due to its good preservation. Specific recommendations related to the potential educational aspects of this site are addressed in **Chapter 7**.

31WA1774 (Freddie's Path)**

Site Size: 1,400 square meters
Topography: Upland slope
Elevation: Variable from 190-230 feet amsl
Environmental Setting: Forested

Soil Type: Louisburg loamy sand, 10-15% slopes (LoD); Louisburg-Wedowee complex, eroded, 6-10% slopes (LwC2), Wake soils, 10-25% slopes (WkE), and Wedowee sandy loam, eroded, 6-10% slopes (WmC2)
Nearest Water: Unnamed tributary of Harris Creek, crossed by site
Surface Visibility: Good
Field Procedure: Pedestrian inspection
Cultural Affiliation: Historic – 19th to Mid-20th Century
Site Function: Historic – Transportation
Site Integrity: Good

Site Description: The route of an abandoned dirt farm road running from the southwest corner of the property to the tenant house site (31WA1772/1772**) was first noted by a representative of the City of Raleigh and further investigated by ESI. This road is visible on the historic aerial photography of the property running from the southside of the Upchurch residence, around the headwaters of a small unnamed tributary, east towards the tenant house site, and then north and east to the fields and pastures that were located in the eastern portion of the property (see **Figures 6.2-6.3**). The road bed varies from barely visible to deeply incised, depending on its location on the landscape, and is approximately 15 feet wide (**Figure 6.14**).

While the road appears to have once run across the bed of the unnamed tributary of Harris Creek, the creek is now incised 3-5 feet below the base of the road. Although the road once ran north and east from the tenant house site to the now abandoned and overgrown fields, its route could not be followed past the tenant house site as it was obscured by large numbers of fallen trees and thick leaf litter. A spur of the road splits off to the north after it crosses the unnamed tributary of Harris Creek and runs towards the western side of the tenant house site. A spur that once ran to a field or pasture to the south of the property that is visible on historic aerial photography could not be identified in the field.

In a conversation with Roger Montague, he recalled that the road was once known as "Freddie's Path" when he was a child. It was almost certainly named at that time after Fred Trice, who lived in the tenant house in the 1950s with his wife.

Summary and Recommendations: This abandoned road bed once served as the main access route from Forestville Road and the Upchurch residence (31WA1773/1773**) to the tenant house site (31WA1772/1772**) and the fields to the north and east. It is in relatively good condition, saving the presence of large trees growing in the road cut. Although intact, this road does not appear to have served as a significant local or regional transportation route. Rather, it represents a well preserved example of an old, unpaved farm road from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It does not have the potential to yield significant new information pertaining to the history of the area or the construction of old roads. It is recommended not eligible for the National Register.

However, the road does have the potential to be used for cultural interpretation within an educational park setting due to its good preservation. Specific recommendations related to the potential educational aspects of this site are addressed in **Chapter 7**.

Other Notable Features

Stone-lined Spring

At the base of an upland slope where it encounters the narrow floodplain of the unnamed tributary of Harris Creek is located a stone-lined spring (**Figure 6.15, top**). The area surrounded by the stones measures approximately 2-x-3 feet in size. The spring was running at the time of investigation, with a sheet flow of water running out of the spring down slope towards the creek. Given the distance this spring house is from the tenant house, it does not appear to have been the water source of the residents. Additionally, Roger Montague did not remember having ever seen the stone lined spring. It may be that the stones surrounding the stream were placed there for decoration, not for any functional purpose.

Spring

In a conversation with Roger Montague, he remembered talk of a spring being located along the unnamed tributary that runs close to the tenant house. Inspection within the unnamed tributary did locate what could be interpreted as a spring just to the south of the tenant house. At this location, the deeply incised stream bed encounters a steep cut over 5 feet high, above which the tributary runs dry and below which the tributary contained flowing water. Although the location was filled with sediment at the time of investigation, it would likely be fairly easy to dig out the sediment to allow clean water to collect. Although not investigated, it is possible that the remains of a structure designed to allow for the collection of clean water are present underneath the accumulated sediment.

Granite Quarry

Located approximately between the tenant house (31WA1772/1772**) and the Spring House is the remains of a small granite quarry (**Figure 6.15, bottom**). The quarry was identified due to the presence of three drill holes in a small outcropping. The area was covered in deep leaf litter, but a nearby depression was suggestive of additional quarrying activity. The small quarry covers an area about 20 feet in diameter. Roger Montague mentioned having seen a small granite quarry on the property as a child, but he recalled it being located to the northeast of the tenant house. It is possible that there were multiple small quarries located on the property that are no longer visible due to the presence of fallen trees and leaf litter.

-

- -

7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ESI conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Forestville Road Property in Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, for the City of Raleigh. Although the project was not subject to Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) at the time of the investigation, the archaeological survey and reporting was designed to comply with guidelines established by the Office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and to meet the requirement of the NHPA. As a result of the investigation, three archaeological sites, 31WA1772/1772**-31WA1774** were documented. **Table 7.1** presents a summary of information for the three sites.

Table 7.1: Summary of Site Data

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Recommendations
31WA1772/ 1772**	Unknown Prehistoric/ Mid-19th to mid-20th century	Limited Activity/ Domestic, Agriculture	Potentially eligible
31WA1773/ 1773**	Unknown Prehistoric/ Mid-19th to mid-20th century	Limited Activity/ Domestic, Agriculture	Not eligible - NFW
31WA1774**	Mid-19th to mid-20th century	Transportation	Not eligible - NFW

Recommendations

National Register Eligiblity

Neither site 31WA1773/1773** (James Upchurch Site) nor site 31WA1774** (Freddie's Path) are considered eligible for the National Register. Site 31WA1773/1773** has little archaeological integrity, a result of disturbance from the mechanical demolition of the James Upchurch house and associated outbuildings in the 1960s by the Montagues and the construction and removal of the two trailers, manufactured home, and associated outbuildings in the 1990s and 2000s. Although 31WA1774** is in relatively good condition, the road does not appear to have served as a significant local or regional transportation route, nor does it have the potential to yield significant new information pertaining to the history of the area or the construction of old roads. Rather, it represents a well preserved example of an old, unpaved farm road from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Investigations at 31WA1772/1772** suggest that the site has the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register. As the remains of a former tenant occupation, the site contains the nearly intact foundations of the house and a large outbuilding as well as apparently intact archaeological deposits. Artifacts suggest that the beginning of the occupation dates to ca. 1869, but it may pre-date the Civil War, based on accounts from some members of the extended Upchurch family. This site has the potential to yield significant information pertaining to the transition from slavery to tenancy and/or the lifeways of African-American tenants in Wake County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Additional significance testing is recommended to determine if the site is eligible for the National Register.

Park Design and Educational Potential Recommendations

All three archaeological sites documented as a result of this investigation retain cultural features and physical characteristics that would allow them to be used for cultural interpretation within an educational park setting, regardless of their National Register eligibility status. ESI recommends that a landscape approach be taken to the design of the park that would help convey the historical character of the property. This would include a combination of preservation of existing features (cultural and natural) and restoration of some aspects of the historical natural landscape. It is suggested that the 1949 and 1954 aerial photographs shown on **Figure 6.2** should be used as a base point for the park design in combination with the findings of this investigation.

Cultural features that should be preserved at 31WA1772/1772** include the foundation elements, the remnants of the road/drive that runs through the site, and the possible outhouse location as well as related cultural features nearby such as the stone-lined spring and the quarry. The foundation elements for the tenant house and related large outbuilding could be cleared of dirt and vegetation to better show the footprints of each building. To protect archaeological deposits located within the foundations, a layer of sterile sand should be placed over the existing soil and planted with native grasses. Artifacts present on the ground surface, such as whole and broken glass canning jars and the washing machine, should be collected to discourage artifact collection by park visitors and for safety considerations. The collection should be conducted systematically to record their archaeological context and could be part of any additional archaeological work conducted at the site.

The red barn, wooden fence, and piles of granite stone at 31WA1773/1773** should be preserved in place. Other existing features, such as the small playhouse and any features related to the late twentieth century occupation such as foundation elements from the trailers and manufactured home, gravel drive, and septic system should be removed. All of the trees, especially the pecan and walnut trees, should be retained, but the grassy areas should be kept mown.

The old road bed recorded as 31WA1774** (e.g. Freddie's Path) could be used as a pedestrian access from the western portion of the property to the eastern portion. It could be cleared of vegetation and then be covered in a coarse aggregate, mulch, or other mixture that would impede or prevent erosion of the road bed from runoff or from pedestrian traffic. A pedestrian bridge over the unnamed tributary of Harris Creek would be necessary; its design should incorporate rustic elements that would convey a historic feel.

Although not in its original historical location, the cabin should be left in place. It is recommended that it be examined by specialists in the preservation and restoration of historic buildings to identify any elements that are in need of repair or replacement and to suggest potential preservation methods.

Areas that were once agricultural fields or pastures as shown on the 1949 and 1954 aerial photography (**Figure 6.2**) could be cleared of standing and fallen trees and seeded with a regionally-appropriate grass seed mixture. These areas would then be maintained through regular mowing. This action would convert some areas that are currently not amenable to public

use due to the density of fallen trees and vegetation, especially in the northeastern quadrant of the property, into areas that would be accessible to and useable by the general public and help convey qualities of the park that existed during the historic occupation of the property.

Signage will be a critical element of any educational element to the design of the park. It is recommended that signage be design and placed at both the tenant site and the James Upchurch site summarizing what is known about the history of each site. The focus of the text would be on the Upchurch family at 31WA1773/1773** and on Post-bellum and African-American tenancy at 31WA1772/1772**. Other signage could be placed along the old road (31WA1774**) and near the old fields/pastures.

APPENDIX A:

ARTIFACT TABLES

TRINOMIAL	Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	NORTH	EAST	Strat	Level/Depth	Component	Artifact Category	Material/Ware	Description1 (Item Type)	Description2 (Decoration)	Vessel Portion	ORSER GROUP	ORSER SUBGROUP	N=	COMMENTS
31WA1772/1772**	3	ST		1000	970	I	0-10	HIST	CERAMIC	STONEWARE	ALKALINE	POLYCHROME	BODY	1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	40	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	FIESTAWARE	BLUE	BODY	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	40	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	FIESTAWARE	ORANGE	BODY	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	40	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	GRAY		BODY	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	2	ST		970	1000	I	0-15	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	3	ST		1000	970	I	0-10	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	24	ST		985	985	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		RIM	1	C	3	
31WA1772/1772**	40	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BODY	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	38	ST		1000	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR			RIM	1		1	
31WA1772/1772**	23	ST		1000	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR			BODY	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	2	ST		970	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOWL	MOLDED	RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	3	ST		1000	970	I	0-10	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		5	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	4	ST		1000	1000	I	0-25	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	24	ST		985	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		13	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	25	ST		970	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		3	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	26	ST		970	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	38	ST		1000	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	39	ST		985	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	40	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		6	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	41	ST		985	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		4	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	2	ST		970	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR	THREADED	LIP	1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	4	ST		1000	1000	I	0-25	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR		NECK	1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	2	ST		970	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS	CANNING JAR LID			1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	24	ST		985	985	I		HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS	CANNING JAR LID			1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	27	ST		970	1045	I		HIST	CLOTHING	LEATHER	SHOE	EYELETS		2	C	4	BRASS EYELETS. SHOE?
31WA1772/1772**	1	ST		970	970	I	0-10	HIST	SHELL	SHELL	BUTTON			2	A	1	
31WA1772/1772**	38	ST		1000	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LIGHT BULB			3	C	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	4	ST		1000	1000	I	0-25	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	WIRE		3	A	1	
31WA1772/1772**	40	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	WIRE		3	A	1	
31WA1772/1772**	4	ST		1000	1000	I	0-25	HIST	OTHER	ASBESTOS	SHINGLE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	4	ST		1000	1000	I	0-25	HIST	OTHER	ASPHALT	SHINGLE			3	A	8	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	27	ST		970	1045	I		HIST	OTHER	ASPHALT	SHINGLE			3	A	2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	38	ST		1000	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS	CURVED		BODY	4		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	24	ST		985	985	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	LINKED CHAIN			5		1	
31WA1772/1772**	41	ST		985	1030	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	PLOW BLADE			5	A	1	
31WA1772/1772**	41	ST		985	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	AQUA	FLAT		BODY	6		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	2	ST		970	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	FLAT		BODY	6		2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	40	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	UID			6		1	
31WA1772/1772**	23	ST		1000	985	I		HIST	METAL	TIN	SHEET			6		2	NOT COLLECTED

TRINOMIAL	Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	NORTH	EAST	Strat	Level/Depth	Component	Artifact Category	Material/Ware	Description1 (Item Type)	Description2 (Decoration)	Vessel Portion	ORSER GROUP	ORSER SUBGROUP	N=	COMMENTS
31WA1772/1772**	41	ST		985	1030	I		PRE	LITHIC		DEB	TF				1	
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PALE GREEN		BODY	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	43	TU	2			I	2	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	42	TU	2			I	1	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BODY	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	PLATE	BASE	1	C	1	3 REFIT
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BASE	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		RIM	1	C	3	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BODY	1	C	7	
31WA1772/1772**	47	TU	1			II	2	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	PLATE	BASE	1	C	1	SEE BAG 46
31WA1772/1772**	43	TU	2			I	2	HIST	GLASS	BLUE MILK GLASS	PLAIN	BOWL	RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOTTLE		BODY	1	D	1	[…ON] 2 REFIT
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOTTLE		BASE	1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOTTLE	MOLDED	BODY	1	D	7	
31WA1772/1772**	50	TU	3			II	3	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOTTLE	PANEL	BODY	1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOTTLE	PANEL	BODY	1	D	5	2 DIFFERENT BOTTLES
31WA1772/1772**	42	TU	2			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		13	
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1	D	33	MOST PROBABLY FROM 1 BOTTLE AND 1 JAR
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1	D	32	MOST PROBABLY FROM 1 BOTTLE AND 1 JAR
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		71	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BASE	1		1	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	[…OS]
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	[…N] SIMILAR TO […ON] IN BAG 44
31WA1772/1772**	47	TU	1			II	2	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	
31WA1772/1772**	49	TU	3			I	2	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		2	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		6	
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR	THREADED	RIM	1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR		BASE	1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR	THREADED	RIM	1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR	THREADED	RIM	1	D	3	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR		BODY	1	D	1	[BALL]
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	CANNING JAR LID	THREADED		1	D	1	
31WA1772/1772**	42	TU	2			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	CROWN BOTTLE CAP			1	D	2	
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	METAL	BRASS	SNAP			2	A	1	[UNITED CARR]
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	OTHER	SHELL	SNAP	INSERT		2	A	1	

TRINOMIAL	Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	NORTH	EAST	Strat	Level/Depth	Component	Artifact Category	Material/Ware	Description1 (Item Type)	Description2 (Decoration)	Vessel Portion	ORSER GROUP	ORSER SUBGROUP	N=	COMMENTS
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	CONSTRUCTI	BRICK	BRICK			3	A	1	MAY NOT BE BRICK
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	AMBER	LIGHT BULB		BODY	3	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	42	TU	2			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LAMP GLASS		BODY	3	C	2	
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LAMP GLASS		BODY	3	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LAMP GLASS		BODY	3	C	2	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LAMP GLASS	MOLDED	RIM	3	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LIGHT BULB		BODY	3	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	8	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	CAP OR FINIAL			3	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	DRAWER PULL			3	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	FURNITURE	DECORATIVE		3	C	1	DECORATIVE IRON TO GO OVER FOOT OF TABLE OR OTHER PIECE OF FURNITURE? 2 PIECES REFIT.
31WA1772/1772**	43	TU	2			I	2	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	WIRE		3	A	1	
31WA1772/1772**	42	TU	2			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	CUT		3	A	3	
31WA1772/1772**	42	TU	2			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	WIRE		3	A	3	
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	WIRE		3	A	2	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	WIRE		3	A	9	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	CUT		3	A	9	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	UID		3	A	4	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	CUT		3	A	3	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	UID		3	A	2	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	TACK	CUT		3	B	1	
31WA1772/1772**	42	TU	2			I	1	HIST	GLASS	BLUE	CURVED		BODY	4		1	
31WA1772/1772**	42	TU	2			I	1	HIST	GLASS	COBALT BLUE	CURVED		BODY	4		2	
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS	MOLDED		BODY	4		2	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	GLASS	AMBER	BOTTLE	CLOROX	BODY	5	C	3	[…OX]
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	CAN		RIM	5	B	1	PAINT OR OIL CAN
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	METAL	IRON	CAST	CURVED PLATE		5	B	1	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	FLAT		BODY	6		5	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	SHEET	UID		6		1	
31WA1772/1772**	44	TU	4			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	UID			6		4	
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	METAL	IRON	UID			6		1	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	UID			6		1	

TRINOMIAL	Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	NORTH	EAST	Strat	Level/Depth	Component	Artifact Category	Material/Ware
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	TIN
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	PLASTIC	SHEET
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	PLASTIC	SHEET
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	UID	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	PRE	LITHIC	RHYOLITE
31WA1773/1773**	22	ST		955	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	22	ST		955	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	GREEN
31WA1773/1773**	22	ST		955	1030	I		HIST	METAL	IRON
31WA1773/1773**	22	ST		955	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	COBALT BLUE
31WA1773/1773**	34	ST		970	1045	I		HIST	GLASS	AQUA
31WA1773/1773**	34	ST		970	1045	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	34	ST		970	1045	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	8	ST		970	1060	I/II	0-15	HIST	OTHER	ASBESTOS
31WA1773/1773**	8	ST		970	1060	I/II	0-15	HIST	METAL	IRON
31WA1773/1773**	30	ST		985	970	I		HIST	GLASS	GREEN
31WA1773/1773**	18	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	METAL	IRON
31WA1773/1773**	33	ST		1000	955	I	0-20	HIST	GLASS	AMBER
31WA1773/1773**	9	ST		1000	970	I	0-20	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	12	ST		1000	1000	I	0-10	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	METAL	CUPROUS
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	CONSTRUCTI	BRICK
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	GLASS	AQUA
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	METAL	IRON
31WA1773/1773**	28	ST		1015	970	I		HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS
31WA1773/1773**	28	ST		1015	970	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	CONSTRUCTI	MORTAR
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	METAL	IRON
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	AQUA
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR

