

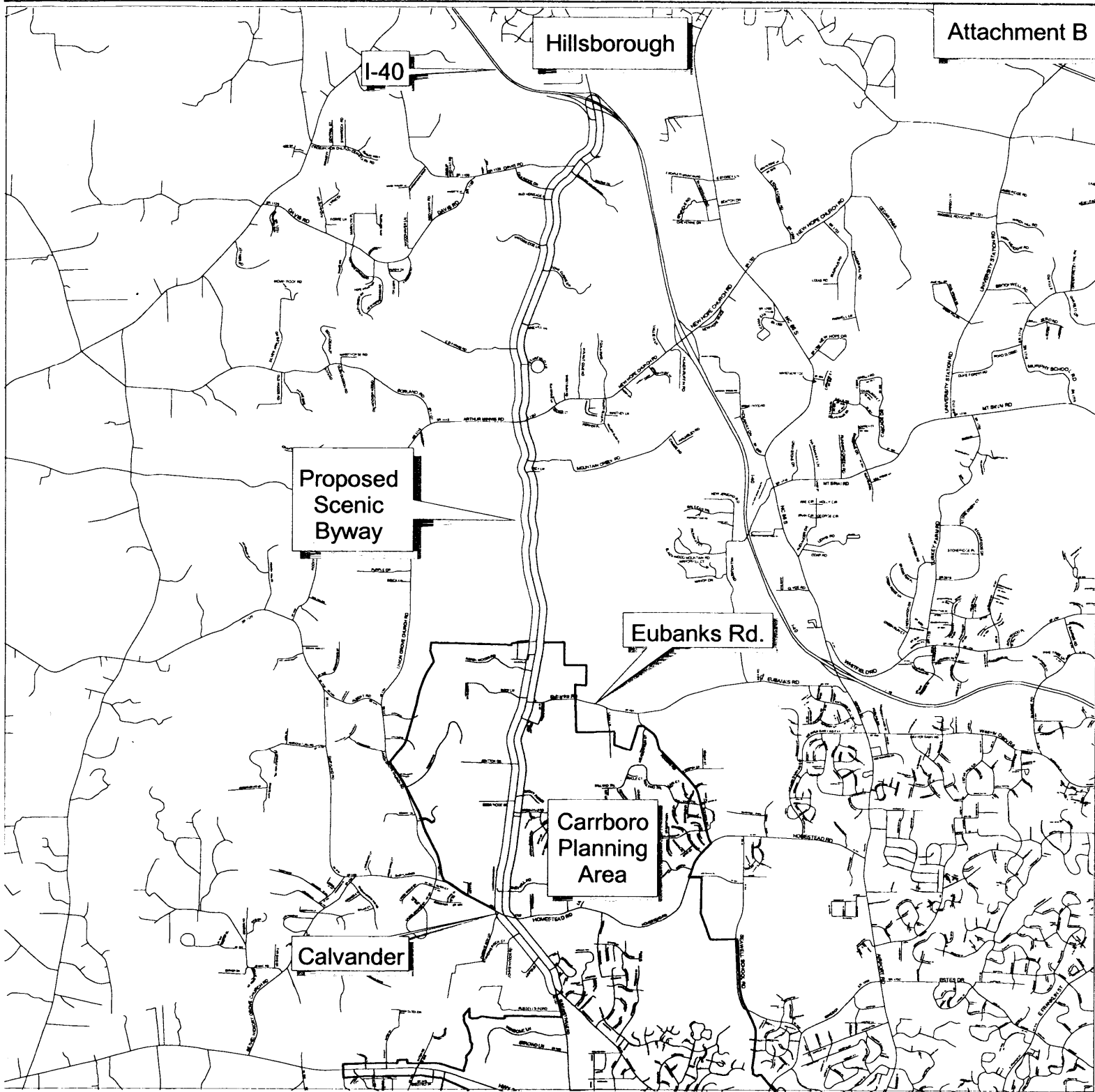
A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE NORTHERN TRANSITION ADVISORY
COMMITTEE'S APPLICATION TO NCDOT FOR SCENIC ROAD STATUS FOR
THE OLD NC 86 ROAD SEGMENT BEGINNING AT THE INTERSECTION OF
HILLSBOROUGH ROAD AND OLD FAYETTEVILLE RD (OLD NC 86)
CONTINUING 7.3 MILES NORTH AND TERMINATING NEAR THE
INTERSECTION OF I-40 JUST SOUTH OF
THE TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH
Resolution No. 09/2004-05

