

Folks,

Bad news on dating the cabin. The dendrologist took numerous borings but as it turned out only 3 of the borings were from trees 50 years old or older. He needed more borings to set a date. He would not draw any conclusions from those three. Don't know what will be done now to date the cabin. The wheels of government move very, very slowly so we'll see.

Roger

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Thanks for keeping me in the loop on the cabin. The following comment may be irrelevant but I will mention it. As you know I was at the University of Arizona for 20 years 1975-1995. While there I became aware that they have a very well defined Tree Ring Laboratory. They developed an international reputation on dating using tree rings. Perhaps this will fit into you educating yourself about tree ring dating as you go forward.

Keep pushing~

Phil Upchurch

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Upchurch cabin

From: Roger Montague <montaquer@icloud.com>

Date: Thu, May 12, 2016 6:22 am

To: Roger Montague <rmontague@nc.rr.com>, Mike Upchurch <MikeRUpchurch@gmail.com>, Woody Yates <woodyyates@gmail.com>, Carla Michaels <cjm400@gmail.com>, Miley Perry <maperry45@yahoo.com>, Phil Upchurch <phil@upchurchstory.com>, Mary Adams <maryuadams@yahoo.com>

Folks,

Bad news on dating the cabin. The dendrologist took numerous borings but as it turned out only 3 of the borings were from trees 50 years old or older. He needed more borings to set a date. He would not draw any conclusions from those three. Don't know what will be done now to date the cabin. The wheels of government move very, very slowly so we'll see.

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Hi Melissa----

When I was visiting Raleigh from my home in Missouri last October Roger Montague and I met to confer about the Upchurch land that the City of Raleigh has purchased for a park. You and I almost met but not quite. At the time you were a City employee and interested in the Park project but I understand you have now retired. I hope your health situation has improved. You indicated you wanted to stay in touch on the property and Roger gave me your email address.

My main project at present is to build momentum for our new organization Upchurch and Allied Families Association, Inc, a not for profit entity. A focus for this organization will be in central North Carolina. To augment our effort we opened our Cary Facility on January 1, 2016. In a few weeks I will visit to get projects going from this facility. We have a wonderful opportunity to mount a Project on the Kearney Upchurch Property from this facility. I hope you will join Roger, myself and others in forming a Working Group to focus on the Kearney Upchurch Property. If you are so inclined I will send you more details and we can work together to get the effort going.

I look forward to hearing from you soon and to working with you.

