Forestville Road Park Property
Situation Assessment

Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources

March 2025

raleighnc.gov

Raleigh

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Introduction

A **Situation Assessment** is an analysis of the local context around a project, to help Raleigh Parks staff determine the best way to effectively engage the community in a collaborative process. Situation Assessments are used as an opportunity to identify key stakeholders and any issues or opportunities that are important to the community that will be affected by the planning process. Situation Assessments can be an opportunity to study the historical and cultural context of a particular project or community and to proactively identify and address any issues that may be contentious during the planning process.

The situation assessment also identifies the **Community Advisory Group (CAG)**, which is a membership-specific committee that provides oversight of the project planning process and ensures that the decisions made include a broad representation of community and stakeholders impacted by the project. CAG members help disseminate and facilitate communication between the community and planning staff.

Project Overview

The Forestville Road Park Property (**4909 Forestville Rd**) is an approximately 25-acre undeveloped site, located in Raleigh east of the Neuse River, near the intersection of Forestville Road and Buffaloe Road. The Forestville Road Park Property was acquired by the City of Raleigh in 2004, in anticipation of future development in the area, with the intention that the property would be used as a public park. In recent years, numerous development proposals have been approved in the vicinity of the property, and surrounding land-use is rapidly transitioning from agricultural and low-density residential to moderate density, multifamily, and commercial mixed-use, with hundreds of residential units to be developed within walking distance of the park site.

A master plan for the Forestville Road Park Property will provide a roadmap for future development of the park site, ensuring that current and future residents of this area have adequate access to open space, natural resources, and recreational facilities. The master plan will thoroughly investigate the historical significance and natural resource value of the site and any existing features, providing guidance for stewardship, preservation, and storytelling for the benefit of future generations. Given that the parcel is a portion of what was once a 600-acre plantation, historic and cultural interpretation will be a key aspect of this master plan. Potential for historic designations of the property will be further evaluated during the planning process.

Funding

A **development agreement** (see Appendix B) associated with the rezoning of an adjacent property, located at **7640 Oak Hill Drive** (Wake County PIN 1746635571), was approved by Raleigh City Council on May 16, 2023. The development agreement, between City of Raleigh and Capital Properties of Raleigh, LLC (the developer) and Pippin Properties, LLC (the owner), was recorded with the Wake County Register of Deeds on August 9, 2023.

The development agreement stipulates that the developer will make a donation to the City in the amount of $600,000 to facilitate the planning, design, and/or development of the Forestville Road property. The development agreement notes that the property at Oak Hill Drive will be developed with up to 230 residential townhouses and acknowledges that the park, once developed, will be an amenity and benefit to the future

residents of the property. The developer shall remit the donation to Raleigh Parks prior to the issuance of any building permit for the residential property.

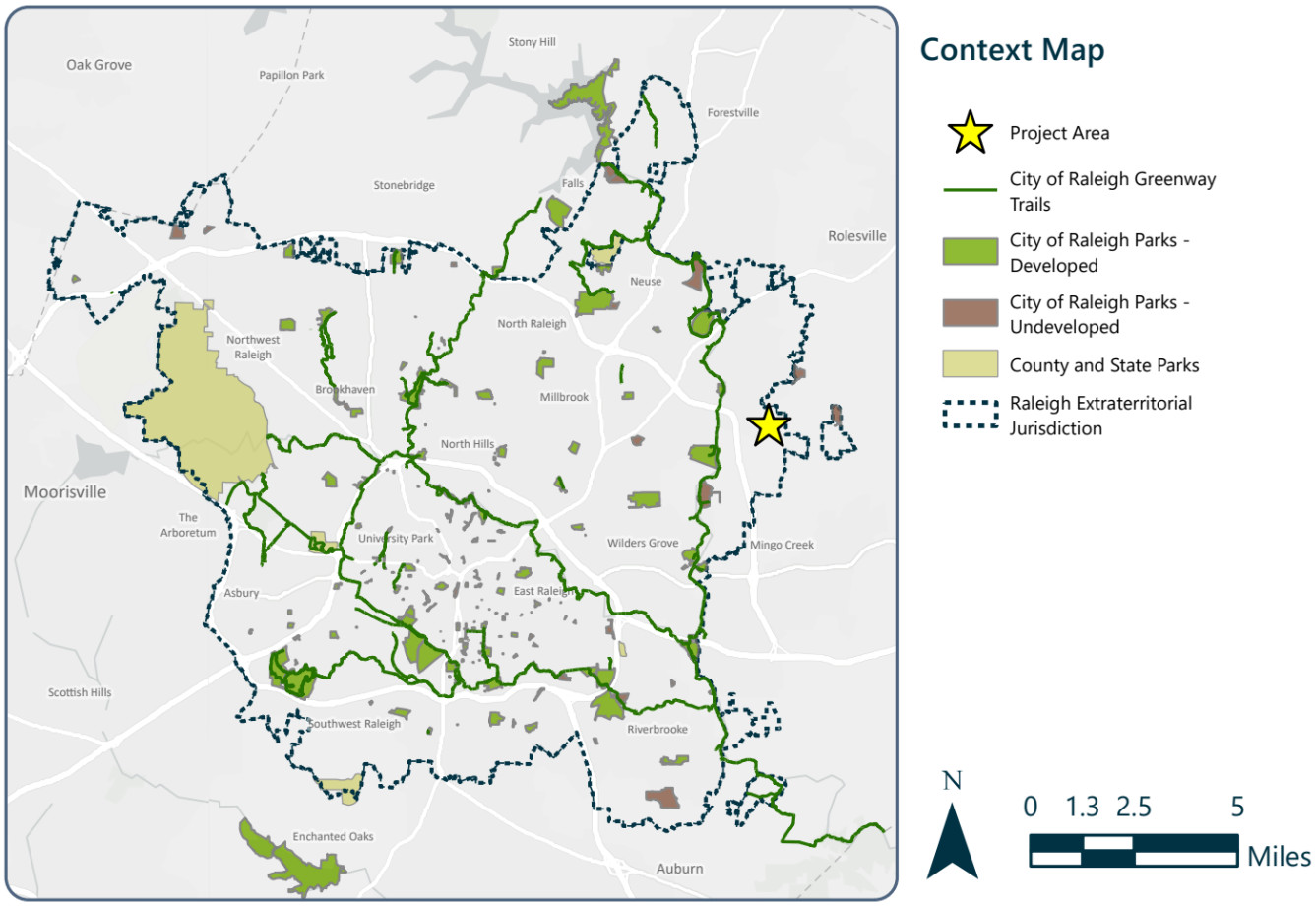
The development agreement includes the following:

The Park Donation shall be dispersed by the City for the planning, design, and/or development of the Park to include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following items:

- ***Master Plan for the Forestville Road Park:*** *Preparation of the master plan of the Park, to include, but not be limited to, public engagement, consulting services, environmental and cultural analysis, conceptual development of the future programming and public amenities.*
- ***Master Plan and Cultural Site and Structure Stabilization:*** *If during the master plan process the structures located onsite are deemed historic, and reasonably salvageable for interpretation purposes, to be determined by the City in its sole discretion, the City may engage resources for consulting services and specialized contractors for the stabilization of the historic site and structures located within the future Park.*
- ***Master Plan and Schematic Design:*** *Preparation of schematic Park plans to a 15% design detail level, including by not limited to estimated construction costs and anticipated park amenities.*

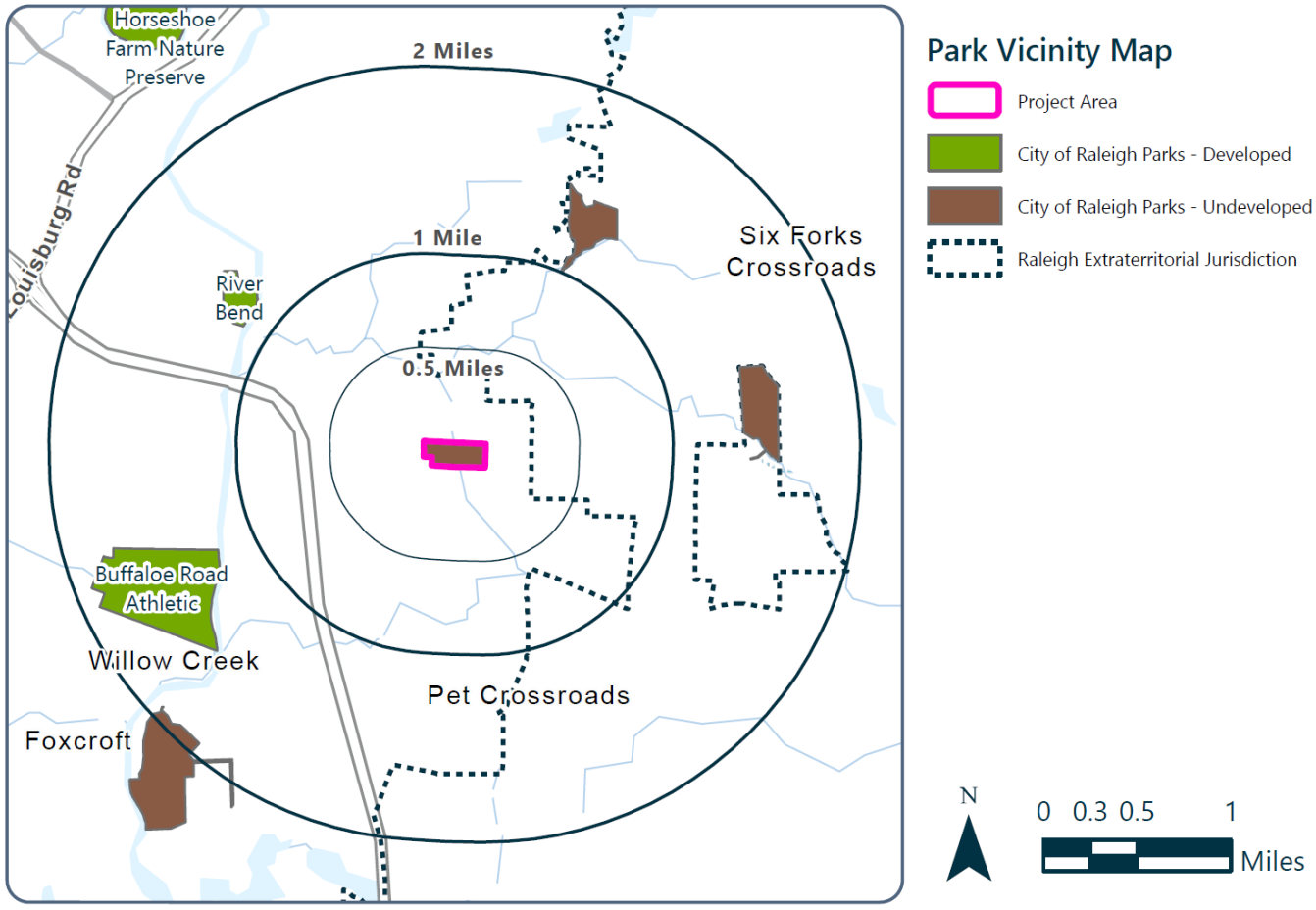
Planning Context

Park System Context



Forestville Road Park is located in Northeast Raleigh, east of the Neuse River and near the eastern extent of Raleigh's city limits and extra-territorial jurisdiction. The park is located within Council District B.

This site is one of several undeveloped park properties east of the Neuse River, intended to expand park access as this area of the city continues to grow and develop in the future. The master planning process will need to balance the needs and expectations of existing residents while preparing to meet the needs of future citizens who will call this area home.



As illustrated by the Park Vicinity Map above, there are no other public parks within a mile of the Forestville Road Park Property. This property will serve as the primary neighborhood park destination for most surrounding residents and should be expected to provide a variety of core park experiences.

The nearest *developed* parks are **Buffaloe Road Athletic Park** (2.7 miles, by road network distance), **Horseshoe Farm Nature Preserve** (4.1 miles, by road network distance), and **River Bend Park** (4.5 miles, by road network distance). These parks provide access to a variety of destination or specialized park experiences that likely do not need to be replicated at Forestville Road Park. For example, competition athletic fields available at Buffaloe Road Athletic Park may be sufficient to meet the needs of the local community.

The nearby *undeveloped* park properties are **Watkins Road** (38 acres, 2.3 miles north), **Hodges Mill Creek** (49 acres, 4.3 miles east), and **Alvis Farm** (100 acres, 4.1 miles southwest). Future planning and development of these properties will provide an opportunity to supplement the offerings planned for Forestville Road Park, alleviating some of the pressure on this relatively small property to provide a wide variety of park experiences.

Park Experiences

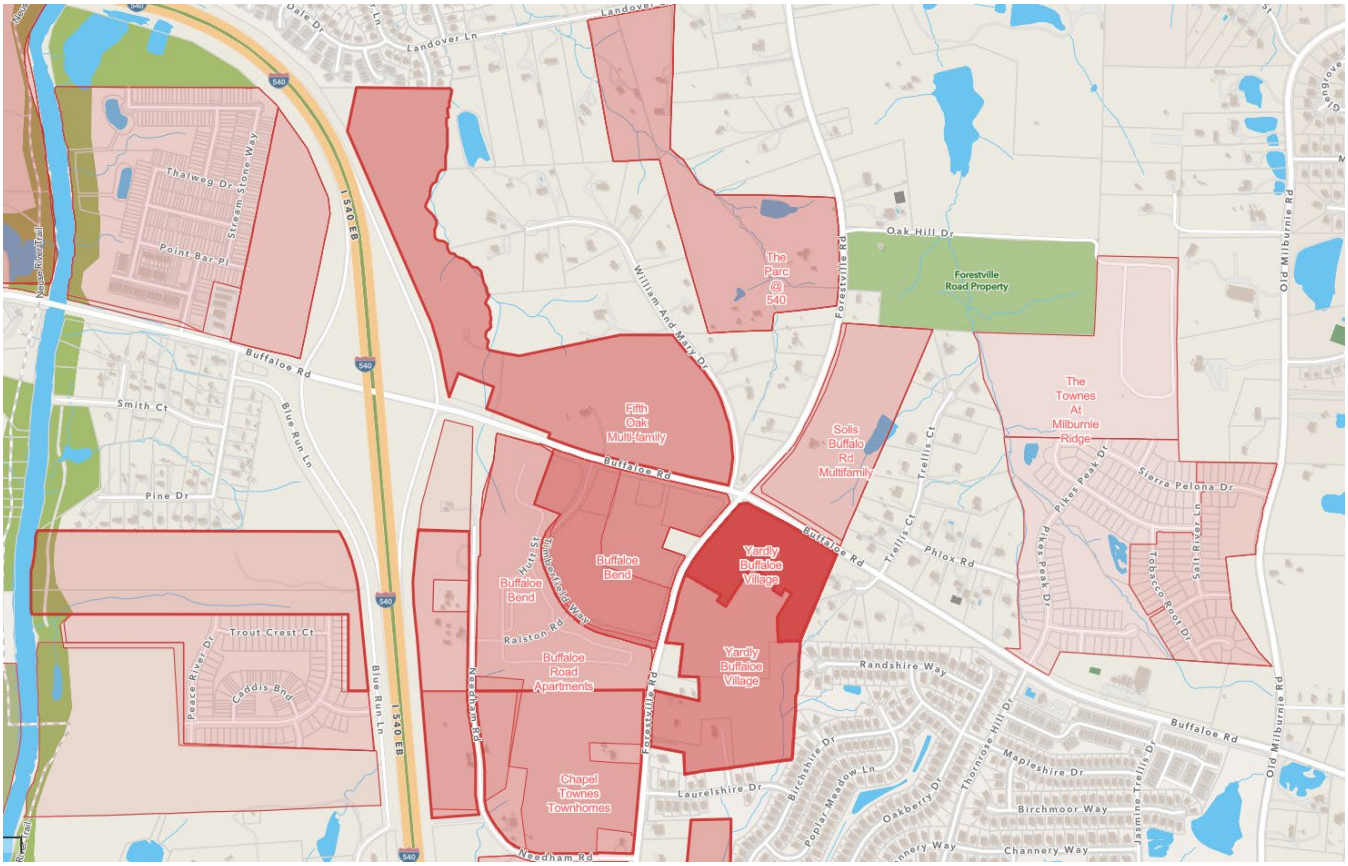
The scale and location of the Forestville Road Park Property are most compatible with the development of core neighborhood-based park experiences. Destination facilities and specialized experiences are most likely a better fit for future development at larger park sites in the area, or they may already be provided at nearby parks, such as Buffaloe Road Athletic Park.

The specific amenities planned for Forestville Road Park should be informed by the site's natural features, as explored in the **Pre-Development Assessment Plan**, and respond to needs expressed by the local community through engagement and collaborative design. There is also a significant opportunity to showcase the site's historical and cultural context through the development of interpretive elements and targeted preservation of historical features.

More information on the specific park amenities already provided at nearby parks are available in the Pre-Development Assessment Plan (see Appendix C).

Current and Future Land Use

Forestville Road Park Property is located in one of the most rapidly transitioning areas of the city, with dramatic changes to land use patterns already occurring and expected to continue. Traditionally agricultural and rural residential, many of the surrounding properties have been rezoned to provide for more dense residential development, townhomes, and 3-4 story multifamily apartments. Additional multifamily and commercial mixed-use development along Buffaloe Road will dramatically change the character of this area in the coming years.



The map above illustrates some of the development proposals currently under review or recently approved within one mile of the Forestville Road Park Property. These developments will add significant residential density and future users of this park.

The table below demonstrates the significant increase in local population anticipated with just a selection of these proposed developments:

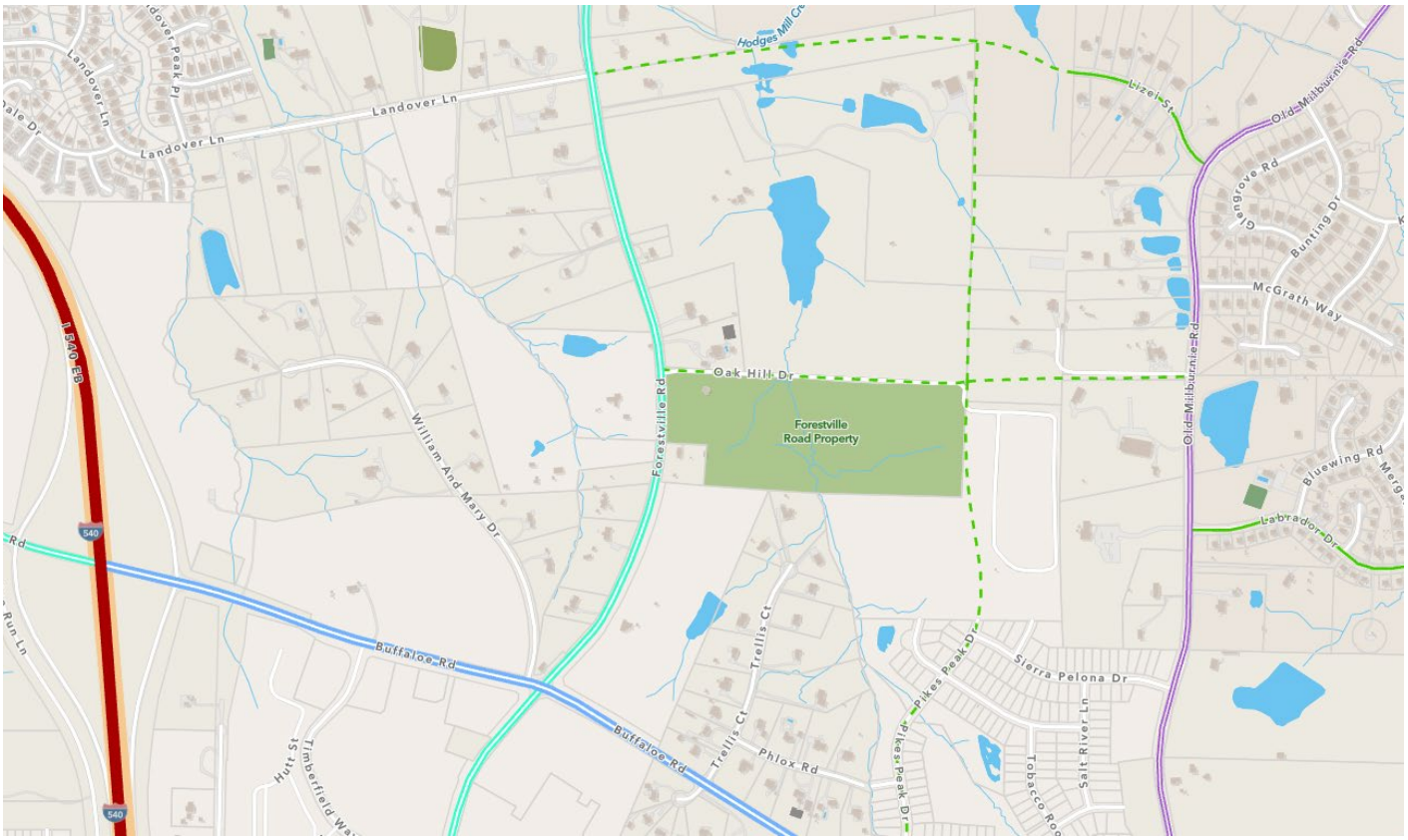
Development	New Proposed Residential Units
The Townes at Milburnie Ridge (North)	220
Milburnie Ridge (South)	165
Solis Buffalo Rd Multifamily	322
The Parc @ 540	164
Fifth Oak Multifamily	240
Buffaloe Bend	412
Chapel Townes	338
Total:	**1861**

Raleigh Street Plan – Oak Hill Drive

An early goal of the master plan process will be to gain clarity on the City of Raleigh's street network plans in this area, specifically as it relates to Oak Hill Drive. Raleigh's **2030 Comprehensive Plan** contains the blueprint for the City's transportation system. The Street Plan supports the development of a connected, well-designed street network that provides safe and efficient multimodal transportation choices. **Oak Hill Drive, which runs along the entire northern boundary of Forestville Road Park Property, is designated in Raleigh's Street Plan as a future proposed Neighborhood Street, connecting Forestville Road and Old Milburnie Road.**

The master plan process for Forestville Road Park will investigate the implications of this planned street designation, which could have significant impact on the configuration of the park's design, as well as the cost of future park development. If it is determined that the development of a Neighborhood Street in this location would have substantial adverse impacts on the development of the park, Raleigh Parks may wish to pursue an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan that would remove this designation.

If the future street designation is not removed, then the master plan should anticipate the future costs that would be required for street improvements and adjust the park's design accordingly, including site layout and preferred entrance/exit location(s).



Site Analysis

There is currently a single entrance point to the Forestville Road Park Property, off of Forestville Road onto Oak Hill Drive, which consists of a dirt road running along the northern boundary of the site. There is no parking on site. The landscape of the Forestville Road Park Property is predominantly forested, with a stream that bisects the site. The western portion of the property contains several existing structures, one of which is of potential historical value.

Natural Resources

The Forestville Road Park property encompasses approximately 25 acres of undeveloped habitat – primarily mixed pine/hardwood forests and regenerating old fields. There are also numerous instances of rock outcrops (visible exposure of bedrock) and upland seeps (areas of groundwater discharge, which support diverse habitats) onsite. These unique microhabitats should be investigated further during the planning process, to identify specific locations to prioritize for protection.

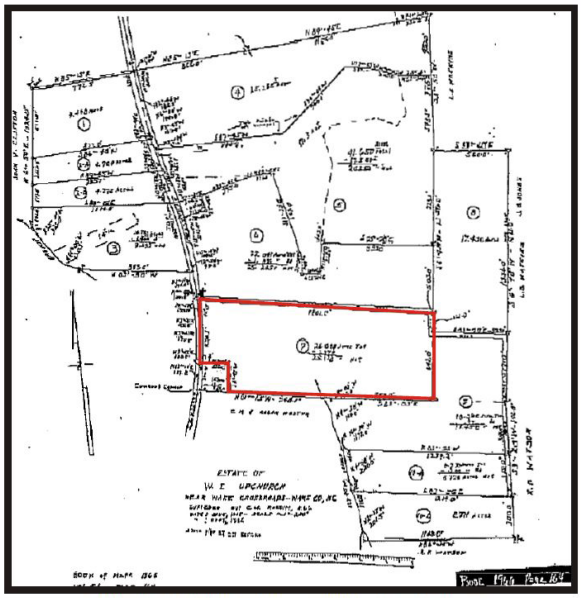
There are also instances of flora onsite that reflect the agrarian and homestead history of the property, including patches of yucca and a small grove of pecan trees of significant size, estimated to be at least 100 years old. Refer to the Pre-Development Assessment Plan (PDAP) in Appendix C for more information about the plant and wildlife communities observed onsite, as well as recommendations for areas of restricted development.

The most significant hydrologic feature existing within the Forestville Road Property is the blue-line stream that bisects the central portion of the property and flows south to north. This 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 majority of the site consists of gently sloping areas (0-8.75%) and strongly sloping areas (8.75%-17.6%); however, significant portions of the site are characterized as gently steep slopes (26.8%-38.4%) and moderately steep slopes (38.4%-60.1%), which are found along the main blue-line stream and along the tributary that flows into the stream from the eastern part of the property.