WHEREAS, the Carrboro Board of Aldermen finds the natural, aesthetic and historic resources of the community to be of common concern; and

WHEREAS, the Northern Transition Area Advisory Committee has been created to represent citizens of the Northern Transition Areas and is empowered to create reports and make recommendations to the Board of Aldermen related to preserving and enhancing the character of the Northern Transition Area.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Carrboro Board of Aldermen that the Board of Aldermen endorse the scenic byways application from the Northern Transition Area Advisory Committee for the segment of Old NC 86 beginning at the intersection of Hillsborough Road and Old Fayetteville Rd (Old NC 86) continuing 7.3 miles north and terminating near the intersection of I-40 just south of the Town of Hillsborough.

This the 17th day of August, 2004.



5600 0 5600 Feet





NC State Plane Coordinate System (NAD83)



TOWN OF CARRBORO
301 W. Main St.
Carrboro, NC 27510

13 August 2004
Dale McKeel, Planning Department
918-7329

Proposed Old NC 86 Scenic Byway

-  Ocstreet
-  Buffer 3 of Ocstreet
-  Text Street Names
-  Planningpoly83.shp

THIS MAP IS NOT A CERTIFIED SURVEY AND IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY

The requestor must be aware of data conditions and ultimately bear responsibility for appropriate use of the information with respect to possible errors, original map scale, collection methodology, currency of data, and other conditions specific to the data.

INTRINSIC QUALITY WORKSHEET

Intrinsic Quality – a feature or characteristic of a scenic byway that sets it apart as being distinctive, unusual or exceptional.

One worksheet for each Intrinsic Quality must be submitted with application

Intrinsic Quality checklist (check one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Scenic	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreational	<input type="checkbox"/> Historical	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational
<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Geological	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife
<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

LOCATION:

Route (and/or segment of...): Old NC 86 (State Road 1009)

Municipality / County: Orange County (unincorporated); between Carrboro and Hillsborough

Who controls or manages this intrinsic quality? Although much of the rural character of this roadway has been protected in some part by Orange County planning guidelines and zoning regulations, the natural qualities along Old NC 86 are controlled and managed largely by the individual owners of forestland, farmland and residential property through which this roadway travels. Along one stretch of the corridor, both sides are owned by Duke University and is managed as part of Duke Forest. Duke manages the forest for research and educational purposes, although hiking trails are open for public use. Adjacent to Duke Forest, another natural area known as Pegg Hill is owned and protected by the Triangle Land Conservancy. Also nearby, Orange County owns about 100 acres of parkland (Twin Creeks) along Old NC 86, of which the road frontage will remain in forest and meadow. Further north, Old NC 86 crosses New Hope Creek, and a public trail easement allows people to walk from Old NC 86 east along the creek. In that same area, below Currie Hill, private landholdings include conservation lands protected by conservation easements held by Orange County, the Triangle Land Conservancy and the Conservation Trust for North Carolina. The easements provide permanent protection of natural (and scenic) resource lands.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Describe any formal designation identifying the significance of this intrinsic quality (i.e., National Register of Historic Places, National or State Park, is it mentioned in a brochure, poem or song?):

The NC Natural Heritage Program (within NC Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources) recognizes seven significant natural areas found within or in very close proximity to the Old NC 86 corridor. The sites (listed below) are described in the Orange County *Inventory of Natural Areas and Wildlife Habitat* (Sather and Hall, 1988).

Maps and descriptions for each of the following sites are attached to this worksheet.