Phil Upchurch. President and Manager Allied Families

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System Integration Plan

Forestville Road Property

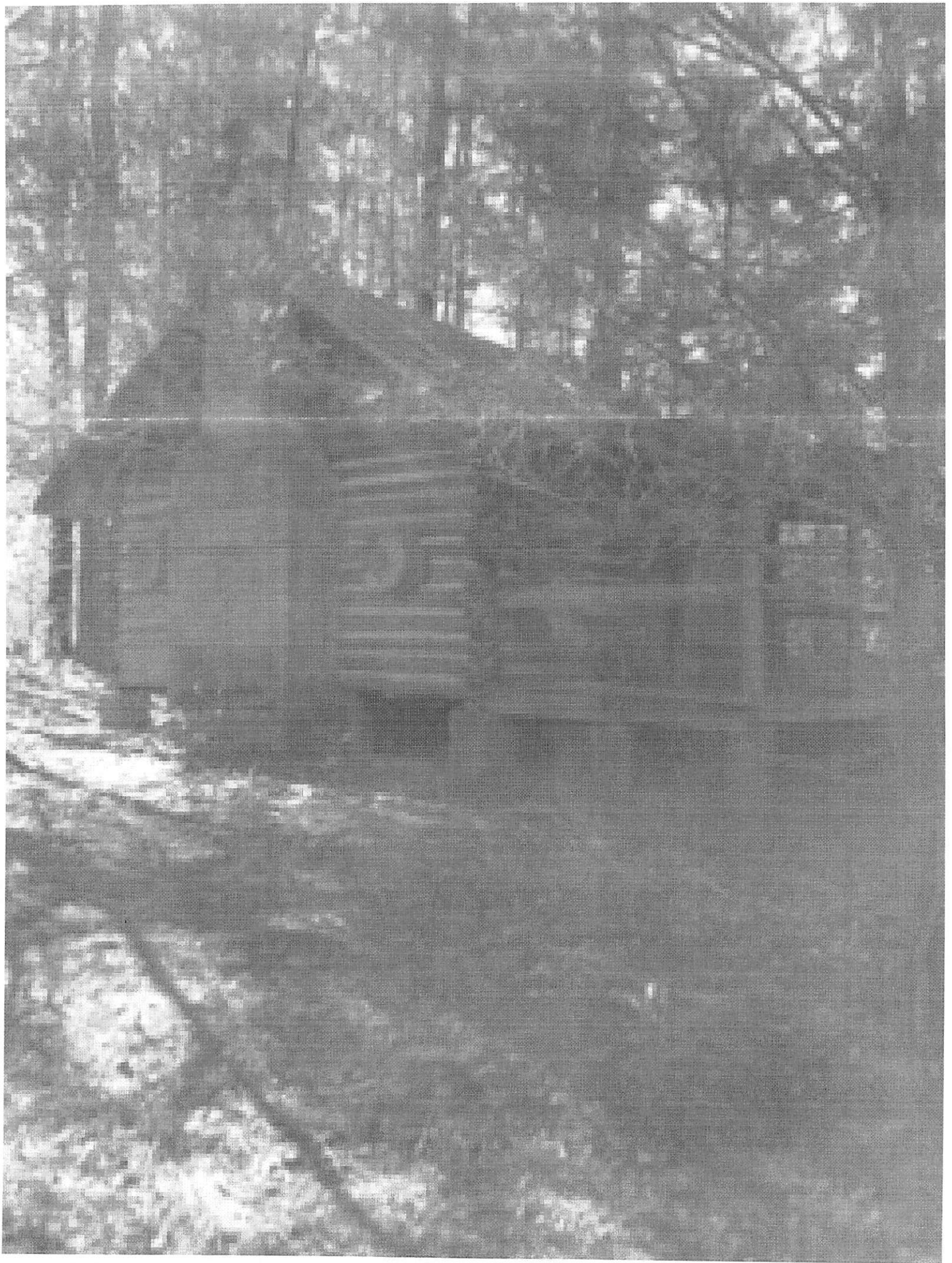
Raleigh, North Carolina

REC'D AS AN ATTACHMENT - EMAIL

6 SEP 2015 ROGER MONTAGUE TO RPH







FORESTVILLE ROAD PROPERTY
(KEARNEY) U TRACT → A
RALEIGH PARK

The attached is from a Cultural Resource
Assessment for the Tract - This is a
part of the document & it was sent
to RPH via an email 8 SEP 2015
from Roger Montague

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.

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.

Historical Property 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.

Unchurch Genealogical Information

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 Alosey Watkins (age 18). Kearney, Williford, and Alosey 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 Upchurch's (age 62) household were his wife Emily (age 59) and their children Emily (age 19), Allen (age 17), Abigail (age 16), and Emma (age 7). Also living in the house were Melissa Norwood (age 12) and Burney Fort (age 20), both black. Kearney was listed as a Farmer with \$1,200 in real estate and \$1,000 in personal estate. Allen was listed as a Farm Laborer, Emma and Abigail were listed At School, Melissa Norwood was listed as a Domestic Servant, while Burney Fort was listed as a Farm Laborer.

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

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

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

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

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

In the 1910 census, two Upchurch families are listed next door to one another. [William] Ivan Upchurch's (age 35) family included his wife Hallie (age 25), their four children Luby (age 7), Cary (age 5), Alon H. (age 3), and Erma G. (age 1), as well as his parents James W. (age 72) and Jane E. (age 68). William's profession was listed as General Farmer. Next door was Louis Upchurch's (age 27) family, which included his wife Bessie (age 20) and their son Raymond (age 2). Louis' profession was also listed as General Farming. Pictures of James and Jane Upchurch, Ivan and Ellie Upchurch, and Ivan and Ellie's children can be seen on Figure 3.1. In the 1920 census, William (age 44) and Hallie (age 36) were listed with their children Truby (age 17), Cary (age 15), Alvin (age 13), Emma (age 11), Clifford (age 9), Abby (age 7), and his mother Jane (age 78). William's profession was listed as Farming, while Hallie and the four eldest children were listed as Helpers.

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

Tenant House

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

In the 1870 census, the Temple family, headed by Willis Temple (age 50), appears to be the best candidate for residents of the tenant house. This family was listed only two houses down from Kearney Upchurch and his family on the census sheet and were the only African-American family in close proximity (at least on the census sheet). Interestingly, on the page before the Kearney Upchurch listing, 21 members of the Smith family living in five different houses were listed, all of whom were described as Black or Mulatto. It is known that Kearney Upchurch owned 20 slaves in 1860, according to the Slave Schedules. Although speculation, the Smith family members may represent Kearney Upchurch's former slaves.

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

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

As mentioned above, the Louis Upchurch family was listed immediately before the Ivan Upchurch family in the 1910 census. Louis Upchurch was listed as a Renter. Listed after the Ivan Upchurch family was the Deadmans, an African-American family. The household was headed by Lucy Deadman (48), who lived with her daughters Lizer (27) and Annah (13) and son 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 Mocoso[n] [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.

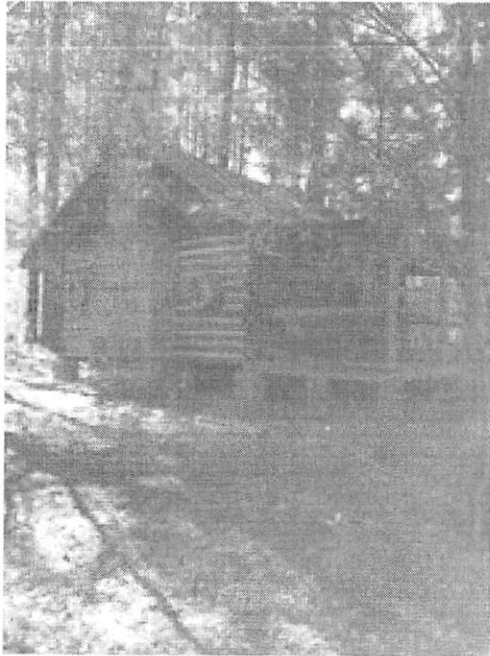
William E. Rouse, Jr., Elizabeth G. Rouse, W. Riley Johnston, and Mattie W. Johnston sold Tract 7 to Robert E. Ward, III, on 16 October 1983 (WCDB 2969:773). Robert E. Ward, III, and Christy Ward sold the property to Joyce Ann Poole on 21 September 1987 (WCDB 3049:506). Joyce Poole conveyed the property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

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.