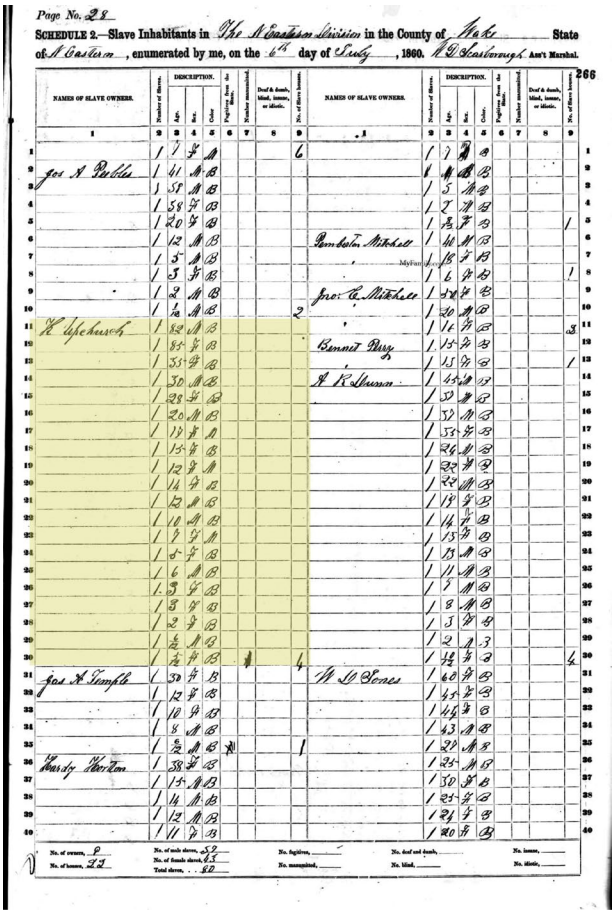
Cultural Resources

The Forestville Road Park Property was once part of an approximately 600-acre plantation owned by Kearney Upchurch. Upchurch's possession of the land dates to at least 1838, when he purchased a large tract along the Neuse River and extending east from John Perry. 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. The land was subdivided in 1966, following Ivan's death two years prior. At this time, Hallie Upchurch Montague received the property now identified as 4909 Forestville Road. The City of Raleigh acquired the property in 2004.



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

The property is particularly significant in its connection to nineteenth century African American history in Raleigh (at that time Wake County). Kearney Upchurch was an aspiring planter who increasingly invested in enslaved labor in the decades before the Civil War. The 1840 census shows two enslaved individuals (one male and one female, both between ages of 10 and 24) and two free people of color (both male, between ages of 10 and 24) living on the Kearney Upchurch property. The plantation population climbed steadily over the next two decades. Census records show an increase to ten people held in bondage in 1850 and a further increase to twenty people held in bondage a decade later in 1860.



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SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in The N Eastern Division in the County of Wake State of N Eastern, enumerated by me, on the 6th day of July, 1860. W G Scarborough Ass't Marshal.

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NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION. Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave Houses.	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION. Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave Houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	7	F	M				6		1	7	F	B				
Jos A Rubles	1	41	M	B						1	5	M	B				
	1	38	M	B						1	7	M	B				
	1	28	F	B						1	3	F	B			1	
	1	20	F	B						1	46	M	B				
	1	12	M	B					Pembelton Mitchell	1	18	F	B				
	1	5	M	B					Myrtle	1	6	F	B			1	
	1	3	F	B													
	1	2	M	B					Jno C Mitchell	1	30	M	B				
	1	10	M	B				2		1	20	F	B				
N Upchurch	1	52	M	B						1	16	F	B			3	
	1	35	F	B					Bennet Pace	1	15	F	B				
	1	35	M	B						1	15	F	B			1	
	1	30	M	B					N K Sherwood	1	45	M	B				
	1	28	F	B						1	32	M	B				
	1	20	M	B						1	32	M	B				
	1	13	F	M						1	33	F	B				
	1	15	F	B						1	26	M	B				
	1	12	F	M						1	33	F	B				
	1	14	F	B						1	22	M	B				
	1	12	M	B						1	18	F	B				
	1	10	M	B						1	14	F	B				
	1	7	F	M						1	13	M	B				
	1	6	F	M						1	11	M	B				
	1	3	F	B						1	7	M	B				
	1	1	F	B						1	8	F	B				
	1	2	F	B						1	5	F	M				
	1	1/2	M	B						1	2	M	B				
	1	1/2	F	B				4		1	48	F	B			4	
Jos A Temple	1	30	F	B					W H Stones	1	60	F	B				
	1	12	F	B						1	45	F	B				
	1	10	F	B						1	44	F	B				
	1	8	M	B						1	43	M	B				
	1	2	M	B				1		1	21	M	B				
Hardy Horton	1	58	F	B						1	24	M	B				
	1	15	M	B						1	30	F	B				
	1	14	M	B						1	25	F	B				
	1	12	M	B						1	24	F	B				
	1	11	F	B						1	20	F	B				

No. of owners, 9 — No. of male slaves, 52 — No. fugitives, ____ — No. deaf and dumb, ____ — No. insane, ____
No. of houses, 23 — No. of female slaves, 48 — No. manumitted, ____ — No. blind, ____ — No. idiotic, ____
Total slaves, 100

Although the census failed to identify enslaved people by name or relationship, the ages and genders recorded in the slave schedules/census records suggest multiple family units lived and labored together on the Upchurch plantation. The population rise from 1840 to 1860 likely resulted from natural increase, as well as purchase. Primary source documents, including two Works Progress Administration (WPA) interviews with former slaves recorded in 1937, indicate that Kearney Upchurch participated in the market, specifically selling (and presumably buying) individuals at auction. Georgianna Foster, who was born into slavery on the Upchurch property, recalled her mother saying that: "They

gathered slaves together like they did horses and sold them on the block. Mother said they carried some to Rolesville in Wake County and sold them. They sold Henry Temples and Lucinda Upchurch from master's plantation, but they carried them to Raleigh to sell them." Similarly, William George Hinton, who was enslaved on a nearby farm, remembered a time when he "saw a slave named Lucinda, sold to old man Askew, a speculator, by Kearney Upchurch. I saw them carry her off".

The individuals enslaved on the Upchurch property were also part of a larger community network that spanned neighboring plantations. Georgianna Foster's parents, for instance, were married but lived on adjacent (or nearby) plantations. While Georgianna and her mother Nancy "belonged" to Kearney Upchurch, her father, Axiom Wilder, labored for Bob Wilder. Once emancipation arrived in 1865, Axiom and Nancy swiftly united and moved their family to "Mr. Bob Perry's plantation and stayed there many years". According to Georgianna, her parents disliked their former owners—she reported that "living at master's was hard"—but thought that Bob Perry was "a good man". Perry's reputation was likely known via the community grapevine during slavery, an awareness that impacted the family's choice to relocate as they moved into freedom.

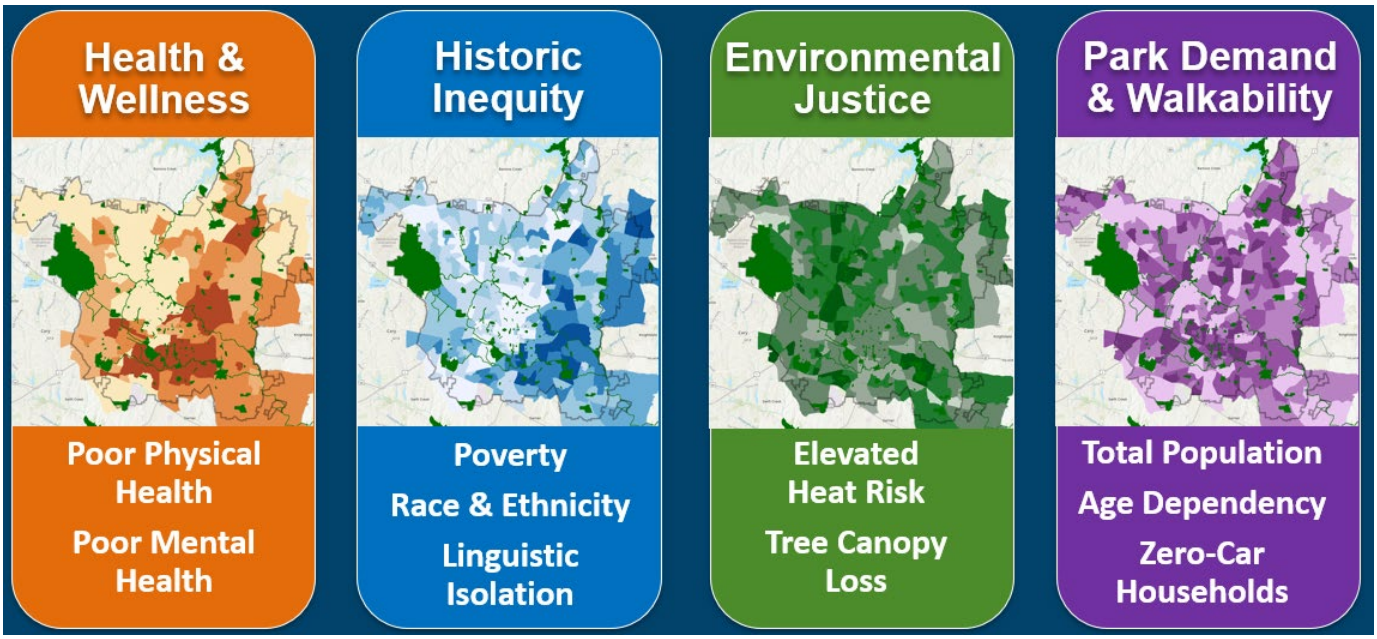
Upchurch descendants suggest that a cabin located in the central section of the property bears a potential link to the site's antebellum African American history. While deconstructing a tenant house on the eastern side of the property in the late 1960s, Joe Montague, husband of Hallie Upchurch Montague, discovered what appeared to be an older cabin encased within the tenant house. Mr. Montague reclaimed the timbers and used them to construct a log cabin, which remains to this day, on a separate section of the property. The family hypothesized that the old structure discovered by Mr. Montague may have been a dwelling of an enslaved person. This is partially based on the WPA interview with Georgianna Foster where she recalled that "we lived in little log houses" on the plantation. Brett Sturm with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office visited the site with City staff in February 2023. He noted some logs that possibly dated to the antebellum era but also a number of other planks of varying ages. In addition, he determined that the design did not suggest an exact replication of a former structure.

The Forestville Road Park project was taken to the Research Committee of the **Raleigh Historic Development Commission** on February 5, 2025, as an initial step exploring the possibility of historic designation for the cabin and/or property as a whole. It was determined that there was not sufficient information/evidence available to proceed with the historic designation application process at this time. Staff is continuing to explore the significance of the cabin.

Additionally, an archaeological survey was completed in 2010 by Environmental Services, Inc., which identified three sites of potential interest on the property. Reference Appendix D for the full archaeological report.

Community Framework

Raleigh's equity metrics encompass multiple dimensions, helping to identify where disparities exist and where resources should be allocated to close those gaps. This approach ensures that park investments are made in communities that need them most and that all residents have access to the benefits of public parks.



1. **Park Demand & Walkability**

    a. *Park demand* and *walkability* are critical factors in ensuring equitable access to parks across Raleigh. These concepts help identify areas where residents are most in need of nearby recreational spaces and ensure that park resources are distributed fairly throughout the city. *Walkability refers to the ability of residents to access parks within a reasonable walking distance, typically a 10-minute walk, which is considered the ideal standard for urban parks*. However, given Raleigh's car-centric infrastructure, this walkability goal must be balanced with the reality that not all areas of the city can be served solely by walking. To address this, **Raleigh Parks also measures access to parks within a 5-minute drive for areas where a walkable connection is not feasible.**

    b. Walkability is directly linked to the concept of equity in park access. Communities with higher walkability to parks tend to have better public health outcomes, including increased physical activity, mental wellness, and social engagement. For Raleigh, this means prioritizing the creation of safe, accessible walking paths and greenways that connect neighborhoods to parks, ensuring that people can easily and safely walk, roll, or bike to these spaces. The goal is to make sure that everyone, regardless of income, mobility, or car ownership, has access to nearby green space that promotes health, well-being, and community connectivity.

    c. In evaluating the level of park demand and walkability, Raleigh Parks considers:

i. **Population Density:** Higher-density areas often need more park space to meet residents' recreational needs, particularly where there is limited access to private open space.

ii. **Age Dependency:** Areas with high populations of children (<18 years old) and elders (>65 years old) require nearby park access and specific amenities tailored to these age groups.

iii. **Zero-Car Households**: Concentrations of households without cars are prioritized for parks within walking distance, as they may have limited access to distant recreational spaces.

2. **Historic Inequity**

a. Historical inequities in Raleigh, as in many cities, have resulted in certain communities, particularly BIPOC and low-income neighborhoods, having limited access to park spaces and recreational opportunities. These neighborhoods often face a combination of factors, including geographic isolation, underinvestment in infrastructure, and the legacy of discriminatory practices such as redlining, which have resulted in restricted access to public spaces and resources.

b. To address these issues, Raleigh Parks actively identifies areas where historic inequities have persisted and works to prioritize investments that mitigate these disparities. This includes expanding park access in neighborhoods where residents have historically been excluded from public investment in green spaces, as well as creating programs that specifically engage marginalized communities. By prioritizing the needs of underserved groups, Raleigh Parks is ensuring that these communities benefit from the full range of park experiences that have been disproportionately absent in the past.

c. In evaluating the level of historic inequities, Raleigh Parks considers:

i. **Race & Ethnicity:** Understanding the racial and ethnic composition of neighborhoods helps ensure that historically marginalized communities are prioritized in park access improvements.

ii. **Poverty:** Areas with high poverty rates are prioritized to reduce barriers to resources and recreational amenities.

iii. **Language Isolation:** Ensuring parks and programs are accessible to and inclusive of non-English speakers helps make parks more accessible and welcoming to everyone.

3. **Environmental Justice**

a. Environmental justice focuses on ensuring that all communities—regardless of race, ethnicity, or income level—have equal access to healthy environments, including parks and green spaces. Historically, lower-income communities and communities of color have borne a disproportionate burden of environmental challenges, such as exposure to pollution, lack of tree canopy, and limited access to clean, safe green spaces. These communities are also more likely to

suffer from the adverse health effects of environmental hazards, such as elevated heat risk, poor air quality, and flooding due to inadequate stormwater management.

b. Raleigh Parks works to address these environmental injustices by increasing the availability of green spaces in areas that are most vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation. Key strategies include expanding the tree canopy in low-income areas to mitigate heat island effects, increasing the number of parks in neighborhoods with the least access to green spaces, and improving stormwater management through park infrastructure that doubles as environmental resilience.

c. Additionally, Raleigh Parks recognizes that parks are not just places for recreation—they also play a crucial role in enhancing environmental sustainability and resilience. Expanding green space in underserved communities helps address environmental disparities, such as air and water quality, and offers residents the benefits of nature-based solutions to mitigate climate risks. These efforts contribute to both environmental justice and the health and well-being of the community.

d. In evaluating the level of environmental in/justice, Raleigh Parks considers:

   i. **Elevated Heat Risk:** Areas with high heat exposure benefit from increased green space and tree cover to mitigate health risks.

   ii. **Tree Canopy Loss:** Investing in tree planting in low-canopy areas addresses both climate equity and access to shaded, healthy spaces.

4. Health & Wellness

a. Parks and green spaces have been proven to improve physical and mental health, particularly in urban environments where access to nature is limited. Raleigh Parks is committed to using park spaces to promote overall health and wellness, especially in communities with high levels of health disparities. Research shows that access to parks reduces the risk of chronic diseases, such as heart disease and diabetes, while also improving mental health by reducing stress, anxiety, and depression.

b. Raleigh Parks focuses on creating accessible, well-maintained parks that encourage physical activity and social interaction. In neighborhoods with high rates of chronic illness, parks are designed to provide opportunities for exercise, such as walking trails, sports facilities, and fitness zones, which can help reduce these health disparities. Mental wellness is also a key priority, with parks offering spaces for relaxation, stress relief, and social engagement, which are critical to overall well-being. The mental health benefits of nature are particularly important in communities with limited access to other mental health services.

c. By focusing on these areas—physical health, mental health, and social well-being—Raleigh Parks is not just providing recreational spaces, but also promoting a healthier, more resilient community.

d. In evaluating the level of health and wellness need, Raleigh Parks considers:

i. **Poor Mental Health:** Areas with high mental health needs benefit from the mental health benefits of nearby green spaces and social communities.

ii. **Poor Physical Health:** High rates of physical health issues are addressed by providing nearby access to recreational facilities that support active living.

Demographic Analysis

A **demographic analysis** determines the best methods for engaging residents within the project outreach area and any additional resources that may be required. By determining the diversity of a community, engagement staff can create participation methods that can engage different stakeholders productively and create a more inclusive engagement environment.

There are currently 13,416 people living within a 5-minute drive of the Forestville Road Park Property. This population has a higher median household income than the average of the City of Raleigh. The race and ethnicity breakdown in this area is generally reflective of the City of Raleigh averages. This area has significantly less 20-34 year olds than the average for the City of Raleigh as a whole. Within this population, 81% of people own their home (as opposed to renting), 6% of households are below the poverty level, 20% of households have at least one person with a disability, and 5% speak limited to no English.

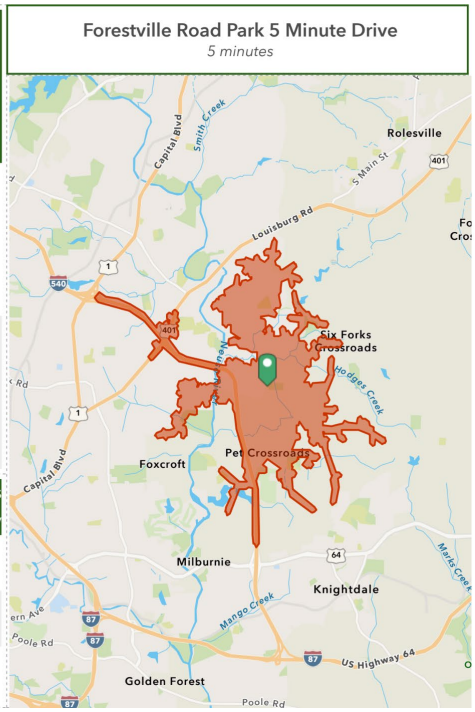
37.1
Median Age

3.0
Average Household Size

4,476
Total Households

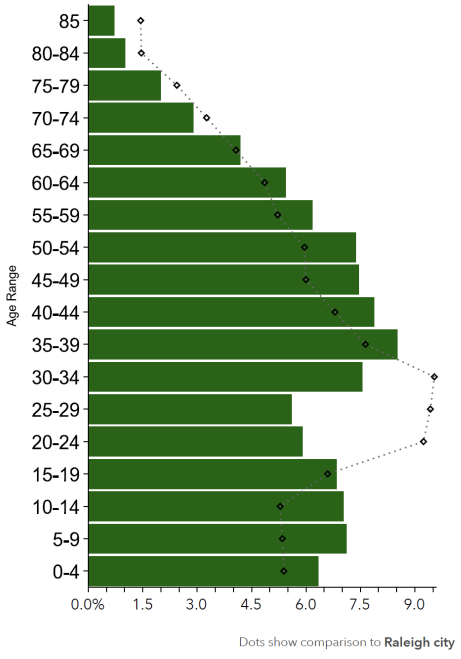
13,416
2024 Total Population

Median Household Income	
5 minutes	$103,369
Places	
Raleigh city	$83,646

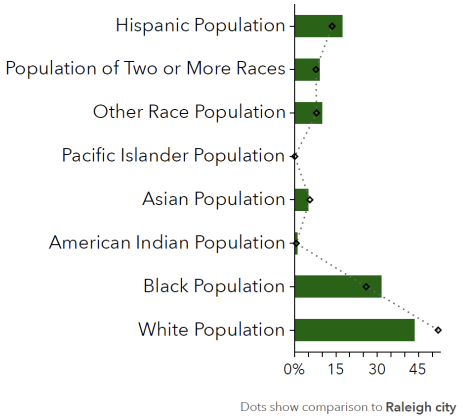


Projected Population Growth	5 minutes	Places Raleigh city
2010 Total Population	9,235	404,914
2024 Total Population	13,416	489,761
2029 Total Population	15,517	525,515

Population by 5-year Age Increments



Population by Race & Ethnicity



Owner/Renter Occupied Housing Units	5 minutes	Places Raleigh city
2024 Total Households	4,476	207,799
2024 Owner Occupied Housing Units (Esri) (%)	81%	49%
2024 Renter Occupied Housing Units (Esri) (%)	19%	51%

Variables	5 minutes	Places Raleigh city
2022 Civilian Population 18+: Veteran	7%	5%
2022 Households with 1+ Persons with a Disability	20%	19%
2022 Households Below the Poverty Level	6%	10%
% Population that Speak No or Little English	5%	3%

Community Summary

As part of the Community Advisory Group application, applicants were asked to describe their local community. Below is a summary of these responses:

- Bryson Village wonderfully diverse neighborhood! We span a ride range of ages from new families to retirees, and have single adults, large families, and extended families in our neighborhood. We are also very ethnically diverse - it is a true melting pot! There is a trend in our neighborhood away from homeowners to renters, but I believe this is a trend across all neighborhoods, not just our own. I do not see our general diversity declining, fortunately - the renter population is just as varied as our homeowner residents!
- The residents of Bryson Village are a mix of long-term homeowners, renters, and families, with a blend of age groups. There is a strong sense of community, with people actively engaging in local events, volunteering, and supporting neighborhood initiatives. The neighborhood might have a variety of cultural backgrounds, contributing to a diverse, vibrant atmosphere.
- Milburnie Ridge residents are very diverse including a lot of families with kids and pets. I don't expect that to change in the future, and family sizes. Our number of units that become rentals is getting high and increasing every year.
- Milburnie Ridge is fairly new to the Buffaloe area. I moved in November 2022 and the neighborhood was recently finished in August 2024. There is a great mix of young families and professionals in the neighborhood.
- Our neighborhood, Jackson Plantation, is a mix of retired individuals and young families. I expect our neighborhood to continue to have young families move in. We all love to walk around our neighborhood for movement and most of us travel/drive to other parks regularly.
- Landover is a family-oriented neighborhood. As children grow, older families may move out, and younger families may move into our neighborhood. We also have retirees as well as young dual income couples. Last, we have working families that also live in our townhomes.
- Landover is small neighborhood that has been on the outskirts of Raleigh for over a decade. To use most city services, it takes a 10-15 minute drive to reach parks and other facilities. As development has moved eastwards down Buffalo Road the neighborhood has seen an increase in partners and voices for city services growth as well. That voice will get louder as further development is completed.
- I live in the Wakebrook Estates neighborhood. The residents of this neighborhood have historically been homogeneous. When we first moved here only 5 years ago, most of our neighbors were middle-aged or older and nearly all of them were white. Since then, I have watched that demographic change. More young families have moved in, and as a neighborhood, we are slowly becoming more diverse. I hope and believe that trend will continue over the next five years.
- The residents in my neighborhood are typically middle-aged adults with teenagers. There are not many young kids in my neighborhood. I don't expect the description to change much, especially because people don't move into my neighborhood a lot, so the description will pretty much stay the same. There is a good mix of races, mostly white and Asian in my neighborhood.
- My neighborhood, Forestville Farms Subdivision, continues to value family relationships, and being friendly, helpful neighbors. I do not expect that to change in the future as it is a stable community.

Community Engagement

Community engagement fulfills the City's commitment to Raleigh residents by defining goals, identifying the needs of communities, and determining key audiences. **It creates an opportunity for City staff to ensure that the decisions made reflect the needs of residents and provides a platform for residents to guide decisions.**

Public participation can lead to well-informed decisions by allowing decision-makers have complete information – in the form of community knowledge, values, and perspectives obtained from the public – that can be applied to the decision-making process. Decisions that incorporate the perspectives and expertise of all stakeholders are more achievable and sustainable because they consider the needs and interests of all participants, including vulnerable, marginalized, and/or underserved populations. In addition, public participation helps participants better understand project impacts to their community and creates opportunities for participants to become invested in the project outcomes.

Level of Participation

Planning for the public participation process is a crucial step in ensuring that engagement efforts are effective. Defining the goals and objectives for the public participation process provides clarity about the engagement process. It is necessary to identify the role of the public and the level of its participation in the decision-making process, to determine what type of public engagement is needed to reach decisions.

The **International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)** Spectrum was designed to assist with the selection of the level of participation that defines the public's role and the public participation goal that will drive the engagement process. Each level of public participation and the accompanying goal on the spectrum suggests that a commitment is being made to the public and that the agency promises to take the identified action that will achieve the goal of the level selected.

This project will be using the Collaborate level of participation. This emphasizes the partnership between community members and the City of Raleigh, wherein a level of decision-making control is delegated to the community involved.

City staff will partner with community members in each aspect of the decision, including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution. The promise to the public is, "We will look to the community for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and will incorporate the advice and recommendations into the decisions, to the maximum extent possible". **The Collaborate level of participation recommends utilization of a Community Advisory Group (CAG), a group that works in partnership with**

city staff and professional consultants to ensure that the park design and elements meet the specific needs and preferences of the community.

Community Stakeholders

The identification of potential stakeholders is an important step in ensuring outreach and engagement efforts are effective, representative, and equitable. Stakeholders are typically individuals, groups, or communities who have a vested interest in, or are affected by, the outcome of a project or decision.

The following groups have been identified as community stakeholders, through a combination of staff research, community suggestions, and intel from Community Advisory Group applications. Engagement with the below groups will continue throughout the master planning process, regardless of representation on the Community Advisory Group. The project team will continue to add to the below list of stakeholders throughout the park planning process.

Neighborhoods & HOAs	Civic Entities	Other Groups & Organizations
Landover	Buffaloe Road Aquatic Center	Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. – NC Triangle Region Chapter
Bryson Village	WCPSS: Forestville Road Elementary School	Wake County Historical Society
Milburnie Ridge	WCPSS: Harris Creek Elementary School	Capital Area Preservation, Inc.
Forestville Farms	WCPSS: River Bend Elementary School	Upchurch descendants
540 West	WCPSS: River Bend Middle School	Paramount Show Stables
Jackson Plantation	WCPSS: Neuse River Middle School	Red Earth Thunder Dog Training
Wakebrook Estates	Raleigh Fire Station 28	Vision Church
Massey Preserve	WCPL: East Regional Library	Wake Cross Roads Baptist Church
Springfield	Knightdale Recreation Center	Van-Hanh Pagoda – NC Buddhist Temple
		Grace Baptist Church
		Acorn Hill Disc Golf Club

Communication Strategies

Community engagement requires a variety of strategies to effectively reach stakeholders, engage key individuals, and encourage participation. Successful communication strategies consider the diversity of the audiences involved. To ensure that messages are received by and resonate with all community members, it is important to use multiple communication tools and channels.