TRINOMIAL	Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	NORTH	EAST	Strat	Level/Depth	Component	Artifact Category	Material/Ware
31WA1773/1773**	14	ST		1045	1000	I		HIST	METAL	IRON
31WA1773/1773**	10	ST		1060	970	I/II	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	AMBER
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	CONSTRUCTI	CONCRETE
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	METAL	IRON
31WA1773/1773**	5	ST		1060	1030	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	5	ST		1060	1030	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	5	ST		1060	1030	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR
31WA1773/1773**	29	ST		1075	970	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE
31WA1773/1773**	29	ST		1075	970	I		HIST	METAL	IRON

TRINOMIAL	Bag Number	Provenience Type	Prov Desig	NORTH	EAST	Strat	Level/Depth	Component	Artifact Category	Material/Ware	Description1 (Item Type)	Description2 (Decoration)	Vessel Portion	ORSER GROUP	ORSER SUBGROUP	N=	COMMENTS
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON	SHEET			6		1	THICK. FURNITURE OR TOOL?
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	TIN				6		1	2 REFIT. COULD BE ALUMINUM?
31WA1772/1772**	45	TU	4			I	2	HIST	PLASTIC	SHEET	BLACK			6		3	
31WA1772/1772**	46	TU	1			I	1	HIST	PLASTIC	SHEET	PINK/RED			6		1	
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	UID					6		7	SHELL OR MORTAR
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	PRE	LITHIC	RHYOLITE	DEB	SF				1	
31WA1773/1773**	22	ST		955	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	22	ST		955	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	GREEN	BOTTLE	SODA	BODY	1	D	1	
31WA1773/1773**	22	ST		955	1030	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	CUT		3	A	1	
31WA1773/1773**	22	ST		955	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	COBALT BLUE	CURVED		BODY	4		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	34	ST		970	1045	I		HIST	GLASS	AQUA	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	34	ST		970	1045	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	???		BASE	1		1	
31WA1773/1773**	34	ST		970	1045	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR				6		7	SHELL OR MORTAR
31WA1773/1773**	8	ST		970	1060	I/II	0-15	HIST	OTHER	ASBESTOS	CURVED		BODY	1		5	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	8	ST		970	1060	I/II	0-15	HIST	METAL	IRON	SHINGLE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	30	ST		985	970	I		HIST	GLASS	GREEN	PLOW BLADE			5	A	1	
31WA1773/1773**	18	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	TUMBLER		RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1773/1773**	33	ST		1000	955	I	0-20	HIST	GLASS	AMBER	HINGE BRACKET			3	B	1	
31WA1773/1773**	9	ST		1000	970	I	0-20	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1	D	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	12	ST		1000	1000	I	0-10	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	METAL	CUPROUS	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	CONSTRUCTI	BRICK	BUTTON	COIN		2	A	1	
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BRICK			3	A	2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	GLASS	AQUA	WINDOW PANE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	FLAT		BODY	6		3	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	28	ST		1015	970	I		HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS	UID					1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	28	ST		1015	970	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR		DEB	TF			1	
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CANNING JAR LID			1	D	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	CONSTRUCTI	MORTAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	FRAGMENT			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LAMP GLASS		BODY	3	C	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	UID		3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	AQUA	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOTTLE		BODY	1	D	4	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOTTLE		BASE	1	D	1	
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR							

Appendix B: System Integration Plan

System Integration Plan
Forestville Road Property
Raleigh, North Carolina

Raleigh Parks and Recreation Land Stewardship
January 2010

System Integration Plan
Forestville Road Property
Executive Summary

The City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department has developed a System Integration Plan for an undeveloped property on Forestville Road in northeast Raleigh. The intent of the System Integration Plan (SIP) is to document existing site conditions and develop a set of guidelines for interim management of the property until a Master Plan is developed. The site specific System Integration Plan is developed with input from the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board. A draft SIP is presented to the public through notification of adjacent and nearby property owners, Citizen Advisory Councils, registered neighborhood groups, and registered park support groups. The public will be encouraged to provide comments at a formal presentation of the SIP to the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board. The SIP will be submitted to City Council for final action.

The SIP includes background research on the property and involves site visits by a variety of contributors with expertise in different areas. A detailed natural resources inventory is included in the SIP. The Forestville Road property includes a perennial stream and a granite outcrop plant community. There are no known occurrences of protected plant or animal species on the property. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and United States Fish and Wildlife Service were consulted to assist in determining the likelihood of the presence of protected species on the property. Forest resources were evaluated and recommendations are provided to satisfy the City of Raleigh Tree Conservation Ordinance.

Several structures remain on the property from previous homesteads. The cultural resources and historical background of the property are unique, as the site belonged to farmer Kearney Upchurch and his descendents since the early 1800s. One of the structures on the property is reported to be an old slave cabin. Detailed historical research on the Forestville Road property is included in the SIP.

Interim management recommendations proposed for the Forestville Road property are organized into three categories: Safety, Environment, and Property Issues. Highlighted recommendations include abandonment of two groundwater wells, installation of signage on structures, and facilitation of road maintenance on Oak Hill Drive to reduce erosion. It is recommended that the City of Raleigh contract for an architectural and cultural assessment of the buildings and grounds. All structures on the property should be retained in their current condition until the assessment has been completed.

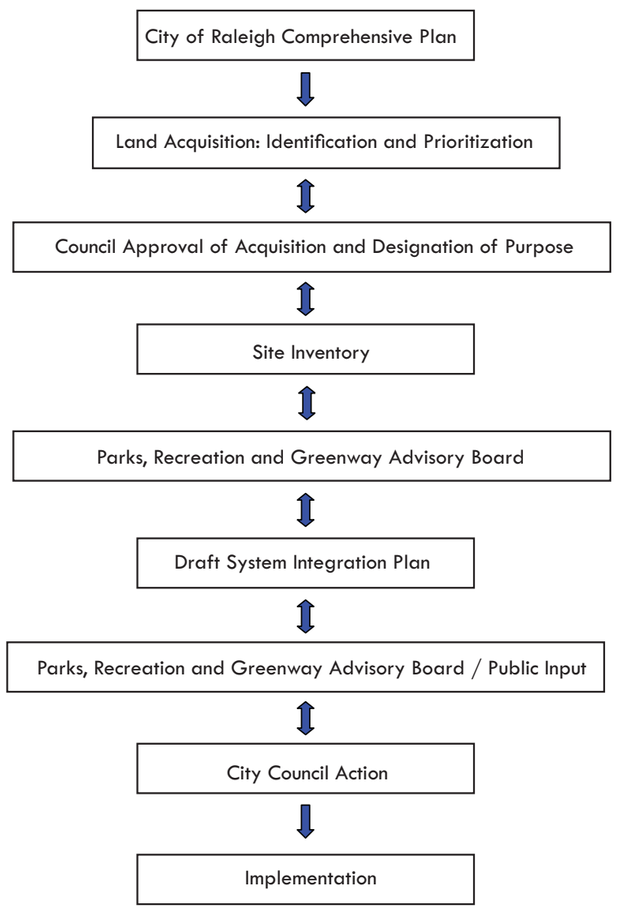
The City of Raleigh Land Stewardship Coordinator will be responsible for initiating requests to appropriate staff to conduct the interim management tasks. The SIP is intended to be a useful tool to facilitate site management and land stewardship and is a baseline document to promote ongoing site inventory, evaluation, and management.

RALEIGH Parks and Recreation parks.raleighnc.gov

Raleigh Parks and Recreation Land Stewardship
January 2010

Forestville Road Property
System Integration Plan
Table of Contents

Introduction: What is a System Integration Plan?
The System Integration Plan (SIP) is a sub-section of the overall City Park Master Planning process described in *City of Raleigh Council Resolution (2003) – 735* (Appendix A). The City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department undertakes a public master plan process to help determine the specific elements that are desired in a particular park. The purpose of the site specific System Integration Plan is to develop a set of guidelines for the interim management of parkland prior to the initiation of a Master Plan. The SIP will document existing site conditions and constraints, establish the park's classification consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and if applicable, any proposed special intent for the park. The SIP is not intended to restrict the Master Plan Process. A System Integration Plan Conceptual Flow Model demonstrates the interaction between the City of Raleigh Park Plan, acquisition of a park property, the City of Raleigh Parks staff, the public, City Council, and the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board (PRGAB) in the SIP process.



The SIP process promotes civic engagement through public notification and opportunities for public comment. The SIP process involves notification to adjacent and nearby property owners, Citizen Advisory Councils (CACs), registered neighborhood groups, and registered park support groups. The City of Raleigh maintains an SIP web page to provide updates and links to existing SIP documents. The public has the opportunity to provide comments to the site specific SIP through email or other written communication, and will also be encouraged to provide comments at a formal presentation of the SIP to the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board. A meeting notification sign is posted at the park site 14 days prior to the formal PRGAB presentation. A "Comments and Records" section for this SIP follows the Appendices.

The SIP process involves collaboration among multiple City of Raleigh staff, as well as review by outside agencies, Parks and Recreation Greenway Advisory Board and City Council. City of Raleigh departments involved in developing a System Integration Plan include Design/Development, Facilities and Operations, Urban Forestry, Transportation, Public Utilities, Parks Maintenance, and City Planning. Review and collaboration by outside agencies includes agencies such as the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. A list of contributing staff and agencies is included in Appendix B.

Comprehensive Plan Classification

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space is an important element of the City of Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan. "This Element addresses park planning and acquisition, greenway and trail planning and connectivity, open space conservation, capital improvement planning, and the preservation of special landscapes" (Raleigh's 2030 Comprehensive Plan, City of Raleigh Department of City Planning). At the time of this report, the City of Raleigh has 5,670 acres of park land and 3,464 acres of greenway property. As the City continues to expand there is a need for additional parks to meet the needs of the community.

Six key Vision Themes have been identified in the Comprehensive Plan as overall goals for the City of Raleigh: Economic Prosperity and Equity, Expanding Housing Choices, Managing Our Growth, Coordinating Land Use and Transportation, Greenprint Raleigh – Sustainable Development, and Growing Successful Neighborhoods and Communities. Each of these Vision Themes is applicable to the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space element.

Economic Prosperity and Equity

High quality parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces will provide added value and amenities to the community, which in turn will attract jobs, workers, and greater economic prosperity to the area. Evenly distributed park and recreation facilities, accessible to residents throughout the City, promotes the goal of equity.

Expanding Housing Choices

Parks, recreation and open space opportunities must be developed in tandem with new housing. Providing leisure facilities in proximity to housing reduces the need to rely on fossil fuel vehicles. The issue is particularly important for affordable housing, as many lower-income residents have reduced access to private vehicles, limiting their ability to travel to distant parks, and making pedestrian, bike, and transit access all the more critical.

Managing Our Growth

The need for new parks and recreational facilities in the coming decades will require that substantial acreage be acquired by the City for park development. Land can be acquired in advance of development, at lower cost and in appropriate locations, to develop the parks and recreational opportunities that the future residents will require.

Coordinating Land Use and Transportation

Parks are a significant land use and a source of travel demand. Therefore their location and design should be coordinated with the City's transportation infrastructure (including greenway trails) to maximize access by multiple modes and to mitigate impacts on congestion.

Greenprint Raleigh – Sustainable Development

Sustainable design and green building is increasingly becoming a part of parks and recreation facilities design. Networks of interconnected parks, greenways, and open spaces (green infrastructure) can direct urban form and guide conservation efforts. Green infrastructure ensures that preserved open spaces and greenways provide greater environmental benefits by maximizing ecosystem conservation.

Growing Successful Neighborhoods and Communities

The parks and open spaces within Raleigh serve the daily leisure needs of the community. The spaces and programs promote the social, cultural, mental, and physical well-being of the community. In a broader sense, they promote a more livable community, a higher quality of life and lend a sense of place and belonging to the community and its residents.

The City of Raleigh Comprehensive Plan established a park classification system to provide a diverse, well-balanced, well-maintained range of recreational opportunities. The five park classifications are: Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Metro Parks, Special Parks, and Nature Parks and Preserves. The site first known as NPS 16 (neighborhood park search) and now called the Forestville Road property was purchased to satisfy a documented need for neighborhood parks in the Northeast Planning District. (Budget and Econ. Devel. Comm minutes, July 27, 2004). At the time of this purchase the NE Planning District needed eleven (11) additional neighborhood parks (Raleigh Parks Plan, May 2004, Chap 7, Recommendations p 45). Neighborhood Parks are expected to serve the basic daily recreational needs of the surrounding neighborhoods. They most often include playgrounds, court surfaces such as basketball, tennis or volleyball, and open space or multi-use turf areas. Depending on the size, topography and other site characteristics, neighborhood parks may serve other needs as determined by the master planning process, proximity to other parks and greenway lands, and overall Parks and Recreation Department program needs. Smaller sites may be limited to very few elements; larger sites may present opportunities for elements such as walking tracks, athletic fields or neighborhood center buildings. In some cases deed restrictions or environmental requirements may dictate the options available.

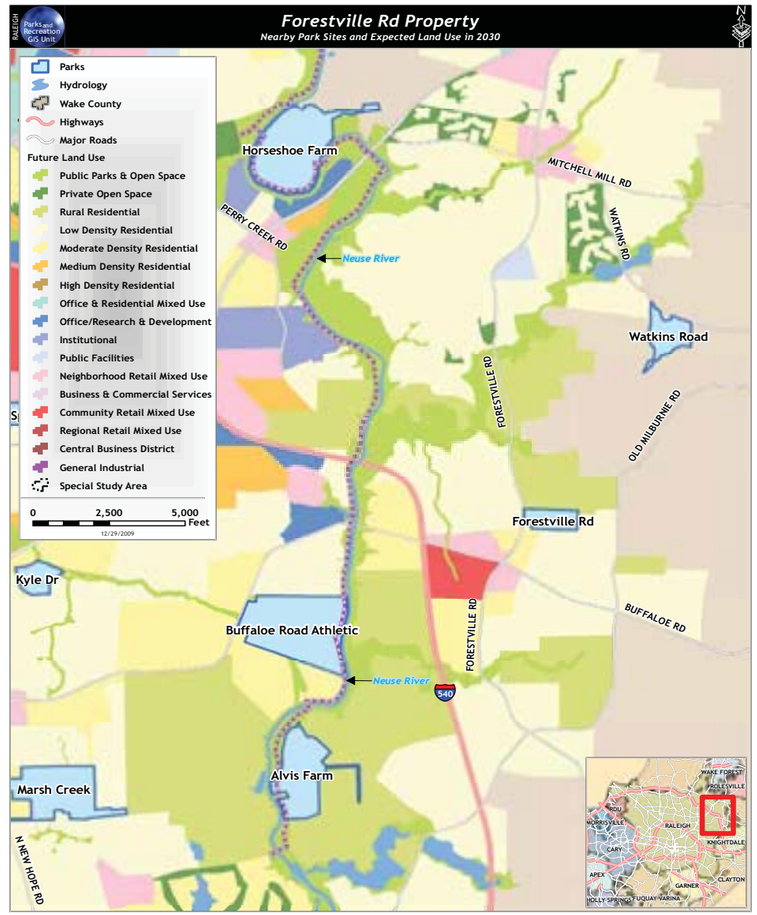
In general, the number of acres of existing neighborhood parkland compared to the expected population of an area is used to try to meet a Level of Service (LOS) of 2.6 acres of parkland per 1,000 population. Other considerations, such as the size and character of existing parks in the area, barriers to access (such as major thoroughfares), availability of opportunities for future acquisition, and other elements of the City of Raleigh Comprehensive Plan are also taken into account when acquiring parkland.

A map on the following page shows City of Raleigh parks in the vicinity of the Forestville Road property and Future Land Use projected for the year 2030. The undeveloped Watkins Road Community Park (38 acres, purchased in 2003) is approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the site. A 92 acre undeveloped Community Park site known as Alvis Farm is located approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the Forestville Road property. A System Integration Plan for Alvis Farm was completed in 2007. Buffaloe Road Athletic Park is a Metro Park located approximately 2.5 miles west, and offers complementary facilities to those typically found in a Neighborhood Park (playground, ball fields, trails, open space and opportunities for enjoying a natural setting) and will include an aquatic center.

Natural resource-oriented recreation opportunities are accessible at park sites in proximity to the Forestville Road property. Buffaloe Road Athletic Park provides recreation trails within a substantial natural area conserved as stream and river corridor and buffers, a 15.5 acre wetland with a boardwalk trail, access to the city's greenway system, and in the future will provide access to the Neuse River. Horseshoe Farm is classified as a Special Park and is located approximately 4 miles north. This park offers a wide spectrum of outdoor recreation opportunities. Examples of opportunities proposed to take place at Horseshoe Farm Park include Neuse River Greenway access, primitive passive woodland and birding trails, and various native meadows. Future developments may include river canoe access, and an environmental education center and earthen amphitheatre for programming. Development of new park land, such as Watkins Road Community Park and Alvis Farm Community Park, typically includes conservation land in the general vicinity of the Forestville Road property in

the form of the major greenway corridor up and down the Neuse River. The nearest planned greenway trail to the Forestville Road property is the Neuse River Greenway Trail which will be accessible approximately 1 mile west.