Northeast park site has what's called slave cabin

Building outside Raleigh said to be part of Upchurch plantation

By DAN HOLLY
CORRESPONDENT

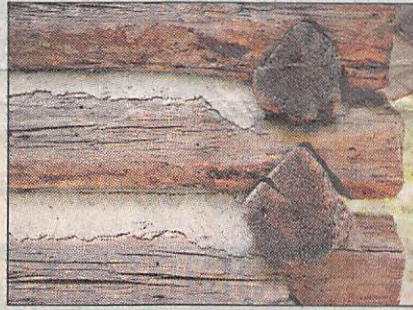
RALEIGH – It's common to find old barns and other remnants of Wake County's past sitting on land slated for development. But an old shack city officials found on the site of a future park might be the rarest of finds: an old slave cabin.

The one-room log cabin, with a stone chimney on the side and a porch in front, sits in a wooded area off Forestville Road northeast of Raleigh. It's a bare, 15-by-20-foot room with a fireplace on the side – exactly the kind of stark living quarters one would imagine for slaves.

Melissa Salter, a land stewardship coordinator for the city Parks and Recreation Department, found the cabin. Her work involves surveying park sites for any sensitive features that might need preserving or special care during park construction.

"Cemeteries, old wells – we do come across that type of thing," Salter said, "but never an old slave cabin."

Before the city can say for sure that the structure was a slave cabin, the building must undergo an architectural and historical survey. But there is evidence that



A corner of the cabin shows how the logs were cut to fit together.

it was.

It sits on land that was once a 600-acre cotton plantation, according to county historical records. The records show that the land was owned in the 1800s by Kearney Upchurch, who, according to the 1860 Census, owned 20 slaves.

In 1937, the daughter of one of those slaves was interviewed as part of a "slave narrative" project done by the Works Progress Administration, one of the agencies created to lift the country out of the Great Depression.

"I was born at Kerney Upchurch's plantation," said the woman, Georgian-

na Foster [misspellings in original document]. "He wus my marster. ... We lived in log houses at marsters."

More research must be done before anyone can say for sure that the structure off Forestville Road is one of those cabins, but there are plenty of Kearney Upchurch descendants still around who can tell you about the cabin. John Perry, who lives in Wake Forest now but grew up in a house on the old plantation, remembers his grandmother telling him the structure was an old slave cabin. And Perry, 53, takes more than a casual interest in the matter; he is a history buff who has old photographs from the plantation and can recite family history and describe the function of all the old buildings remaining on the land.

Moving saved cabin

The structure might have gone the way of most other slave housing had it not been moved. Joseph Montague, who married a descendant of Kearney Upchurch, moved the cabin from one spot on the old plantation to another. Perry thinks Montague – who has since died – moved the

CABIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1M

cabin to keep it from being torn down.

Montague's daughter, Marsha Nash, could not remember exactly why her father moved the cabin, but she said he was an industrious man who loved to take on projects. And her father wanted to preserve the shack, she said. Roger Montague, Joseph Montague's son, said he remembers talk about old slave cabins still standing somewhere on the property when he was growing up.

Slave cabins' rarity

"He loved history, and he loved talking about the past,"

Nash said. "He didn't want anyone to forget about the past."

If it is a slave cabin, it would be a rarity, experts say. Claudia Brown, a supervisor at the state Historic Preservation Office, said the Stagville slave quarters in Durham is the only slave cabin in this area that she knows of.

"I can tell you that there are not many left," Brown said. "Most slave houses were poorly built, and they haven't survived because of that."

According to Georgianna Foster's narrative for the WPA, the living quarters were not the only unpleasant aspect of slave life on the Upchurch plantation. The woman, who was still a child when slaves were freed, recalled stories her mother told her.

A slave's hard life

"De food wus short an' things in general wus bad, so mother tole me," the narrative stated. "She said dey wus a whole lot meaner den dey had any business bein' ... [M]other said dey stripped some of the slaves naked an' whipped 'em. She said women had to work all day in de fields an' come home an' do de house work at night while de white folks hardly done a han's turn of work."

The cabin will likely be preserved and become part of the park, Salter said. "Usually, what the city does is incorporate cultural resources into the master plan for the park," she said. "What we would do is include cultural programming in the plan."

In Durham, the Stagville slave quarters are used as teaching material for the University of North Carolina, for demonstrations of life in slavery times and for other educational purposes.

Perry said he has no problem with the cabin being preserved despite the harsh light in which his ancestors are portrayed in the slave narratives.