Communication strategies that have been employed thus far, to promote the master planning process and CAG membership, include:

Digital

- Project websites at raleighnc.gov and engage.raleighnc.gov
- Social Media announcements
- Raleigh Parks weekly digital newsletter

- Email outreach to identified community stakeholders

Print

- Signs at the park site and adjacent street intersections
- Posters at nearby parks, libraries, churches, and local businesses
- Rack cards at Raleigh Parks historic sites

Planned future communication strategies include:

- CAG working meetings
- Public Workshops and Open Houses (offered virtually and in-person)
- Pop-up information tables at community events
- Online surveys
- Public site visits
- Mailer notifications for nearby residents
- Community Connectors program – intercept surveying

Identified Stakeholder Concerns & Suggestions

Below is a summary of concerns and suggestions that staff have received about the Forestville Road Park Property. Quotes have been pulled from Community Advisory Group (CAG) applications and citizen emails.

Concerns

- "Traffic and safety concerns related to increased park visitors, especially for pedestrians crossing Forestville Road."
- "Ensuring that community voices are adequately represented in the planning process, with transparent decision-making and updates."
- "Need for equitable access to green spaces in a rapidly growing area, particularly as other public amenities have not kept pace with development."
- "Balancing park development with conservation of natural habitats and local history, particularly in recognition of the site's historical significance."
- "Accessibility considerations for individuals with disabilities, families with young children, and older adults to ensure inclusive park use."
- "It is a nightmare trying to negotiate traffic along Forestville Road, as it is being adjusted in front of the apartments."
- "Traffic impacts and solutions should be included and considered in future documentation, especially with the new Publix shopping center and neighborhoods around the Buffaloe Road and Forestville Road intersection."

Suggestions

- "Leverage active neighborhood social media groups to keep the community engaged and informed about meetings and opportunities for input."

- "Incorporate elements that reflect the cultural and historical significance of the land, including educational signage and public art from local artists."
- "Develop a park that provides multi-generational activities, including spaces for children, families, and seniors."
- "Create community-driven features such as native plant gardens, fruit trees, and educational programs about sustainability and local ecosystems."
- "Ensure accessibility features, such as inclusive playgrounds and ADA-compliant infrastructure, are prioritized."
- "Develop safe connections for walking and biking, including potential greenway links to surrounding neighborhoods."
- "Enhance community engagement through volunteer programs, educational events, and local partnerships, including youth groups interested in park beautification."
- "Offer diverse recreation opportunities, such as volleyball courts, basketball courts, pickleball, and shaded walking trails."
- "Consider adding a small community meeting space to accommodate local events, classes, and social gatherings."
- "Continue to ensure transparency in decision-making and provide clear ways for the community to see how their input is being used."

Community Advisory Group

One of the initial tasks of the master planning process is the identification and recommendation of interested community members for the Community Advisory Group (CAG). Using the data collected from CAG applications, recommendations from other stakeholders, and research and demographic analysis, a list was compiled of potential members.

Criteria for selection to the CAG included residency in the service area of the park, a willingness to commit the time to attend meetings, an interest in the park and its uses, and embodiment of diverse demographics and lived experiences.

Selection Process

The Community Advisory Group Application was open from January 17, 2025 through February 21, 2025. **The application can be found in Appendix A**. Raleigh Parks staff compiled all complete applications, which were then provided to the Parks Committee, a subcommittee of the Raleigh Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board. The Parks Committee reviewed the applications and made a recommendation for membership of the Forestville Road Park CAG.

Final approval of the Community Advisory Group will be made by the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board, at the time of the adoption of this Situation Assessment.

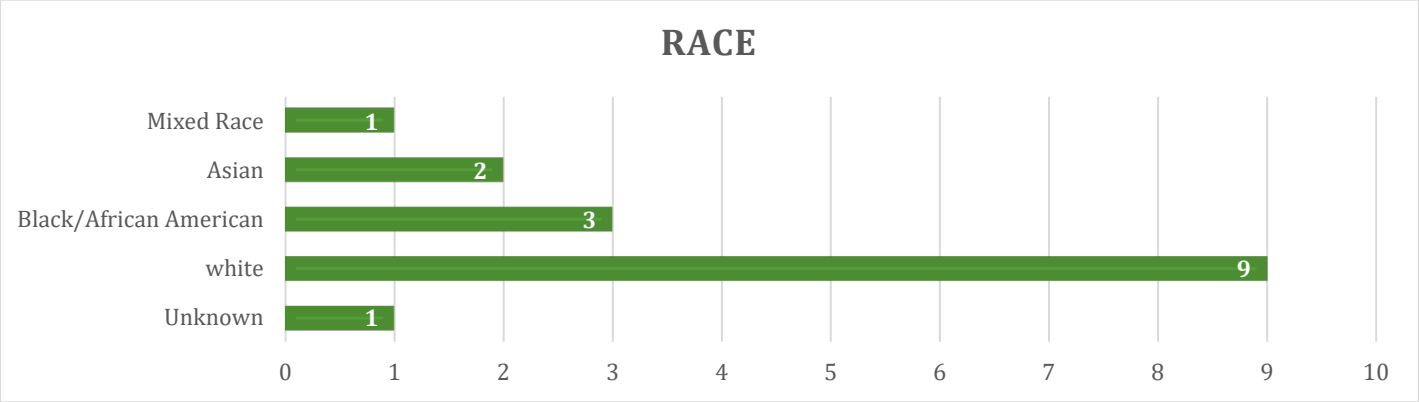
Recommended Membership

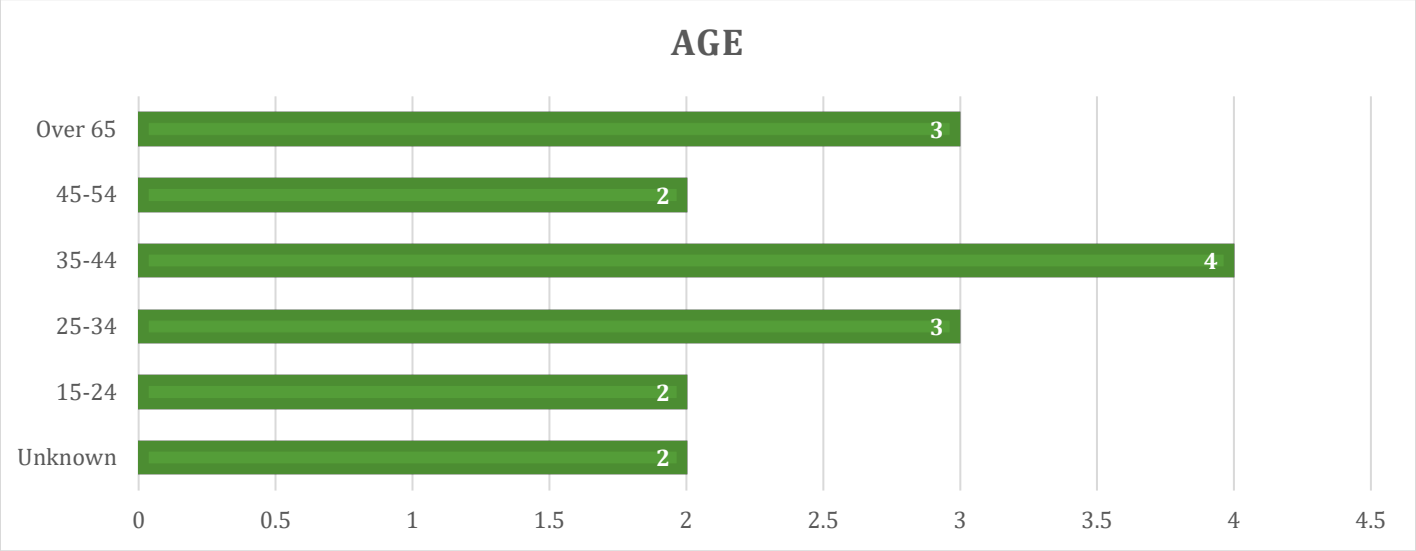
	Name	Group Represented
1	Andrew Stephenson	General Community
2	Bob Edgerton	Raleigh Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board
3	Brian Ellis	General Community
4	Diya Patel	Raleigh Youth Council
5	Gabrielle McLoughlin	Raleigh Youth Council
6	Iain Burnett	Raleigh Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board
7	Jenny Harper	Raleigh Historic Resources and Museum Advisory Board
8	Kevin Lewis	General Community – Town of Knightdale
9	Kim Davis	General Community
10	Lauren Neville Smith	General Community
11	Leah Weaver	General Community
12	Maria Fadri	General Community
13	Mikayla Posey	General Community
14	Roger Montague	Historic Interests
15	Sarah Jackson	General Community
16	Sharmaine Walker	General Community
17	Taylar Flythe	General Community

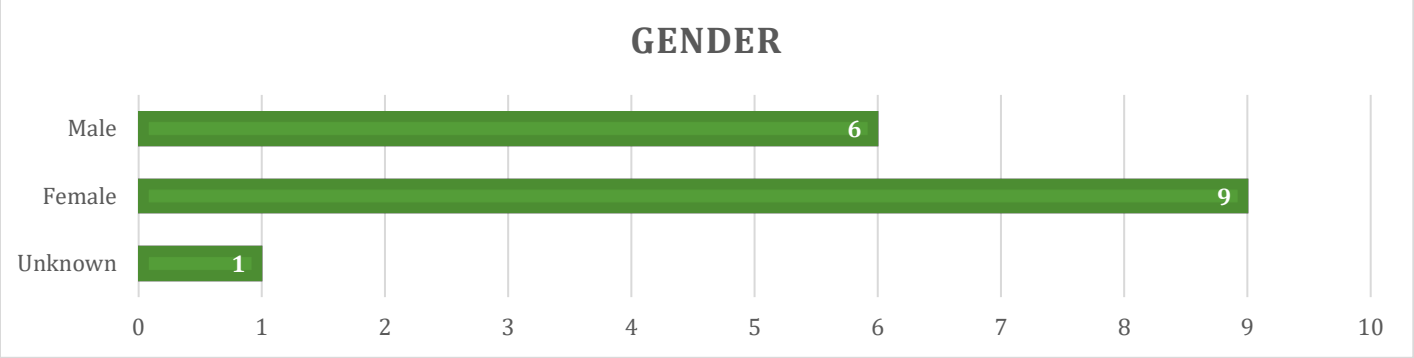
Demographic Overview

The CAG selection process prioritized the formation of a CAG that generally reflects the demographics of the 5-minute drive service area of the Forestville Road Park Property.

The charts below reflect the demographic composition of the Community Advisory Group as selected by the Parks Committee and recommend to the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board.







Next Steps

Raleigh Parks will present the final Situation Assessment to the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board (PRGAB) in March 2025. At this meeting, the PRGAB will also be presented the recommended CAG membership, as selected by the Parks Committee.

The master planning process will officially commence in April 2025 and will consist of four phases: Initial Input + Design Goals, Design Alternatives, Draft Concept Plan + Priorities, and Draft Master Plan. Each phase will involve significant engagement, both with internal City stakeholders and subject matter experts and with the Raleigh community. Community engagement will involve regular meetings and consultations with the CAG, as well as gathering public feedback via online surveys, public meetings, site visits, and a variety of other forums, in order to produce a master plan that both the community and the City of Raleigh can embrace. The completed Master Plan will be shared with PRGAB for review and recommendation to Raleigh City Council.

Phase	Event	Tentative Date
Initial Input + Design Goals	CAG Meeting 1 – In-Person	April 2025
	Public Workshop	April 2025
	Online Survey	April 2025 - May 2025
	CAG Meeting 2 – Virtual *Consensus Vote*	May 2025
	CAG Site Visit - Optional	May 2025
Design Alternatives	CAG Meeting 3 – In-Person	June 2025
	Public Workshop	July 2025
	Online Survey	July 2025
	CAG Meeting 4 - Virtual	July 2025
Draft Concept Plan + Priorities	CAG Meeting 5 – In-Person	September 2025
	Public Workshop	September 2025
	Online Survey	September 2025 - October 2025
	CAG Meeting 6 – Virtual *Consensus Vote*	October 2025
Draft Master Plan	CAG Meeting 7 – Virtual *Consensus Vote*	November 2025
	CAG Meeting 8 + Celebration – In-Person *Consensus Vote*	December 2025
Master Plan Adoption	Parks Committee Meeting	January 2026
	Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board Meeting	January 2026
	City Council Meeting	February 2026

Appendix

Appendix A: CAG Application Form

Project Description

We are excited to work with the community to develop a Forestville Road Park Master Plan that reflects the unique needs and desires of local residents! To facilitate this process, Raleigh Parks is creating a Community Advisory Group (CAG). This group will work in partnership with City staff to ensure that the park design and elements meet the specific needs and preferences of the community. If you are interested in being a part of the CAG, please complete the short application on the "Application" tab below!

Application Deadline: Friday, February 21, 2025

*The future Forestville Road Park site is located at **4909 Forestville Road, Raleigh, NC 27616**. To learn more about this property, visit the **project website**.*

Overview

Note: CAG membership is a volunteer-based position.

Purpose and Authority of the CAG

The purpose of the Forestville Road Park CAG is to represent community interests & validate and report design recommendations to the **Raleigh Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board (PRGAB)** for review. Ultimately, the proposed Master Plan will be presented to Raleigh City Council for approval.

CAG Responsibilities

The key responsibilities of the CAG members are to:

- Represent and consider the interests of the community
- Assist with public outreach and communication
- Review, analyze, prioritize, and incorporate public input
- Provide constructive comments and shape agreements to advance design process
- Balance interests, resolve conflicts, and collaborate in the development of conceptual designs

Expectations for the CAG members include:

- Attending and fully participating in CAG and public meetings
- Working as team players
- Respecting and seeking to comprehend the perspectives of others
- Encouraging open thinking and focusing on problem solving

- Communicating with represented community groups and keeping group members informed of project progress
- Providing at least one means of contact for timely communication, such as email or phone number

CAG Details

CAG Communication

Open communication is encouraged among both the CAG members and between the CAG members and the public. All CAG meetings will be open to public attendance, and there will be opporunity for public comment during each CAG meeting. The CAG can also receive public comments via writing or email.

Raleigh Parks project managers will serve as the primary point of contact for the CAG, regarding project communication (such as feedback gathering, meeting logistics, and meeting minutes documentation and dissemination). Raleigh Parks project managers will be responsible for submitting the proposed Master Plan for PRGAB and City Council reviews and deliberation. CAG members may participate in, or assist with, presentations at PRGAB and/or City Council meetings, as desired.

CAG Representation, Appointment, and Withdrawal

CAG membership is intended to be diverse and inclusive, representative of the local community. It shall be comprised of a number of community members, representing varying groups or individuals with interest in the proposed project and reflecting current demographics of the project area (including age, race, gender, educational background, professional and/or personal experience, interest, expertise, and other relevant qualifications that may be related to the characteristics of the proposed project).

Interested residents are encouraged to respond to the "CAG Application", which will be adverised via multi-media communication methods City-wide, with a special focus on Northeast Raleigh neighborhoods. The project team will compile and review completed applications and will provide completed applications to the Parks Committee of the PRGAB for recommendation of membership selection. Official approval and appointment will occur at a subsequent PRGAB meeting.

If a CAG member is no longer able to participate during the project process, they may withdraw or may be removed from from the CAG.

Schedule and Duration

The planning process is anticipated to occur from March 2025 through January 2026. A series of in-person and virtual CAG meetings will take place throughout the planning process, along with general public engagement events and site visits. All members are expected to attend and fully participate in each CAG meeting, which is critical to avoid project delay. Meeting times, locations, and format will be discussed with CAG members at the initial meeting. At least 50% of the meetings are anticipated to be held in-person, in order to encourage full engagement and collaboration.

Application

If you are interested in serving on the Forestville Road Park CAG, please complete the following questionnaire. Your responses will assist in forming a diverse CAG that represents the potential users of the park and its amenities. The CAG will be appointed by the Raleigh Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board (PRGAB) in March 2025. Raleigh Parks appreciates your interest and involvement!

If you would like a paper copy of this application or need any other accommodations, please reach out to Lauryn Kabrich, Park Planner, at Lauryn.Kabrich@raleighnc.gov or 919-664-9124.

1. **Please share your name:***
2. **Please share your email:***
3. **Please share your phone number:***
4. **Please share your address:***
5. **What is your preferred contact method:**
    a. Email
    b. Telephone
    c. Other
6. **How long have you lived at your current address?**
    a. Less than a year
    b. 1-4 years
    c. 5-9 years
    d. 10+ years
7. **Why do you want to serve on the Forestville Road Park CAG?***
8. **Do you represent an organization, neighborhood, or civic group?**
9. **If you represent an organization or civic group, what is the role of the organization or civic group in the local community?**
10. **If you represent a neighborhood, how would you describe the residents in your neighborhood? Do you expect that description to change in the future?**
11. **Do you have knowledge or experience in park planning or recreation programming? Do you have any special skills, interests, or background that you feel would help the CAG?** If so, please describe.
12. **Please suggest other key individuals or organizations that Raleigh Parks should reach out to for potential CAG membership for the Forestville Road Park project.** Please include contact information, if available.
13. **Please share any other comments or ideas you have regarding the CAG and/or general community engagement for the Forestville Road Park project.**

** Note: Questions with asterisks required a response; all other questions were optional.*

Demographic Module

The following questions ask about you and your background. This information allows us to get a sense of who our survey has reached and helps us work toward our goal of inclusive engagement. All questions are optional.

1. **What is your age?**
    a. Under 15
    b. 15-24
    c. 25-34
    d. 35-44
    e. 45-54
    f. 55-64
    g. Over 65
2. **What is your gender identity?**
    a. Male
    b. Female
    c. Non-binary
3. **What is your ethnic identification?**
    a. Hispanic
    b. Non-Hispanic
4. **What is your racial identity? (Please select all that apply.)**
    a. American Indian/Alaskan Native
    b. Asian
    c. Black/African American
    d. Latino/a/e/x
    e. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
    f. White
5. **Do you identify as a person with a disability?**
    a. Yes
    b. No
6. **What is your highest formal education level?**

a. Less than High School/GED
b. High School/GED
c. Some College
d. Associate's Degree
e. Bachelor's Degree
f. Graduate or Professional Degree

7. What is your approximate household income?

a. Less than $10,000
b. $10,000 to $14,999
c. $15,000 to $24,999
d. $25,000 to $34,999
e. $35,000 to $49,999
f. $50,000 to $74,999
g. $75,000 to $99,999
h. $100,000 to $149,999
i. $150,000 to $199,999
j. $200,000 or more

8. Do you rent or own your home?

a. Rent
b. Own
c. Neither

9. I speak English as my first language.

a. Yes
b. No

Appendix B: Development Agreement

Appendix C: Pre-Development Assessment Plan (PDAP)

Appendix D: Archaeological Report

WAKE COUNTY, NC 34
TAMMY L. BRUNNER
REGISTER OF DEEDS
PRESENTED & RECORDED ON
08/09/2023 15:51:07

BOOK:019405 PAGE:00516 - 00526

Instrument Prepared by:

Brief Description for index: Development Agreement

Property ID: 0013546

Mail after recording to: City of Raleigh

pg # 6

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

This Development Agreement ("Agreement") is made this 9TH day of August 2023 ("Effective Date"), by and between the **CITY OF RALEIGH**, a North Carolina municipality ("City"), **CAPITAL PROPERTIES OF RALEIGH, LLC**, a North Carolina limited liability company ("Developer"), and **PIPPIN PROPERTIES, LLC**, a North Carolina limited liability company ("Owner"), herein after individually referred to as a "Party" and collectively referred to as the "Parties".

WHEREAS, Owner is the fee owner of that certain parcel of land described in Book 8818, Page 671, located in Wake County, North Carolina, consisting of approximately 26.22 acres and being more particularly described in **Exhibit A,** attached hereto and incorporated here in a reference ("Property").

WHEREAS, Developer is in the business of land development and construction and has entered into a contract with Owner for the purchase of the Property.

WHEREAS, Owner and Developer have petitioned the City to rezone the Property from the Manufactured Housing zoning district ("MH") to a Residential-6 Conditional zoning district ("R-6-CU") (said zoning petition being referred to herein as "Z-38-22").

WHEREAS, the proposed conditions of Z-38-22 limit development of the property to 230 residential townhouses.

WHEREAS, the developer intends to develop the Property with up to 230 residential townhouses, including all required and applicable amenities and public facilities serving the Property ("Development").

WHEREAS, City is the owner of that certain parcel of land, immediately adjacent to the Property consisting of approximately 25.13 acres with REID 0048238 and designated by the City on its official Parks Plan for development as the Forestville Road Park ("Park").

WHEREAS, the Owner and Developer acknowledge that the Park, once developed, will be an amenity and benefit to the future residents of the Property.

WHEREAS, to facilitate the planning, design, and/or development of the Park, the Developer desires to make a donation to the City in the amount of $600,000 ("Park Donation").

WHEREAS, the Parties enter into this Agreement, pursuant to Article 10, Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes and Section 10.2.20 of the City's Unified Development Ordinance ("UDO"), for the purposes of documenting the entitlements and development rights of on the Property and the timing and use of the Park Donation.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein and intending to be legally bound, the Parties agree as follows:

1. **Recitals**. The recitals, above, are incorporated by reference into the body of this Agreement.

2. **Donation**. Prior to the issuance of any building permit for the Property, or portion thereof, the Developer, or such other party as may then be the permit applicant, shall remit the Park Donation to the City's Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources Department.

3. **Disbursement**. The Park Donation shall be dispersed by the City for the planning, design, and/or development of the Park to include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following items:

- **Master Plan for the Forestville Road Park**: Preparation of the master plan of the Park, to include, but not be limited to, public engagement, consulting services, environmental and cultural analysis, conceptual development of the future programming and public amenities.

- **Master Plan and Cultural Site and Structure Stabilization**: If during the master plan process the structures located onsite are deemed historic, and reasonably salvageable for interpretation purposes, to be determined by the City in its sole discretion, the City may engage resources for consulting services and specialized contractors for the stabilization of the historic site and structures located within the future Park.

- **Master Plan and Schematic Design**: Preparation of schematic Park plans to a 15% design detail level, including but not limited to estimated construction costs, and anticipated park amenities.

4. **Term.** The term of the Agreement shall commence as of the Effective Date and shall be expire unless earlier terminated pursuant to the terms of this Agreement upon the earliest to occur: 1) five (5) years from the date of receipt of the Park Donation; 2) the completion of the planning, design and development of the Forestville Road Park property; or 3) thirty (30) years following the Effective Date.

5. **Public Facilities**. All public facilities required for the development of the Property that are required of the Developer by the UDO shall be provided by the Developer to the extent and within the timeframes required by the UDO.

6. **Termination.** If either Party fails to fulfill any of its obligations, the other may terminate this Agreement on twenty (20) days written notice to the breaching Party.

7. **Entire Agreement.** This is the exclusive record of the Parties' agreement. The Parties intend the terms and conditions of this record to constitute the final, complete, exclusive and completely integrated terms and conditions to which they intend to be bound, and they do not intend to be bound by any other agreements, promises, conditions or representations, written or oral, of whatsoever kind or nature, including, without limitation, any trade usage or course of dealing which the parties hereby intend to be negated.

8. **Governing Law.** Any and all matters of dispute between the Parties to this Agreement, whether arising from the Agreement itself or arising from alleged extra contractual facts prior to, during or subsequent to the agreement, including, without limitation, fraud, misrepresentation, negligence or any other alleged tort or violation of the contract, shall be governed by, construed, and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina, regardless of the legal theory upon which such matter is asserted, not including North Carolina's choice of laws rules but including its statutes of limitations.

9. **Dispute Resolution.** The Parties agree to use their respective reasonable commercial efforts in good faith to resolve any disputes arising out of or related to this Agreement. To the extent that the dispute in question cannot be resolved through such normal business practices, it shall first be submitted to mediation before a professional mediator, mutually agreeable to the Parties, for a period to last no more than ninety (90) days, and if such dispute is not settled within such time, it shall then be settled by litigation before the Wake County General Court of Justice.

10. **Public Records**. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, this Agreement and all materials submitted to the City by the Developer or Owner are subject to the public records laws of the State of North Carolina and it is the responsibility of the Developer and Owner to properly designate materials that may be protected from disclosure as trade secrets under North Carolina law

as such and in the form required by law prior to the submission of such materials to the City. Developer and Owner understand and agrees that the City may take any and all actions necessary to comply with federal, state, and local laws and/or judicial orders and such actions will not constitute a breach of the terms of this Agreement. To the extent that any other provisions of this Agreement conflict with this paragraph, the provisions of this section shall control.

11. **Vesting**. In accordance with North Carolina General Statute 160D-1007, the laws and development regulations applicable to the Development of the Property subject to this Agreement are those in force as of the Effective Date.

12. **Severability.** If any provision of this Agreement or the application thereof to any party or circumstance is held invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this Agreement and the application of that provision to other parties or circumstances shall not be affected thereby and that provision shall be enforced to the greatest extent permitted by law.

13. **Headings.** Section headings in this Agreement are to facilitate reference only, do not form a part of this Agreement, and shall not in any way affect the interpretation hereof.

14. **No Oral Modification.** This Agreement may not be amended except by a writing signed by the Parties hereto.

15. **Waiver.** Any waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of any other provision or of the same provision in the future.