As of the date of this SIP report, no additional park land acquisition has been completed in the general vicinity. Neighborhood Parks are intended to provide recreation opportunities for residents within (but not limited to) a ½ mile radius. At the time of this report, there is no *special intent* proposed for the site. The Forestville Road property will serve as the Neighborhood Park resource for future residents of the Forestville Road area north of Buffaloe Road.



Site Description: The 26.29 acre site formerly known as NPS 16 and now called the Forestville Road property is located at **4913 Forestville Road** just north of Buffaloe Road in northeast Raleigh. The park site is outside of the City limits but is within the City's planning jurisdiction (Raleigh Extraterritorial Jurisdiction, or ETJ). This property is located in the Northeast Planning District, and the Citizen Advisory Council (CAC) District is Northeast. The site is zoned as Residential-4 (R-4). This undeveloped park site is part of the former Upchurch property, farmed by Kearny Upchurch and his descendents since the 1800s. Adjacent property is mostly vacant or undeveloped. The Forestville Road property is bordered to the north by Oak Hill Drive, currently gated and unused.

The site is bordered to the east and south by a 30 acre lot that previously contained a mobile home park (visible in the 1996 aerial photo included in this report) with access only from Oak Hill Drive. This lot is currently vacant with substantial debris remaining on site. There is a 5.5 acre residential lot located at the northeast corner of the Forestville Road property. There is an area of low density residential housing to the south. The vicinity of the Forestville Road property is semirural in nature, with undeveloped wooded areas, agriculture, and low-density residential neighborhoods. Forestville Road (also known as SR 2049) is a moderately well traveled road in existence for over 170 years and was a popular route to Wake Crossroads. Forestville Road is a NCDOT maintained road listed in the City of Raleigh Comprehensive Plan as a major thoroughfare. The City will be required to dedicate Right of Way (ROW) and slope easement and contribute funds for future road improvements when park development begins. The Forestville Road property is accessed from a gravel drive off Forestville Road. Adequate property boundary signage exists along the perimeter of the parcel, and at Oak Hill Drive. The site is mainly wooded, with some areas of old pasture and cleared land near structures. A stream runs north through the property.

Existing Facilities and Site Conditions: A *Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment* was completed in 2004 for the Forestville Road property during the site acquisition process. During site acquisition the property was called the Poole tract (the seller name); the Executive Summary of this report is included in Appendix C. The *Phase 1* report concludes no significant evidence of environmental contamination or environmental impairment in association with the property. Following review of the *Phase 1 Report*, site investigations were conducted with assistance from Vann Wester, City of Raleigh Facilities and Operations Assistant Superintendent and Brian Taylor, City of Raleigh Safety Coordinator.

The site contains four structures from previous homesteads. A red workshop with a small barn attached and a well house are located on the northwest area of the tract. On the southwest area of the tract there is a log cabin and a feed stable. The log cabin, feed stable, and red workshop are discussed in more detail under the "Cultural Resources and Historical Site Use" section of this report. The well house is a recent addition to the site, added by the most recent resident Mr. Poole. A second older well is located near the well house. Three additional structures (two mobile homes and one modular home) were previously located on the property at the time of property acquisition. The location of these residences can be seen in the 1996 aerial photo of the site used in the site description map. The seller was allowed to remain on a portion of the property for a period of three years following sale of the property in 2004. The seller was responsible for removal of the three residences at the termination of the occupancy period. The mobile homes and modular home have been removed however there are still facilities remaining on site associated with the mobile homes, including septic tanks and pipes, wires, and aboveground concrete boxes.

Two electrical transformers were observed in the western area of the parcel during the Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment. During a site visit in July 2009, no electrical transformers were visible on site, and Progress Energy confirmed that their equipment, meter and wire were removed from the site. The electrical box remaining on site marked as JL56BF does not belong to Progress Energy. This electrical area could be used as a future power source for site utilities. There is a safety pole light (7C740) located on the parcel that still may have power, and Progress Energy has initiated a work order to remove the line and pole.

There is an overhead utility pole corridor along the eastern boundary of the property (see photo below) that may have been used to service the mobile home park previously located east of the parcel. Cable and phone utilities were observed on the parcel during the Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment, and remaining aboveground cables were observed by Parks staff in July 2009. Services to these wires are disconnected.

The Phase 1 Report lists three septic systems on the parcel. Wake County Environmental Services was contacted but did not hold any records of septic systems for this site. Parks staff was able to identify two septic system hook ups. There are two aboveground concrete boxes (see photo below) that potentially hold septic related materials. These concrete boxes are currently secured with caulk.

Deed Restrictions

In 1966 the 200 acre estate of W. I. Upchurch was sold and divided into ten parcels, of which the Forestville Road property was tract #7. The Land Title for the Forestville Road parcel has the following "Exhibit A":

Tract 7 (currently known as the Forestville Road property) is defined as "*All that certain parcel or tract of land fronting on State Road #2049 (Forestville Road) having a distance of 637.8 feet and being designated as Tract 7 containing 25.128 net acres according to a map entitled "Estate of W. I. Upchurch, near Wake Crossroads, Wake county, North Carolina" dated September 1966, and prepared by C. W. Russum, R.L. S., a copy of said map being recorded in Book of Maps 1966, vol. 2, Page 164, Wake County Registry. EXCEPTING AND RESERVING, HOWEVER, from said Tract 7 a perpetual easement for ingress and egress 30 feet in width along the roadway shown on said map, said easement being appurtenant to and for the benefit of Tracts 8, 9, 10-A and 10-B, and the portion thereof conveyed to J. E. Montaque and wife, Hallie U. Montague, by deed dated June 10, 1947, and recorded in Book 966, Page 317, Wake County Registry, containing 1.49 acres.*"

A City of Raleigh attorney has reviewed the Land Title for the Forestville Road property as it relates to maintenance responsibilities for Oak Hill Drive. The Land Title allowed the reservation of easement on Oak Hill Drive for the purposes of ingress and egress, without specifying details on who is required to maintain the road. Generally, the tracts benefiting from the ingress and egress would share in road maintenance responsibilities (Tracts 8, 9, 10-A, and 10-B). The City of Raleigh has an obligation to not obstruct the road.

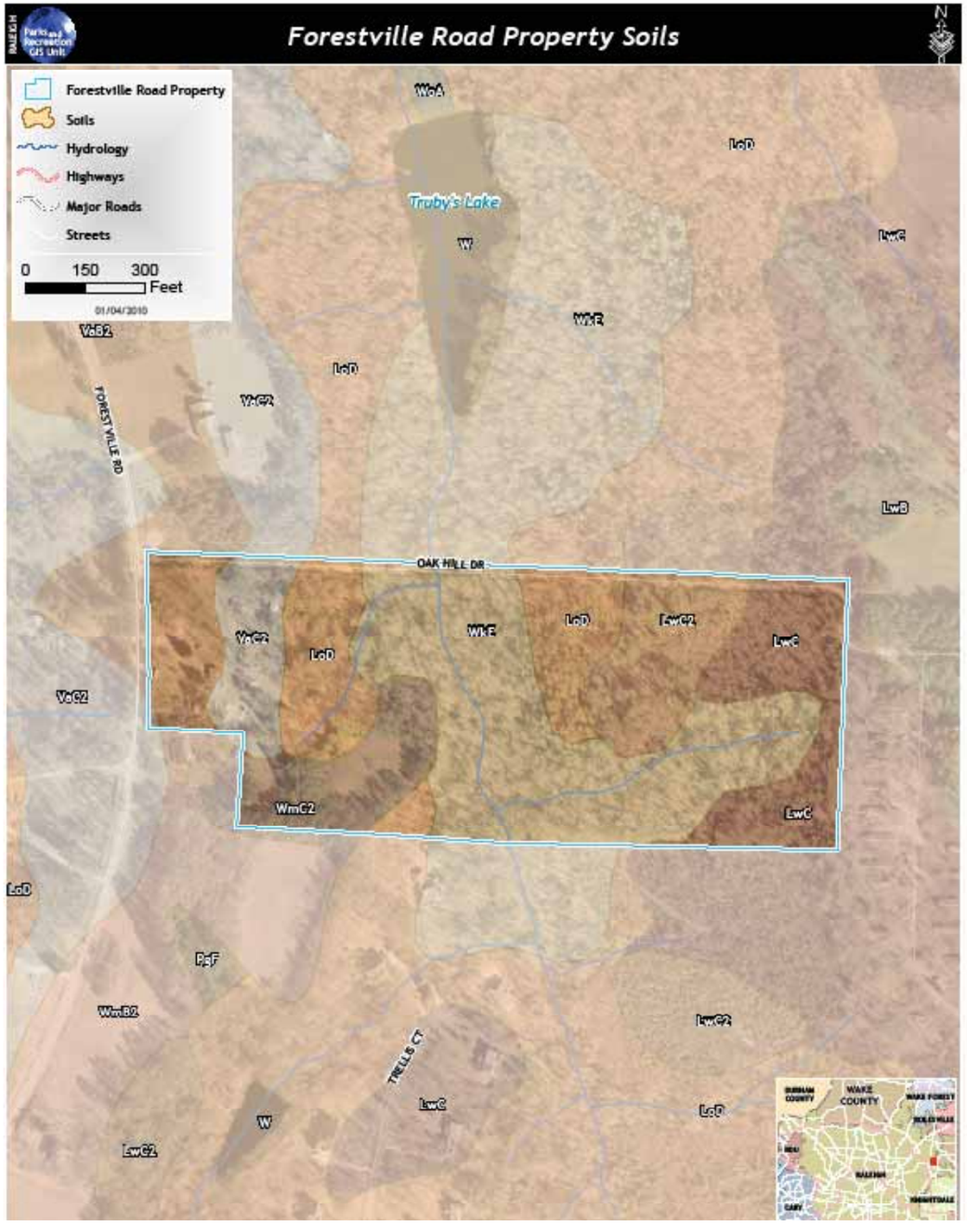
Inventory of Natural Resources: Soils, Water Resources, Flora and Fauna

City of Raleigh Parks staff conducted site investigations in December of 2008, and May, June, July, and October of 2009 in order to observe site characteristics during all four seasons. Flora and fauna identification will be ongoing at this site.

Soils of the Forestville Road Property

The following soil data was created in 1999 by the USGS and the North Carolina Center for Geographic Information and Analysis. The Forestville Road property has predominantly sandy soils. The stream has some areas of steep slope. There are areas of exposed rock scattered throughout the site (see photo below). In several portions of the forest there are areas with large exposed boulders and flat granite outcrop. There are also very shallow soils on top of rock near the old pasture in the southwest portion of the site, supporting an uncommon plant community. Along Oak Hill Drive exposed rock is visible, indicating the extreme level of erosion that has occurred on this road.

The Forestville Road property is underlain by the Appling-Louisburg-Wedowee soil association. This soil association is described in the 1970 *Wake County Soil Survey* as gently sloping to steep, deep and moderately deep, well-drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that have a subsoil of very friable coarse sandy loam to firm clay; derived mostly from granite, gneiss, and schist. This soil association is described as being droughty in many places. The 1970 *Wake County Soil Survey* describes the major soils of this association to have moderate to severe limitations to use as absorption fields for septic tanks, no special limitations if they are used to support foundation footings for large buildings, and a main limitation of bedrock near the surface for road construction. The Louisburg soils of Wake County are strongly acid and are low in natural fertility and content of organic matter (Cawthorn 1970).



SIP: Forestville Road Property

There are seven soil mapping units within the property, all of which are sandy loam or loamy sand, and susceptible to erosion. None of these units are hydric soils.

VaB2 **Vance Sandy Loam 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded**
This soil is on smooth inter-stream divides in the uplands. The surface layer is 4 to 7 inches thick. The subsoil is 8 to 30 inches thick and consists of yellowish-brown to yellowish-red very firm clay to sandy clay that has common mottles of red. Infiltration is fair, but permeability is slow and surface runoff is medium. The hazard of further erosion is moderate.

VaC2 **Vance Sandy Loam 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded**
This soil is on narrow side slopes in the uplands. Where erosion is moderate, the surface layer is 4 to 6 inches thick. Where erosion is slight, the surface layer is sandy loam 6 to 12 inches thick. The subsoil is 8 to 30 inches thick. Infiltration is fair to good, but permeability is slow and surface runoff is rapid. The hazard of further erosion is severe.

LoD **Louisburg loamy sand 10 to 15 percent slopes**
This soil is on side slopes bordering drainage ways in the uplands. The surface layer is loamy sand 4 to 6 inches thick. The subsoil is very friable sandy loam that is 4 to 24 inches thick. Some areas have from 20 to 50 percent of the surface layer consisting of pebbles and cobblestones. Infiltration is good and surface runoff is very rapid. This soil is highly susceptible to further erosion.

WmC2 **Wedowee sandy loam 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded**
This soil is on side slopes in the uplands. The surface layer is 3 to 7 inches thick. The subsoil is 8 to 26 inches thick sandy clay loam. Included with this soil were some areas where from 20 to 50 percent of the surface layer is gravel. Infiltration is fair and surface runoff is rapid. The hazard of further erosion is severe.

WkE **Wake soils 10 to 25 percent slopes**
These soils are on side slopes bordering drainage ways in the uplands. Their surface layer is loamy sand or gravelly loamy sand 2 to 10 inches thick. It is underlain with loamy sand 0 to 10 inches thick. Infiltration is good. Surface runoff is very rapid. Because of bedrock near the surface and slopes, these soils should be kept in forest.

LwC2 **Louisburg-Wedowee complex 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded**
These soils are on side slopes of medium length in uplands. The Louisburg surface layer is loamy sand 4 to 6 inches thick and subsoil very friable to loose sandy loam 15 to 30 inches thick. Infiltration is good and surface runoff is medium. The Wedowee surface layer is 3 to 7 inches thick and in many places is a mixture of the remaining surface layer and material from the subsoil. Infiltration is fair and surface runoff is rapid. For both soils, the hazard of further erosion is very severe due to the slope and bedrock near the surface.

LwC **Louisburg-Wedowee complex 6 to 10 percent slopes**
In a typical mapped area, about 60 percent of the acreage is Louisburg soil, 38 percent is Wedowee, and 2 percent is Durham, Vance, and other soils. Included with these soils were some areas in which 20 to 50 percent of the surface layer consists of pebbles and cobblestones.

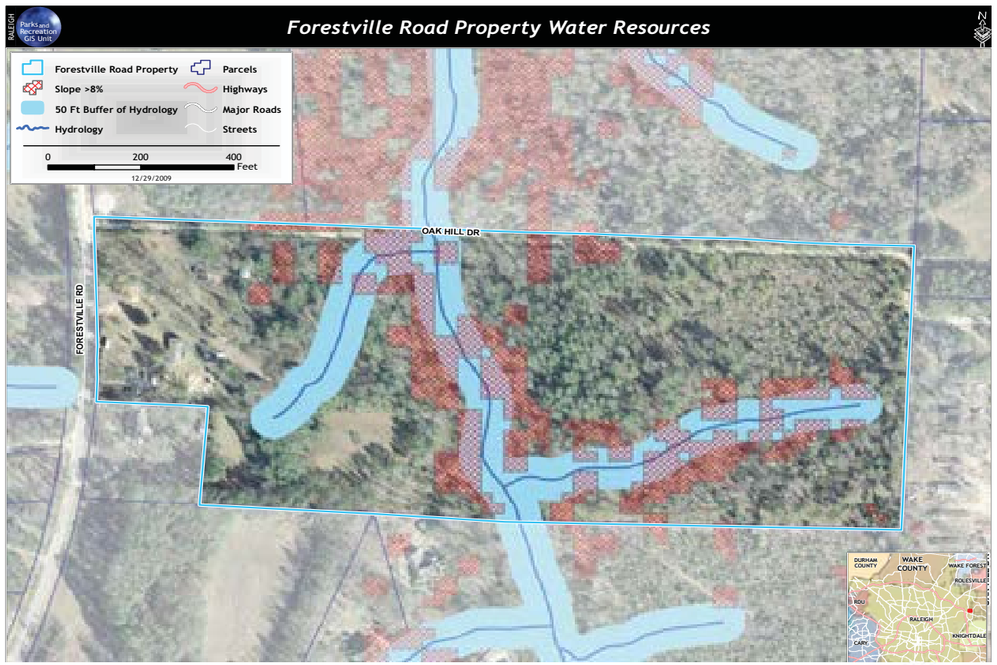
Raleigh Parks and Recreation Land Stewardship
January 2010
11

Water Resources of the Forestville Road Property

A second order stream with two first order branches flows through the central portion of the property northward into an unnamed tributary of Hodges Creek and to Truby's Lake north of the parcel. Hodges Creek joins Powell Creek then flows west into the Neuse River. The perennial stream on the site is subject to state and federal jurisdictional regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and North Carolina's Neuse River Riparian Buffer Rules.

The second order stream located on the Forestville Road property is a perennial streambed with frequent meanders and a substrate of fine sand. There is a first order stream branch on the western portion of the property that is somewhat intermittent in nature and does not have continuous flow in all stretches of the stream length, until it joins the main stream channel near Oak Hill Drive at the northern property boundary. There are minor manmade modifications in the first order intermittent stream consisting of a small berm and small area of excavation in the western portion of the site. There is also a first order stream branch on the eastern portion of the property.