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Features</u>
Bald Mountain	N01	State	Mature forest, nesting turkey vultures
Meadow Flats	N02	National	Rare plant, rare animals, upland depression
Blackwood Mountain	N04	County	Mature upland forest
Steepbottom Branch	N05	County	Mature forest
Currie Hill	N06	State	Basic forest on diabase rock
Cates Creek Xeric Hardpan Forest	E08	County	Bottomland forest
Cates Creek Hardwood Forest	E09	State	Rare plant community

VISUAL CHARACTER:

Describe how this intrinsic quality contributes or does not contribute to the visual character of the byway:

The natural qualities that have been described along Old NC 86 include mature and productive forestland within Duke Forest and the Triangle Land Conservancy's Pegg Hill Nature Preserve. This area—1/2 mile north of Eubanks Road—preserves a green corridor with mature trees along both sides of the highway. The site description for Blackwood Mountain, as presented in the Orange County inventory of natural areas, states that "... this is one of the most scenic ridgelines in the county and is visible from several major roads, including NC 86, Old NC 86, and I-40."

The natural areas associated with Currie Hill and Steepbottom Branch (both north of the Arthur Minnis Road intersection) are notable both for their natural values and their scenic values. The site description for Currie Hill notes, "Scenically, this site is important as one of the few undeveloped hilltops left in the county that is visible from a major thoroughfare [Old NC 86]." The site description for Steepbottom Branch notes, "Apart from its biological value, it is part of one of the county's oldest farms still occupied by descendants of the original settlers. This farm is the most scenic along Old NC 86, itself one of our most aesthetically pleasing secondary roads."

DESCRIBE the conservation, recreation, tourism and economic development activities that are currently based on the use of this intrinsic quality:

The natural qualities present in the landscape along Old NC 86 corridor contribute to the research and education activities conducted by Duke University researchers since the 1930s. Funding for research projects in the Forest totals nearly \$3 million annually. Over 900 species of plants, including more than 100 species of trees, have been identified in the Duke Forest. Duke allows the public access for low-impact recreational activities via gates leading into the forest from Old NC 86. Orange County's future Twin Creeks Park (entrance on Old NC 86) will provide a combination of low-impact and active recreation for public enjoyment.

REMARKS:

ARE THERE ANY INTERPRETIVE THEMES or physical links between this and other intrinsic qualities?

The natural qualities of the byway corridor are closely linked with geological and wildlife qualities. The road travels by a series of high, forested hilltops ("monadnocks"), which are visible from the road. They include Bald Mountain, Blackwood Mountain, Currie Hill and finally Oconeechee Mountain located just south of Hillsborough. Oconeechee Mountain is the highest point in the Triangle Region (867 feet). These monadnocks are recognized by Orange County and the State of NC (particularly NC DENR) for their significant natural areas and wildlife habitat.

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Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC

New Hope Creek Watershed

Orange County Natural Areas Inventory

BALD MOUNTAIN

Site Number: N01

Site Significance: State

Size: 140 acres

USGS Quad: Chapel Hill

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES: The hardwood slopes within this site feature one of the most mature chestnut oak forests in the county and the only monadnock without any sort of development on its upper slopes and summit. Large hollowed-out stumps of chestnut oak, now extremely rare due to a long history of lumbering, provide traditional nesting sites for turkey vultures (*Cathartes aura*). Scenic features include both the rock formations on the summit and the unbroken ridgeline as seen from the surrounding countryside.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES: Piedmont Monadnock Forest

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The 2004 update to the inventory changes the site name from "Bald Mountain Hardwood Slopes" to conform to the NC Natural Heritage Program.

Bald Mountain is one of a series of monadnocks that run northeast through the southwestern part of the county. The summit rises more than 200 feet above the surrounding terrain due to the resistant nature of the underlying bedrock. Documented rock types include rhyolite flows, slate, diorite, and tonalite (Gibbon, 1966). The large outcrops of igneous rocks are an interesting scenic feature of this Monadnock, particularly a series of boulders shaped like dolphin fins located on the northwest slope.

The forest cover on the crown is composed almost completely of chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*), with scattered presence of other upland oaks such as scarlet oak (*Q. coccinea*), black oak (*Q. velutina*), and white oak (*Q. alba*). The low heath cover here is sparse but the viburnum thickets are well developed, especially on the slopes below the crown of the hill. Due to the relatively dry nature of the ridgetop, several species of open-forest birds nest there, including the flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), great-crested flycatcher (*Myarchis crinitus*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolensis*), and summer tanager (*Piranga rubra*). Other noteworthy breeding species include the pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) and hairy woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*), both of which are characteristic of large tracts of mature hardwoods, and the hooded warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*), which in upland situations is strongly associated with viburnum thickets.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION: Duke Forest multiple use lands within the Rural Buffer zoning district. A small portion on private land on west end of mountain is unprotected, but the new landowners (2003) were informed by Orange County ERCDC of the importance of protecting the natural area. Forestry management practices should take into consideration the value this site has as a natural area. Specifically, ditching to accelerate drainage would completely alter the character of the gabbro depression, and therefore should be avoided. The site should be registered with NC Natural Heritage Program or dedicated as a state nature preserve.



Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC

New Hope Creek Watershed

Orange County Natural Areas Inventory

MEADOW FLATS Updated 2004

Site Number: N02
Site Significance: National

Size: 233 acres
USGS Quad: Chapel Hill

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES: This 2004 update to the Orange County inventory combines two contiguous sites (Meadow Flats and Bald Mountain Gabbro Depression), which had been listed separately in the original 1988 inventory.

This is the best example of upland depression swamp forest in Orange County. This forest is growing on the most extensive area of Iredell soil in the county, and the underlying gabbro sill is, likewise, the largest within the county. This type of geological formation is circumneutral in pH and is extremely poorly drained, covered with standing water in the spring but bone-dry in the summer. Characteristically hydric tree species include willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), northern shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), and slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*). Unusual species in the herb layer include Joe-Pye weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*), partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*), and rock spikemoss (*Selaginella apoda*). On the western margin near Old NC 86 occurs an unusual species of dogwood (northern swamp dogwood: *Cornus racemosa*); a local and very uncommon species in North Carolina.

Associated with the forest are two noteworthy species of animals, the red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), a declining species characteristic of large tracts of bottomland forest, and the four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*), a state-listed species of special concern that breeds in mossy areas around isolated shallow pools.

Small-whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*), a federally endangered species, has been reported for the eastern margin of the natural area (Whigham, 1971). This report has not been confirmed (no specimen or photo); several local botanists have searched for this species, but it may have been destroyed by the 1979 clear-cut of the woodlands adjacent to the natural area. However, this species often remains dormant for several years before it re-emerges. A check in 2001 once again failed to confirm its presence here. If verified, it would be the sole North Carolina population away from the mountains.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES: Upland Depression Swamp Forest

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The geological features of this site are highly unusual for this region. The underlying rock here is a large intrusion of gabbro, a mafic igneous rock (dark-colored and rich in iron, magnesium, and manganese). The broad, level expanse of Iredell clay weathered from the gabbro makes this one of the most poorly drained sites in the county. In the spring, large areas of the flat are covered with several inches of standing water, with deeper pools forming wherever one of the shallowly rooted trees has been blown over. In the summer, the area is dry except for a few restricted brooks. During the 2001-02 drought, the whole area was without any surficial water.

*Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC*

New Hope Creek Watershed

The poor drainage plus the relatively basic pH of the Iredell soil produced from the gabbro result in an unusual plant community. Willow oak, sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), slippery elm, and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) are mixed with white oak (*Quercus alba*), post oak (*Q. stellata*), mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa* or *alba*), sweet pignut hickory (*C. ovalis*), northern shagbark hickory (*C. ovata*) and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Subcanopy and shrub species include red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), hop hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), possum haw (*Ilex decidua*) and spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*).

As with the plant community, many of the animals found here are more typical of bottomland situations than of upland habitats. The woodcock (*Scolopax minor*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*), yellow-throated warbler (*Dendroica dominica*), Kentucky warbler (*Oporornis formosus*), and muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*) are all species that would be expected to occur in alluvial or swamp forests but not in a site located at the very head of a watershed. Most noteworthy of these species is the four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*), which nests in the early spring under the saturated sphagnum clumps occurring next to windthrow pools; normally this animal is restricted to the vicinity of seepage areas at the junction of a slope and bottomland.