16. **Successor and Assigns**. The terms of this Agreement shall run with title to the Property and shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the heirs, personal representatives, successors and assigns of the Parties.

17. **Notices.** Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, all notices required or permitted to be given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be sent by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt

requested, or by reputable overnight courier against shipment receipt, in each case addressed as follows:

If to the City:

City of Raleigh
Attn:
222 W. Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

With a copy to:

If to the Developer:

Capital Properties of Raleigh, LLC
Attn: David Spalding
2840 Plaza Place, Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27612

If to the Owner:

Pippin Properties, LLC
Attn: Leslie L Pippin
630 Whitley Way
Wendell, NC 27591

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Development Agreement upon the later date written below.

CAPITAL PROPERTIES OF RALEIGH, LLC

By: _____(SEAL)

Name: David Stallings

Title: Member/Manager

Date: 8/9/23

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
WAKE COUNTY

I certify that the following person(s) personally appeared before me this day, each acknowledging to me that he or she signed the foregoing document for the purpose stated therein and in the capacity indicated: David Stallings.

Date: 8/9/23

_____
Signature of Notary Public

Printed Name: Konstantina Bakatsias

My Commission expires: 9/15/2025

KONSTANTINA BAKATSIAS
My Comm. Expires
NOTARY PUBLIC
9/15/2025
WAKE COUNTY, NC

PIPPIN PROPERTIES, LLC

By: _____ (SEAL)

Name: Leslie L. Pippin

Title: Manager

Date: 8/9/2023

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
WAKE COUNTY

I certify that the following person(s) personally appeared before me this day, each acknowledging to me that he or she signed the foregoing document for the purpose stated therein and in the capacity indicated: LESLIE L. PIPPIN, MANAGER.

Date: 8.9.2023

Christina Boyd McComas
Signature of Notary Public

Printed Name: CHRISTINA BOYD McCOMAS

My Commission expires: 2.21.2028

CHRISTINA BOYD McCOMAS NOTARY PUBLIC WAKE COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

Pursuant to N.C.G.S. 160D-1005, this Development Agreement came before the Raleigh City Council on May 16, 2023 for a duly noticed legislative hearing. Based on the information presented at the May 16, 2023 hearing, the Raleigh City Council, determined that the City entering into this Development Agreement is in the public interest as it provides necessary funding for the planning and design for development of the Forestville Road Park, approved this Development Agreement, and authorized the [Mayor/City Manager] to execute the same.

CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

By: Marchell Adams-David (SEAL)

Name: Marchell Adams-David

Title: Mayor (or City Manager)

Date: 8/8/23

Attest: Cassidy Pritchard
Cassidy Pritchard
Deputy City Clerk & Treasurer

CITY OF RALEIGH NORTH CAROLINA

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA CITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

COUNTY OF WAKE

This is to certify that on the 8 day of August, 2023, before me personally came Cassidy Pritchard, with whom I am personally acquainted, who, being by me duly sworn, says that she is the Deputy City Clerk ~~& Treasurer~~, and Marchell Adams-David is the Mayor (or Manager) of the City of Raleigh, the municipal corporation described herein and which voluntarily executed the foregoing; that she knows the corporate seal of sail municipal corporation; that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is said corporate seal, and the name of the municipal corporation was subscribed thereto by said Acting City Clerk & Treasurer and that the said seal was affixed, all by order of the governing body of said municipal corporation, and that the said instrument is the act and deed of said municipal corporation.

Witness my hand and official seal this 8 day of August, 2023.

(Seal) BRYCE A DUNN NOTARY PUBLIC WAKE COUNTY, N.C.

Notary public

My Commission Expires: 2/10/27

Approval as to Form:

Deputy City Attorney

EXHIBIT A

TRACT VII: (Wake County) ID #0013546

Being all of Lot 10-A as shown on plat entitled "Estate of W. Upchurch, near Wake Crossroads, Wake County, North Carolina," dated June 1965, and September, 1966, prepared by C. W. Russum, R.L.S., and recorded in Book of Maps 1966, Volume 2, Page 164, Wake County Registry, and containing in net acreage 8.77 acres.

TRACT VIII: (Wake County) ID #0013546

Being all that certain parcel or tract of land being designated as Tract 9, containing 17.450 net acres according to a map entitled "Estate W. I. Upchurch, near Wake Crossroads, Wake County, North Carolina," dated September 1, and prepared by C. W. Russum, R.L.S., and copy of said map being recorded in Book of Maps 1966, Volume 2, Page 164, Wake County Registry.

BOOK:019405 PAGE:00516 - 00526

WAKE
COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

Please retain yellow trailer page

It is part of the recorded document and must be submitted with the original for re-recording.

Tammy L. Brunner
Register of Deeds

Wake County Justice Center
300 South Salisbury Street, Suite 1700
Raleigh, NC 27601

☐ New Time Stamp ☐ $25 Non-Standard Fee

☐ Additional Document Fee ☐ Additional Reference Fee

This Customer Group

_____ # of Excessive Entities

_____ # of Time Stamps Needed

This Document

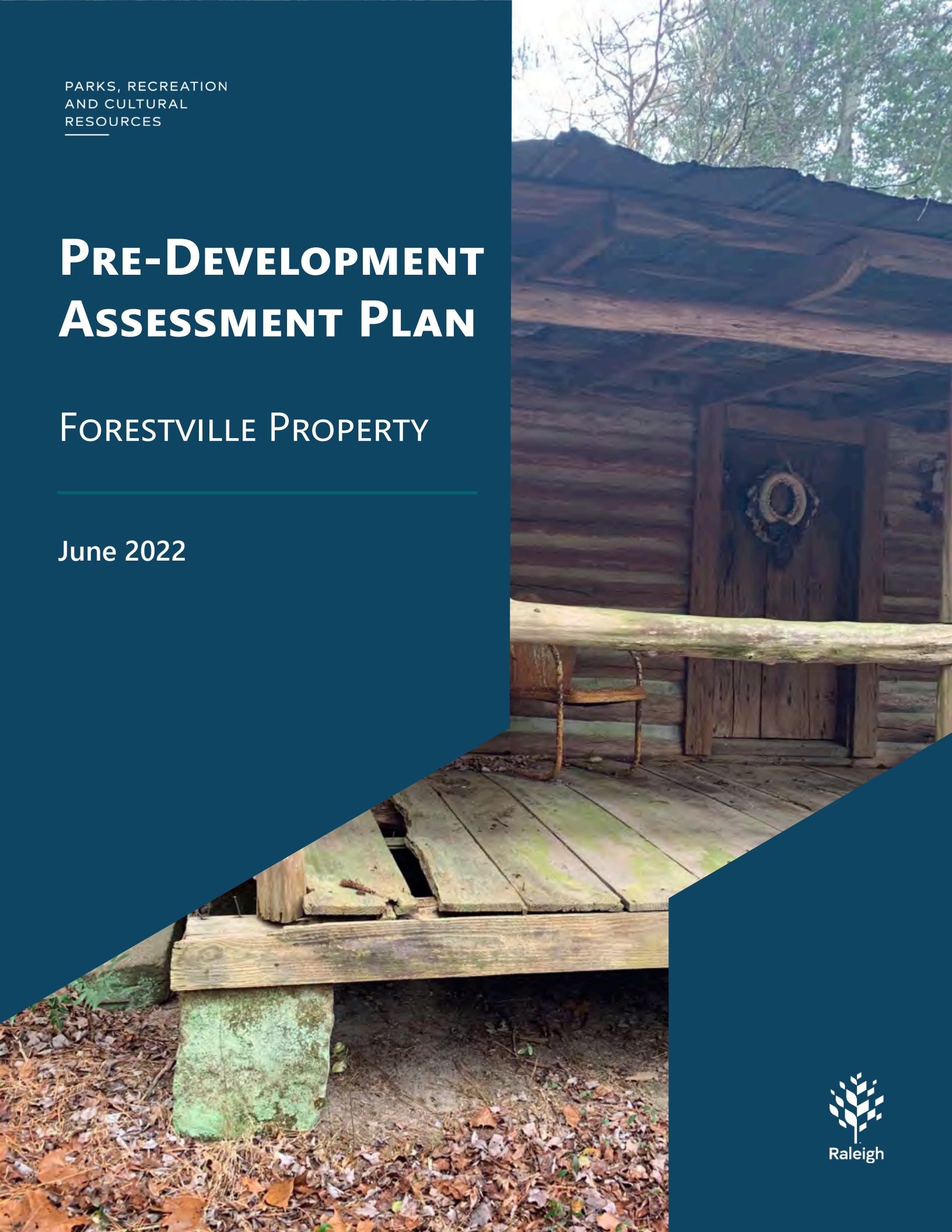
__11__ # of Pages

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.

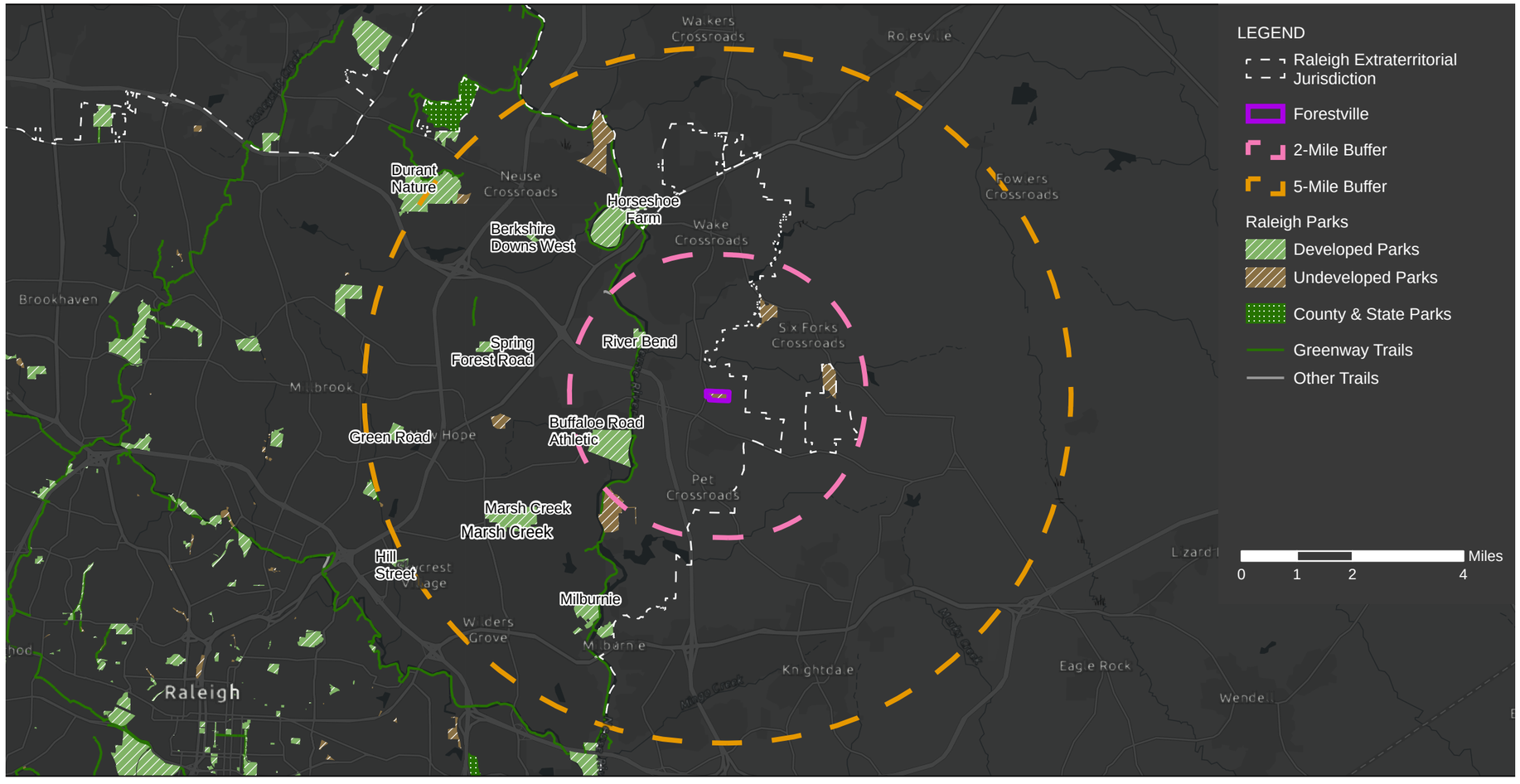
The Forestville Road Property is located at 4913 Forestville Road, east of the I-540 loop, and south of US-401. The property is 26.29 acres and is one parcel.

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.

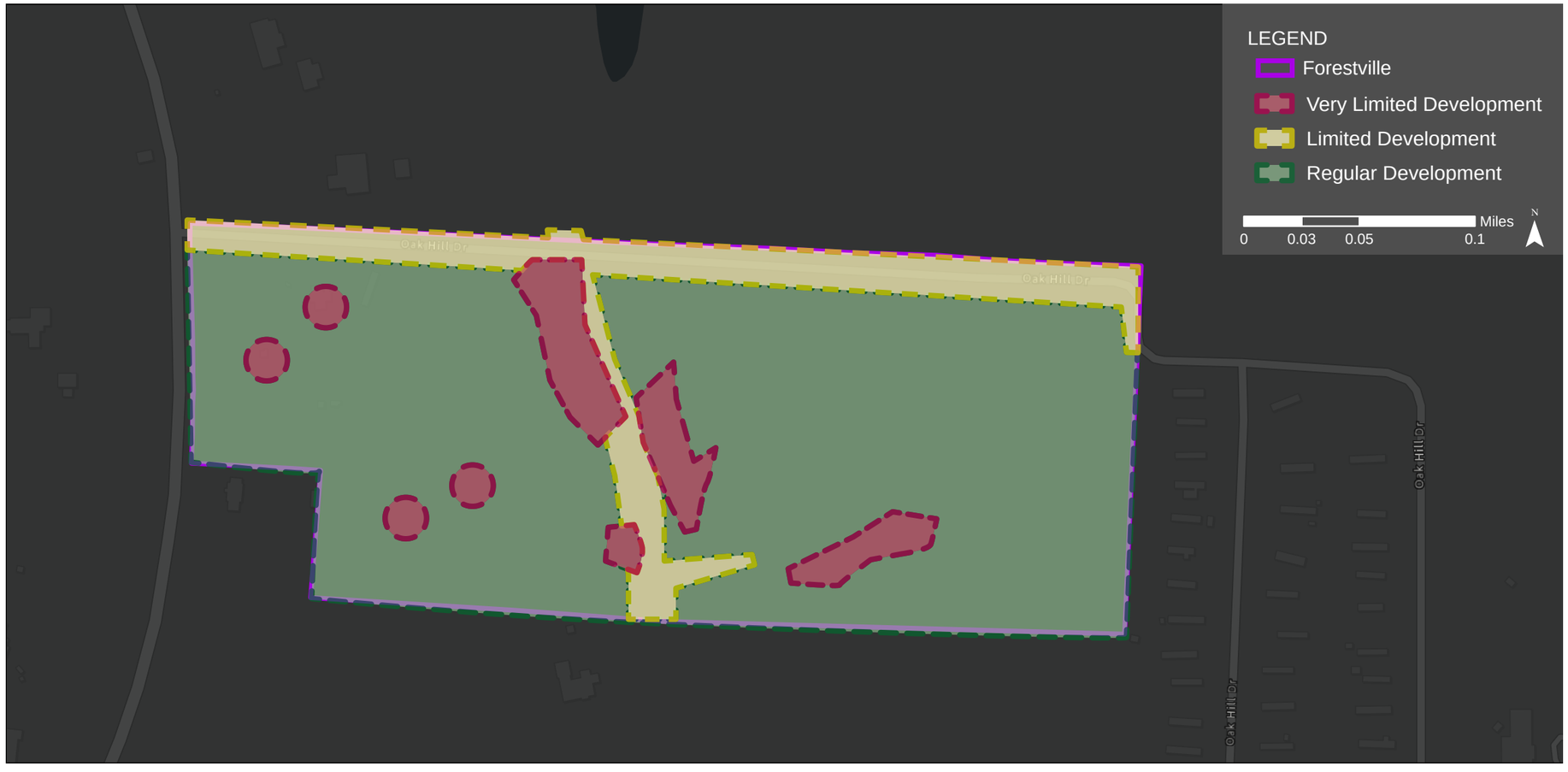
MAP i **NEARBY PARKS**



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

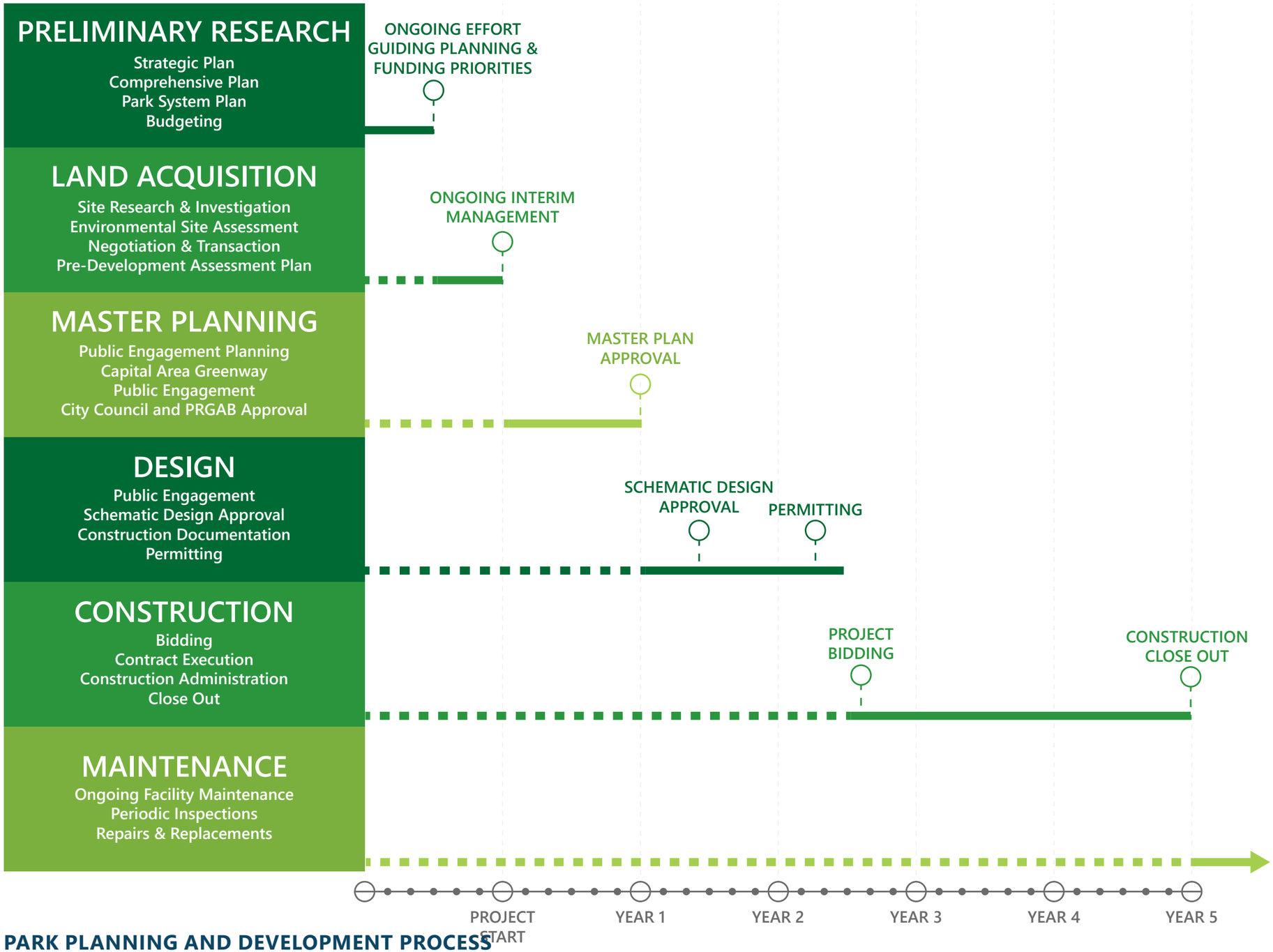
1. Continued collection of biological data, through ecological monitoring and mapping efforts.
2. Retention and protection of documented significant plant and animal species.
3. Improvement of wildlife habitat and natural plant communities, through appropriate natural resource management practices.

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.

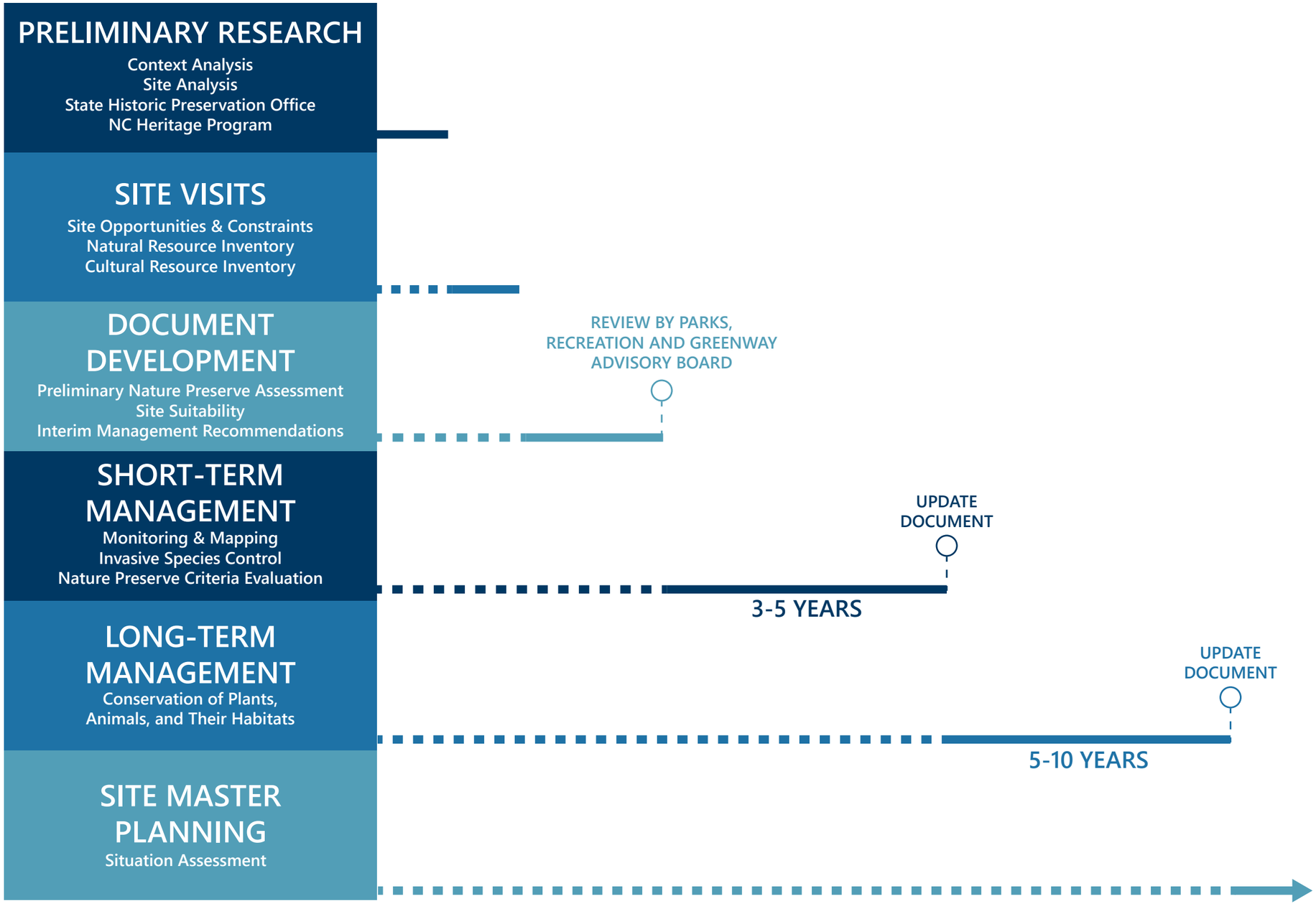


PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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.