The riparian area of the stream consists predominantly of trees with dense roots stabilizing the banks, with continuous canopy coverage over the stream bed. There are some large sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and tulip poplar *(Liriodendron tulipifera)* along the riparian zone of the western intermittent first order stream on the site. The riparian understory is sparse in many places however the soil is currently well stabilized in most places by tree roots. The riparian area has a low to moderate variety of species. The primary invasive plant affecting the riparian zone is Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*).



The Neuse River Riparian Buffer Rules require a 50-foot wide riparian buffer directly adjacent to surface waters in the Neuse River Basin. A 50 foot buffer would protect a total of 4.89 acres on the site. The City allows some minimal use within a buffer, however no encroachment or land-disturbing activity is allowed within 80 feet of the water edge if the average slope is between 15 and 20 percent, and within 95 feet if the slope exceeds 20 percent.

There are two small deteriorating wooden foot bridges on the western portion of the site. Refuse in the stream is typical debris such as paper, glass bottles, and occasional tires. Debris is mostly concentrated in the portion of the stream nearest Oak Hill Drive. The stream is piped under Oak Hill Drive at the north end of the parcel. The pipe is in good condition and appears to be of adequate size to control streamflow at this time. However, stormwater runoff from the eroding Oak Hill Drive threatens surface water quality to this watershed. Road stabilization of Oak Hill Drive is needed to decrease erosion. A *Stream Quality Assessment* was completed in July 2009 utilizing the US Army Corps of Engineers Assessment Worksheet and is included in Appendix D.

The parcel does not show any wetlands on the *United States Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory*. A small area at the start of the westernmost first order stream does have characteristics of a headwater wetland. Headwater wetlands are described in the North Carolina Wetland Assessment Method as relatively dry wetlands on mineral soils at a low order stream that are irregularly inundated by surface water, seasonally saturated, or subject to long-term saturation. Hardwood trees and shrubs are the predominant vegetation in a headwater wetland. The typical plant species of a headwater wetland are present at the start of the westernmost first order stream on the property.

Wetland Indicator codes are used to reflect the range of probability that a plant species will occur in a wetland. Obligate Wetland (OBL) plants are likely to occur almost always (99%) in wetlands, Facultative Wetland (FACW) plants usually (67%-99%) occur in wetlands, and Facultative (FAC) plants are equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands. The following plant species (listed with their Wetland Indicator Status) are present in the headwater wetland area of the westernmost first order stream: Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*, FACW-), Hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*, FACW), American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*, FAC), Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*, FAC), and Netted Chain Fern (*Woodwardia areolata*, OBL).

The following description of groundwater characteristics on the parcel is from the *Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment*: "The subject property is located within a geological feature known as the Raleigh Belt. Rock types at this location consist primarily of intrusive massive to foliated granitic rock. The hydrogeological system includes both the surficial sediments and underlying bedrock. Groundwater in sediments is present in pores between individual sediment grains. In bedrock, groundwater is present predominantly in horizontal and subhorizontal unloading fractures, and in near, vertical stress fractures. Groundwater depths are variable and generally approach ground surface near streams. Based on the historical groundwater flow characteristics in this area, groundwater flow typically mirrors surface topography. Accordingly, groundwater flow would be expected generally to gravitate toward the middle of the tract, then migrate from the south to north. No source of environmental contamination was identified upgradient which would significantly impact groundwater in the vicinity of the subject property."

Flora Resources at the Forestville Road Property

As stated previously, site investigations were conducted during the months of May, June, July, October and December in order to capture various flowering periods to correctly identify plant species. Species naming follows "*Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, and Surrounding Areas*" by Alan S. Weakley, 2008.

The majority of this parcel is forested and has been gradually reverting to forest since 1965. Much of this parcel was previously in agriculture, and the canopy and understory are young. There are former pasture fields and cleared areas in the vicinity of structures. The parcel is comprised mainly of Dry-Mesic Oak-Hickory Forest and Dry-Mesic Oak-Pine Forest. There are some areas of Granitic Flatrock. The most unique plant community on this site is the Granitic Flatrock plant community (described in more detail below) at the former pasture area in the southwestern portion of the property. A detailed plant inventory for the entire site is included in Appendix E.

Though the forest is overall quite young, some large trees exist along the westernmost stream bed. There is a grove of large sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) trees near the start of the stream behind the log cabin, and very large pine (*Pinus* sp.) and tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) further north along this stream. Most of the large trees are located in the Neuse River Riparian Buffer Zone. The forest is dominated by a mixture of oaks, hickories, and pines, with Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) also present. Common understory species include American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) and Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Natural tree regeneration is present and includes oak, hickory, pine, holly, maple, eastern red cedar, sweet gum, and tulip poplar.

There is a large area of downed woody debris from a past storm in the northeast corner of the property. City of Raleigh Urban Forestry staff conducted a site investigation in August 2009 and noted the potential fire hazard from the significant amount of standing dead timber and large diameter woody debris in this area. Urban Forestry staff also noted the presence of standing dead timber in the fall zone of the power lines located on the eastern property boundary. If standing dead trees are not deemed unsafe by a forestry professional, they do make excellent wildlife habitat and should be left in place if they do not constitute a hazard.

Herbs are somewhat sparse in portions of the forested areas. In open areas and the forest edge, herbs include Elephant's foot (*Elephantopus tomentosa*), Bare-stemmed tick-trefoil (*Desmodium nudiflorum*) and Muscadine grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*). Ferns are fairly common, particularly Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*).

In an area of historically pastured land near the log cabin and feed stable is a granitic flatrock plant community in a later stage of succession with shallow soil over rock. Signature plants include Prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia humifusa*), Bear-grass (*Yucca filamentosa*), Wild petunia (*Ruellia caroliniensis*), and Spurred butterfly pea (*Centrosema virginianum*). The native plants are competing with non native pasture grasses and invasive lespedeza (*Lespedeza cunneata*). Pine and sweet gum seedlings and blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) are present in the open grassland which has not been mowed or grazed for several years.

Vegetation in the old homestead area along Forestville Road is mostly non-native planted species, including a grove of Pecan trees (*Carya illinoensis*). A few of the individual pecan trees are in poor condition. There is a row of Eastern red cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) along the split rail fence lining Forestville Road. There are also crape myrtles, a pear tree, Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and invasive mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*) trees.

Invasive species are common along the edges of the parcel, along stream beds, and in areas of previous homesteads. Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) is particularly abundant. Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) is common

throughout the site. Japanese Stilt Grass (*Microstegium vimineum*) is abundant in disturbed areas near the stream. Lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*) is abundant in the old pasture area near the log cabin and on Oak Hill Drive. Other invasive species established on the parcel include Multiflora Rose (*Rosa Multiflora*), Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) and Liriope (*Liriope spicata*).

Rare and Protected Plant Species

Michaux sumac (*Rhus michauxii*) is a federally protected plant known to occur in Wake County and listed as "Endangered" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) *Endangered Species Act of 1973*. The Endangered Species Act requires that any action likely to adversely affect a federally protected species is subject to review by USFWS. City of Raleigh staff has conducted a thorough site survey for Michaux sumac. No specimens of this endangered plant were found.

The USFWS lists four federal plant species of concern (FSC) in Wake County: Bog spicebush (*Lindera subcoriacea*), Sweet pinesap (*Monotropis odorata*), Grassleaf arrowhead (*Sagittaria weatherbiana*), and Virginia least trillium (*Trillium pusillum* var. *virginianum*). None of these plant species are likely to have suitable conditions available on the Forestville Road property, and no specimens of these plants were observed on the site during site investigations.

The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) database of rare species and unique habitats (2008) was reviewed. No element occurrences are found on the parcel.

Tree Conservation Ordinance

The City of Raleigh Tree Conservation Ordinance (TC-7-04) is designed to protect trees during pre-development of a site by defining allowable tree removal activity. During site development trees will be protected through establishment of Tree Conservation Areas (TCAs). Defining allowable tree removal during pre-development will prevent speculative land clearing on the site.

The following tree removals and disturbance are not allowed without a Tree Conservation Permit:

- Champion trees
- Trees in Resource Management Districts
- Trees in natural protective yards
- Timber harvests
- Trees related to installation of a use, structure, driveway, or facility improvement
- Trees related to a subdivision or a site plan
- More than 15 trees on parcels greater than or equal to 2 acres in size
- Healthy trees greater than or equal to ten inches dbh within the following protected buffer areas: 50 feet of a thoroughfare, 32 feet of a vacant property line, 65 feet of any other property line including non-thoroughfare roadways

At the time of this report, during pre-development the Forestville Road property will require a protected buffer of 50 feet at Forestville Road, a buffer of 65 feet at Oak Hill Drive and adjacent non-vacant properties, and a buffer of 32 feet at adjacent vacant properties. Currently the Oak Hill Drive property boundary and property boundaries to the east and south are forested. The property along Forestville Road has only scattered trees. Control and removal of non-native invasive tree species to promote the vigor and diversity of native trees is appropriate under the purposes of "Urban Forestry" and is allowed under the Tree Conservation Ordinance.

During site development tree preservation will be required through the establishment and protection of Tree Conservation Areas (TCAs) (Section 10-2082.14). At present, four types of Primary TCAs must be identified and established wherever they occur on a site: tree protection areas required in Resource Management Districts, Champion Trees, Neuse River Riparian Buffer Zone 2, and slopes greater than or equal to 45% adjacent to or within floodways. Most of the large trees on the Forestville Road property that will be protected under the TCA are located in the Neuse River Riparian Buffer Zone 2 (see photo below) and in the area of the headwater wetland at the westernmost first order stream. Several of the Pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*) trees located in the homestead area along Forestville Road are large trees due to their double or triple stems, and may be included in the Tree Conservation Areas.

At the time of this report, TCA requirements for the Forestville Road property (zoned R-4) will be 10% of 26.29 acres, or 2.63 acres. TCAs are not dedicated until the site development phase and will need to be evaluated at that time. The Neuse River Riparian Buffer Zone 2 would contribute 1.99 acres to the required TCA. The Forestville Road property does not have Resource Management District zoning. Additionally, at the time of this report there is no Metro Park Overlay District (MPOD) on the site, and no Special Highway Overlay Districts (SHODs 1-4). The Primary TCA consisting of the 50 foot Neuse River Riparian Buffer Zone 2 plus an additional .64 acres will satisfy the present 10% TCA requirement.

Fauna Resources at the Forestville Road Property

Wildlife sightings and signs observed during site investigations are recorded in Appendix F. There are fish living in the perennial stream and amphibians were abundant in the westernmost stream at the small excavation area near the start of the stream.

Staff from the *North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission* assisted the City of Raleigh in developing a listing of Priority Species that may *potentially* occur on the property, and this list is included in Appendix G. It is important to distinguish between potential habitat and the actual presence of species. City of Raleigh staff will continue to monitor the site for the presence of Priority Species and other wildlife.

Rare and Protected Wildlife

Three wildlife species known to occur in Wake County are listed as endangered or threatened through the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*: Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), and Dwarf Wedgemussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*). The Endangered Species Act requires that any action likely to adversely affect a federally protected species is subject to review by USFWS.

The bald eagle is listed as federally *threatened* and has a *threatened* state status in North Carolina. No bald eagles or bald eagle nests were observed during field investigations of the parcel. The NCNHP has no records of known bald eagle populations on the parcel. Development of the Forestville Road property is not expected to adversely affect the bald eagle.

The red-cockaded woodpecker is listed as federally *endangered* and has an *endangered* state status in North Carolina. The red-cockaded woodpecker is found in open, old-growth pine stands greater than sixty years old. Much of the Forestville Road property was farmed until approximately 1965 so the forest is relatively young. No red-cockaded woodpeckers or their cavity trees were observed during field investigations of the parcel. The NCNHP has no records of known red-cockaded woodpecker populations within a one mile radius of the parcel. Development of the Forestville Road property is not likely to adversely affect the red-cockaded woodpecker.

The dwarf wedgemussel is listed as federally *endangered* and has an *endangered* state status in North Carolina. The dwarf wedgemussel is known to occur in the Neuse River basin, inhabiting large rivers to small streams. In the southern portion of its range it is often found buried under logs or root mats in shallow water (USFWS 1993). There is an abundance of downed woody debris and tree roots stabilizing the bank in the stream on the Forestville Road property. It is unknown whether dwarf wedgemussel may occur on this site, and additional investigation is needed. Agricultural run-off is a significant threat to dwarf wedgemussels, and much of the site was historically in agricultural land use. The NCNHP has no records of known dwarf wedgemussel populations on the parcel. Neuse River Riparian Buffer Rules protect 50 feet of riparian buffer along the stream on the Forestville Road property. Standard Best Management Practices to protect stream water quality during park development should be practiced.

Comm

The USFWS lists twelve federal species of concern (FSC) in Wake County. A table is included listing the habitat requirements of the twelve species, and whether suitable habitat for them is available on the Forestville Road property. The information provided in this table has been reviewed by *North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission* staff.

	Habitat Requirements	**Habitat available on Forestville Rd Property?**
Bachman's sparrow *Aimophila aestivalis*	Prefer longleaf pine woodlands with grassy areas, particularly those that have been burned recently; 'Special Concern' in North Carolina	unlikely
Carolina darter *Etheostoma collis lepidinion*	Small to moderate sized streams with low current velocity, preferring substrates of mud, sand and sometimes bedrock; tolerant of fine sediments covering the substrate; 'Special Concern' in North Carolina	unlikely
Carolina madtom *Noturus furiosus*	Occupies relatively larger streams that flow into the Neuse and Tar rivers; commonly seen in mussel shells, under logs and rocks, in piles of leaves and sticks; 'Threatened' in North Carolina	unlikely
Roanoke bass *Ambloplites cavifrons*	Creeks to medium rivers with rock, gravel, sand and silt substrates	unlikely
Southeastern myotis *Myotis austroparius*	Roost in caves or abandoned buildings with standing water and forage over open water; Can also roost in hollow trees	unlikely
Southern hognose snake *Heterodon simus*	Open xeric areas with well-drained sandy soils, and river floodplains	unlikely
Atlantic pigtoe *Fusconaia masoni*	Inhabits mostly medium to large streams with moderate gradients, clean fast water, and sand or gravel bed under riffles	unlikely
Diana fritillary *Speyeria diana*	Breed in deciduous or mixed woods; feed in grasslands and shrub lands	unlikely
Green floater *Lasmigona subviridis*	Small to medium freshwater streams with slow current gravel and sand substrates, in water depths of one to four feet, in the Neuse River Basin	unlikely
Yellow lance *Elliptio lanceolata*	Freshwater streams and rivers with clean coarse to medium sized sandy substrates, rocks, and in mud in slack water areas of Neuse River Basin	unlikely

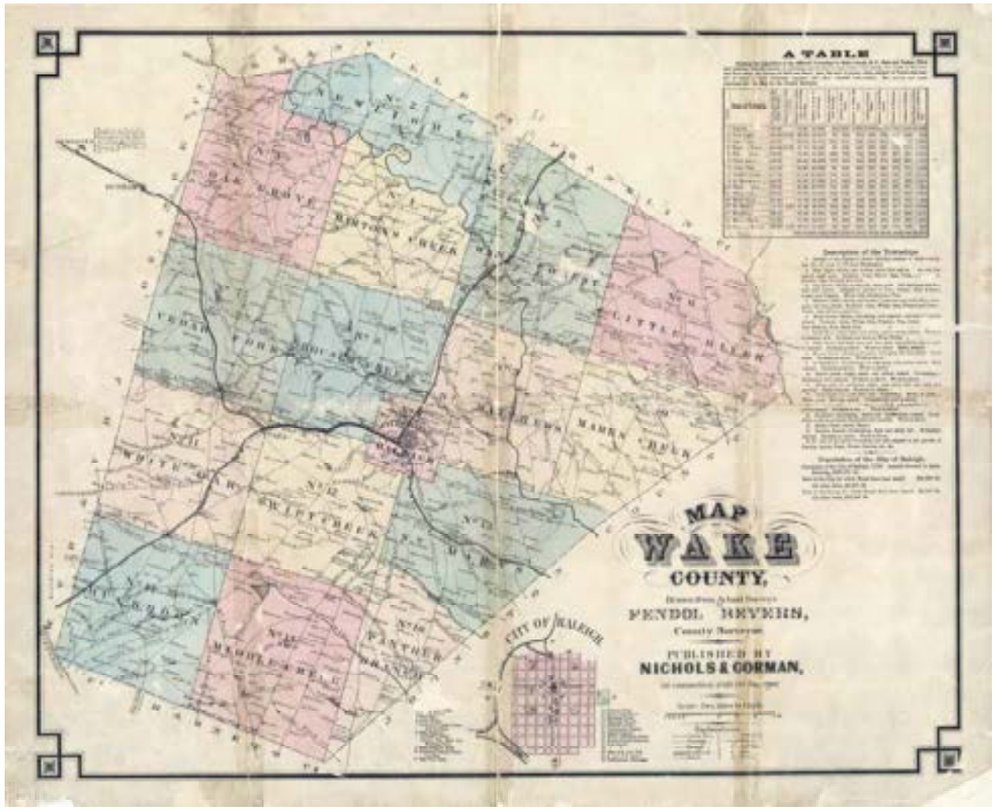
Cultural Resources and Historical Site Use

A cultural resources background study of the Forestville Road property was completed by the City of Raleigh Land Stewardship Coordinator utilizing the following data sources:

1. Historic maps at the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. The 1871 and 1878 Wake County Maps by Fendol Bevers label the property as "K. Upchurch".
2. United States Federal Census from 1840 to 1930.
3. Deed Records from the parcel showing the sale of the property from "The estate of W.I. Upchurch" in 1966.
4. Upchurch cemetery located on Forestville Road.
5. U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service in Raleigh North Carolina; aerial photographs:
    a. Photo BOP-3F-188, Grid N-6, flown March 29, 1949 - USDA Natural Resources Conservation
    b. Photo flown 1954 - USDA Natural Resources Conservation
    c. Photo BOP-7FF-152, Grid N-7, flown March 15, 1965 - USDA Natural Resources Conservation
    d. Photo BOP-6MM-154, Grid O-7, flown March 5, 1971 - USDA Natural Resources Conservation
    e. Photo USDA 40 37183, 278-76, flown April 27, 1981 - USDA Natural Resources Conservation
    f. Photo flown 1991 - USDA Natural Resources Conservation
6. Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment for Poole Tract, 4913 Forestville Road (SR 2049), Wake County, North Carolina, August 18, 2004 by GeoLogix.
7. The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina. Kelly Lally, 1994, published by Wake County Government.
8. Contact with descendents of Kearney Upchurch who are familiar with the site and the history of the Upchurch family.
9. Historical information on Kearney Upchurch and his family, provided to the City of Raleigh by Phil Upchurch, including marriage records, wills, deeds, church records, and excerpts from Wake Treasures Vol. 7 No. 2.