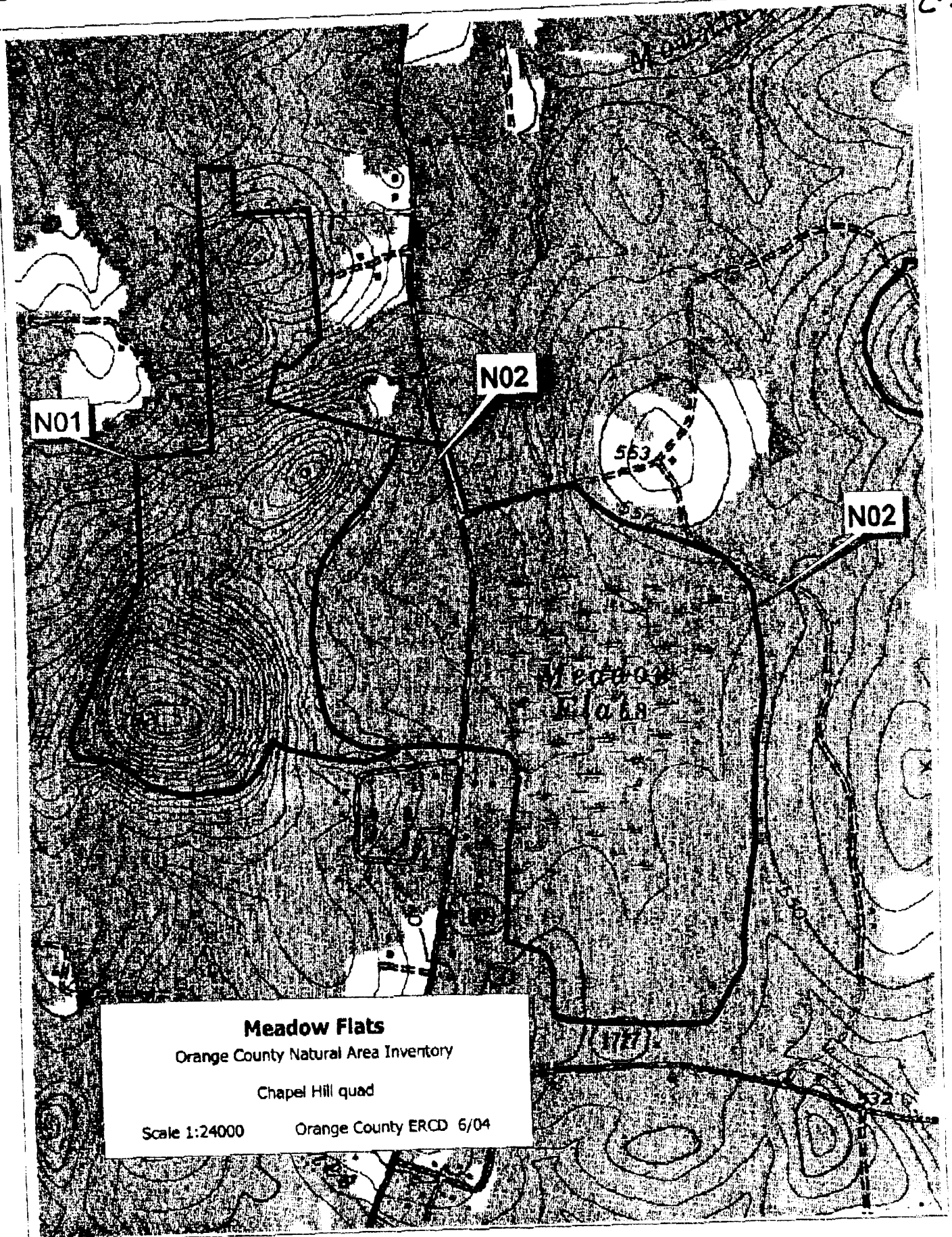
Mixed in with this group of lowland animals are species more characteristic of open forests in the uplands. These include bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), yellow-throated vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*), ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), summer tanager (*Piranga rubra*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), and fence lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*). The presence of these species, along with the frequency of hooded warblers (*Wilsonia citrina*), scarlet tanagers (*Piranga olivacea*), white-breasted nuthatches (*Sitta carolinensis*), and box turtles (*Terrapene carolina*), additionally attests to the maturity and extensiveness of this tract of forest.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION: Duke Forest multiple use lands; within the Rural Buffer zoning district. The portion of the gabbro depression located next to Blackwood Mountain is site is more disturbed by forestry practices (including ditching) than is the area traditionally known as "Meadow Flats." Probably for this reason fewer animal species were observed here than at the Flats, but given the recovery of the forest the same species could be expected. This site—especially the Duke Forest portion—deserves complete protection as natural area; should be registered with NC Natural Heritage Program or dedicated as a state nature preserve.