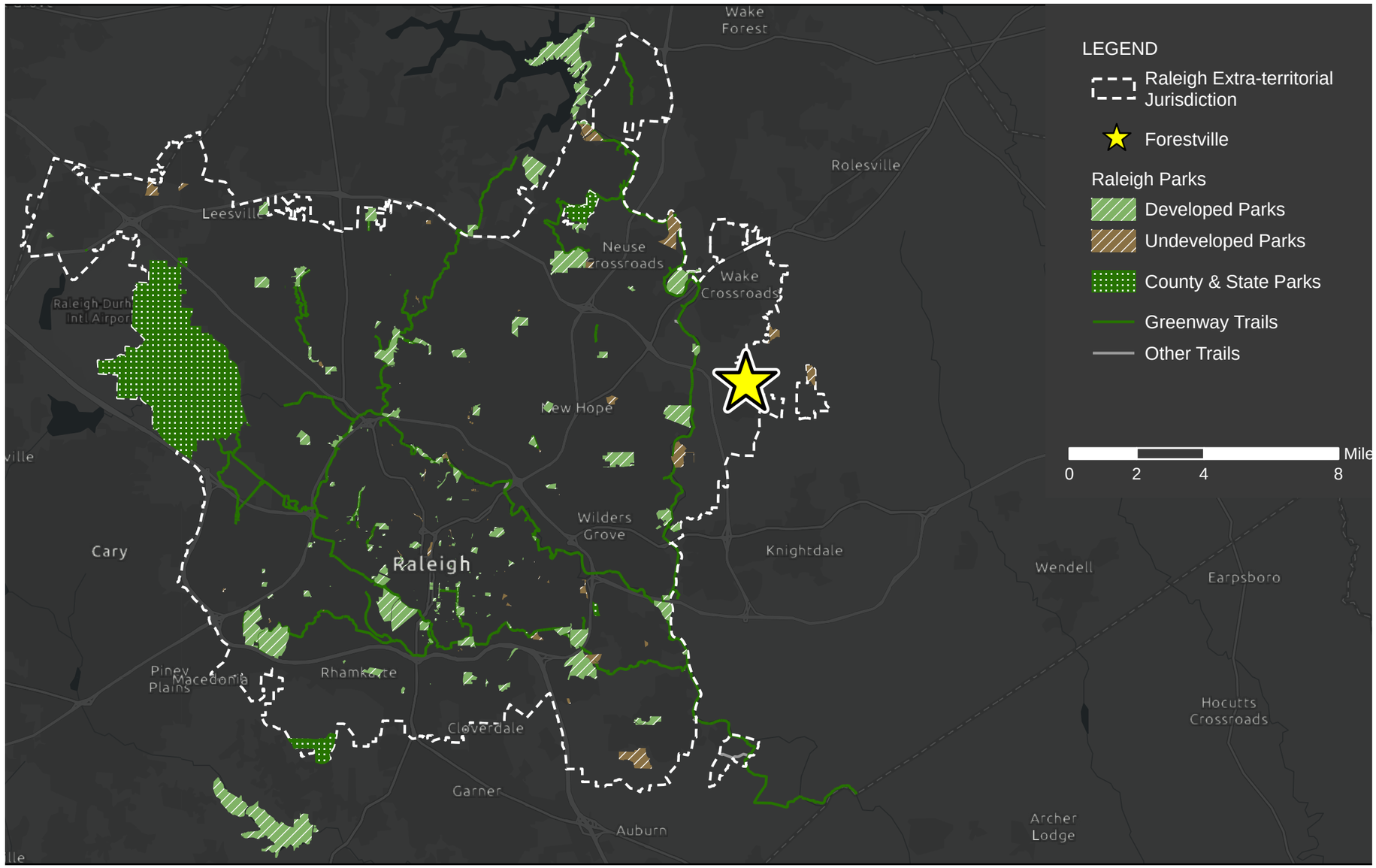
PRE-DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS

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.

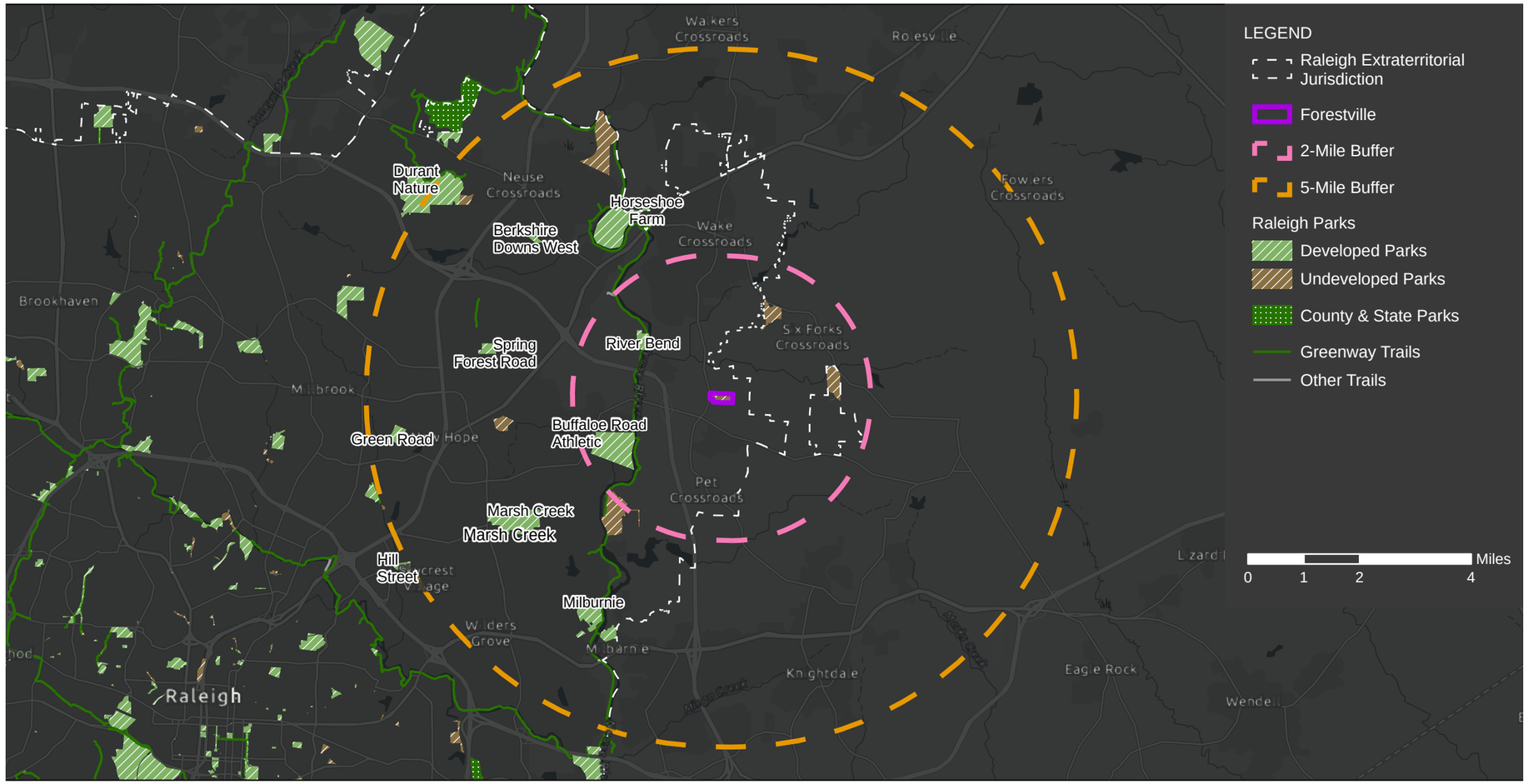
It is recommended that during community engagement processes for the development of the Forestville Road Property outreach is conducted through both the nearby HOAs and the elementary and middle schools.

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

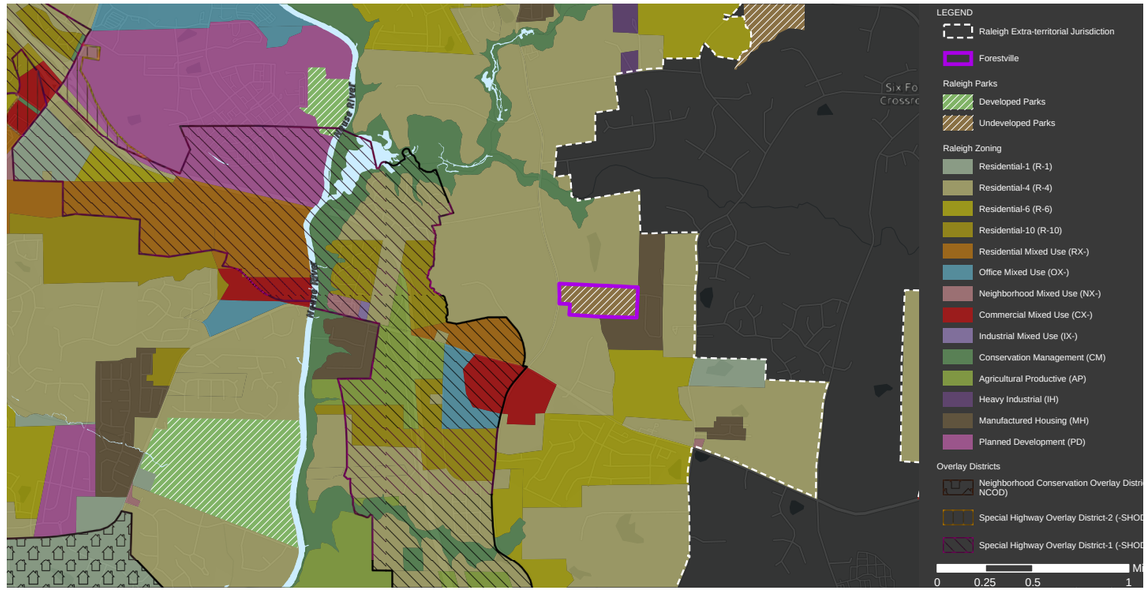
Experience	Parks Providing the Experience
Bike Repair Station	Riverbend
Comfort Station	Buffaloe Road Athletic, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Horseshoe Farm, Marsh Creek, Riverbend, Spring Forest Road
Grill	Berkshire Downs West, Durant Nature Preserve, Green Road, Hill Street, Marsh Creek, Spring 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

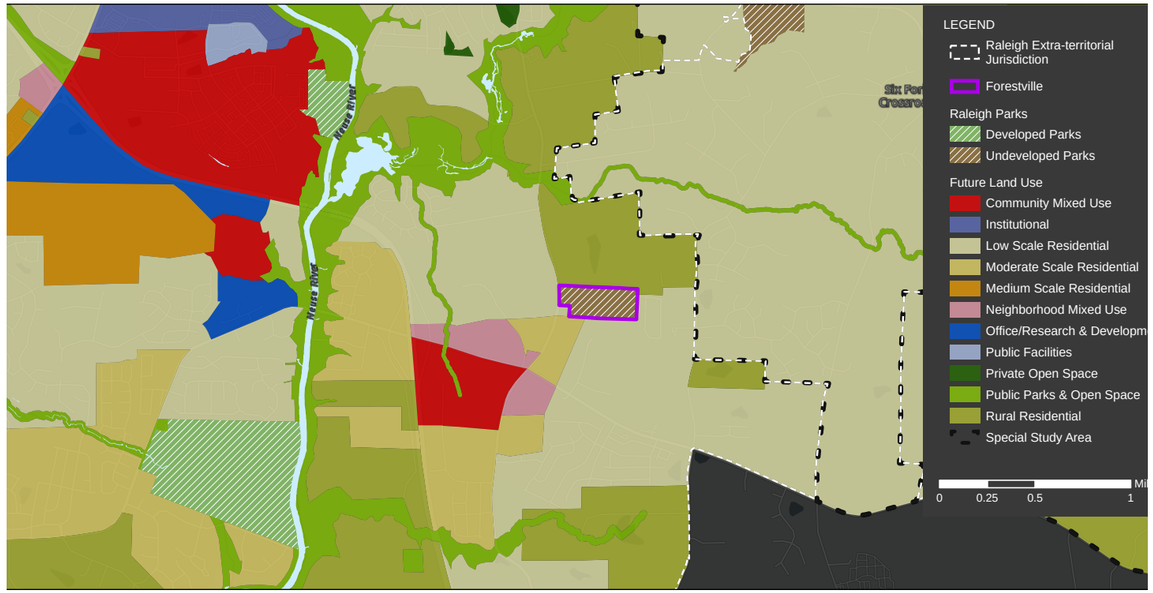
The Neuse River Greenway Trail is the closest greenway trail to the Forestville Road Property. There are no greenway corridors or greenway trails within the Forestville Road Property boundary. There is a nearby corridor and proposed trail along Harris Creek Tributary A, to the north of the site, and 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

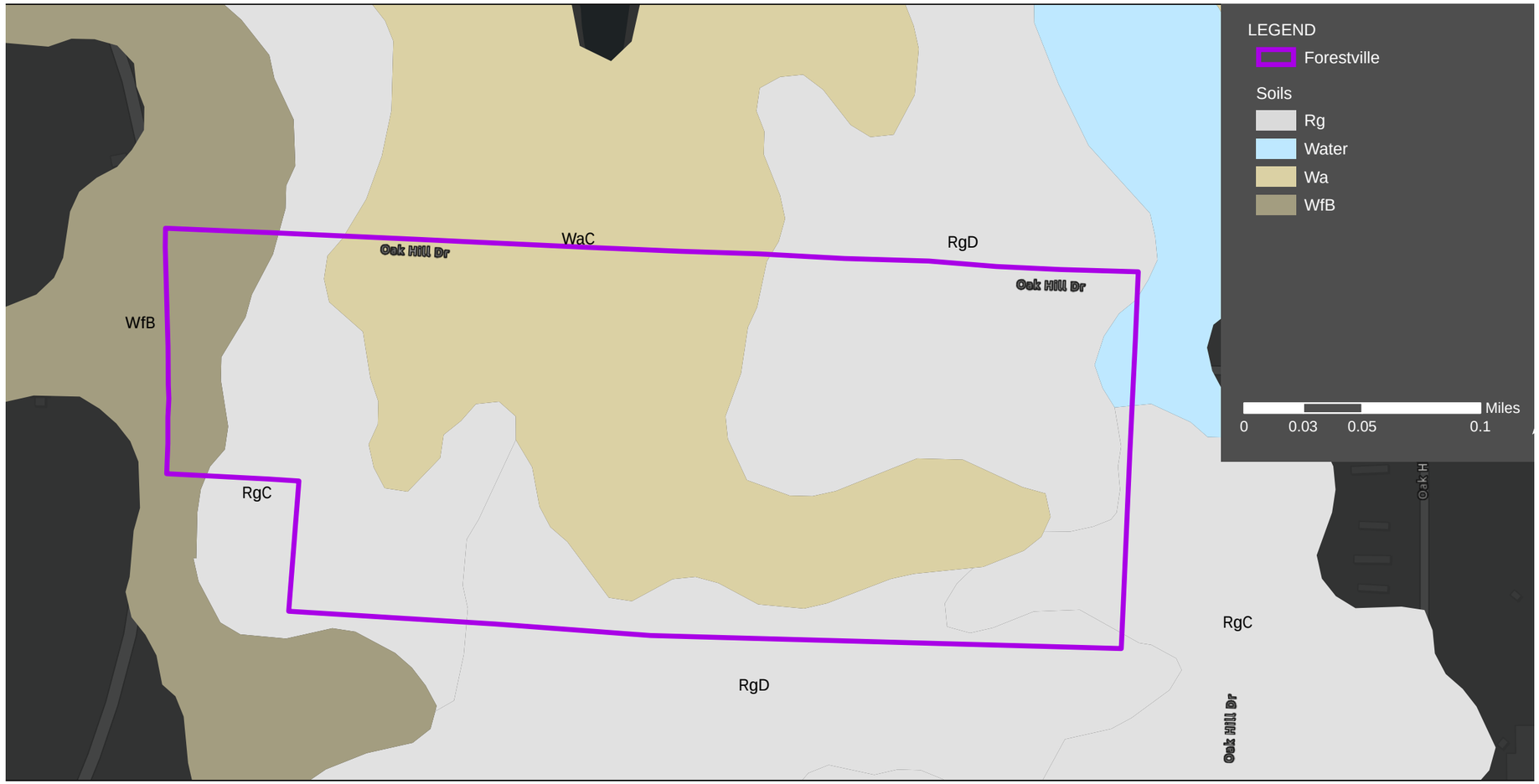


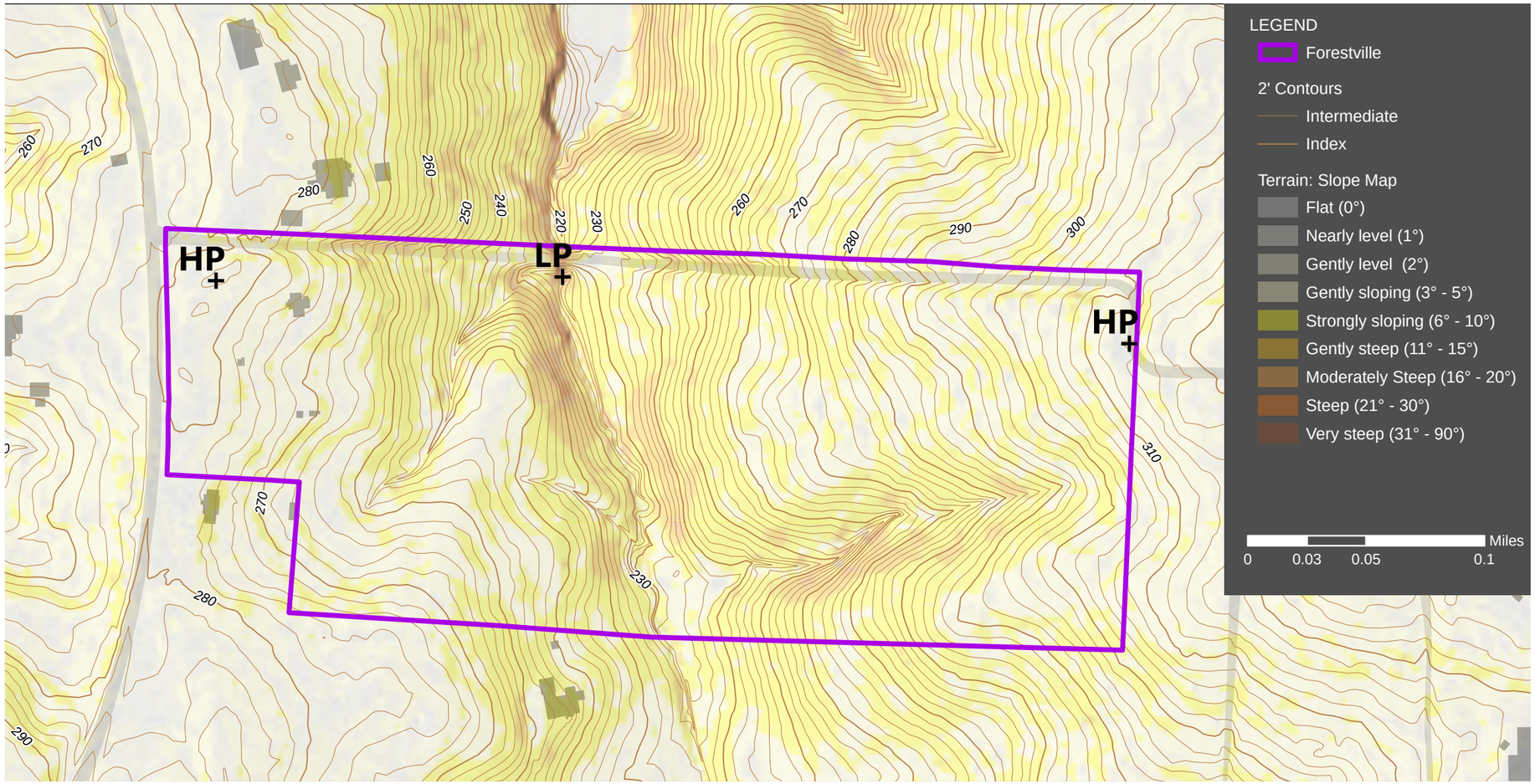
Table of Soils Found Within or Adjacent to Forestville Road Property Boundaries

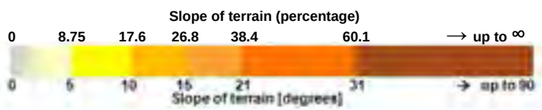
Soil Abbreviation*	Soil Type Name	Drainage Class	Hydric Rating
Rg	Rawlings-Rion complex sandy loam	Well-drained	Non-hydric
Wa	Wake-Rolesville complex loamy sand	Excessively well-drained	Non-hydric
Wf	Wedowee-Saw complex sandy loam	Well-drained	Non-hydric

*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.

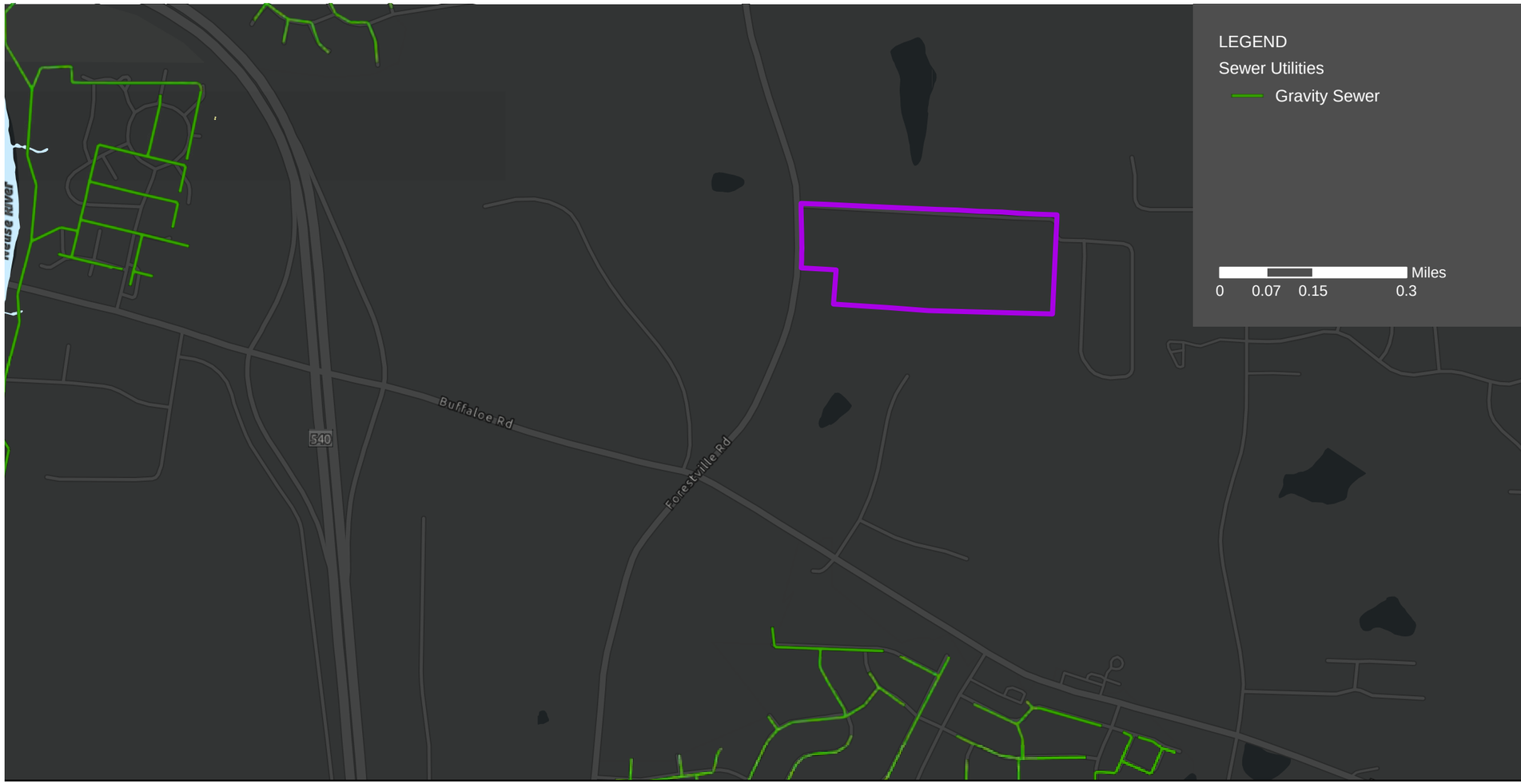
MAP 11 TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPE





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.