Following the background research, site investigations were conducted with assistance from Troy Burton, City of Raleigh Historic Mordecai Park Manager, Tania Tully, City of Raleigh Preservation Planner and liaison to Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC), and Martha Hobbs, City of Raleigh Preservation Planner and liaison to RHDC. Cultural resource information related to the Forestville Road property is available from the City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation.

The land area of St. Matthews Township that includes the Forestville Road property is labeled on the 1871 Bever's Wake County Map as belonging to K. Upchurch. Kearney Upchurch farmed the site as far back as 1840, where he is listed on the 1840 Census along with his wife Emily Upchurch and three children. He was born in approximately 1805 in North Carolina. He was a farmer and land owner.



The Kearney Upchurch home is located approximately 900 feet south of the Forestville Road property, and is featured in Kelly Lally's book "The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina". Kearney Upchurch and his wife Emily are buried in a small cemetery on Forestville Road across from this Upchurch home.

Kearney Upchurch was elected deacon of Wake Cross Roads Baptist Church and was active in the Church, as evidenced by Church records. His sons James and Dallas shared in farming of this land and on the 1880 Census both sons live on the farm with their own families. The 1880 Census shows Dallas Upchurch age 39 and his family sharing a home with Kearny Upchurch then age 72. James Upchurch lived in a second home on the farm with his wife and children, including William Upchurch, then age 4. James eventually takes over the family farm, and in the 1910 Census he is listed at age 72 and living with his son William Ivan Upchurch and his family, including a son Truby age 7 (the namesake of Truby's Lake to the north). The estate of W. I. Upchurch comprising approximately 200 acres is sold and divided into ten parcels in 1966.

In a 1949 aerial photograph of the Forestville Road property, the northeast area of the parcel appeared to be farmed, and pasture and garden areas are visible in the southwest area of the parcel. The 1965 aerial photograph shows vegetation reclaiming the northeast area of the tract, and the age of the forest in this area of the property supports this. Copies of the USDA aerial photographs from 1949 until 1993 are included in Appendix J. There are remains of an old homestead in this area of the property that have not yet been investigated. This area could contain hazards such as unmarked wells. Oak Hill Drive appears to have been installed in 1966 when the 200 acre parcel of W.I. Upchurch was divided and sold.

Ivan and Hallie Upchurch with their children at a cotton gin previously located on the property circa 1910.

The most conspicuous structure on the Forestville Road property is a red workshop visible from Forestville Road (see photo below). The red workshop is evident on a 1949 aerial photograph of the area. The red workshop structure is a remaining original outbuilding from the Upchurch homestead located near the current intersection of Forestville Road and Oak Hill Drive. A main home was previously in this area near Forestville Road, as well as a tennis court that was reported to be a popular attraction for visitors to the homestead in the early 1900s. It is believed that this area was the original residence of James Upchurch and his family. The area is surrounded by a grove of over twenty pecan trees (*Carya illinoensis*). During a meeting on the site with descendents of Kearney Upchurch, the former location of the tennis court and a cotton gin were identified. The cotton gin was located on the site in approximately 1910.

The original structure has been altered with additions: a small barn to the south and a storage room to the north. The northern addition is decaying at the floor and walls, ultimately affecting the integrity of the main structure. The electrical wiring is hazardous. The red exterior paint of this structure tested negative for lead paint.

There are two rock piles in the area of the red workshop that were investigated visually to determine their character. One was found to hold a large tree stump with cut rocks piled around it, possibly remains from the older homestead. The other pile holds rocks and various other manmade debris. The City of Raleigh has not conducted any archeological studies in this area.

A log cabin (see photo below) located on the Forestville Road property is reported by descendents of Kearney Upchurch to be a former slave cabin. The structure is a one room hand-hewn notched log construction with whitewash daubing on the wall made from what was called “white dirt”. The whitewash has been touched up in more recent years with cement or plaster. The whitewash tested negative for lead. The floorboards, low ceiling, and rock fireplace are all original, however the nails and hardware appear to be mostly modern. The log cabin does need some maintenance, but is in good condition.

During the *Phase 1 Report* the previous landowner Mr. Poole was interviewed and indicated the log cabin used to be located further east on the tract. During an interview with John Perry and his mother, both descendents of Kearney Upchurch, it was indicated to City staff that the cabin was an old slave cabin and used to be located near the area to the east of the park site where the mobile home park was previously located. They reported that Joe Montague (John Perry’s uncle) moved the cabin in the 1950’s, carefully disassembling and reassembling the cabin exactly as it was. As reported in the slave schedule for the 1860 census (Wake Co NC) Kearney Upchurch had approximately 20 slaves. An excerpt from Wake Treasures Vol. 7 No. 2, as told by former slave Georgianna Foster reports:
“…I was born at Kerney Upchurch’s plantation twelve miles from Raleigh….We lived in little log houses…”

The current location of the log cabin is an area of old pasture that appears to have been farmed or pastured as far back as 1949. There is an old barn, or feed stable (see photo below) in this area that does not appear to be of the same vintage as the log cabin. The feed stable needs some repair but is in acceptable condition. There are two apple trees in the pasture area. This pasture area is edged with very shallow soils on top of granitic flatrock supporting an interesting plant community that is discussed in more detail in the Flora Resources section of this report.

There were no cemeteries observed on the property during site investigations. During an interview with family descendents who live in the area, it was reported to City staff that no cemeteries were located on the park site. The City of Raleigh will continue to gather information on the cultural and archeological history of this site.

Interim Management of the Forestville Road Property

Interim management of the Forestville Road property will be ongoing until future park development and the initiation of a Master Plan for this site. The System Integration Plan is not intended to restrict the Master Plan process. Updates to interim management on the site will be posted on the City of Raleigh website under "System Integration Plan".

The Forestville Road property is monitored on a regular basis by Parks staff. Parks staff patrols the park boundaries and inspects the structures, and continues to conduct site investigations for the purposes of natural and cultural resources inventory. Parks staff holds the key to a common lock on the log cabin and the well house. Illegal dumping is monitored and cleaned up on a regular basis. Tree maintenance and other grounds maintenance is done as needed. A regular mowing schedule will begin once the site is made suitable and safe for the mowing operators. Wires and other debris must be removed, and location of hazards marked sufficiently before mowing can begin.

On undeveloped park sites with a completed SIP, the City of Raleigh Land Stewardship Coordinator shall conduct a site review on an annual basis to review existing conditions, review the status of recommended interim management activities, and determine whether interim management recommendations should be modified.

Interim Management Recommendations

The following interim management recommendations are proposed for the Forestville Road property. The interim management tasks should be completed on the site as resources and staff are available. The City of Raleigh Land Stewardship Coordinator shall prioritize the interim management recommendations and identify specific staff to complete the tasks. The Land Stewardship Coordinator will be responsible for initiating a request to appropriate staff to conduct the specific action recommended for the site.

The interim management recommendations are organized into three categories:
Safety, Environment, Property Issues

Safety

- The Forestville Road property is an undeveloped park site and therefore is not managed on a frequent basis for public safety. The property has not yet been fully evaluated for safety, and could contain unknown conditions such as unmarked wells, unstable trees, barbed wire, or other hazards. Public access to the site should be discouraged until a full site hazard evaluation and remediation is completed. Signage stating NO TRESPASSING should be placed at logical and apparent entrances to the site. Related educational information should be developed to aid in communication to neighbors and other groups that may be interested in this site.

- Two groundwater wells on site need to be abandoned.

- Old home site in central portion of property could contain unknown hazards such as old wells. This area should be marked with caution signs until evaluation and remediation is complete.

- Identify and delineate septic system locations. Septic tanks may need to be removed during future site development.

• Unidentified aboveground concrete boxes need to be investigated and resealed or removed.

• Remove barbed wire fencing.

• Remove deteriorating wooden foot bridges from westernmost stream branch.

• Review location of hazardous trees particularly along established trails or other often frequented areas. Remove hazard trees as needed. Downed wood could be left on site for wildlife habitat.

• There is an area of significant downed woody debris from a previous storm in the southeast corner of the parcel. Areas of heavy woody debris can be a fire hazard. Currently there are not neighbors immediately adjacent to this area, however if this changes the City may consider reducing the fire hazard potential of this area. Research the potential for conducting a controlled burn in the northeast area of the site through coordination with state and federal agencies.

• Contact eastern utility line owner to coordinate felling of standing dead trees in the proximity of the power lines.

• Aboveground cables from existing non-active utilities should be removed from the site to allow safe mowing of the parcel.

• No Hunting signs should be posted on the site.

Environment

• Inventory and assess invasives and determine suitable control methods. The invasive non-native species should be managed when staff and resources are available. Priority species for removal are Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and Lespedeza (*Lespedeza cunneata*).

• Continue inventory and mapping of natural resources including flora and fauna. Flora and fauna inventory should be added to as staff or volunteers with inventory skills are on the property for annual site inspections or work days.

• Continue to inventory pasture plant community which includes plants associated with Granitic Flatrock such as Wild petunia (*Ruellia caroliniensis*), Prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia humifusa*), and Bear-Grass (*Yucca filamentosa*). This plant community is worth preserving and enhancing as an educational and programming opportunity. Grassland is an important habitat type for wildlife. To maintain and enhance this area it will be important to control woody vegetation. Mowing at pasture location should be done with blades set at the highest level, and mowing should be done in increments so as to preserve some tall grassland during winter months for wildlife. Prescribed burning is a preferred method of maintenance for this type of habitat however the integrity of the adjacent log cabin and feed stable will need to be evaluated. Eventually the City should develop a management plan for this area.

• The stream would benefit from an organized stream clean up event, particularly near Oak Hill Drive. Old homestead areas should not be cleaned up until the sites have been interpreted and documented for historical background information.

• The stream is being impacted by erosion from Oak Hill Drive. Neighboring landowners responsible for maintenance of this road should be notified of the problem and encouraged to take steps to alleviate the erosion. Report to City of Raleigh Stormwater Division on need for road maintenance at Oak Hill Drive, as they may have some authority to require erosion control.

• Forest management may be needed on the site, for example to address storm damage or serious insect or disease infestations.

Property Issues

• Signage at the site should include a Parks and Recreation phone number, and possibly website information, to report non-emergency site issues.

• Continue to mow around structures to facilitate access.

• Continue to investigate cultural information for the site. Contract for an architectural/cultural assessment of the buildings and grounds. Give the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission an opportunity to inspect the buildings and grounds for a courtesy review. Retain all structures in their current condition until said assessment has been completed.

• Log cabin: Following cultural assessment, clean out debris and large area rug from interior. The minor amount of trash in the structure can be disposed of in standard solid waste disposal system. Make minor repairs on log cabin, such as roof maintenance. Install automatic fire extinguisher inside the log cabin. Install placard and signage on the log cabin. Maintain a lock system on the structure. Lock will need to be monitored on a regular basis.

• Feed stable: Following cultural assessment, this structure will need some roof repair as well as other minor repair and maintenance. Maintain a lock system on the structure. Lock will need to be monitored on a regular basis. Install placard and signage as appropriate.

• Red workshop/barn: Following cultural assessment, debris should be removed from inside and underneath this structure and disposed of in standard solid waste disposal system. Install signage and placard as required for a vacant building. When the structure is utilized the original wiring should be disconnected and new wiring installed. The northern addition should be demolished because it is decaying and may ultimately affect the integrity of the original structure. A lock should be used to secure the structure and monitored on a regular basis.

• Demolish swing shade structure.

• Request further clean up of adjacent property to the east that previously contained a mobile home park.

• Continue to monitor for dumping and remove debris as needed.

• A City of Raleigh property sign is needed near the gravel access drive off Forestville Road.

SIP: Forestville Road Property

Appendix A

City of Raleigh

Council Resolution (2003) - 735

Completed Interim Management Tasks

- Park surveyed and boundaries marked. (January 2009)
- Signage installed at Oak Hill entrance
- Inventory of natural and cultural resources started
- Boulders placed along Oak Hill Drive to discourage dumping
- City of Raleigh Attorney determined who is legally responsible for maintaining Oak Hill Drive
- The name of the site has been changed from NPS 16 to Forestville Road property
- Conducted a courtesy site review with liaisons to the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission

Resolution (2003) – 735

A RESOLUTION TO REVISE THE PROCESS FOR APPROVAL OF MASTER PLANS FOR PARK AND RELATED PROJECTS

PURPOSE: To develop a total program for a park which will best meet the needs of the community for which it is intended to serve. To insure that this purpose is met, there needs to be citizen input as well as professional planning and design. The entire process is designed to optimize public participation.

The purpose of a Master Plan for an individual piece of property is to determine the scope and character of its transformation for recreational purposes and for conserving significant environmental features. It has a relationship to the larger comprehensive recreation plan in that it fulfills some portion of the broader recreation objectives.

This resolution was developed to clarify and improve the Master Planning Process. It will serve as a helpful guideline for both the professionals and citizens involved in park planning. It is intended to replace Resolution (1988) – 195 and all other Master Planning guidelines, procedures and policies. Flow charts have been provided as visual aids. Descriptions of the park acquisition and development process have been added after the discussion of the Master Planning Process. A new element has been added to guide planning prior to the development of the Master Plan, and titled the "System Integration Plan (SIP)."

The Park Master Planning Process

I. Master Plan

A Master Plan is a conceptual design document that generally describes and guides the future management and development of a park property. Its preparation is intended to be a public process to ensure that the needs of the public are met while preserving the ecological function and environmental quality of the site. Generally, all parks should have an adopted, relatively recent (less than 15 years old) Master Plan when intended for park development.

II. Request to Initiate Master Plan

Recommendation to consider a Master Plan study (new, revised or amended) may come from a variety of sources, including: City Council, citizen request or petition, City Administration, or the PRGAB (Parks, Recreation and Greenways Advisory Board). The City Council may choose to set thresholds which (See Decision 2, Section 3) automatically trigger a public master plan process but the City Council retains the right to require a master plan for any and all park properties, including greenways and nodes on the greenways.

III. City Council Authorization

City Council shall approve the initiation of a complete Master Plan, revision or an amendment to a plan, and refer the project to the PRGAB and administration for implementation. Administration shall provide a report to Council and the PRGAB addressing available funding, project schedule, special circumstances, system integration plan, and any other background information.

IV. Select Chair/Vice Chair

Council shall initiate the formal master plan process with the designation of a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson for the Master Plan Committee, who shall also be members of the PRGAB. PRGAB shall nominate for appointment to the Master Plan Committee, however, final appointment of the Master Plan Committee shall be made by the City Council.

Chairperson/Vice Chairperson responsibilities will be to:

- Call all meetings and select the dates, times, and locations
- Preside over the meetings and invite public comment at all appropriate stages throughout the process
- Formulate meeting procedures that encourage open-discussion, well-informed decision making, and working towards an agreement. The chair will call for a majority vote as needed to finalize decisions.
- Report to the PRGAB on the progress of the Committee, notify the PRGAB of meeting times, and present the final recommendations of the committee to the PRGAB and the City Council

V. Staff Assignment

A core group of Parks and Recreation staff will be identified by administration for participation on the Master Plan Team. (The Master Plan Team consists of staff, design consultants, and the citizen Master Plan Committee). The core group will consist of a minimum of three staff members including the Project Manager, Parks Division Representative, and Recreation Division Representative or appropriate substitute members as the Department may determine. The committee may request other appropriate staff, such as the City Naturalist, Urban Forester, or representatives from other City departments as needed for appropriate reports. Staff will be responsible for preparing agendas for meetings, recording meeting minutes, providing background information, and insuring adequate professional input throughout the process.

VI. Project Notification

A. Notification

- A notification sign (or more if the site fronts on multiple streets) will be posted at the site 30 days before the initial public meeting.
- Meeting and project information/background shall be made available at least two weeks prior to the first meeting to the City Council, PRGAB, owners of adjoining properties, registered neighborhood groups, including CACs, and registered park support groups * within a 2 mile radius for any park master plan. Other interested groups as suggested by the Public Affairs or Community Services departments, such as the Historic Districts Commission, the Appearance Commission, the Planning Commission, the Human Resources and Human Relations Advisory Commission, and Mayor's Advisory Committee for Person's with Disabilities, shall also be notified. Meeting and project information will be posted at community centers and at other sites suggested by the Public Affairs Department. PRGAB, City Council, Master Plan Team (and Committee) Members (once identified), or administration all may recommend concerned individuals or groups who may have an interest in the park to receive notifications and mailings.
- Project and press releases shall be posted on Parks and Recreation website(s) at least one week prior to any meetings, with appropriate linkages to other websites as suggested by the Public Affairs Department.