OWNERSHIP: Duke University, Private

REFERENCES: Whigham, 1971

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*Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC*

New Hope Creek Watershed

C-9

Orange County Natural Areas Inventory

CURRIE HILL

Site Number: N06
Site Significance: State

Size: 95 acres
USGS Quad: Hillsborough

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES: The rock formation underlying this site is one of the most unusual in the county, a conical plug of diabase rather than the more usual dike formation in which this rock occurs. Growing on the basic soil weathered from the diabase is the best and largest example within the county of a dry basic oak--hickory forest growing in a hilltop situation. In addition to the unusual vegetation, noteworthy wildlife includes wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and perhaps the rare northern hairstreak butterfly (*Fixsenia ontario*). Located within the New Hope Creek corridor, this site has demonstrable significance as an upland wildlife reservoir. Scenically, the site is important as one of the few undeveloped hilltops left in the county that is visible from a major thoroughfare.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES: Basic Oak--Hickory Forest

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The diabase plug forming this knoll is one of the more geologically interesting sites within the county. While diabase dikes are fairly common structures within and near the Triassic Basin, formed as they were along fault lines that mark the boundary of the basin, and flat sills also are known, especially in Durham County, upwardly protruding knobs of diabase are comparatively rare, at least in our area (Big and Little Roundtops, of Gettysburg fame, are the best-known examples). Mason Farm Shagbark Forest (M16) is the only other large area of diabase rock included in this survey.

The soil weathered from diabase is basic in pH, and together with the topography accounts for the unusual vegetation on this knob. On the lower south-facing slopes is a good stand of southern shagbark hickory (*Carya carolinae-septentrionalis*), a base-loving tree that is highly restricted in occurrence within the county. Even more striking, however, is the thick shrub cover of redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), another basophile, which forms dense thickets on the slopes along with downy arrow-wood (*Viburnum rafinesquianum*). The most interesting of the herbs that grow sparsely beneath the thick shrub layer is the regionally rare orchid, crested coralroot (*Hexalectris spicata*), another strongly basophilic plant.

In contrast to the dense cover on the slopes, the summit has an open forest cover dominated by xeric oaks and hickories, reflecting the generally poor drainage characteristic of diabase formations. These include post oak (*Quercus stellata*), blackjack oak (*Q. marilandica*), mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*), and pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*). The shrub layer here is almost non-existent, but present are herbaceous species characteristic of dry open forests such as goat's rue (*Tephrosia virginiana*).

Two bird species that deserve special mention are wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), a regionally rare animal requiring large tracts of undisturbed hardwoods, and the hooded warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*), a characteristic species of dense shrub thickets. Possibly present (one individual was seen but not collected or photographed to confirm its presence) is the

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*Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC*