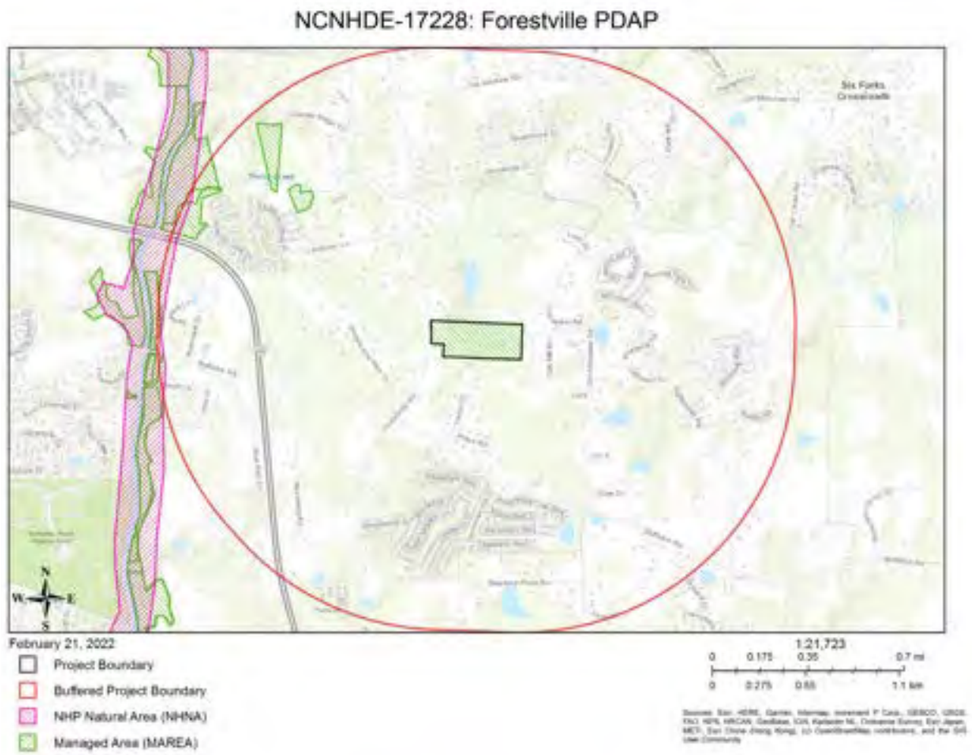
Please note that natural heritage element data are maintained for the purposes of conservation planning, project review, and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions. Information provided by the NCNHP database may not be published without prior 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



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;

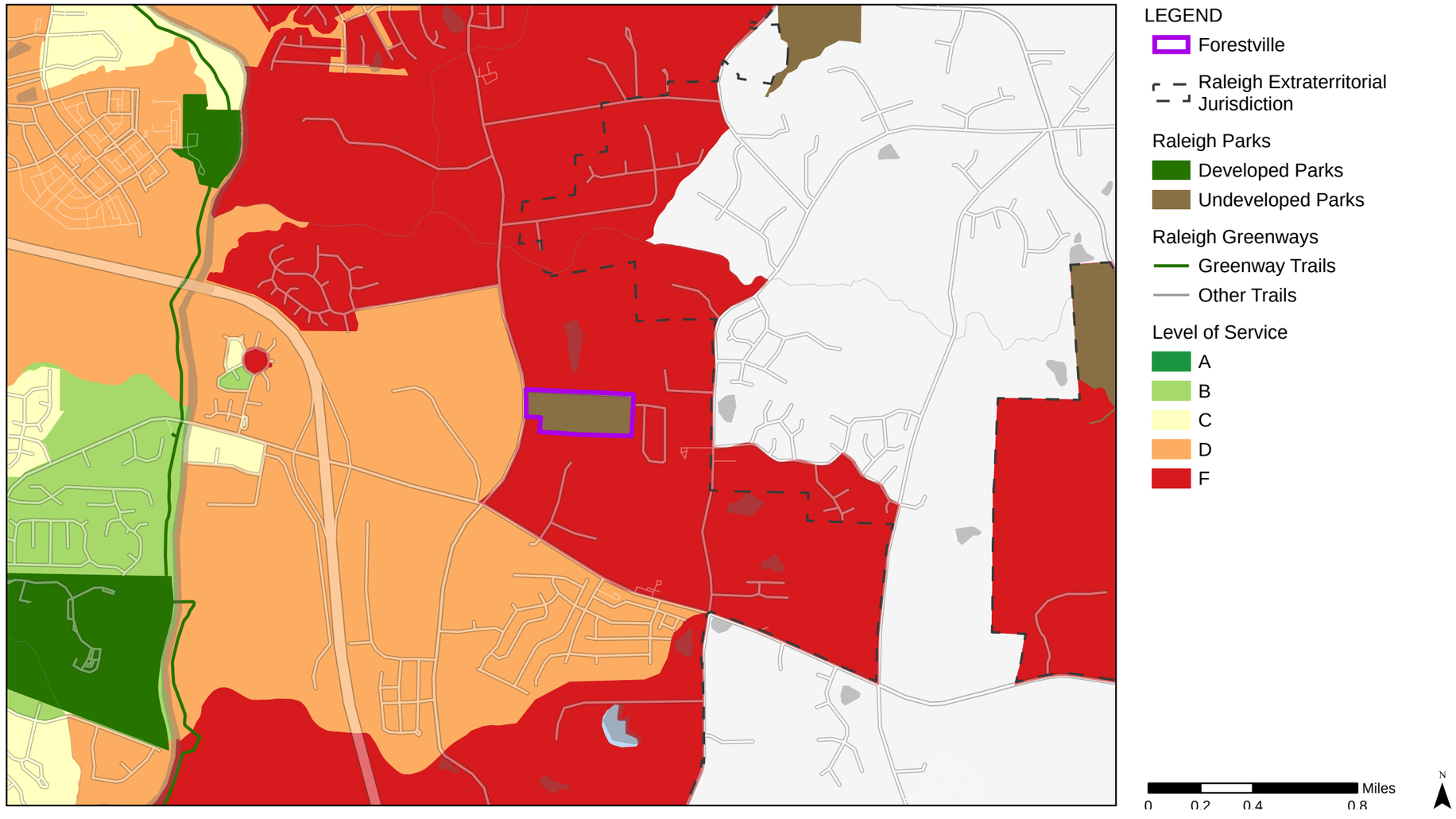
4. Park Experiences: The number and variety of park experiences available nearby;

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;

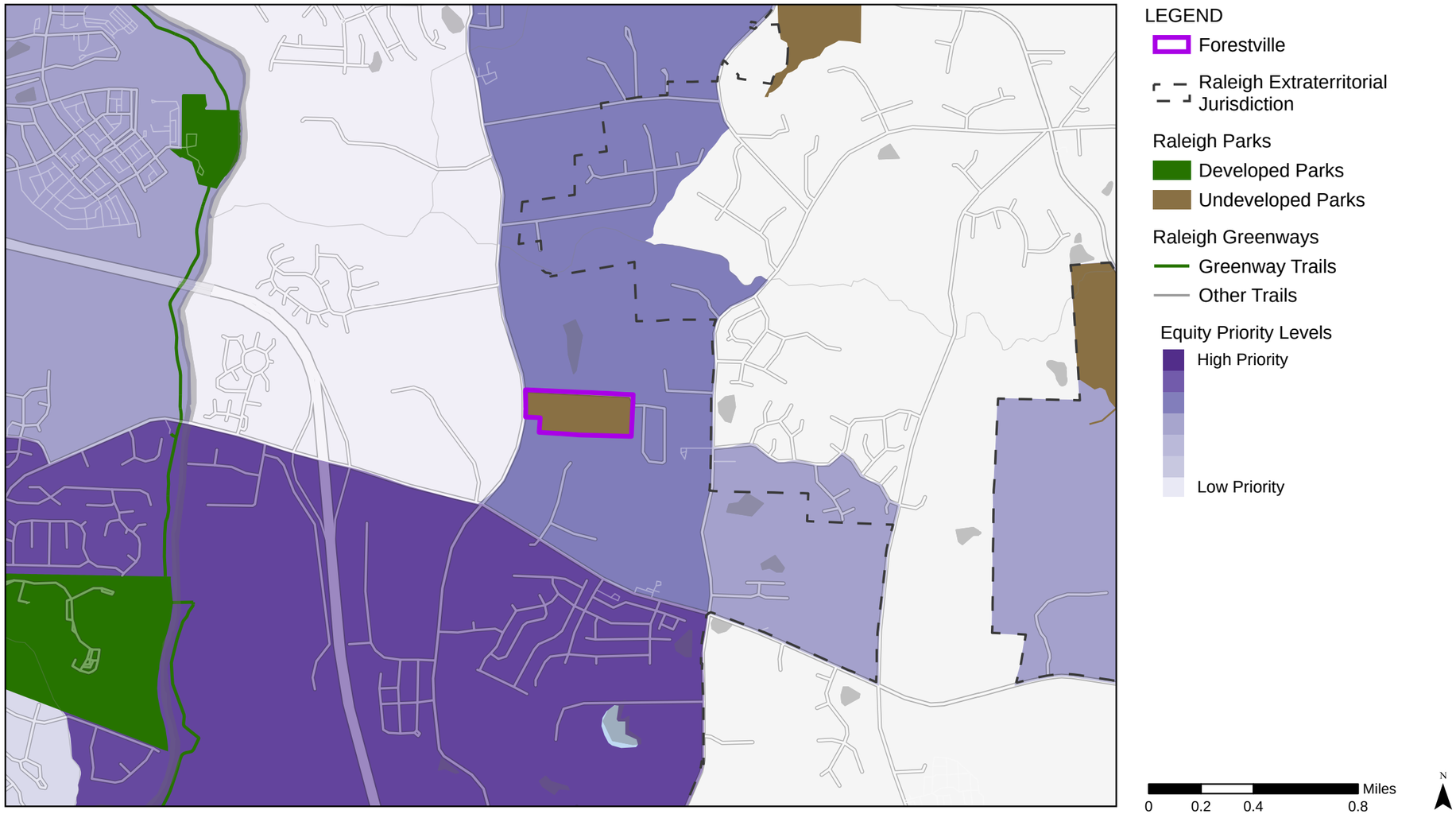
4. Housing Vacancy: The total number of vacant or unoccupied housing units in a block group;

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.

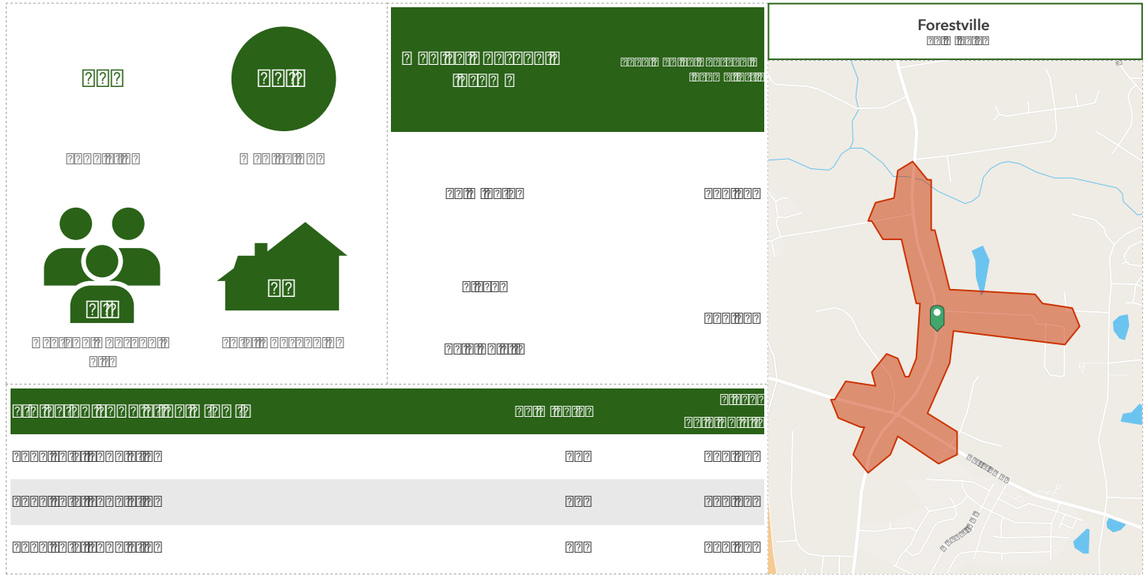
Prioritizing investments in these communities helps ensure that PRCR sites, facilities, and programs are more accessible to the communities that will benefit most from these public resources.

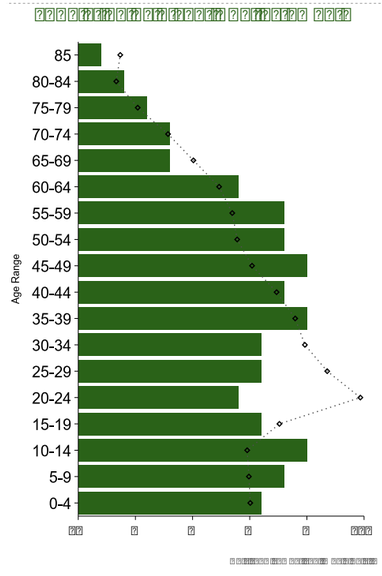
MAP 14 EQUITY PRIORITY ANALYSIS

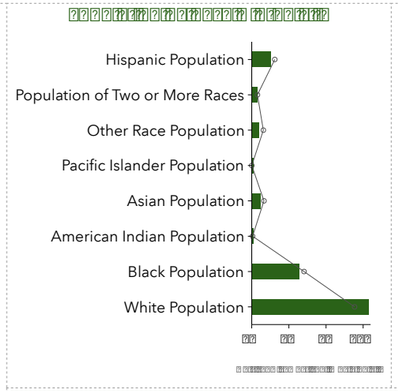


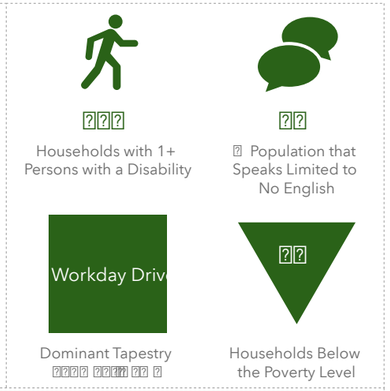
10-Minute Walk Demographics

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.







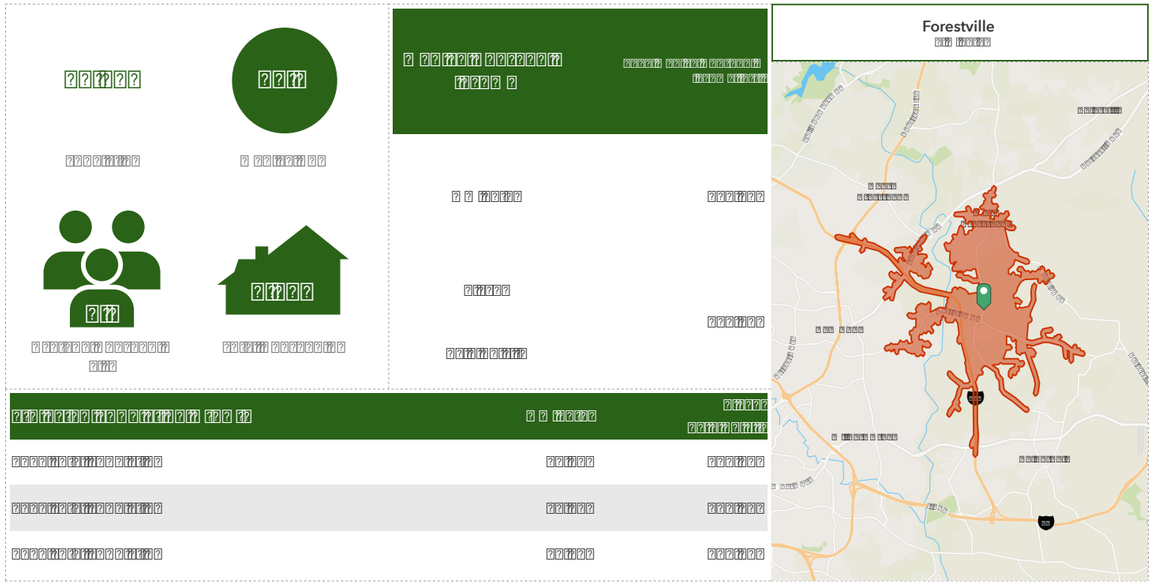


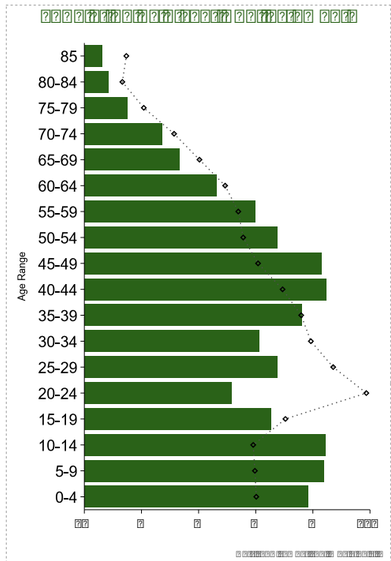
Owner/Renter Occupied Housing Units	10 minutes	Places Raleigh city
2021 Total Households		
2021 Owner Occupied Housing Units (Esri) (%)		
2021 Renter Occupied Housing Units (Esri) (%)		

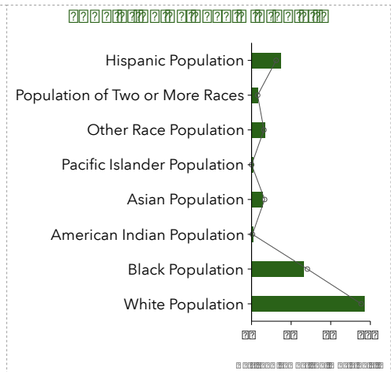
Data Source: ESRI Community Analyst

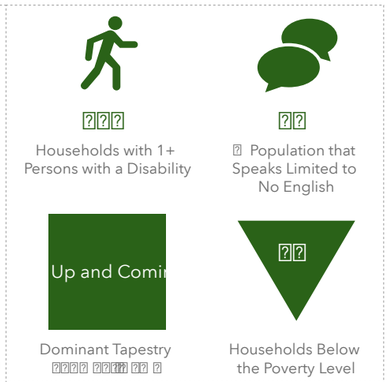
5-Minute Drive Demographics

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.

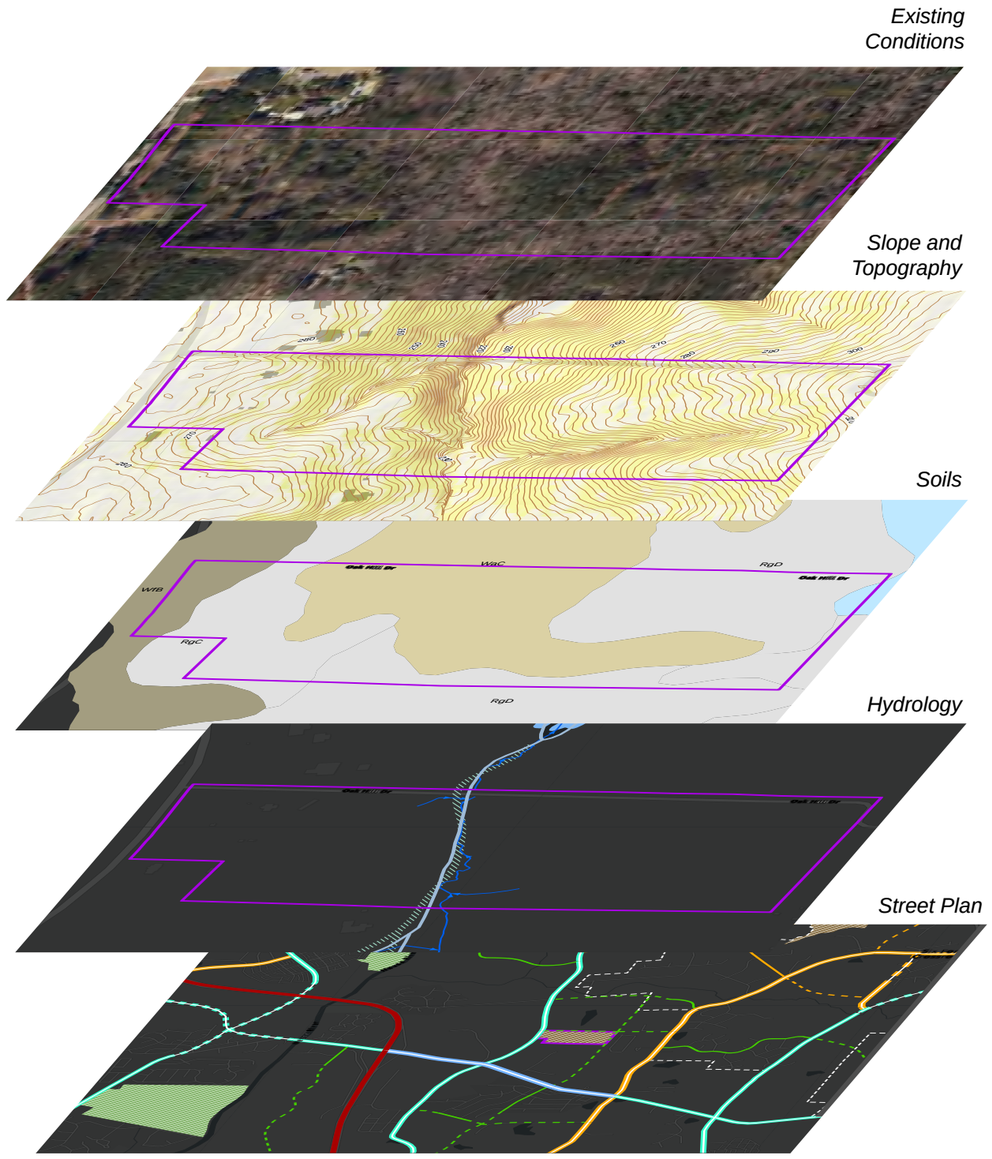
Hydrology

- 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.

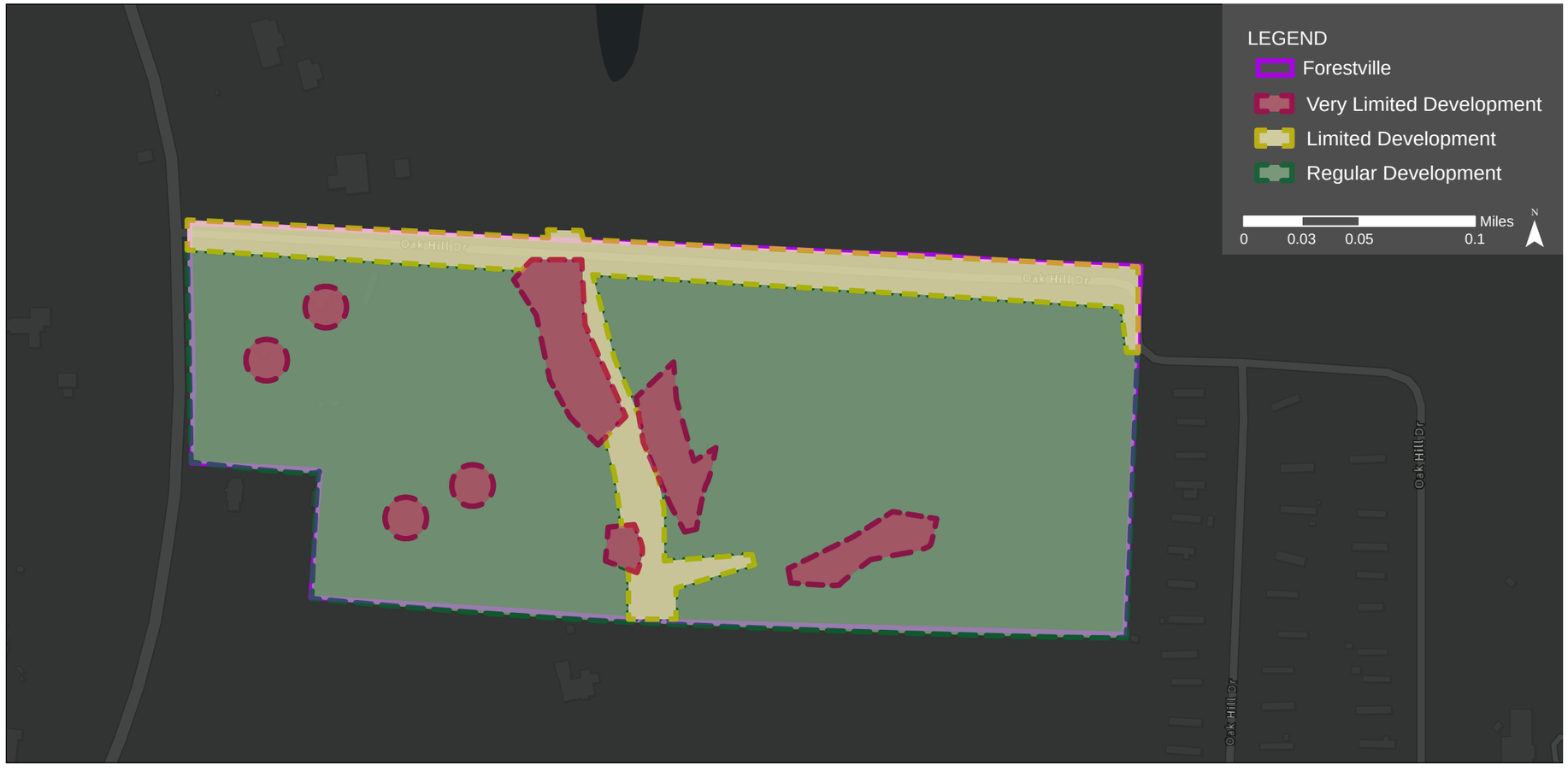
Park Access, Equity, and Demographics

- 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

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.

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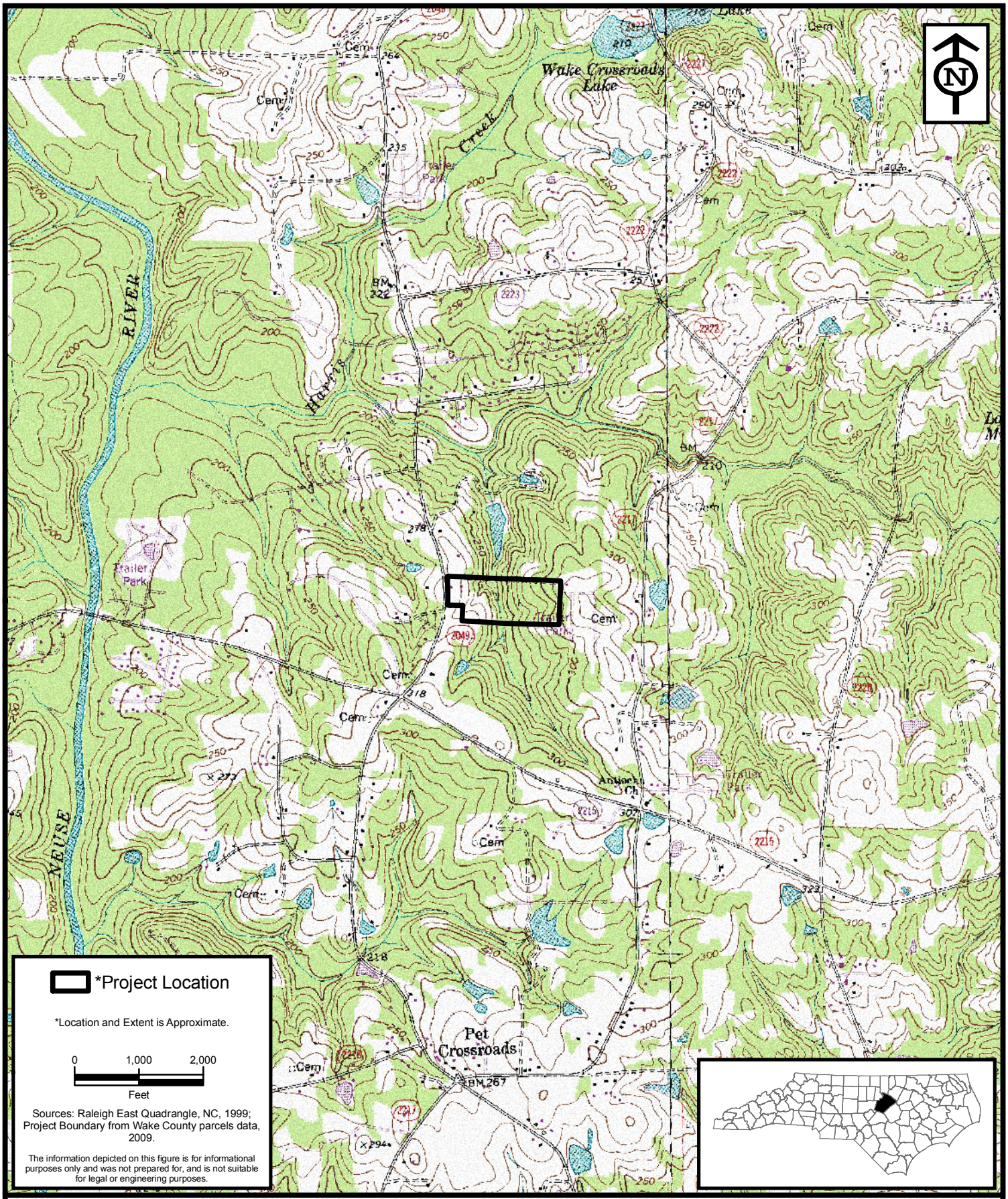
1. INTRODUCTION

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.