"That was back 150 years ago, and it was an entirely different story," he said. "I don't look at my family's past and say, 'I'm ashamed that they did that,' because they didn't know anything different. I can't say I'm ashamed about it. That's just the way it was back then."



John Perry of Raleigh talks about an old slave in North Raleigh near Buffaloe and Forestville roads on land the city has acquired the land for a future park. It is thought to be a slave cabin from the Upchurch Plantation.

PHOTOS BY JOHN ROTTET - jrottet@newsobserver.com

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET - RPA 18 DEC 2009

In 2009 there were a number of exchanges related to:

- △ KEARNEY U LAND - A PORTION OF WHICH WAS SOLD FOR A PARK BY HIS NEIJS PER ALDRED
- △ JOHN PERRY (Email 27 AUG 2009) (A descendant)
A functionary of the City of Raleigh, NC usually
- △ the communications was MELISSA SALTER.
It appears the land will be a park of
- △ the City managed by City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department

[Note that pictures & maps should be being placed in the profile of Kearney U]

Melissa Salter
Land Stewardship Coordinator
City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation
Design Development Division
333 Fayetteville Street, Suite 300

Hi Melissa---

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

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

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

I hope to be in Raleigh for 2-3 weeks starting in late May. We can meet if you think it would be useful.

With All Best Wishes.

Phil Upchurch

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REC'D
22 FEB
2010

Raleigh Parks and Recreation-
Design/Development
333 Fayetteville Street,
Suite300
Raleigh, NC 27601

Dear Mr. Phil Upchurch,

It is my pleasure to send you a copy of the DRAFT System Integration Plan for the former Kearney Upchurch property located on Forestville Road.

The System Integration Plan (SIP) process is part of the Park Master Planning process City Resolution 735 (2003). The objective of the System Integration Plan is to develop a set of guidelines for the interim management of parkland prior to the initiation of a Master Plan, and to document existing site conditions and constraints. Important elements include marking property boundaries, identifying safety concerns, and conducting a site inventory to identify natural and cultural resources. I wish to thank you for your contributions to the documentation of cultural resources on this property. I have met with John Perry and his mother Erma Spaanbroek who have provided additional information. I have sent them a copy of this draft report as well.

There will be a public presentation on the DRAFT System Integration Plan for the Forestville Road Property to the Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board on March 18th, 2010. The meeting will be held at the Jaycee Module, 2401 Wade Avenue, Raleigh, NC. The public will be encouraged to provide comments at this presentation, and can provide feedback on the City website at parkplan@ci.raleigh.nc.us (please specify "System Integration Plans" in the subject line).

If you have any questions or comments please feel free to contact me any time.

Thank you,

Melissa Salter
Land Stewardship Coordinator
Cit of Raleigh Parks and Recreation
333 Fayetteville Street, Suite 300
Raleigh NC 27601
(919) 996-4789
Melissa.Salter@ci.raleigh.nc.us



Draft

System Integration Plan

Forestville Road Property

Raleigh, North Carolina



**For additional information please contact
City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation
Design/Development
parkplan@ci.raleigh.nc.us
(919) 996-4776**

System Integration Plan
Forestville Road Property
Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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