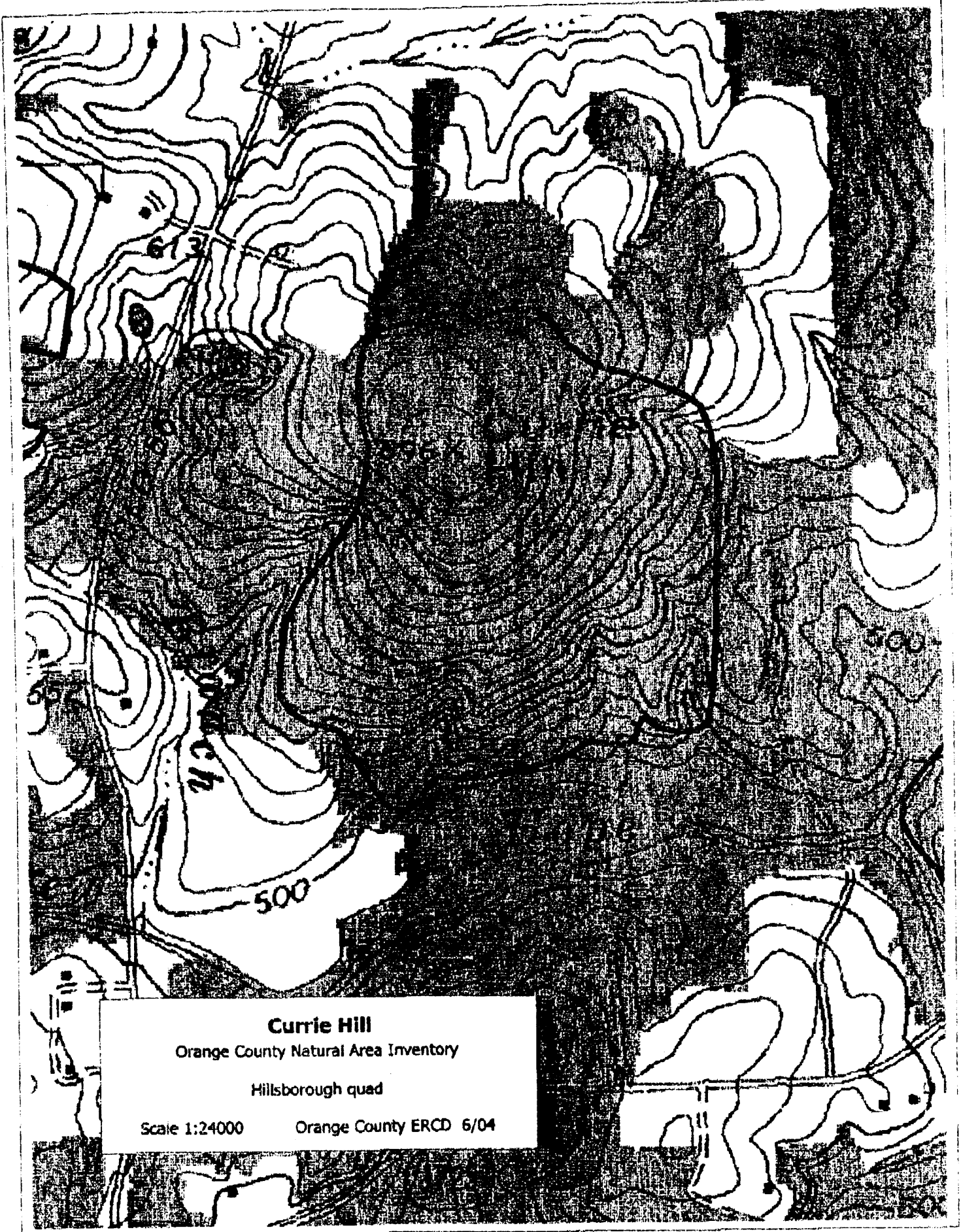
New Hope Creek Watershed

northern hairstreak butterfly (*Fixsenia ontario*), a species of dry open oak forests that is considered rare throughout its range. Additional wildlife are common in the area due to the connection between the hill and the New Hope Creek corridor.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION: Portions of the natural area are protected by conservation easements acquired by the Triangle Land Conservancy, Orange County and the Conservation Trust for NC. Conservation easements or registration with the NC Natural Heritage Program should be negotiated with all owners. This area deserves high protection status as a natural area. Zoned by Orange County as Rural Buffer zoning district.

OWNERSHIP: Private

REFERENCES: None



Currie Hill

Orange County Natural Area Inventory

Hillsborough quad

Scale 1:24000

Orange County ERCD 6/04

*Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC*

New Hope Creek Watershed

Orange County Natural Areas Inventory

STEEP BOTTOM BRANCH

Site Number: N05

Size: 107 acres

Site Significance: County

USGS Quad: Hillsborough

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES: The deep ravine present on this site contains a relatively undisturbed mixed mesic hardwood forest. Apart from its biological value, it is part of one of the county's oldest farms still occupied by descendants of the original settlers. This farm is the most scenic along Old NC 86, itself one of our most aesthetically pleasing secondary roads.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES: Dry Oak-Hickory Forest, Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The branch for which this site is named is one of the headwaters of New Hope Creek and its ravine is one of the deepest in this part of the county. Running east to west, the ravine consequently has an extensive north-facing slope on one side and contains a good example of mixed mesic hardwood forest, dominated by beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), white oak (*Q. alba*), and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). The narrow bottomland along the branch is rich with more than 60 plant species, including walnut (*Juglans nigra*), bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), and southern sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* ssp. *floridanum*). On the opposite side of the ravine, along the southern exposures, the forest changes to a dry oak hickory forest, also in good condition.