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Project Location

Forestville Road Property

City of Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Oct. 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	CD/SS
Figure:	**1.1**

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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.

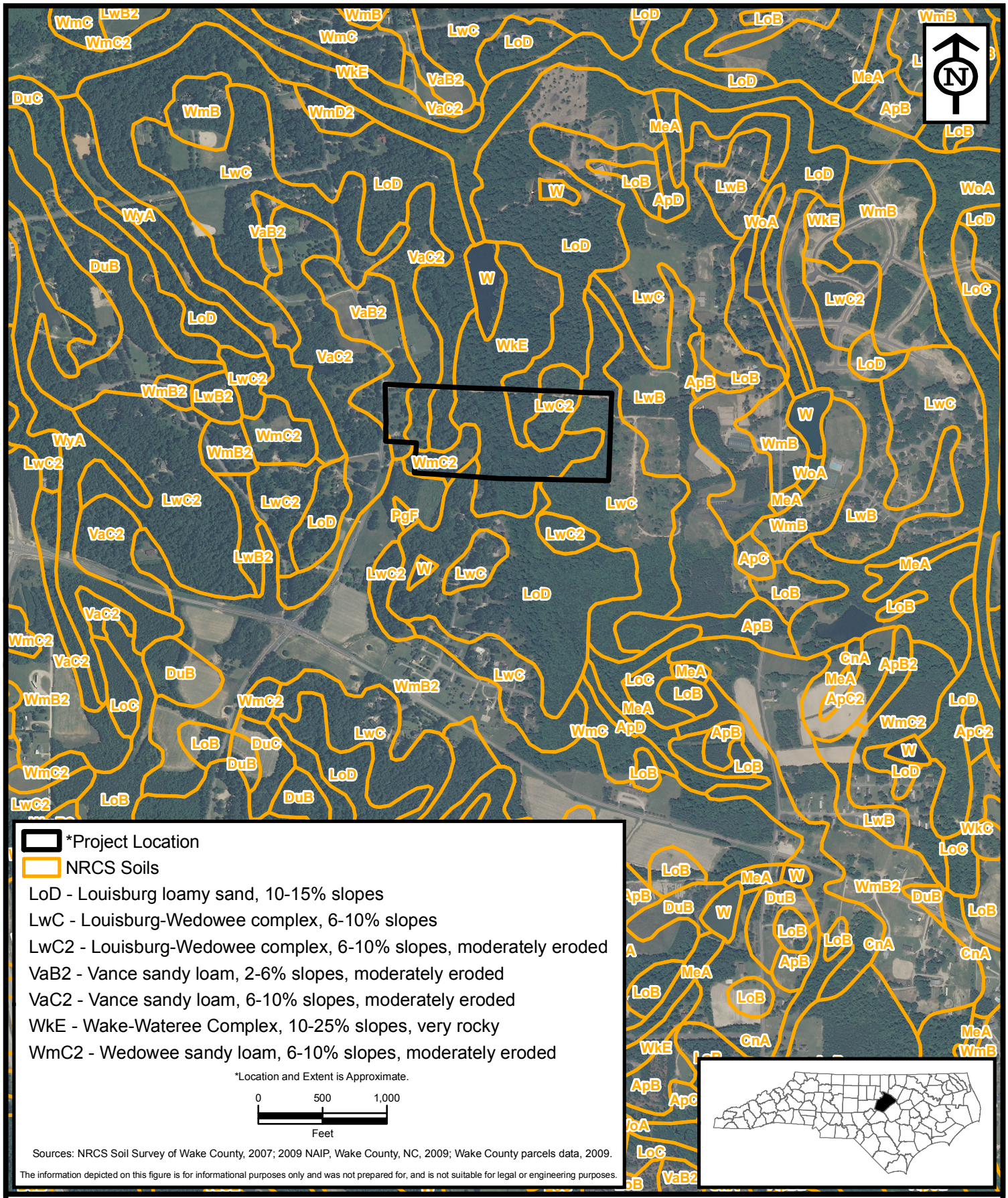
Soils

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



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Project Soils

Forestville Road Property

City of Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Oct. 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	CD/SS
Figure:	2.1

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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

James and Jane Upchurch with grandchildren, date unknown.

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

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Photos-Upchurch Families

Forestville Road Property

Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
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Figure:	**3.1**

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.

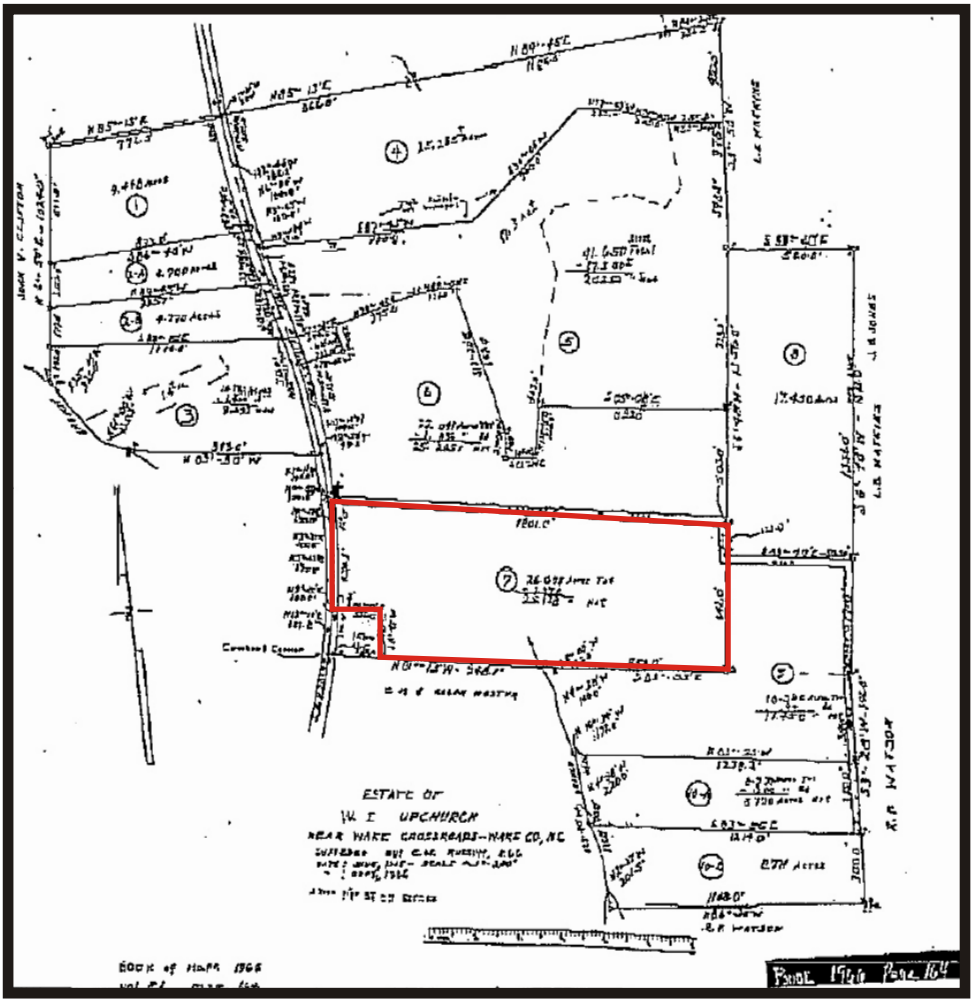
William E. Rouse, Jr., Elizabeth G. Rouse, W. Riley Johnston, and Mattie W. Johnston sold Tract 7 to Robert E. Ward, III, on 16 October 1983 (WCDB 2969:773). Robert E. Ward, III, and Christy Ward sold the property to Joyce Ann Poole on 21 September 1987 (WCDB 3049:506). Joyce Poole conveyed the property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

Informant Interviews

Roger Montague

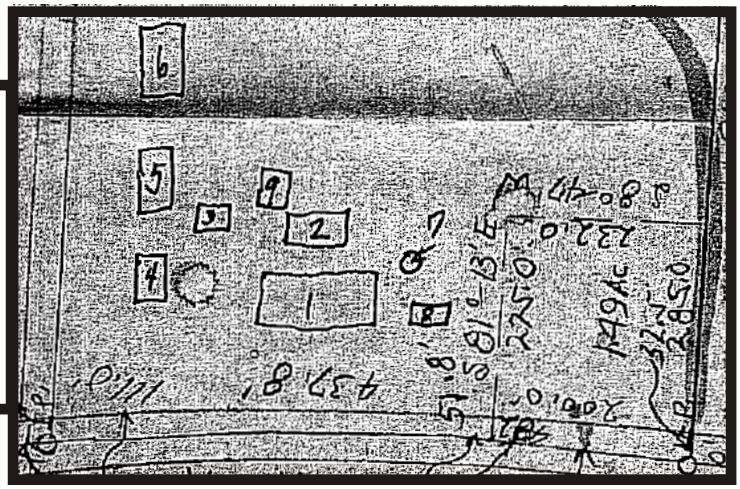
Roger Montague conducted email correspondence with a representative of the City of Raleigh in May 2010 and also visited the property in August 2010, meeting with representatives of the City of Raleigh and ESI. Roger Montague is the grandson of William Ivan Upchurch. While he did not live on the property 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



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

1. Main House
2. Kitchen
3. Wood Shed
4. Tool Shed
5. Corn Bin/Ordering Pit
6. Hay Barn
7. Well
8. Grape Arbor
9. Smoke House
— Freddie's Path



Roger Montague schematic plan of Upchurch property prior to mid-1960s.

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1966 Plat of Upchurch Division and Roger Montague Sketch Plan
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View of north and west elevations of cabin, facing southeast.

View of Joe Montague sitting on porch of reconstructed cabin, facing northeast.

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Photos-Cabin

Forestville Road Property

Wake County, North Carolina

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Figure:	**3.3**

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.

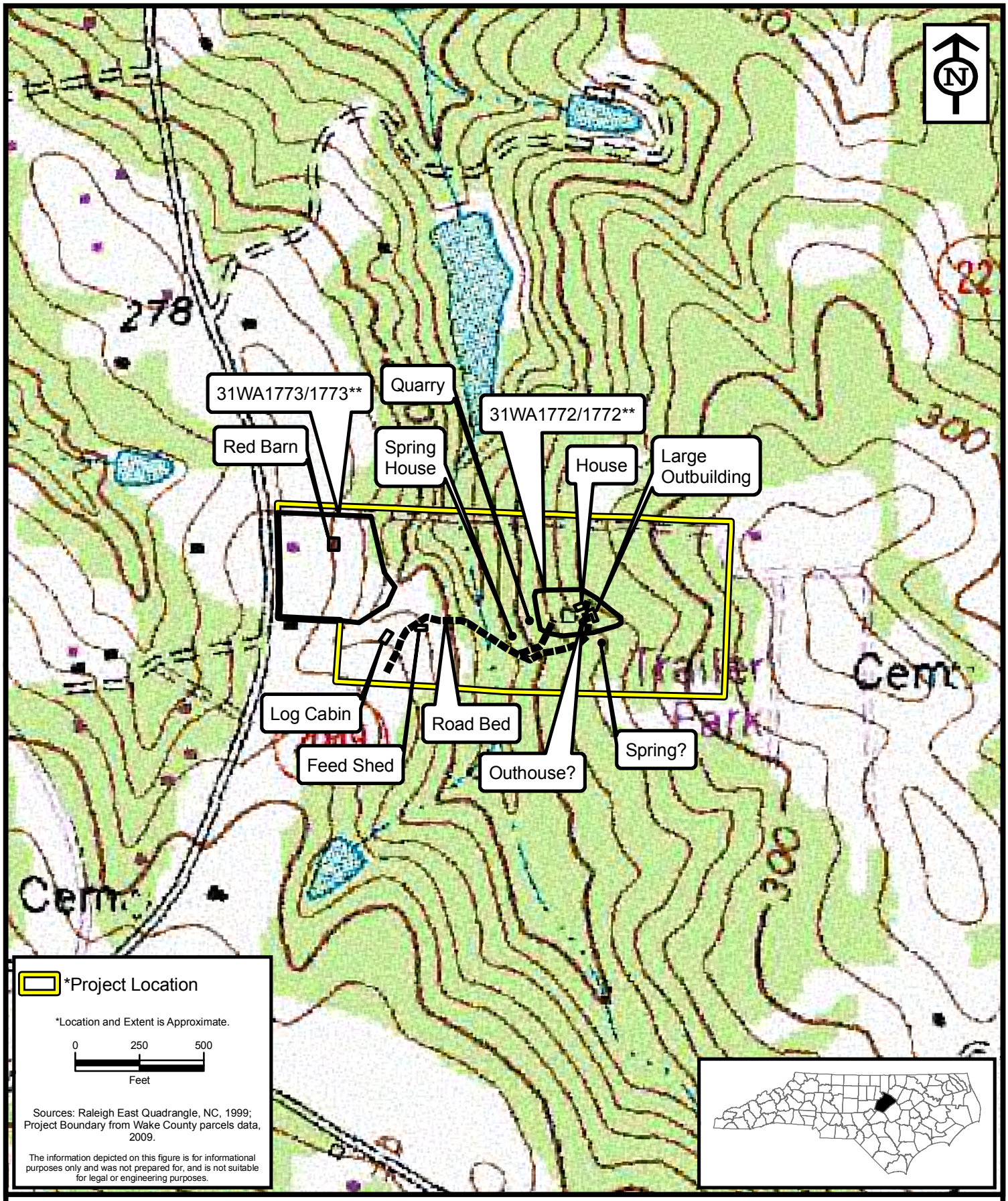
In addition to the three archaeological sites, a number of additional cultural features were documented that were not formally recorded as archaeological sites. These include a small quarry and a spring house.

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



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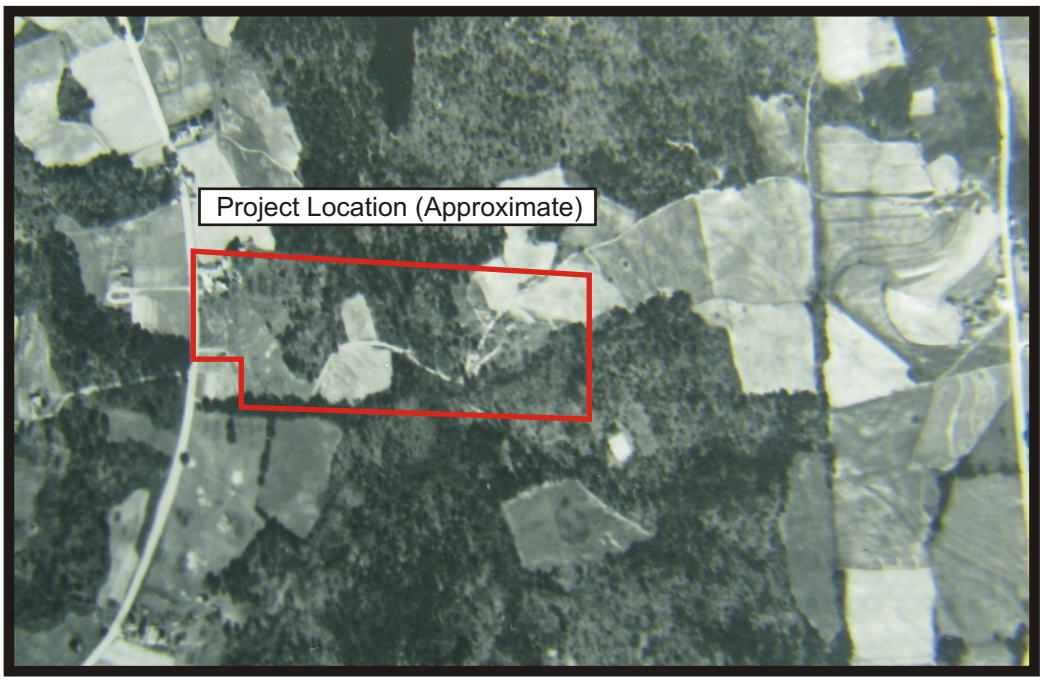
Site Locations

Forestville Road Property

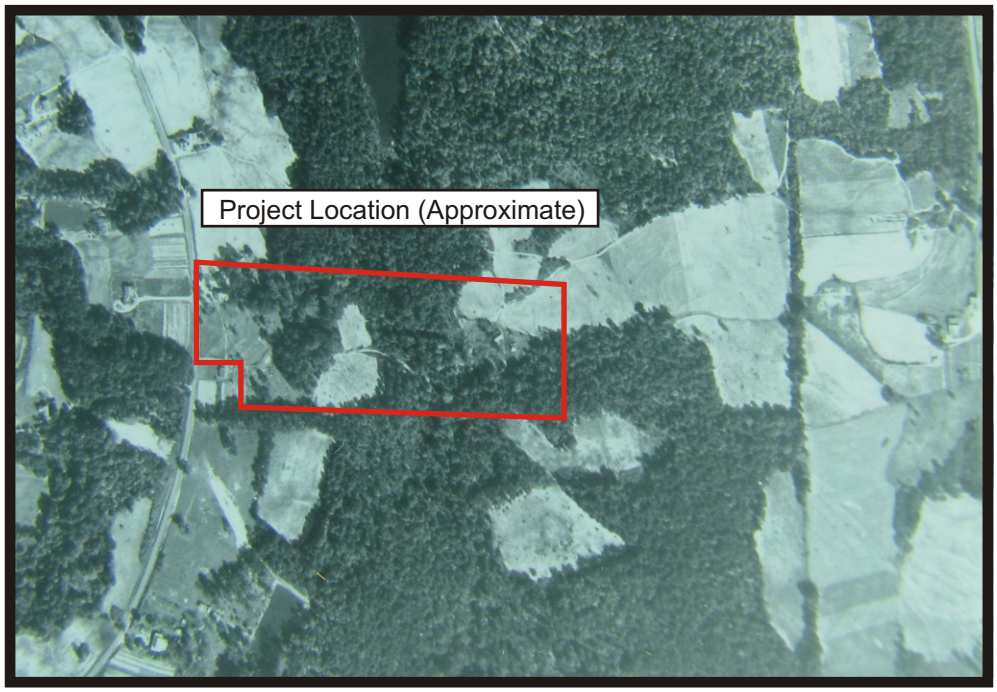
City of Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Oct. 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	CD/SS
Figure:	**6.1**

File: P:\GeoGra\Projects\2010\065\GIS\mxd\Fig6.1SiteLocs.mxd Printed: 10/05/2010 4:28 pm



1949 aerial photography of property (N.C. State Archives).



1954 aerial photography of property (N.C. State Archives).

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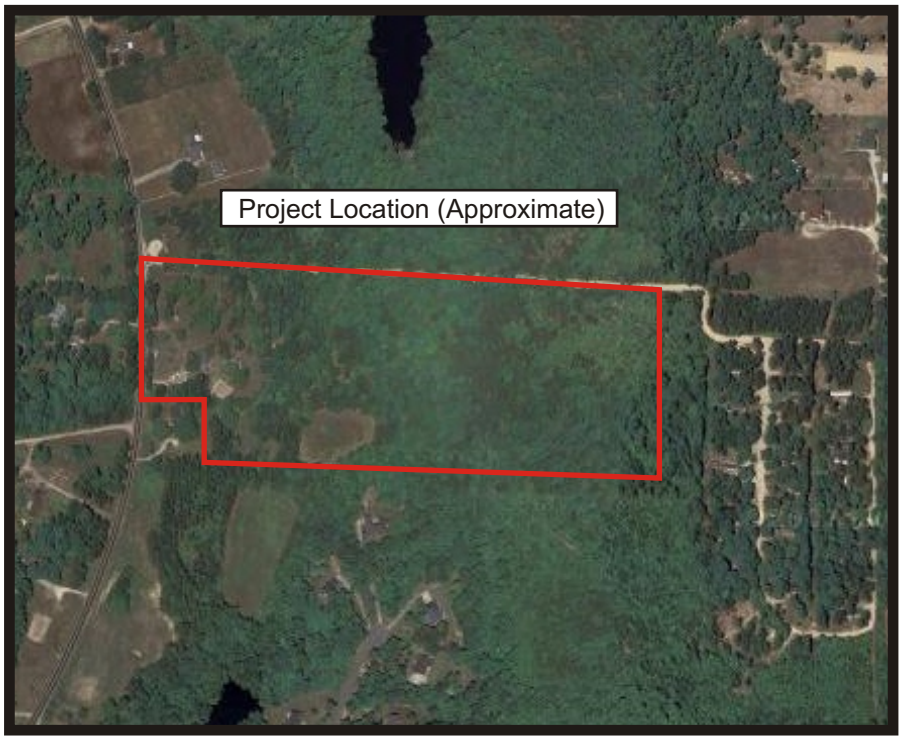
Aerial Photography
Forestville Road Property
Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Sept 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	SS/TR
Figure:	**6.2**

1971 aerial photography of property (N.C. State Archives).



Ca. 2010 aerial photography of property (Google 2010).

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Aerial Photography

Forestville Road Property

Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Sept 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	SS/TR
Figure:	**6.3**

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.

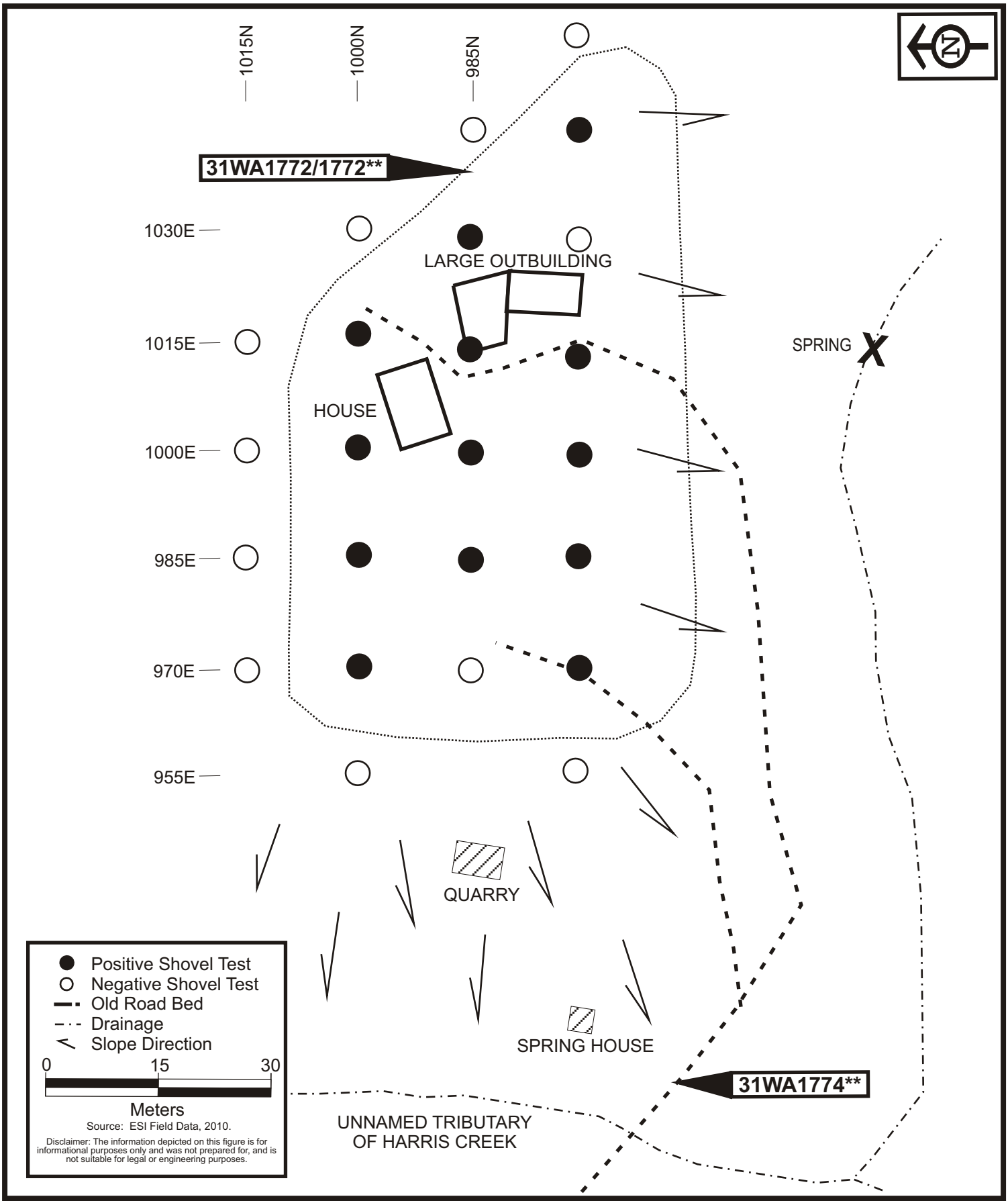
During a field visit to the property with a representative of the City of Raleigh, an abandoned road bed visible on mid-century aerial photography was encountered. During the pedestrian inspection of the site, the route of this former road leading from the southwest corner of the property through the 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



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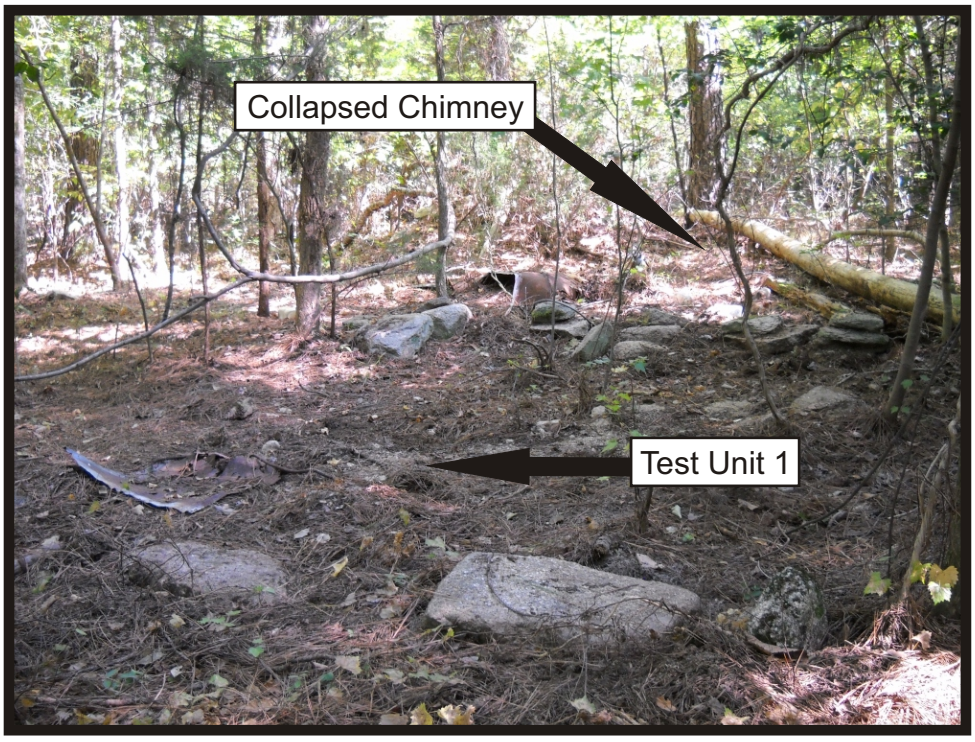
Site Plan-31WA1772/1772** and 31WA1774**

Forestville Road Property

Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Oct 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	SS/TR
Figure:	**6.4**

General view of 31WA1772/1772**, facing north towards tenant house.