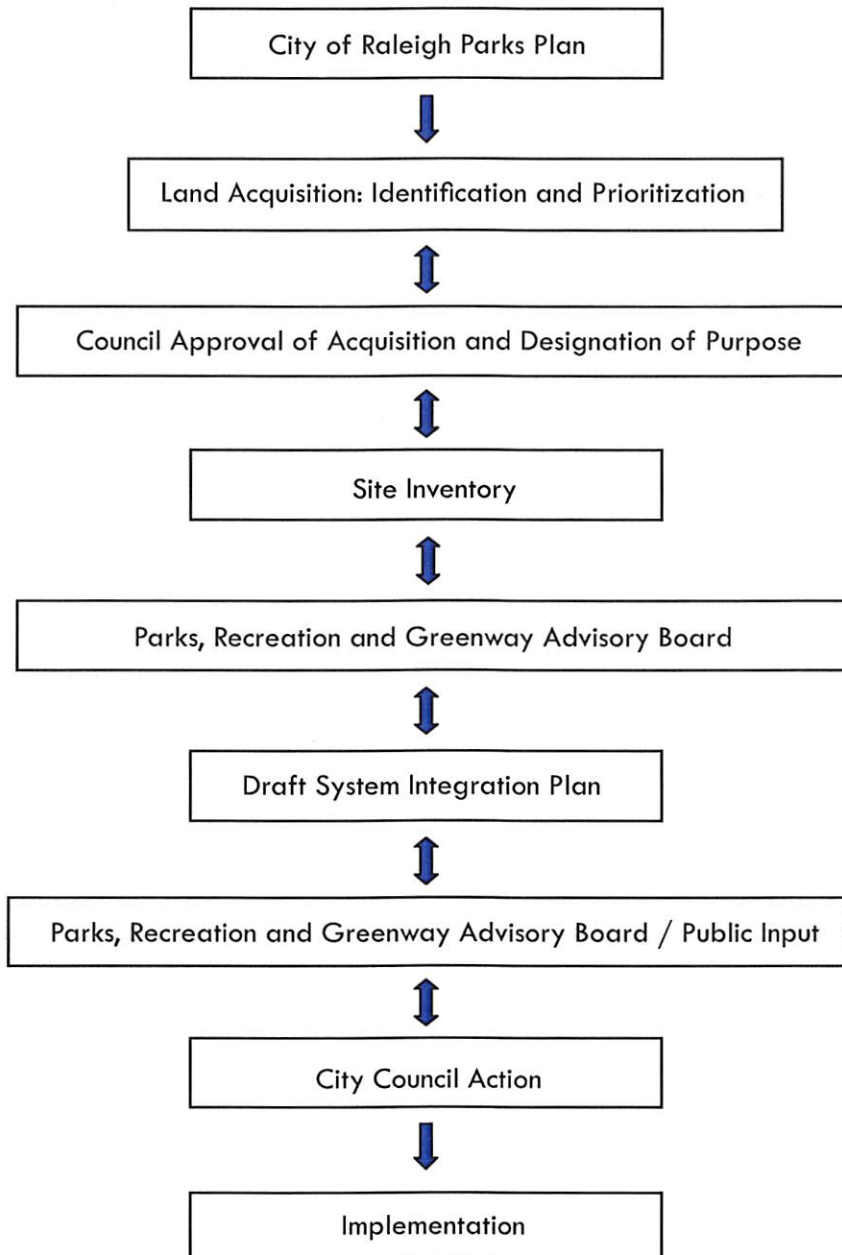


**Forestville Road Property
System Integration Plan
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Introduction: What is a System Integration Plan?