* A procedure for establishing registered park support groups should be developed by staff and submitted to Council for approval.

B. Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held to inform area residents and interested parties of the beginning of the Master Planning Process and to receive initial input, including local knowledge of natural or historic features and community desires. At this meeting, potential Master Plan Committee members may be identified from among the participants. The public meeting will be in an accessible location as close to the park site as practical.

- Notification of the Initial Public Meeting shall be posted 30 days prior to the meeting date, and mailings sent at least 14 days prior to the meeting date. The meeting date will be posted on the Parks and Recreation Department website 30 days prior to the meeting.
- The Public Meeting notice will be publicized as required by City Council, the open meeting law[1] and will be more extensively publicized where deemed appropriate by the chair, Vice Chair, or staff, utilizing appropriate consultation from the Public Affairs Department.

[1] North Carolina State statute Chapter 143, Article 33C specifies that each official meeting of a public body shall be open to the public, and any person is entitled to attend such a meeting. Every public body shall keep minutes of all official meetings. If a public body has established a schedule of regular meetings a current copy of that schedule is to be kept on file with the city clerk. Changes to the regular schedule shall be filed with the city clerk at least seven calendar days before the day of the first meeting held pursuant to the revised schedule. For any other meeting the public body shall cause written notice of the meeting stating its purpose to be posted on the principal bulletin board (Public Affairs Department) of the public body and to mail or deliver to each media service which has requested notice (Public Affairs Department handles these notices). The public body shall also cause notice to be mailed or delivered to

any person who has filed a written request with the clerk. This notice shall be posted and mailed or delivered at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting. These statutes are subject to change. The City staff should annually review these requirements with the City Attorney's office.

VII. Consultant Selection

The City's Standard Procedure 100-5 and related Management Policy 100-36 will be followed by the Parks and Recreation Department professional staff and the City Manager for drafting a Request for Proposals (RFP) and selection of the project consultant except as directed by this policy. Final selection shall be subject to final approval by the City Council following normal procedures.

For a Master Plan Amendment, which is required when a new specific use is proposed in a park that does not significantly alter the uses established by the adopted Master Plan for the park, skip items VIII through XI and proceed to XII Public Review of Draft Master Plan or Draft Master Plan Amendments.

VIII. Master Planning Committee Selection

- The PRGAB, after appropriate consultation with staff, shall recommend the membership and composition of the Master Plan Committee to the City Council for final appointment. The Master Plan Committee should be representative of persons with interests in the park and appropriate uses. The selection should take into account demographics of the area including age, race, gender, educational background and professional/ personal experience, and other relevant qualifications related to the characteristics of the park involved.
- A minimum of twelve (12) members and a maximum of fifteen (15) members, including the Chair and Vice Chairperson, will be chosen.
- Potential members may be solicited at the Initial Public Notification Meeting, through flyer mailings, nominations from CACs and City appointed bodies, recommendations from City Council, or by posting on the City's Parks and Recreation webpage.
- Candidates should be informed of the expected time commitment and need to attend substantially all committee meetings. Candidates unable to make the commitment of time and study should not be selected.
- Nominees for the Master Plan Committee shall be forwarded to City Council by the PRGAB for final appointment.

IX. Education

The Master Plan Committee shall receive background information useful to the master planning process, including:

- A Review of the expectations for full participation, including attendance at meetings and individual study to understand the process and the project.
- A description of meeting procedures by the Chair.
- The current Council approved Master Planning Policies as well as the City Conflict of Interest policies.
- Comprehensive Park, Greenway and open Space Plan and other relevant portions of the City Comprehensive Plan.
- If there is a System Integration Plan, it will be provided.
- The staff will provide an executive summary (and make the complete copy available for review by committee members) of the site inventory with additional staff comment relevant to special features identified in the inventory, and make preliminary suggestions about objectives for the park to be considered by the Committee. Detailed information should be provided on any special environmental features identified through any available sources such as the Wake County Natural Areas Inventory, the NC Natural Heritage Program Database, or the Wake County Capital Trees Program.
- Staff will arrange an appropriate tour of other facilities with relevant programming and a site visit to the target park facility.
- Formal or informal citizen survey from the park planning area if available, and a summary of the public comments that have been received.
- Information on existing or anticipated funding.
- A description of the Parks and Recreation Department organization and operations as it applies to the project, and a description of the consultant and staff roles.

All Master Plan Committee Meetings will be open to the public. It will be the staff's responsibility to insure that the meeting dates are published in accordance with the State of North Carolina's Open Meetings Law.

X. Master Plan Program Development

The Master Plan Committee shall develop a program statement for the Master Plan that describes the overall vision for the park, including uses, sensitivity to natural elements, identity, history and other characteristics as appropriate. The Master Plan Program should be consistent with the System Integration Plan and the Parks, Recreation and Greenways Comprehensive Plan Elements. The Program Statement should include reference to the ecological significance and functions of the site and its relationship to the larger citywide and countywide facilities and their functions, particularly with respect to watershed protection and riparian buffers.

XI. Draft Master Plan

Based on the Program Statement, the design professionals will develop alternative site related diagrams representing a range of Master Plan Alternatives. The committee will select the concept that best accomplishes the Program Statement goals.

The draft Master Plan shall include the conceptual plan rendering, the Program Statement, other background information as appropriate, a written description of the intent of the Master Plan concept proposed, including the established elements of other previously adopted Master Plans, as well as recommendations for environmental stewardship of the park site and development of the park project.

The Master Plan Committee shall identify Priorities for phased development of the project, with consideration given to information on existing and anticipated funding. This information shall be approved by the Master Plan Committee and made available for public review and comment as provided in the following section.

XII. Public Review of Draft Master Plan or Draft Master Plan Amendments

The Draft Master Plan or Draft Master Plan Amendments will be made available for public review and comment. The complete "draft" and the System Integration Plan will be displayed on the Parks and Recreation Department website, at the nearest community center to the park location, the administrative offices for the Parks and Recreation Department at Jaycee Park, or other suitable locations suggested by the Public Affairs Department. There will be comment cards available at those locations. This display should be available at least fourteen (14) days prior to the public meeting.

The public meeting will be held by the Master Plan Committee to receive comment on the Draft Master Plan prior to recommendation to the PRGAB. Public notification of this meeting shall be consistent with notification requirements in section V, "Project Notification." The PRGAB should be encouraged to attend this public meeting. Public comments shall be received for a period of at least two weeks after the public meeting. All comments received shall be summarized in a document and provided to the Master Plan Committee and Consultant, the PRGAB, and the City Council.

Concurrently, City administration interdepartmental review of the Draft Master Plan will take place. Comments provided through this review will be summarized in written form and provided to the Master Plan Committee, the Consultant, and the PRGAB, as well as the City Council.

XIII. Recommended Master Plan

The Master Plan Committee shall review comments received and address them in the final proposed Master Plan or Amendment to be forwarded to the PRGAB for consideration. The proposed Master Plan or Amendment shall include the final conceptual plan rendering, program statement, other background information as appropriate, written description of the intent of the Master Plan concept proposed, and recommendations for phased development of the park project, as well as the established elements of other previously adopted master plans.

XIV. PRGAB Review of Proposed Master Plan

The PRGAB shall consider the proposed Master Plan or Amendment with supporting documents and report to City Council. The public will be given the opportunity to comment on the plan to the PRGAB at a meeting advertised as

prescribed in Section XI. Oral or written comments shall be accepted and transmitted with the proposed Master Plan to the City Council.

XV. City Council Review for Adoption

City Council shall receive the proposed Master plan report with recommendations and comments of the PRGAB for consideration. Final approval of any Master Plan or Master Plan Amendment lies with the City Council after they have completed their review. The City Council may choose to return the plan to the PRGAB for additional revision of key elements.

The Master Plan Committee shall stay in existence until dissolved by the City Council, and the membership will be encouraged to attend the presentation to the City Council.

General Description of the Park Development Process

For a visual representation of the park development process, please refer to the Park Development Process Flow Chart. The "Decisions" outlined below refer to the points at which a decision must be made in the process before continuing on to the next step.

I. Comprehensive Plan

The Park, Recreation and Open space element of the City of Raleigh Comprehensive Plan is the document that guides development of the city's park system. The City Comprehensive plan projects local and regional growth patterns and public infrastructure needs including parks, greenways and open space for conservation of natural resources and preservation of our environmental quality. The overall Comprehensive plan and its influence on these specific elements must be considered in the context of park planning in order to ensure that public needs are met in the decision-making processes. Future park needs are compared with an existing inventory of park facilities over a twenty to thirty year horizon. Capital improvement funding, acquisition of park properties, classification of new park lands acquired, and master planning of specific parks should each be guided by the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan.

II. Capital Improvement Program

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a multi-year budget for implementing the Comprehensive Plan. The CIP includes capital allocations for park development projects, including land acquisition, facility development and renovation, including both park bond projects and general fund projects. The City administration reviews and updates its recommendations for the CIP annually and forwards them to the PRGAB for review and comment. Then the Administration forwards its final CIP recommendations to City Council for review and adoption.

Decision 1:
Is the land owned by the City?
(If the City already owns the park land, then skip III and IV and proceed to Decision 2 below).

III. Land Acquisition

The City Administration conducts all land acquisition for the park system with direct supervision by the City Council. Land acquisition includes identification of potential park sites, negotiation of purchase agreements with landowners, and acquisitions. All acquisitions should be consistent with the goals and objectives established by the Comprehensive plan, and must include appropriate environmental investigations and a minimal site assessment prior to recommendation to the City Council.

IV. System Integration Plan

The objective of the System Integration Plan (SIP) is to develop a set of guidelines for the interim management of parkland prior to the initiation of a Master Plan, to document existing site conditions and constraints, to establish the park's classification consistent with the Comprehensive plan, and if applicable, any proposed special intent for the park. The SIP is not intended to restrict the Master Plan Process.

Public notification of the SIP process shall be given to the City Council, the PRGAB, the CACs, registered neighborhood groups, registered park support groups, and appropriate City appointed bodies.

Greenway parcels and open space parcels will generally not require a site-specific System Integration Plan as the purpose and management of greenways is generally defined by the Greenway Element of the Comprehensive plan and the restrictions included in the acquisition instruments. Special segments with unique ecological features or larger nodes in the greenway system may require an SIP and/or a Master Plan. The Master Plan in these cases may equate to a General Management Plan as used by the NC Division of Parks and Recreation or adopted City Parkland Greenway Management policies.

A. SIP Elements:

1. City Council Directed Purpose

Review and confirm any proposed purpose stated by the City Council for the development and use of the property. Utilize the baseline inventory to identify any potential conflicts with existing City policies or ordinances as well as applicable state and federal laws. Potential conflicts and proposed resolutions of these conflicts should be reported to the City Council for final approval.

2. Property Deed Restrictions

Review the deed or purchase agreement for any restrictions, limitations, or commitments to the intended development of the property.

3. Comprehensive Plan Correlation

The current Comprehensive Plan should provide initial direction regarding the classification of, purpose and development intent for the park acquisition. Correlation to the Comprehensive Plan recommendations should be confirmed in the City Council action to acquire the property.

4. Site Inventory

An initial evaluation of the property will be conducted to determine the range of features and qualities of the property to provide direction and guidance for the management and future development of the property. This evaluation and management plan will be enhanced by:

- Documentation of existing site conditions and constraints, the extent and character of natural and cultural resources, and any existing facilities.
- Tree, flora, and fauna inventories
- A general review of the site to determine potential stream and watercourse buffers, property buffers, and special features to be addressed in the SIP.
- A review of development regulations for additional requirements that should be addressed in the SIP.
- An inventory of historical data at the local and state levels to determine potentially significant features to be addressed in the SIP.
- An inventory of archeological data at the local and state levels to determine potentially significant features to be addressed in the SIP.

The tree, flora, fauna, ecological, historical and archeological inventories should be performed by staff or consultants specifically qualified to perform such inventories. These findings shall be presented to the PRGAB for review in their entirety along with attached staff comment.

At this stage, the PRGAB should consider referral to an appropriate PRGAB committee to serve as an SIP Advisory Committee to review the findings and assist staff with interim management policies.

Any unique findings will be used initially in management decisions for the property and then later shared with the citizen Master Plan Committee and consultant. Interim management decisions for the site should be resolved to best maintain the environmental quality and ecological function of the site.

B. Develop and Submit for Approval

Parks and Recreation Department staff shall develop the SIP, working with the SIP Advisory Committee where the

PRGAB has chosen to assign to the appropriate PRGAB committee. The draft SIP shall be posted on the City's website and other appropriate publication as suggested by the Public Affairs Department. The public shall be given reasonable opportunity to comment through email or other written communication as well as the formal presentation to the PRGAB. A sign (or more if the property fronts on multiple streets) shall be posted at the site fourteen (14) days prior to presentation to PRGAB. Adjoining property owners and CACs previously identified City appointed bodies, registered neighborhood groups, and registered park support groups will be notified of the plan fourteen (14) days before presentation to the PRGAB. The public shall be given an opportunity to comment in person at a regularly scheduled PRGAB meeting. The PRGAB shall submit the recommended SIP to the City Council for adoption after appropriate review. The SIP shall be established and adopted by City Council as soon as is practical after site acquisition.

Decision 2:
Is a master plan needed?

1. A new Master Plan is needed in the following situations:
    - Every park site should have a minimal baseline inventory showing property boundaries and riparian buffers and a Master Plan or General Management Plan
    - For acquired but undeveloped park property, a Master Plan derived through a public process is required before any development for public utilization

2. A Revised Master Plan is needed in the following situations:
    - When a Master Plan has been in place more than 15 years, the park has not been fully developed and additional facilities or renovations are planned. This may be minimal review by the PRGAB and staff if the plans are consistent with an existing Master Plan, but must be publicly advertised for comment
    - Proposed park improvements are not consistent with the existing adopted Master Plan
    - The Revised Master Plan Process will be the same as for a new Master Plan

3. The following thresholds will be considered when evaluating whether to initiate a new Master Plan, revised Master Plan or Master Plan Amendment:
    - An improvement with a monetary value greater than $350,000 or $500,000 over five years

4. A Master Plan Amendment is needed when a new specific use not included in the adopted Master Plan is to be considered for the park or a specific change for the park is proposed that does not significantly alter other uses of the park.

5. A Master Plan is not needed when:
    - There is facility development or maintenance that is consistent with an existing Master Plan
    - Greenway development. However, special segments with unique ecological features or larger nodes in the greenway system may require an SIP and/or a Master Plan. The Master Plan in these cases may equate to a General Management Plan as used by the NC Division of Parks and Recreation or adopted Park and Greenway Management Policies. A Master Plan Amendment to the Greenway Element may also be appropriate.

V. Design

Design is the first step in implementing a Master Plan. The design phase provides the detailed, technical development plans for components and/or phases of a park. The design process is directed by the City staff utilizing appropriate consultants and public comment based on the adopted Master Plan and reflecting the development regulations and codes that regulate the design and implementation of construction projects. Schematic design of components or phases of a park will be reviewed with the PRGAB and the public to provide the Parks and Recreation Department staff with feedback on the compatibility of the project with the adopted park Master Plan. The Master Plan Committee (those who are still local and/or reachable by normal means) shall be notified of the Design Phase and invited to comment to the PRGAB during the public review. Additional direct community feedback on the project design plans will be solicited by the following methods: (1) For at least 14 days there will be a display/posting of plans on City's website and (2) at a nearby community center for at least 14 days in advance of the advertising of the bid process for public review and comment. Comments shall be forwarded to the PRGAB and the City Council prior to awarding of contracts.

VI. Construction

Construction is the final step in implementing the Master Plan. City Administration directs the construction process. Public bid and contract laws and procedures regulate the process of construction bidding, contract award, execution and implementation of construction projects.

VII. Post Occupancy Evaluation/Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation

After each major phase of development and construction, the park facilities and customer satisfaction with the facilities will be evaluated by the staff through user surveys. The objective of these evaluations is to identify improvements that the City can make to improve functioning of the park. The staff will prepare a report to the PRGAB and the planning consultant including information from public survey or comment. The PRGAB shall report to the City Council as they deem appropriate.

Adopted and Effective: April 25, 2003
Revised January 6, 2004

Appendix B

Contributors to Forestville Road Property

System Integration Plan

Contributing Staff and Agencies to the Forestville Road Property System Inegration Plan

City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation Staff:
Melissa Salter, Land Stewardship Coordinator
David Shouse, Senior Planner
Dick Bailey, Design/Development Administrator
Emily Ander, Planner 1
Andy Hayes, GIS Technician
Kelsey Obernuefemann, GIS Technician
Gretchen Sedaris, Gardener District #6
Troy Burton, Historian and Cultural Resources Coordinator
Martha Hobbs, Preservation Planner, liaison to Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
Tania Tully, Preservation Planner, liaison to Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
Vann Wester, Facilities and Operations Assistant Superintendent
J. Brian Taylor, Safety Coordinator
Tammy Reed, Parks and Recreation Crew Supervisor District #6
Sally Thigpen, Urban Forester

City of Raleigh staff:
Brad Williams, City of Raleigh Attorney
Paul Kallam, City of Raleigh Transportation Engineer
Cesar Sanchez, City of Raleigh Public Utilities Project Engineer

Parks Committee, Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board

North Carolina State Archives

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

NC Wildlife Resources Commission

Wake County Environmental Services

Progress Energy

John Perry, descendent of Kearney Upchurch

Erma Spaanbroek, descendent of Kearney Upchurch

Appendix C

Phase 1 Environmental Assessment Report

Executive Summary

Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment for Poole Tract 4913 Forestville Road conducted by Geologix on August 18, 2004

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was conducted by *GeoLogix* personnel on a 25.13-acre tract of land located northeast of Raleigh in Wake County, North Carolina. The subject property is located adjacent to, and east of, Forestville Road (SR 2049). The property studied in this report may be referred to as the "subject property" or "tract". Information regarding the subject property was gathered through an on-site reconnaissance, a review of aerial photographs, interviews, and a review of environmental regulatory agency database information.