View of foundation stones (to front) and collapsed chimney (to rear)
of tenant house at 31WA1772/1772**.

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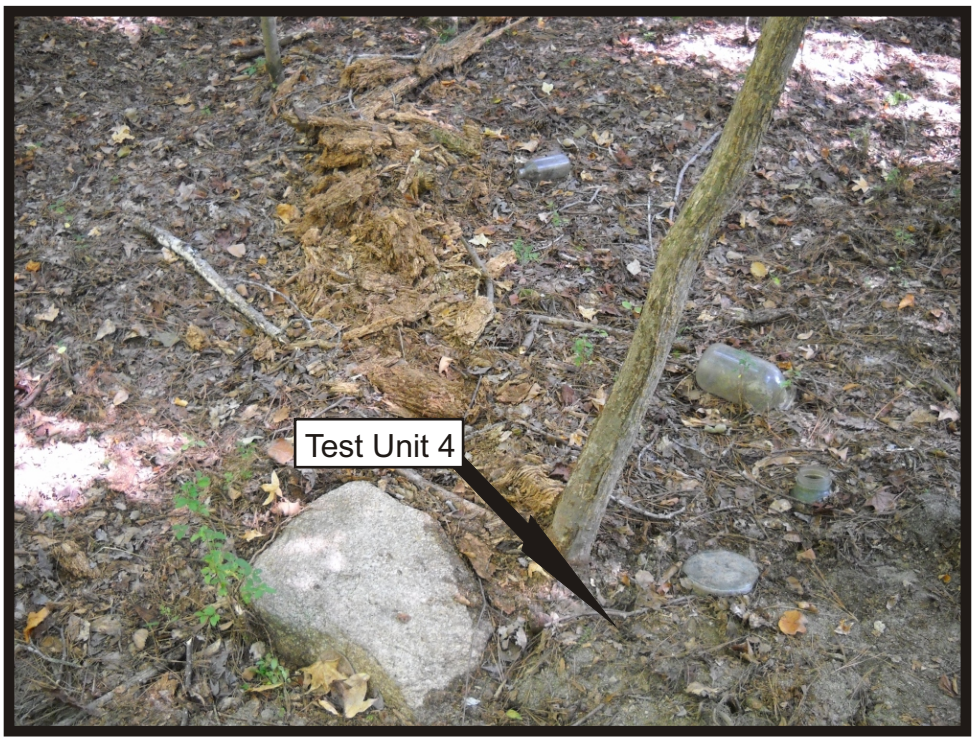
Site Photos-31WA1772/1772**

Forestville Road Property

Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Sept 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	SS/TR
Figure:	**6.5**



View of foundation pier and in situ artifacts in barn at 31WA1772/1772**.
Note intact bottles and jars on ground surface.

View of grassy area indicating possible location of outhouse
To south of tenant house at 31WA1772/1772**.

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Site Photos-31WA1772/1772**

Forestville Road Property

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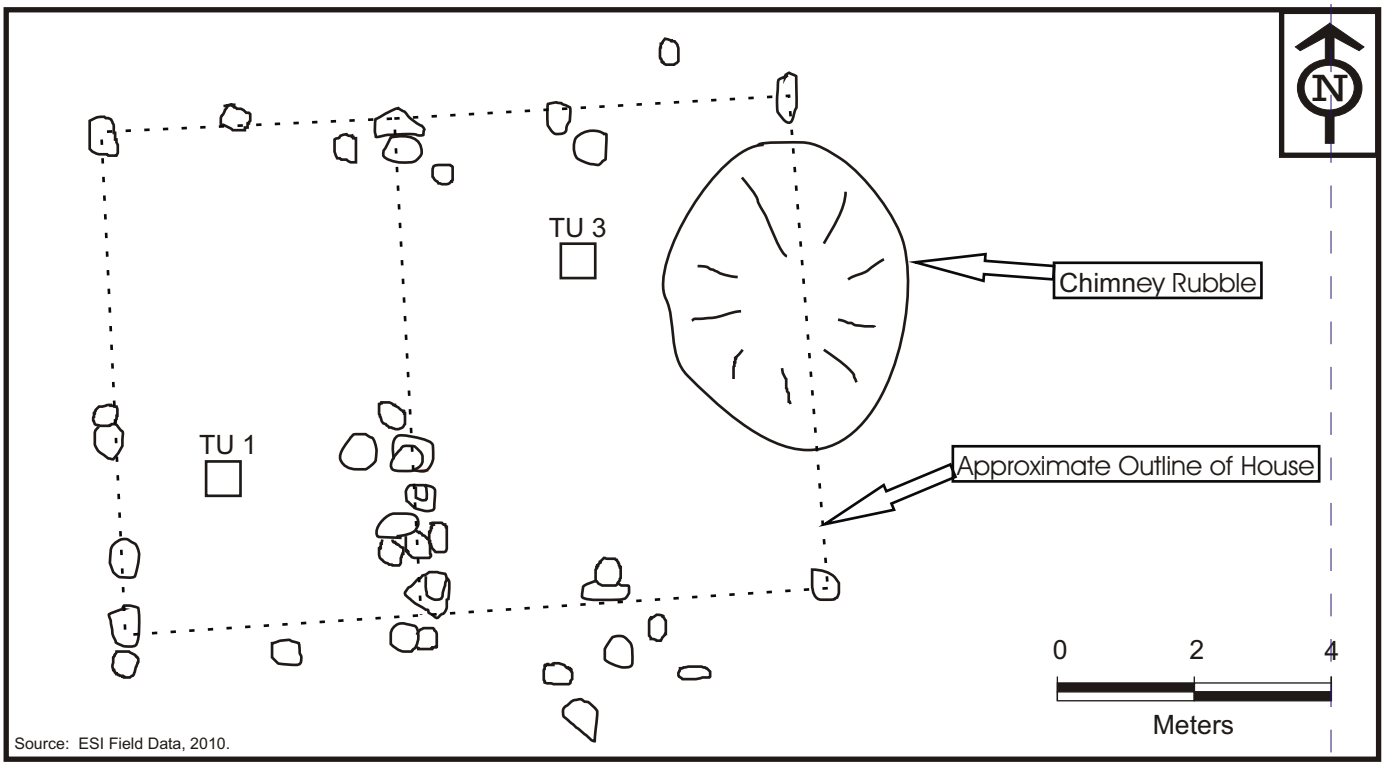
Date:	Sept 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	SS/TR
Figure:	**6.6**



Source: ESI Field Data, 2010.

Test Unit 1

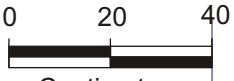
North Wall Profile

Stratum I: 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sand
Stratum II: 2.5Y6/4 Light Yellow Brown and
7.5YR 6/8 Reddish Yellow Sand

Test Unit 3

North Wall Profile

Stratum I: 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sand
Stratum II: 2.5Y6/4 Light Yellow Brown Sand



Source: ESI Field Data, 2010.

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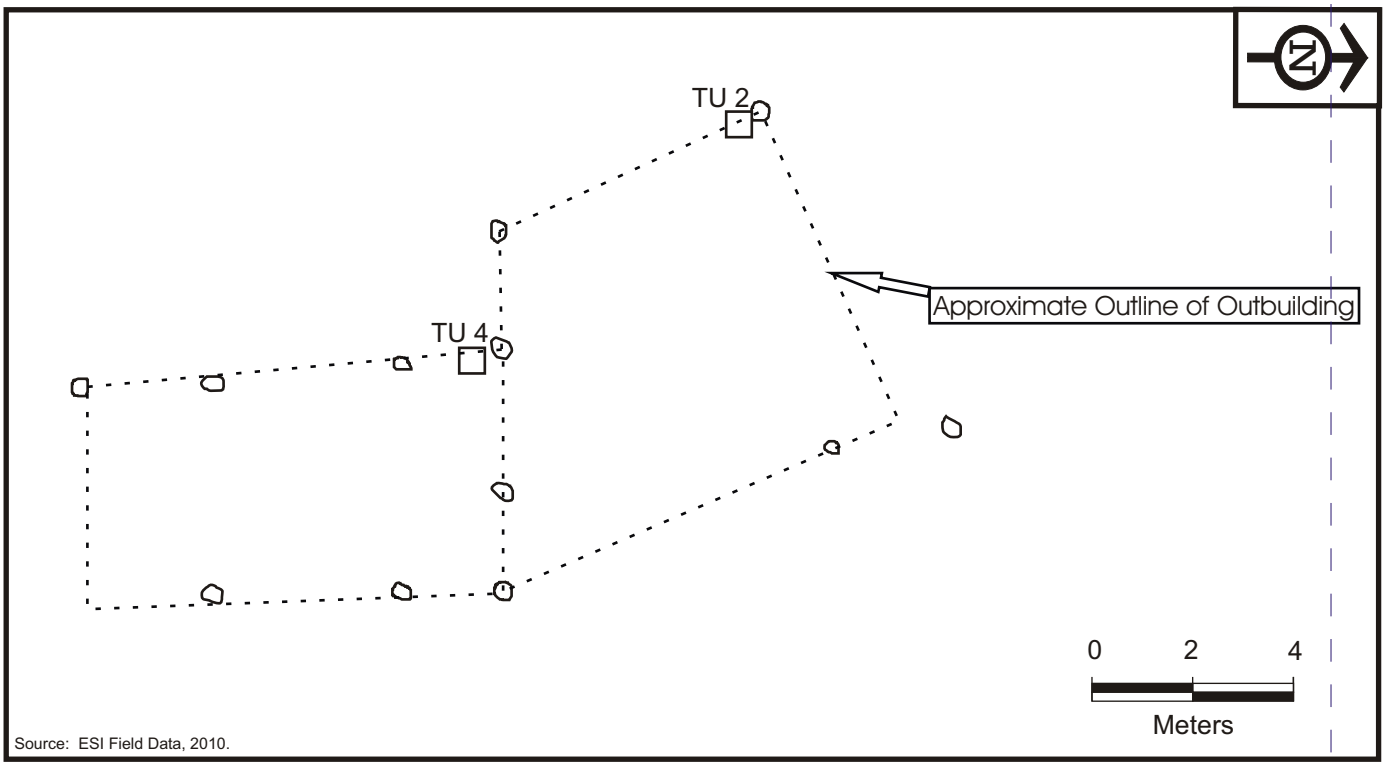
House Plan and TU Profiles-31WA1772/1772**

Forestville Road Property

Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Sept 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	SS/TR
Figure:	**6.7**

P:\Projects\2009\ER09-056 Creek at Willowick\Corel\Fig 6.2.cdr; 10/09/09; 12:45 pm



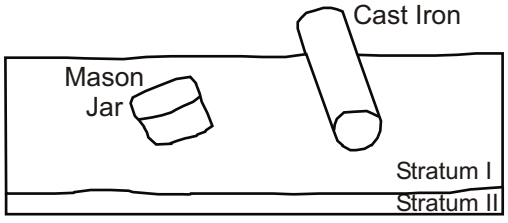
Source: ESI Field Data, 2010.

Test Unit 2

North Wall Profile

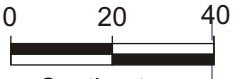
Stratum I: 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sand
Stratum II: 10YR6/4 Light Yellow Brown

Test Unit 4



North Wall Profile

Stratum I: 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sand
Stratum II: 10YR6/4 Light Yellow Brown Sand



Source: ESI Field Data, 2010.

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Outbuilding Plan and TU Profiles-31WA1772/1772**

Forestville Road Property

Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Oct 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	SS/TR
Figure:	**6.8**

P:\Projects\2009\ER09-056 Creek at Willowick\Corel\Fig 6.2.cdr; 10/09/09; 12:45 pm

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

Artifacts

A. Whiteware dishes (refit base sherds and rim sherds) (Orser 1c.) - TU 1
B. Molded glass bowl rim (Orser 1c.) - ST 1000N 985E
C. Fiestaware sherds (Orser 1c.) - TU 1
D. Milk glass canning lid (Orser 1d.) - ST 970N 1000E
E. *BALL* canning jar (Orser 1d.) - TU 3
F. Eyelets from shoe (Orser 2c.) - ST 970N 1045E
G. Shell button (Orser 2a.) - TU 1
H. Wire nail (top) and cut nail (bottom) (Orser 3a.) - TU 1
I. Avon cold cream container (Orser 4b.) - Surface near house
J. *McElree's Cardui* bottle (note label to right) (Orser 4a.) - Surface near outbuilding
K. *CLOROX* bottle shard (Orser 5c.) - TU 1
L. Linked chain (Orser 5) - ST 985N 985E

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Artifact Photo-31WA1772/1772**
Forestville Road Property
Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
Date:	Sept 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	SS/TR
Figure:	**6.9**

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**.

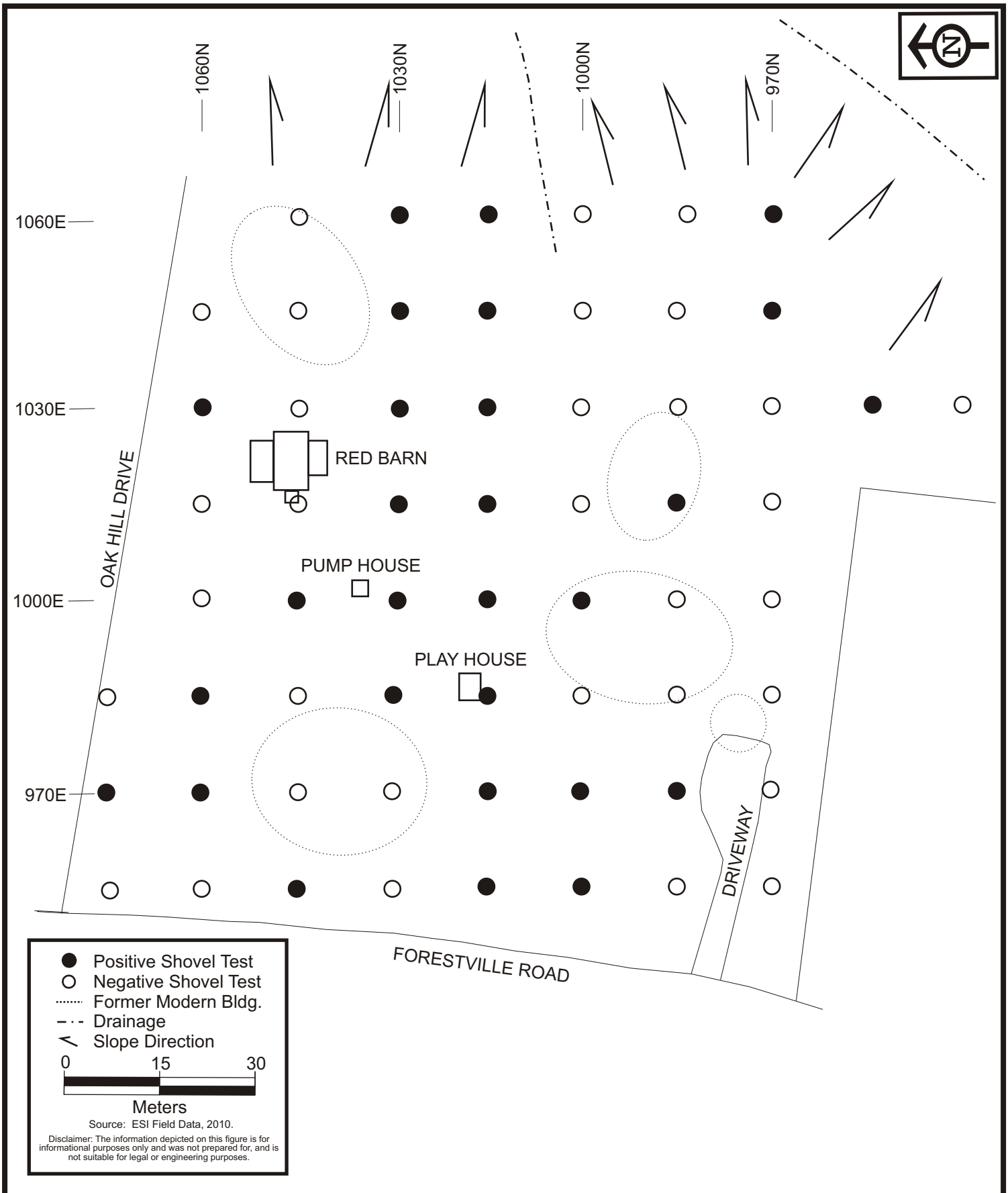
31WA1773/1773 (James Upchurch Site)**

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**.



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Site Plan-31WA1773/1773**

Forestville Road Property

Wake County, North Carolina

Project:	ER10-065.00
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Figure:	**6.10**

General view of 31WA1773/1773**, facing north from paved driveway.

View of former location of Upchurch house, facing northwest.

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Site Photos-31WA1773/1773**

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View of red barn in northeast portion of 31WA1773/1773**, facing northeast.

View of pile of rough and cut granite stones near northern edge of 31WA1773/1773**, facing north.

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Figure:	**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

Artifacts

A. Whiteware dishes (base sherds) (Orser 1c.) - ST 985N 1015E
B. Rockingham sherd (Orser 1c.) - ST 1030N 1000E
C. Transferprint whiteware sherd (Orser 1c.) - 1030N 1015E
D. *DUKE'S* mayonnaise jar base (Orser 1d.) - ST 1060N 1030E
E. *BALL* canning jar (Orser 1d.) - ST 1060N 985E
F. Soda bottle (Orser 1d.) - ST 955N 1030E
G. Cuprous coin button (Orser 2a.) - ST 1015N 955E
H. Wire nail (left) and cut nail right(Orser 3a.) - ST 1030N 1000E
I. Hinge (Orser 3b.) - ST 1015N 1015E
J. *CLOROX* bottle shard (Orser 5c.) - ST 1060N 985E
K. Unknown hardware (Orser 3 or 5) - ST 1045N 1000E

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Artifact Photo-31WA1773/1773**
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Figure:	**6.13**

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**.

General view of roadbed, facing west from unnamed tributary of Harris Creek.

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Site Photo-31WA1774**

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Figure:	**6.14**

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.

View of stone-lined spring to west of 31WA1772/1772**.

View of quarrying activity to west of 31WA1772/1772**. Note three drill holes.

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Photos-Stone-lined Spring and Quarry

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Figure:	**6.15**

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	BOWL	MOLDED	RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1772/1772**	2	ST		970	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		5	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	3	ST		1000	970	I	0-10	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	4	ST		1000	1000	I	0-25	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		13	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	24	ST		985	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		3	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1772/1772**	25	ST		970	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	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	Description1 (Item Type)	Description2 (Decoration)	Vessel Portion	ORSER GROUP	ORSER SUBGROUP	N=	COMMENTS
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	IRON				6		6	THICK. FURNITURE OR TOOL?
31WA1772/1772**	48	TU	3			I	1	HIST	METAL	TIN	SHEET			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	CURVED		BODY	1		5	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	8	ST		970	1060	I/II	0-15	HIST	OTHER	ASBESTOS	SHINGLE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	8	ST		970	1060	I/II	0-15	HIST	METAL	IRON	PLOW BLADE			5	A	1	
31WA1773/1773**	30	ST		985	970	I		HIST	GLASS	GREEN	TUMBLER		RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1773/1773**	18	ST		985	1015	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	HINGE BRACKET			3	B	1	
31WA1773/1773**	33	ST		1000	955	I		HIST	GLASS	AMBER	CURVED		BODY	1	D	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	9	ST		1000	970	I	0-20	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		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	BUTTON	COIN		2	A	1	
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	CONSTRUCTI(	BRICK	BRICK			3	A	2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	GLASS	AQUA	FLAT		BODY	6		3	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	UID			6		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	32	ST		1015	955	I		PREHI	LITHIC	QUARTZ	DEB	TF				1	
31WA1773/1773**	28	ST		1015	970	I		HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS	CANNING JAR LID			1	D	1	
31WA1773/1773**	28	ST		1015	970	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		4	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	17	ST		1015	985	I		HIST	CONSTRUCTI(	MORTAR	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	

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
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	MOLDED BOWL	SCALLOPED EDG	RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	METAL	TIN	CANNING JAR LID			1	D	3	
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	13	ST		1015	1000	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	UID			6		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	19	ST		1015	1015	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BASE	1	C	3	
31WA1773/1773**	19	ST		1015	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	BOTTLE	PANEL	BODY	1	D	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	19	ST		1015	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		6	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	19	ST		1015	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LAMP GLASS		BODY	3	C	2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	19	ST		1015	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	3	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	19	ST		1015	1015	I		HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS	CURVED		BODY	4		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	21	ST		1015	1030	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BODY	1	C	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	21	ST		1015	1030	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	35	ST		1015	1045	I		HIST	GLASS	AMBER	CURVED		BODY	1	D	2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	37	ST		1015	1060	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	16	ST		1030	985	I	0-20	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BODY	1	C	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	16	ST		1030	985	II	20-30	HIST	OTHER	COAL	FRAGMENT			5	C	2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	CERAMIC	STONEWARE	ROCKINGHAM GLAZE		BODY	1	D	1	
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BODY	1	C	3	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	AMBER	CURVED			1	D	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		18	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR	THREADED		1	D	3	
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	MILK GLASS	CANNING JAR LID			1	D	2	[…L/MA…], […GEN…]
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	SHELL	SHELL	OYSTER			1	E	1	
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	6	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	CUT		3	A	1	
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	WIRE		3	A	2	
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	METAL	IRON	NAIL	UID		3	A	5	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	CERAMIC	PORCELAIN	PLAIN	DOLL PART?	UID	4	C	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	MELTED			6		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	6	ST		1030	1000	I	0-15	HIST	METAL	IRON	UID	UID		6		5	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	20	ST		1030	1015	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	BLUE	BODY	1	C	1	PARTIAL MAKER'S MARK
31WA1773/1773**	7	ST		1030	1030	I/II	0-10	HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BASE	1	C	1	
31WA1773/1773**	7	ST		1030	1030	I/II	0-10	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		4	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	36	ST		1030	1045	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		RIM	1	C	1	
31WA1773/1773**	11	ST		1030	1060	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	31	ST		1045	955	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	14	ST		1045	1000	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BODY	1	C	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	14	ST		1045	1000	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	LAMP GLASS		BODY	3	C	1	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
31WA1773/1773**	14	ST		1045	1000	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	HARDWARE	UID		6		2	ORSER 3 OR 5
31WA1773/1773**	10	ST		1060	970	I/II	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	AMBER	BOTTLE		LIP	1	D	1	2 REFIT
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		7	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1		1	[…SIT/N…]
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	CURVED		BODY	1	D	1	[BAL…]
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	LIGHT GREEN	BOTTLE	SODA	BODY	1	D	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	CONSTRUCTI(	CONCRETE	FRAGMENT			3	A	2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	WINDOW PANE			3	A	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	15	ST		1060	985	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	UID			6		2	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	5	ST		1060	1030	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR		BODY	1	D	23	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	5	ST		1060	1030	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR		BASE	1	D	1	[DUKE'S]
31WA1773/1773**	5	ST		1060	1030	I	0-15	HIST	GLASS	CLEAR	JAR		LIP	1	D	2	
31WA1773/1773**	29	ST		1075	970	I		HIST	CERAMIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN		BODY	1	C	1	NOT COLLECTED
31WA1773/1773**	29	ST		1075	970	I		HIST	METAL	IRON	UID			6		1	NOT COLLECTED

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