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





Expanding Housing Choices

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



Managing Our Growth

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



Coordinating Land Use and Transportation

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



Greenprint Raleigh – Sustainable Development

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

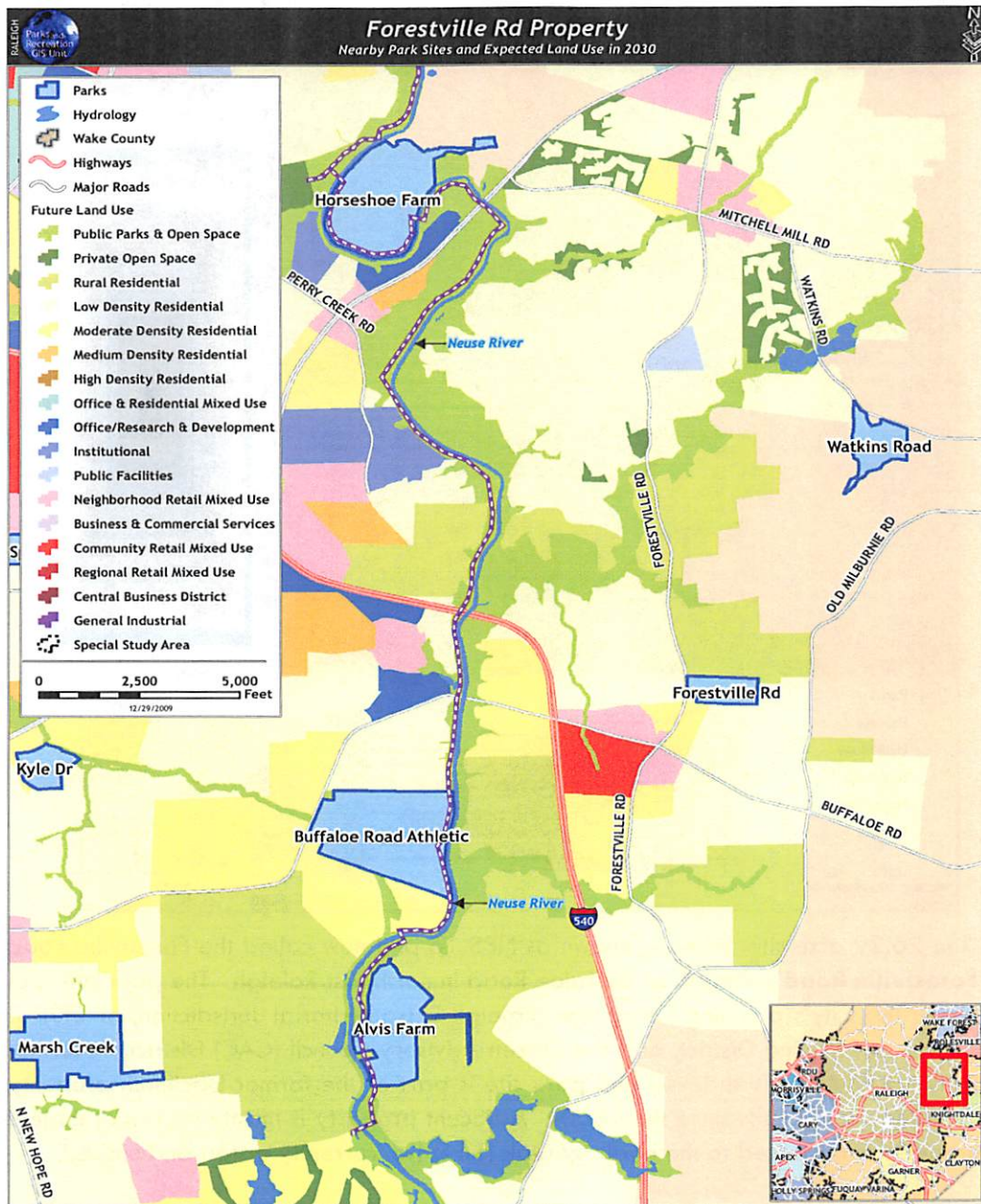


Growing Successful Neighborhoods and Communities

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

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

As of the date of this SIP report, no additional park land acquisition has been completed in the general vicinity. Neighborhood Parks are intended to provide recreation opportunities for residents within (but not limited to) a 1/2 mile radius. At the time of this report, there is no *special intent* proposed for the site. The Forestville Road property will serve as the Neighborhood Park resource for future residents of the Forestville Road area north of Buffalo Road.



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

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

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

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

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

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

Soils of the Forestville Road Property

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

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



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

- VaB2 Vance Sandy Loam 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded**
 This soil is on smooth inter-stream divides in the uplands. The surface layer is 4 to 7 inches thick. The subsoil is 8 to 30 inches thick and consists of yellowish-brown to yellowish-red very firm clay to sandy clay that has common mottles of red. Infiltration is fair, but permeability is slow and surface runoff is medium. The hazard of further erosion is moderate.
- VaC2 Vance Sandy Loam 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded**
 This soil is on narrow side slopes in the uplands. Where erosion is moderate, the surface layer is 4 to 6 inches thick. Where erosion is slight, the surface layer is sandy loam 6 to 12 inches thick. The subsoil is 8 to 30 inches thick. Infiltration is fair to good, but permeability is slow and surface runoff is rapid. The hazard of further erosion is severe.
- LoD Louisburg loamy sand 10 to 15 percent slopes**
 This soil is on side slopes bordering drainage ways in the uplands. The surface layer is loamy sand 4 to 6 inches thick. The subsoil is very friable sandy loam that is 4 to 24 inches thick. Some areas have from 20 to 50 percent of the surface layer consisting of pebbles and cobblestones. Infiltration is good and surface runoff is very rapid. This soil is highly susceptible to further erosion.
- WmC2 Wedowee sandy loam 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded**
 This soil is on side slopes in the uplands. The surface layer is 3 to 7 inches thick. The subsoil is 8 to 26 inches thick sandy clay loam. Included with this soil were some areas where from 20 to 50 percent of the surface layer is gravel. Infiltration is fair and surface runoff is rapid. The hazard of further erosion is severe.
- WkE Wake soils 10 to 25 percent slopes**
 These soils are on side slopes bordering drainage ways in the uplands. Their surface layer is loamy sand or gravelly loamy sand 2 to 10 inches thick. It is underlain with loamy sand 0 to 10 inches thick. Infiltration is good. Surface runoff is very rapid. Because of bedrock near the surface and slopes, these soils should be kept in forest.
- LwC2 Louisburg-Wedowee complex 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded**
 These soils are on side slopes of medium length in uplands. The Louisburg surface layer is loamy sand 4 to 6 inches thick and subsoil very friable to loose sandy loam 15 to 30 inches thick. Infiltration is good and surface runoff is medium. The Wedowee surface layer is 3 to 7 inches thick and in many places is a mixture of the remaining surface layer and material from the subsoil. Infiltration is fair and surface runoff is rapid. For both soils, the hazard of further erosion is very severe due to the slope and bedrock near the surface.
- LwC Louisburg-Wedowee complex 6 to 10 percent slopes**
 In a typical mapped area, about 60 percent of the acreage is Louisburg soil, 38 percent is Wedowee, and 2 percent is Durham, Vance, and other soils. Included with these soils were some areas in which 20 to 50 percent of the surface layer consists of pebbles and cobblestones.



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

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

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

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

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



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

Rare and Protected Plant Species

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

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

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

Tree Conservation Ordinance

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

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

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

At the time of this report, during pre-development the Forestville Road property will require a protected buffer of 50 feet at Forestville Road, a buffer of 65 feet at Oak Hill Drive and adjacent non-vacant properties, and a buffer of 32 feet at adjacent vacant properties. Currently the Oak Hill Drive property boundary and property boundaries to the east and south are forested. The property along Forestville Road has only scattered trees.



Fauna Resources at the Forestville Road Property

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

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

Rare and Protected Wildlife

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

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

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

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



Cultural Resources and Historical Site Use

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

"...I was born at Kerney Upchurch's plantation twelve miles from Raleigh....We lived in little log houses..."



Interim Management of the Forestville Road Property

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

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

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

Interim Management Recommendations

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

The interim management recommendations are organized into three categories:

Safety, Environment, Property Issues

Safety

The Forestville Road property is an undeveloped park site and therefore is not managed on a frequent basis for public safety. The property has not yet been fully evaluated for safety, and could contain unknown conditions such as unmarked wells, unstable trees, barbed wire, or other hazards. Public access to the site should be discouraged until a full site hazard evaluation and remediation is completed. Signage to this effect should be placed at logical and apparent entrances to the site. Related educational information should be developed to aid in communication to neighbors and other groups that might be encountered on or interested in this site.