A number of buildings/structures were observed on the subject property during the site reconnaissance. Three residences, two mobile homes an one modular home, were observed in the western region of the tract near Forestville Road. Other structures were observed in proximity to the residences including a small barn, a chicken house, feed house, well house, log cabin, and storage sheds. An old barn/storage structure was observed at the edge of a pasture in the southwest region of the tract. According to Mr. Poole, the current property owner, the log cabin was previously located further east on the tract. Aerial photographs were available from years 1949, 1965, 1971, 1983, and 1993. The 1949 aerial photo indicated that some of the structures in the western region of the tract were visible. What is thought to be the log cabin is visible in the central region of the subject property in that photo. The northeast region of the tract appeared to be farmed, and currently-existing pasture and garden areas are visible in the southwest region. In the 1965 photo, it appeared that some of the cleared/farmed area in the northeast region of the tract was reclaiming itself in vegetation. The 1971 photo appeared similar to the 1965 photo. In the 1981 photo, a few structures were visible in the western region of the tract as were the pasture and garden areas in the southwest region of the tract. The 1993 photo is similar to the 1981 photo except that the garden area appears smaller. Copies of the aerial photographs reviewed during this study are contained in Appendix C.

On land previously used for agricultural purposes, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and/or other farm-related chemicals may have been applied. However, there was no evidence of prolonged use or misapplication of pesticides, etc., or other chemicals or fertilizers observed on the subject property during the site reconnaissance.

There was no physical evidence observed during the site reconnaissance to indicate the existence of an underground fuel storage tank (UST) on the tract. Although unlikely, it is unknown for certain if any old, unregistered UST(s) may have existed on site in association with previous activities on the subject property. Above ground propane fuel storage tanks were observed during the site reconnaissance. A propane tank was located at each of the three residences on site. No other

above ground tanks were observed on site.

No NPL sites, RCRA hazardous waste notifiers, CERCLIS facilities, groundwater/release incidents, permitted solid waste facilities, hazardous substance/hazardous waste disposal sites, or other facilities of concern were identified within or close to standard ASTM search distances of the subject property in a review of environmental agency informational databases.

Some solid waste was observed on the property during the site reconnaissance. Much of the waste consisted of items disposed along the northern property boundary (Oak Hill Drive) and eastern property (adjacent to mobile home park) boundary. Much of the waste observed was domestic/ containers in nature and would not be expected to significantly adversely impact the subject property. There was no conclusive evidence of hazardous or toxic substances, wastes, materials or other environmental contaminants currently being used on or stored on the subject property. No significant environmental concerns were positively identified on adjacent properties.
In summary, this Phase I assessment revealed no significant evidence of environmental contamination, environmental impairment, or Recognized Environmental Conditions (REC) in association with the subject property. The potential for significant surface or subsurface environmental contamination to currently exist at the subject property is deemed low based on available information.

This Phase I Environmental Site Assessment represents a thorough attempt to identify potential sources of environmental contamination. However, there is always the possibility that sources of contamination have escaped detection due to the limitations of this study, the inaccuracy of governmental records, the presence of undetected and unreported environmental incidents, or the inaccuracy of information furnished by other parties used to arrive at the conclusions reached in this report.

The findings contained in this report are relevant to the dates of the site work and should not be relied upon to represent site conditions at other times. The Phase I study of the subject property was performed generally within the scope and limitations of ASTM Standard E-1527. An exception to the standard was that a formal chain-of-title search was not conducted. *GeoLogix* was able to reach appropriate conclusions regarding the subject property without conducting a formal title search

Appendix D

Stream Quality Assessment Worksheet

Forestville Road Property

USACE AID#_____ DWQ #_____ Site #____ (indicate on attached map)

STREAM QUALITY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

Provide the following information for the stream reach under assessment:

1. Applicant's name: City of Raleigh Parks + Rec
2. Evaluator's name: Melissa Salter
3. Date of evaluation: 7/23/09
4. Time of evaluation: 11:30 am
5. Name of stream: NPS 16 unnamed tributary to Hodges Creek
6. River basin: Neuse River Basin
7. Approximate drainage area: 255 acres
8. Stream order: main channel 2 side branches 1
9. Length of reach evaluated: 2162 ft.
10. County: Wake
11. Site coordinates (if known): prefer in decimal degrees.
12. Subdivision name (if any):

Latitude (ex. 34.872312): 2145621.993 Longitude (ex. -77.556611): 764179.856

Method location determined (circle): GPS Topo Sheet (Ortho (Aerial) Photo/GIS) Other GIS Other

13. Location of reach under evaluation (note nearby roads and landmarks and attach map identifying stream(s) location): Forestville Rd. at Oak Hill Drive in NE Raleigh
14. Proposed channel work (if any):
15. Recent weather conditions: Hot and Sunny, some afternoon thunderstorms
16. Site conditions at time of visit: dry
17. Identify any special waterway classifications known: ___Section 10 ___Tidal Waters ___Essential Fisheries Habitat ___Trout Waters ___Outstanding Resource Waters X Nutrient Sensitive Waters ___Water Supply Watershed ____(I-IV)
18. Is there a pond or lake located upstream of the evaluation point? (YES) NO If yes, estimate the water surface area: .52 acres
19. Does channel appear on USGS quad map? (YES) NO
20. Does channel appear on USDA Soil Survey? (YES) NO
21. Estimated watershed land use: 30 % Residential ___% Commercial ___% Industrial 10 % Agricultural 50 % Forested 10 % Cleared / Logged ___% Other (_____)
22. Bankfull width: 4 ft.
23. Bank height (from bed to top of bank): 1 ft.
24. Channel slope down center of stream: X Flat (0 to 2%) ___Gentle (2 to 4%) ___Moderate (4 to 10%) ___Steep (>10%)
25. Channel sinuosity: ___Straight ___Occasional bends X Frequent meander ___Very sinuous ___Braided channel

Instructions for completion of worksheet (located on page 2): Begin by determining the most appropriate ecoregion based on location, terrain, vegetation, stream classification, etc. Every characteristic must be scored using the same ecoregion. Assign points to each characteristic within the range shown for the ecoregion. Page 3 provides a brief description of how to review the characteristics identified in the worksheet. Scores should reflect an overall assessment of the stream reach under evaluation. If a characteristic cannot be evaluated due to site or weather conditions, enter 0 in the scoring box and provide an explanation in the comment section. Where there are obvious changes in the character of a stream under review (e.g., the stream flows from a pasture into a forest), the stream may be divided into smaller reaches that display more continuity, and a separate form used to evaluate each reach. The total score assigned to a stream reach must range between 0 and 100, with a score of 100 representing a stream of the highest quality.

Total Score (from reverse): 71 **Comments:** Historically most of the area was farmed. Currently most of the stream is in a natural state. There is a very small dam and excavated area near the start of the westernmost branch. The start of this branch appears to be a headwater wetland. (small) Photos were taken. Some of the slopes especially along main branch (2nd order) are greater than 20%.

Evaluator's Signature_____ **Date**_____

This channel evaluation form is intended to be used only as a guide to assist landowners and environmental professionals in gathering the data required by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to make a preliminary assessment of stream quality. The total score resulting from the completion of this form is subject to USACE approval and does not imply a particular mitigation ratio or requirement. Form subject to change – version 06/03. To Comment, please call 919-876-8441 x 26.

STREAM QUALITY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

	#	CHARACTERISTICS	ECOREGION POINT RANGE Coastal	Piedmont	Mountain	SCORE
PHYSICAL	1	**Presence of flow / persistent pools in stream** (no flow or saturation = 0; strong flow = max points)	0–5	0–4	0–5	2
	2	**Evidence of past human alteration** (extensive alteration = 0; no alteration = max points)	0–6	0–5	0–5	4
	3	**Riparian zone** (no buffer = 0; contiguous, wide buffer = max points)	0–6	0–4	0–5	4
	4	**Evidence of nutrient or chemical discharges** (extensive discharges = 0; no discharges = max points)	0–5	0–4	0–4	3
	5	**Groundwater discharge** (no discharge = 0; springs, seeps, wetlands, etc. = max points)	0–3	0–4	0–4	3
	6	**Presence of adjacent floodplain** (no floodplain = 0; extensive floodplain = max points)	0–4	0–4	0–2	4
	7	**Entrenchment / floodplain access** (deeply entrenched = 0; frequent flooding = max points)	0–5	0–4	0–2	3
	8	**Presence of adjacent wetlands** (no wetlands = 0; large adjacent wetlands = max points)	0–6	0–4	0–2	0
	9	**Channel sinuosity** (extensive channelization = 0; natural meander = max points)	0–5	0–4	0–3	4
	10	**Sediment input** (extensive deposition= 0; little or no sediment = max points)	0–5	0–4	0–4	3
	11	**Size & diversity of channel bed substrate** (fine, homogenous = 0; large, diverse sizes = max points)	NA*	0–4	0–5	2
STABILITY	12	**Evidence of channel incision or widening** (deeply incised = 0; stable bed & banks = max points)	0–5	0–4	0–5	3
	13	**Presence of major bank failures** (severe erosion = 0; no erosion, stable banks = max points)	0–5	0–5	0–5	5
	14	**Root depth and density on banks** (no visible roots = 0; dense roots throughout = max points)	0–3	0–4	0–5	4
	15	**Impact by agriculture, livestock, or timber production** (substantial impact = 0; no evidence = max points)	0–5	0–4	0–5	3
HABITAT	16	**Presence of riffle-pool/ripple-pool complexes** (no riffles/ripples or pools = 0; well-developed = max points)	0–3	0–5	0–6	3
	17	**Habitat complexity** (little or no habitat = 0; frequent, varied habitats = max points)	0–6	0–6	0–6	4
	18	**Canopy coverage over streambed** (no shading vegetation = 0; continuous canopy = max points)	0–5	0–5	0–5	5
	19	**Substrate embeddedness** (deeply embedded = 0; loose structure = max)	NA*	0–4	0–4	3
BIOLOGY	20	**Presence of stream invertebrates** (see page 4) (no evidence = 0; common, numerous types = max points)	0–4	0–5	0–5	2
	21	**Presence of amphibians** (no evidence = 0; common, numerous types = max points)	0–4	0–4	0–4	2
	22	**Presence of fish** (no evidence = 0; common, numerous types = max points)	0–4	0–4	0–4	2
	23	**Evidence of wildlife use** (no evidence = 0; abundant evidence = max points)	0–6	0–5	0–5	3
		Total Points Possible	100	100	100	
		TOTAL SCORE (also enter on first page)				71

* These characteristics are not assessed in coastal streams.

Notes on Characteristics Identified in Assessment Worksheet

1. Consider channel flow with respect to channel cross-sectional area (expected flow), drainage area, recent precipitation, potential drought conditions, surrounding land use, possible water withdrawals, presence of impoundments upstream, vegetation growth in channel bottom (as indicator of intermittent flow), etc.
2. Human-caused alterations may include relocation, channelization, excavation, riprap, gabions, culverts, levees, berms, spoil piles adjacent to channel, etc.
3. The riparian zone is the area of vegetated land along each side of a stream or river that includes, but is not limited to, the floodplain. Evaluation should consider width of riparian area with respect to floodplain width, vegetation density, maturity of canopy and understory, species variety, presence of undesirable invasive species (exotics), breaks (utility corridors, roads, etc.), presence of drainage tiles, logging activities, other disturbances which negatively affect function of the riparian zone.
4. Evidence of nutrient or chemical discharges includes pipes, ditches, and direct draining from commercial and industrial sites, agricultural fields, pastures, golf courses, swimming pools, roads, parking lots, etc. Sewage, chlorine, or other foul odors, discolored water, suds, excessive algal growth may also provide evidence of discharge.
5. Groundwater discharge may be indicated by persistent pools and saturated soils during dry weather conditions, presence of adjacent wetlands, seeps, and springs feeding channel, reduced soils in channel bottom.
6. Presence of floodplains may be determined by topography and the slope of the land adjacent to the stream, terracing, the extent of development within the floodplain, FEMA designation if known, etc.
7. Indicators of floodplain access include sediment deposits, wrack lines, drainage patterns in floodplain, local stream gauge data, testimony of local residents, entrenchment ratio, etc. Note that indicators may relic and not a result of regular flooding.
8. Wetland areas should be evaluated according to their location, size, quality, and adjacency relative to the stream channel, and may be indicated by beaver activity, impounded or regularly saturated areas near the stream, previous delineations, National Wetland Inventory maps, etc. (Wetlands must meet criteria outlined in 1987 delineation manual and are subject to USACE approval.)
9. Channel sinuosity should be evaluated with respect to the channel size and drainage area, valley slope, topography, etc.
10. To evaluate sediment deposition within the channel consider water turbidity, depth of sediment deposits forming at point bars and in pools, evidence of eroding banks or other sediment sources within watershed (construction sites, ineffective erosion controls). In rare cases, typically downstream of culverts or dams, a sediment deficit may exist and should be considered in scoring.
11. When looking at channel substrate, factor in parent material (presence of larger particles in soil horizons adjacent to the stream), average size of substrate (bedrock, clay/silt, sand, gravel, cobble, boulder, etc.), and diversity of particle size (riprap is excluded).
12. Indications of channel incision and deepening may include a v-shaped channel bottom, collapsing banks, evidence of recent development and increased impervious surface area resulting in greater runoff in the watershed.
13. Evaluation should consider presence of major bank failures along the entire reach under evaluation, including uprooted trees on banks, banks falling into channel, formation of islands in channel as they widen, exposed soil, active zones of erosion, etc.
14. Increased root depth and density result in greater bank stability. Consider the depth and density that roots penetrate the bank relative to the amount of exposed soil on the bank and the normal water elevation.
15. Assessment of agriculture, livestock, and/or timber production impacts should address areas of stream bank destabilization, evidence of livestock in or crossing stream, loss of riparian zone to pasture or agricultural fields, evidence of sediment or high nutrient levels entering streams, drainage ditches entering streams, loss of riparian zone due to logging, etc.
16. Riffle-pool steps can be identified by a series of alternating pools and riffles. Abundance, frequency, and relative depth of riffles and pools should be considered with respect to topography (steepness of terrain) and local geology (type of substrate). Coastal plain streams should be evaluated for the presence of ripple-pool sequences. Ripples are bed forms found in sand bed streams with little or no gravel that form under low shear stress conditions, whereas, dunes and antidunes form under moderate and high shear stresses, respectively. Dunes are the most common bed forms found in sand bed streams.
17. Habitat complexity is an overall evaluation of the variety and extent of in-stream and riparian habitat. Types of habitat to look for include rocks/cobble, sticks and leafpacks, snags and logs in the stream, root mats, undercut banks, overhanging vegetation, pool and riffle complexes, wetland pockets adjacent to channel, etc.
18. Evaluation should consider the shading effect that riparian vegetation will provide to the stream during the growing season. Full sun should be considered worst case, while good canopy coverage with some light penetration is best case.
19. Stream embeddedness refers to the extent that sediment that has filled in gaps and openings around the rocks and cobble in the streambed. The overall size of the average particle in the streambed should be considered (smaller rocks will have smaller gaps).
20. Evaluation should be based on evidence of stream invertebrates gathered from multiple habitats. Scores should reflect abundance, taxa richness, and sensitivity of stream invertebrate types. (see attached examples of common stream invertebrates on page 4).
21. Evaluation should include evidence of amphibians in stream channel. Tadpoles and frogs should receive minimum value, while salamanders, newts, etc. may be assigned higher value.
22. Evaluation of fish should consider the frequency and, if possible, the variety of different fish taxa observed.
23. Evaluation of wildlife should include direct observation or evidence (tracks, shells, droppings, burrows or dens, hunting stands, evidence of fishing, etc.) of any animals using the streambed or riparian zone, to include small and large mammals, rodents, birds, reptiles, insects, etc.