Two groundwater wells on site need to be abandoned.

Identify potential old well location and other possible hazards at original home site in central portion of property.

Investigate three septic systems. Identify and map the septic locations to prevent heavy equipment from breaking through the tanks. Septic tanks may need to be removed during future site development.



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

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

Property Issues

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

Continue to mow around structures to facilitate access.

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

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

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

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

Demolish swing shade structure.

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

Continue to monitor for dumping and remove debris as needed.

A sign is needed near the gravel access drive off Forestville Road.



Appendix A

City of Raleigh

Council Resolution (2003) - 735

Resolution (2003) – 735

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

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

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

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

The Park Master Planning Process

I. Master Plan

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

II. Request to Initiate Master Plan

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

III. City Council Authorization

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

IV. Select Chair/Vice Chair

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

Chairperson/Vice Chairperson responsibilities will be to:

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

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

VII. Consultant Selection

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

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

VIII. Master Planning Committee Selection

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

IX. Education

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

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

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

XV. City Council Review for Adoption

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

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

General Description of the Park Development Process

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

I. Comprehensive Plan

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

II. Capital Improvement Program

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

Decision 1:

Is the land owned by the City?

(If the City already owns the park land, then skip III and IV and proceed to Decision 2 below).

III. Land Acquisition

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

IV. System Integration Plan

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

Public notification of the SIP process shall be given to the City Council, the PRGAB, the CACs, registered neighborhood

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

Decision 2:

Is a master plan needed?

1. A new Master Plan is needed in the following situations:
 - Every park site should have a minimal baseline inventory showing property boundaries and riparian buffers and a Master Plan or General Management Plan
 - For acquired but undeveloped park property, a Master Plan derived through a public process is required before any development for public utilization
2. A Revised Master Plan is needed in the following situations:
 - When a Master Plan has been in place more than 15 years, the park has not been fully developed and additional facilities or renovations are planned. This may be minimal review by the PRGAB and staff if the plans are consistent with an existing Master Plan, but must be publicly advertised for comment
 - Proposed park improvements are not consistent with the existing adopted Master Plan
 - The Revised Master Plan Process will be the same as for a new Master Plan
3. The following thresholds will be considered when evaluating whether to initiate a new Master Plan, revised Master Plan or Master Plan Amendment:
 - An improvement with a monetary value greater than \$350,000 or \$500,000 over five years
4. A Master Plan Amendment is needed when a new specific use not included in the adopted Master Plan is to be considered for the park or a specific change for the park is proposed that does not significantly alter other uses of the park.
5. A Master Plan is not needed when:
 - There is facility development or maintenance that is consistent with an existing Master Plan
 - Greenway development. However, special segments with unique ecological features or larger nodes in the greenway system may require an SIP and/or a Master Plan. The Master Plan in these cases may equate to a General Management Plan as used by the NC Division of Parks and Recreation or adopted Park and Greenway Management Policies. A Master Plan Amendment to the Greenway Element may also be appropriate.

V. Design

Design is the first step in implementing a Master Plan. The design phase provides the detailed, technical development plans for components and/or phases of a park. The design process is directed by the City staff utilizing appropriate consultants and public comment based on the adopted Master Plan and reflecting the development regulations and codes that regulate the design and implementation of construction projects. Schematic design of components or phases of a park will be reviewed with the PRGAB and the public to provide the Parks and Recreation Department staff with feedback on the compatibility of the project with the adopted park Master Plan. The Master Plan Committee (those who are still local and/or reachable by normal means) shall be notified of the Design Phase and invited to

Appendix B

Forestville Road Property

System Integration Plan

Comments and Records

Appendix C

Contributors to Forestville Road Property

System Integration Plan

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

City of Raleigh Parks and Recreation Staff:

Melissa Salter, Land Stewardship Coordinator

David Shouse, Senior Planner

Dick Bailey, Design/Development Administrator

Emily Ander, Planner 1

Andy Hayes, GIS Technician

Kelsey Oberneufemann, GIS Technician

Gretchen Sedaris, Gardener District #6

Troy Burton, Historian and Cultural Resources Coordinator

Martha Hobbs, Preservation Planner, liaison to Raleigh Historic Districts Commission

Tania Tully, Preservation Planner, liaison to Raleigh Historic Districts Commission

Vann Wester, Facilities and Operations Assistant Superintendent

J. Brian Taylor, Safety Coordinator

Tammy Reed, Parks and Recreation Crew Supervisor District #6

Sally Thigpen, Urban Forester

City of Raleigh staff:

Brad Williams, City of Raleigh Attorney

Paul Kallam, City of Raleigh Transportation Engineer

Cesar Sanchez, City of Raleigh Public Utilities Project Engineer

Parks Committee, Parks, Recreation and Greenway Advisory Board

North Carolina State Archives

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

NC Wildlife Resources Commission

Wake County Environmental Services

Progress Energy

John Perry, descendent of Kearney Upchurch

Erma Spaanbroek, descendent of Kearney Upchurch

Appendix D

Phase 1 Environmental Assessment Report

Executive Summary

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Appendix E

Stream Quality Assessment Worksheet

Forestville Road Property

USACE AID# _____

DWQ# _____

Site # _____ (indicate on attached map)