3

Appendix E

Flora Resources

Forestville Road Property

RALEIGH Parks and Recreation parks.raleighnc.gov

Inventory of Flora Observed on Forestville Road Property

Trees and Shrubs

Acer barbatum	Southern Sugar Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundseltree
Betula nigra	River Birch
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam
Carya alba	Mockernut Hickory
Carya	Hickory
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon
Hypericum perforatum	St. John's Wort
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip poplar
Ostrya virginiana	Hophornbeam
Oxydendrum arboretum	Sourwood
Pinus spp.	Pines
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore
Rhus copallinum	Winged Sumac
Rubus sp.	Blackberry
Quercus alba	White Oak
Quercus nigra	Water Oak
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Ulmus alata	Winged Elm
Vaccinium	Blueberry
Viburnum acerifolium	Mapleleaf viburnum

Vines

Campsis radicans	Trumpet Vine
Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina Jessamine
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
Smilax rotundifolia	Greenbriar
Toxicodendron radicans	Poison Ivy
Vitis rotundifolia	Muscadine grape

Ferns

Asplenium platyneuron	Ebony Spleenwort
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern
Botrychium sp.	Grape Leaf Fern
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern
Pleopeltis polypodioides	Resurrection Fern
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas Fern
Woodwardia areolata	Netted chain Fern

Herbs

Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common Ragweed
Andropogon virginicus	Broomsedge bluestem
Arundinaria gigantea	Giant Cane
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Weed
Carex spp.	Sedge species
Centrosema virginianum	Spurred Butterfly Pea
Cicuta maculate	Water Hemlock
Cladonia sp.	Reindeer moss
Commelina virginica	Virginia dayflower
Desmodium nudiflorum	Naked Flower Ticktrefoil
Elephantopus tomentosa	Elephant's Foot
Erigeron annus	Daisy fleabane
Euonymus americanus	Hearts-A-Bustin
Eupatorium capillifolium	Dog Fennel
Goodyera pubescens	Rattlesnake plantain
Hieracium venosum	Rattlesnake Hawkweed
Helianthus	Helianthus
Impatiens capensis	Jewelweed
Lycopodium	Ground pine
Opuntia compressa or humifusa	Prickly pear cactus
Packera anonyma	Small's Ragwort
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass
Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed
Pilea pumila	Clear weed
Potentilla canadensis	Cinquefoil
Rhexia virginica	Virginia Meadow Beauty
Ruellia humilis	Fringeleaf Wild Petunia
Salvia lyrata	Lyreleaf Sage
Scutellaria lateriflora	Skullcap
Selaginella rupestris	Rock Spikemoss
Silene	Catchfly
Smilancina racemosa	False solomon's seal
Solanum carolinense	Horsenettle
Symphyotrichum sp.	Aster
Tipularia discolor	Crane-fly orchid
Viola sp.	Violets
Yucca filamentosa	Bear grass

Non native

Carya illinoinensis	Pecan
Hieracium pretense	Hawkweed
Lagerstroemia	Crepe Myrtle
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy (non-native, naturalized)
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia

Invasives

Albizia julibrissin	Mimosa
Lespedeza cuneata	Lespedeza
Liriope spicata	Liriope
Ligustrum sinense	Chinese privet
Lonicera japonica	Honeysuckle
Microstegium vimineum	Japanese stiltgrass
Nandina domestica	Sacred Bamboo
Rosa multiflora	Multiflora rose
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle

Appendix F

Fauna Resources

Forestville Road Property

Inventory of Observed Fauna at Forestville Road Property

Vertebrates – Birds
Carolina Wren
Chipping Sparrow
Scarlet Tanager
American Crow
Red-eyed Vireo
Carolina Chickadee
Northern Cardinal
Tufted Titmouse
Pine Warbler
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Summer Tanager
Indigo Bunting
Blue Grosbeak
Eastern Towhee
Great Crested Flycatcher
Red Shouldered Hawk
Blue Grey Gnatcatcher
Turkey Vulture

Appendix G

North Carolina Wildlife Action Plan

Priority Species

Potential Species for Habitat Types on

Forestville Road Property

Forestville Road Property City of Raleigh
North Carolina Wildlife Action Plan Priority Species
POTENTIAL SPECIES FOR THESE HABITAT TYPES IN THE AREA WITHOUT SITE VISIT
contributed by Jacquelyn Wallace, Urban Wildlife Biologist
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

Streams
Etheostoma nigrum Johnny Darter
Etheostoma vitreum Glassy Darter
Lythrurus matutinus Pinewoods Shiner SR
Moxostoma collapsum Notchlip Redhorse
Moxostoma macrolepidotum Shorthead Redhorse
Moxostoma pappillosum V-lip Redhorse
Notropis amoenus Comely Shiner
Elliptio congaraea Carolina Slabshell
Elliptio icterina Variable Spike
Crayfish Cambarus davidi Carolina ladle crayfish SR

Mixed pine hardwood forest
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's Hawk SC
Caprimulgus vociferus Whip-poor-will
Coccyzus americanus Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Colaptes auratus Northern Flicker
Contopus virens Eastern Wood-pewee
Helmitheros vermivorous Worm-eating Warbler
Hylocichla mustelina Wood Thrush
Melanerpes erythrocephalus Red-headed Woodpecker
Picoides villosus Hairy Woodpecker
Wilsonia citrina Hooded Warbler
Mammals Mustela frenata Long-tailed Weasel
Scalopus aquaticus Eastern Mole
Amphibians Ambystoma maculatum Spotted Salamander
Ambystoma opacum Marbled Salamander
Hemidactylium scutatum Four-toed Salamander SC
Plethodon cylindraceous White Spotted Slimy Salamander
Scaphiopus holbrookii Eastern Spadefoot
Reptiles Cemophora coccinea copei Northern Scarletsnake
Crotalus horridus Timber Rattlesnake SC
Elaphe guttata Corn Snake
Eumeces laticeps Broad-headed Skink
Lampropeltis calligaster rhombomaculata Mole Kingsnake
Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides Scarlet Kingsnake
Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus Eastern Slender Glass Lizard
Terrapene carolina Eastern Box Turtle
Virginia valeriae valeriae Eastern Smooth Earthsnake
Heterodon platyrinos – Eastern hognose snake
Lampropeltis getula – Eastern kingsnake
Tantilla coronata – Southeastern crowned snake (possible)
Thamnophis sauritus – Eastern ribbonsnake
Eurycea guttolineata – Three-lined salamander

Forestville Road Property

System Integration Plan

Comments and Records

Northeast CAC Meeting
February 11, 2010
Meeting Summary

System Integration Plans – Kyle Drive and Forestville Road Properties

Chair of the NE CAC introduced the topic and City of Raleigh presenters. David Shouse, Senior Planner with Parks and Recreation Design/ Development began the presentation by requesting a show of hands for how many people were there from the Kyle Drive area versus the Forestville Road area. According to the sign-up sheet there were 23 citizens present from the Kyle Drive vicinity and 18 from the Forestville Road area. Shouse explained the difference between SIPs and Master Plans and where SIPs fit within the overall Park Master Planning process. He informed the group that the evening's meeting was not to discuss park use and elements. Melissa Salter, Land Stewardship Coordinator with Parks and Recreation presented the SIPs for both sites and guided discussion and questions from the public. After the presentation some citizens gathered around the site maps posted in the room to speak with neighbors and staff.

Questions & Comments on the Kyle Drive Property

- Methods of control and effects of controlling fire ants within the Progress Energy powerline easement. Concerns were raised that controlling the ants on one property would encourage the ants to relocate to adjacent properties.
- Impact of a sanitary sewer spill in 2009 on the wetland. Is staff aware that the wetland is going to act as a catch basin for such spills?
- What is the population surrounding each site?
- Are there other Raleigh Parks that are of similar size and make-up to Kyle Drive that we could look at to get an idea of what could be done at this site?
- Did Parks coordinate with Public Utilities on this project?
- Wood duck boxes should be placed throughout the wetland area.
- When will this park be developed?
- Where does the funding come from to develop the parks? To buy the parks?
- When will Kyle Drive be widened?

Questions & Comments on the Forestville Road Property

- Recommendation to purchase adjacent former trailer park property and add it to the park
- Is the park going to affect our property values and therefore tax assessment?
- When will this park be developed?
- Why didn't I receive a postcard?

Public Comments received during the System Integration Plan Public Review Process

From: Harry Legrand, Zoologist, North Carolina Natural Heritage Program
Received: February 8, 2010

Re: System Integration Plans for Kyle Drive Property and Forestville Road Property; City of Raleigh, Wake County

The Natural Heritage Program has no record of rare species, significant natural communities, significant natural heritage areas, or conservation/managed areas at the two sites nor within 1/2 mile of the project areas. Although our maps do not show records of such natural heritage elements in the project area, it does not necessarily mean that they are not present. It may simply mean that the area has not been surveyed. The use of Natural Heritage Program data should not be substituted for actual field surveys, particularly if the project area contains suitable habitat for rare species, significant natural communities, or priority natural areas.

Neither of these sites appear to have been surveyed previously by staff of our Program, nor are any previous reports for them available in our files. After a brief perusal of the two draft SIP documents, I offeer the following comments.

Forestville Road Property: This 26.29 acre tract contains a relatively rare example of a Granitic Flatrock natural community. Though several excellent examples are protected in Wake County at Mitchell Mill State Natural Area, at the Temple Rock Preserve (Triangle Land Conservancy), and at several holdings of Wake County government - mainly close to the Little River, such outcrops are presumably very rare on City of Raleigh lands. Though no rare species have yet been reported from the flatrock, it is important to continue to survey this natural community and to keep exotic plants from invading or encroaching on the rock.

From: Tom and Carol Davis, adjacent property owners (to the north)
Received: February 11, 2010

The condition of Oak Hill Drive concerns us.

Received from: Jacquelyn Wallace, Urban Wildlife Biologist, NC Wildlife Resources Commission

Received on: March 10, 2010

Hello City of Raleigh staff,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Kyle Drive and Forestville Rd. SIPs. I am really impressed with both documents, particularly the detailed treatment of plant and animal resources. Nice work! My comments are listed below:

Forestville Road SIP

You could consider surveying the old buildings for use by chimney swifts or bats

I'd recommend a reptile/amphibian inventory near the headwater wetland, and recommending that future park master plans attempt to buffer the headwater wetland from disturbance.

Jacquelyn Wallace
Urban Wildlife Biologist
NC Wildlife Resources Commission
(919) 360-9680
jacquelyn.wallace@ncwildlife.org

Received from: Jay Zittle, adjacent property owner
Received: March 18, 2010

I thought the Parks Department did an excellent job researching the property and making a presentation last month.
I enjoyed knowing about the history and I hope the slave cabin is saved and used on that property. About 10 years ago I had the opportunity to go inside the cabin and it was nice viewing a little piece of NC history. There is more wildlife in this area as you are probably aware. Up until a few years ago we would have quail visit our yard about once a year. There are plenty of owls and hawks around and a few weeks ago I spotted two bald eagles at the intersection of the Neuse River and I-540.

My wish is to have some sort of low impact park with possibly a few tennis courts for recreation since according to your report there was a tennis court previously located on that property 100 years ago. By the way, I don't play tennis but it would be nice for the area.

Jay Zittle
2437 Trellis Court
Raleigh, NC 27616

919-266-2303

From: Phil Upchurch, descendent of Kearney Upchurch
Received: March 4, 2010

Thank you for the copy of the draft System Integration Plan for the K. Upchurch property. I am pleased to see that such a professional job is being performed on the early stages of this project. I assume that the process will lead to a City Park. I don't have much in the way of technical comments on the draft but will offer some thoughts below. Feel free to plug them in to the review process if you think it is appropriate.

My first thought is about the name for the Park or whatever is to emerge. Naturally I think Upchurch Park would be a good name. This would recognize the ownership by Kearney Upchurch and the role he and his family played in the area historically. I am in a position to supply considerable detail on this aspect if desired. The Upchurch name also comes into focus because Avery Upchurch was such a beloved Mayor of Raleigh and a case could be made for naming the site for him. Another Upchurch was the first lady or Raleigh being the wife of Mayor Dodd for whom the Dodd-Hinsdale home was built. I could go on and on.

To look at the Upchurch aspect more broadly it would be appropriate to use the Upchurch name for the site to highlight an agrarian family going back to the earliest Colonial days. Our ancestor, Michael Upchurch, came in 1638 as a 14 year old indentured servant from England. The story of his descendents is the story of America. Along the way they played a large role in the City of Raleigh. As the Upchurch Historian I am in a position to bring forth a huge amount of this detail if needed. The records I have accumulated will all become a part of The Upchurch Collection at N.C. State University which I have established and endowed. To my mind it all ties together in a meaningful way.

Parks Committee
June 25, 2008

Draft Notes taken by Jill Braly in regard to the SIP Process

The sub-committee had several recommendations/comments:

1) Jimmy Thiem discussed the idea of having a standard built in perimeter buffer between new park acquisitions and adjacent properties, where appropriate.
2) Standardizing initial steps, either through a checklist or standard inventory form, for the SIP process will help compare apples to oranges, stream line the process. The group acknowledged that the work must go on simultaneous to the process development. Tina Certo used the term progressive evaluation to capture the idea of improving the process as we practice/use it.
3) Kevin suggested we identify and notify new neighbors as soon as we purchase park property to increase communication/transparency.
4) The committee would like to see the SIP document broken down into categories, such as safety, environmental management, access/property identification, and then have those categories somehow prioritized.

They were very complimentary regarding the document and work being done. I think all agreed this dynamic, on-going in-house process is much better than hiring a consultant. David may have more to add.

(Draft) Parks Committee Meeting

Minutes

June 4, 2009 6:00 P.M. JAYCEE MODULE

MEMBERS PRESENT:	Jimmy Thiem and Gail Till
STAFF PRESENT:	David Shouse and Melissa Salter
PUBLIC PRESENT:	Jan Pender – PRGAB Member
NOTE TAKER:	Janice Spadorcia
CALL TO ORDER TIME:	6:00 p.m.

Agenda Topic

SYSTEM INTEGRATION PLANS (SIP)

DISCUSSION:	David began the discussion by reviewing Resolution (2003) 735, page 8, first two paragraphs – System Integration Plan. Melissa is the Parks and Recreation Land Stewardship Coordinator and will perform due diligence in assessing and documenting the existing property and structure conditions, maintain a natural resources inventory and form relationships with the neighbors. The goal of the Parks Committee will be to establish park classification consistent with the Comprehensive Plan or, if applicable, a proposed special intent. Once a draft SIP is established by P&R staff and the Parks Committee, the intent is to take it to City Council and the applicable CAC and neighbors. The presentation at this meeting was to include four park properties, but there was only time to review two sites: NPS-16 on Forestville Road and NPS-28 between Leesville Road and Erinsbrook.
ACTION:	Jimmy Thiem was concerned that more members of the Parks Committee were not present for the review and asked P&R staff to send the handouts to all members of the PRGAB. After members review the presentations, it will be determined if a site visit will be necessary. Staff will continue working to develop a draft report with inventory. Staff and the Parks committee will work together to determine an interim management plan. Jimmy also proposed meeting for 1-1/2 hours next time instead of the usual 1 hour.

(Draft) Parks Committee Meeting

Minutes

SEPTEMBER 3, 2009 6:00 PM JAYCEE MODULE

MEMBERS PRESENT:	Gail Till
STAFF PRESENT:	David Shouse, Melissa Salter
GUESTS PRESENT:	Jan Pender, PRGAB member
NOTE TAKER:	David Shouse
CALL TO ORDER TIME:	6:05 pm

Agenda Topics

SYSTEM INTEGRATION PLAN (SIP) MELISSA SALTER

DISCUSSION:	Melissa presented revised draft for NPS 16 incorporating comments from August 6 Comm meeting. Discussion included formatting report in In Design program similar to the Horseshoe Farm Wildlife Habitat Zone Advisory Team report. Also discussed were opportunities to further incorporate the relationship of the 2030 Comp Plan, such as adjoining parks and Future Land Use Map (FLUM). The process of public input for SIP's should take into consideration the principles and schedule for the ongoing Public Input Policy Study by NRLI.
ACTION:	Incorporate comments into NPS 16 draft (and future SIP reports); bring first draft of NPS 41 to next comm. Mtg Oct. 1. Copies of Sept 3 meeting's revised draft for NPS 16 to be supplied to members not in attendance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:	Next meeting on Oct. 1. This meeting to be held in Frank Evans Admin Bldg conference room.
ADJOURNMENT TIME:	7:15 pm

(Draft) Parks Committee Meeting

Minutes

OCTOBER 1, 2009 6:00 PM JAYCEE CONFERENCE ROOM

MEMBERS PRESENT:	Jimmy Thiem Kevin Brice
STAFF PRESENT:	David Shouse, Melissa Salter
GUESTS PRESENT:	
NOTE TAKER:	Janice Spadorcia
CALL TO ORDER TIME:	6:00 pm

Agenda Topics

SYSTEM INTEGRATION PLAN (SIP) MELISSA SALTER

DISCUSSION:	Meeting notes from September 3, 2009
ACTION:	Kevin approved minutes from September 3, 2009, Jimmy seconded.

DISCUSSION:	The group discussed access points and surrounding properties. The report will be the same format as NPS 16. The report will coincide with the new Public Policy after the first of the year. Public notification at a minimum: Advertising SIP Reports Signs on the property 14 days in advance Notices to adjacent property owners Discussion at PRGAB meeting for comment Northeast CAC – at a regular meeting or a special meeting Melissa will start building relationships with neighbors. At the presentation, we will receive feedback and put a face with the project. This will also be an opportunity to learn what we don't know and to find out if anyone is interested in stewardship. Problems include dumping, ATVs, encampments. The group also discussed property management and public use of the site and liability. At this time it is expected the draft plan will go to the PRGAB in January or February.
ACTION:	Melissa will incorporate changes suggested by Jimmy Thiem and send the updated document to everyone.

DISCUSSION:	The group also reviewed NPS 16 and Jimmy gave his observations to Melissa.
ACTION:	Melissa will incorporate Jimmy Thiem's suggestions.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:	Next meeting on November 5, 2009, in the Jaycee Module
ADJOURNMENT TIME:	7:30 pm

Acknowledgments

Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources Department

Scott Payne, Interim Director
Stephen Bentley, Assistant Director
Sally Thigpen, Assistant Director
Ken Hisler, Assistant Director
Brian Johnson, Parks Division Superintendent
Leigh Bragassa, Invasive Program Coordinator
Brian England, Preserve Manager, Annie Louise Wilkerson, MD Nature Preserve Park
Shawsheen Baker, Capital Projects Superintendent

Project Team Members

Emma Liles, Park Planner, Project Manager
Sean Gough, Land Stewardship Program Manager
Douglas Porter, Program Director, Historic Sites
TJ McCourt, Park Planning Supervisor
Brian Smith, Natural Resources Superintendent
Troy Burton, Administrator, Historic Resources and Museum Program