STREAM QUALITY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET



Provide the following information for the stream reach under assessment:

1. Applicant's name: City of Raleigh Parks + Rec
2. Evaluator's name: Melissa Salter
3. Date of evaluation: 7/23/09
4. Time of evaluation: 11:30 am
5. Name of stream: NPS 16 unnamed tributary to Hahops Creek
6. River basin: Neuse River Basin
7. Approximate drainage area: 255 acres
8. Stream order: main channel 2 side branches 1
9. Length of reach evaluated: 2162 ft.
10. County: Wake
11. Site coordinates (if known): prefer in decimal degrees.
12. Subdivision name (if any): _____
- Latitude (ex. 34.872312): 2145621.993
- Longitude (ex. -77.556611): 764179.856
- Method location determined (circle): GPS Topo Sheet Orto (Aerial) Photo/GIS Other GIS Other _____
13. Location of reach under evaluation (note nearby roads and landmarks and attach map identifying stream(s) location):
Forestville Rd. at Oak Hill Drive in NE Raleigh
14. Proposed channel work (if any): _____
15. Recent weather conditions: Hot and sunny, some afternoon thunderstorms
16. Site conditions at time of visit: dry
17. Identify any special waterway classifications known: Section 10 Tidal Waters Essential Fisheries Habitat Trout Waters Outstanding Resource Waters Nutrient Sensitive Waters Water Supply Watershed (I-IV)
18. Is there a pond or lake located upstream of the evaluation point? (YES) NO If yes, estimate the water surface area: .52 acres
19. Does channel appear on USGS quad map? (YES) NO
20. Does channel appear on USDA Soil Survey? (YES) NO
21. Estimated watershed land use: 30% Residential Commercial Industrial 10% Agricultural 50% Forested 10% Cleared / Logged Other (_____)
22. Bankfull width: 4 ft.
23. Bank height (from bed to top of bank): 1 ft.
24. Channel slope down center of stream: Flat (0 to 2%) Gentle (2 to 4%) Moderate (4 to 10%) Steep (>10%)
25. Channel sinuosity: Straight Occasional bends Frequent meander Very sinuous Braided channel

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

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

Evaluator's Signature _____

Date _____

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

Notes on Characteristics Identified in Assessment Worksheet

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

Appendix F

Flora Resources

Forestville Road Property

Plant list Forestville Road Property

Trees

<i>Acer barbatum</i>	Southern Sugar Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam
<i>Carya alba</i>	Mockernut Hickory
<i>Carya</i>	Hickory
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip poplar
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hophornbeam
<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Pinus spp.</i>	Pines
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Winged Elm

Shrubs

<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundseltree
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's Wort
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged Sumac
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Blackberry
<i>Vaccinium</i>	
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Mapleleaf viburnum

Vines

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

Tipularia discolor
Viola sp.
Yucca filamentosa

Crane-fly orchid
Violets
Bear grass

Non native

Carya illinoensis
Hieracium pretense
Lagerstroemia
Leucanthemum vulgare
Magnolia grandiflora

Pecan
Hawkweed
Crepe Myrtle
Oxeye Daisy (non-native, naturalized)
Southern Magnolia

Invasives

Albizia julibrissin
Lespedeza cuneata
Liriope spicata
Ligustrum sinense
Lonicera japonica
Microstegium vimineum
Nandina domestica
Rosa multiflora
Vinca minor

Mimosa
Lespedeza
Liriope
Chinese privet
Honeysuckle
Japanese stiltgrass
Sacred Bamboo
Multiflora rose
Common Periwinkle

Appendix G

Fauna Resources

Forestville Road Property

Inventory of Observed Fauna at Forestville Road Property

Vertebrates – Birds

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

Appendix H

North Carolina Wildlife Action Plan

Priority Species

Potential Species for Habitat Types on

Forestville Road Property

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

Streams

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

Mixed pine hardwood forest

Accipiter cooperii Cooper's Hawk SC
Caprimulgus vociferus Whip-poor-will
Coccyzus americanus Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Colaptes auratus Northern Flicker
Contopus virens Eastern Wood-pewee
Helmitheros vermivorous Worm-eating Warbler
Hylocichla mustelina Wood Thrush
Melanerpes erythrocephalus Red-headed Woodpecker
Picoides villosus Hairy Woodpecker
Wilsonia citrina Hooded Warbler
Mammals Mustela frenata Long-tailed Weasel
Scalopus aquaticus Eastern Mole
Amphibians Ambystoma maculatum Spotted Salamander
Ambystoma opacum Marbled Salamander
Hemidactylum scutatum Four-toed Salamander SC
Plethodon cylindraceus White Spotted Slimy Salamander
Scaphiopus holbrookii Eastern Spadefoot
Reptiles Cemophora coccinea copei Northern Scarletsnake
Crotalus horridus Timber Rattlesnake SC
Elaphe guttata Corn Snake