Although nearly surrounded by agricultural lands, and despite the long history of cultivation in this area, the forest along Steep Bottom Branch is surprisingly mature, and species diversity is very high for such a small area. The presence of several pairs of breeding Kentucky warblers (*Oporornis formosa*) is another indicator of the relatively good quality and length of the narrow bottomlands. Wild turkey (*Meleagris gallinavo*) and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) have also been observed by the landowners in the recent past; these species are further indicators of the general wildness of this tract and adjoining forested areas to both the west and the east (see Currie Hill, N06).

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION: Triangle Land Conservancy owns a northwest portion of the natural area with conservation easements held by Orange County and State of NC. Recommend obtaining conservation easements on the remaining unprotected portions of the natural area. This area, with its historic farms along Old NC 86 and its wooded hillsides and ravines, is one of the most scenic in the county and deserves special protection within the Rural Buffer zoning district.

OWNERSHIP: Triangle Land Conservancy; Private

REFERENCES: Moore, 1985



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Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC

Eno River Watershed

Orange County Natural Areas Inventory

CATES CREEK HARDWOOD FOREST

Site Number: E09

Size: 82 acres

Site Significance: State

USGS Quadrangle: Hillsborough

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES: The site is one of the best examples in the state of a rare plant community: the Basic Oak-Hickory Forest (Dry Variant). It provides habitat for turkey, deer, and neotropical migrant birds.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES: Basic Oak-Hickory Forest (Dry Variant), Xeric Hardpan Forest (Basic Variant),

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: This site occupies fairly flat topography that is underlain by metavolcanic intermediate rock. This rock weathers into Enon, Iredell and Wilkes soils. The majority of the site supports Basic Oak-Hickory Forest (Dry Variant), whose dominants are Carolina shagbark hickory (*Carya carolinae-septentrionalis*) and white oak (*Quercus alba*), with some white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and scattered yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Common understory trees include winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), and southern sugar maple (*Acer barbatum*). Canopy trees are mixed aged and relatively densely spaced, except in western portion where trees are larger and widely spaced. Greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*) is frequent. Herbs are relatively scarce, but oatgrass (*Danthonia spicata*) and rattlesnake orchid (*Goodyera pubescens*) are frequent; Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) and black snakeroot (*Cimicifuga racemosa*) occasional.

Also present are a couple of small areas of rocky Xeric Hardpan Forest (Basic Variant), dominated by post oak (*Quercus stellata*) and Carolina shagbark hickory, with some red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).

The northwest side of the site borders a pond and an area of planted loblolly pines (*Pinus taeda*). Much of the eastern portion of the site has been logged (some of this may be on adjacent property). Disturbance from logging and a trail has allowed abundant growth of Japanese browntop grass (*Microstegium vimineum*). This alien weed has the ability to suppress native herbaceous species and should be controlled. However, it was not seen within the natural plant communities.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION: None. A large portion of the site identified by LeGrand in the mid-1990s (Oakley, et al., 1995) was clearcut in 2002-03. The site boundaries were revised in 2004 to exclude that portion. Japanese browntop grass needs to be controlled if possible.

OWNERSHIP: Private

REFERENCES: Oakley, LeGrand, and Schafale. 1995. An Inventory of Mafic Areas in the North Carolina Piedmont. NC Natural Heritage Program, Raleigh.



Cates Creek Hardwood Forest
Orange County Natural Area Inventory

Hillsborough quad

Scale 1:24000

Orange County ERCD 6/04

*Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC*

Eno River Watershed

Orange County Natural Areas Inventory

CATES CREEK XERIC HARDPAN FOREST

Site Number: E08

Size: 7 acres

Site Significance: County

USGS Quadrangle: Hillsborough

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES: Remnant example of bottomland forest on Iredell soil.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES: Piedmont Alluvial Forest, Xeric Hardpan Forest

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The name of this site was changed from "Cates Creek Montmorillonite Forest" in the 1988 inventory report to reflect the change in the natural community name from "montmorillonite forest" to "xeric hardpan forest."

This site, though reduced in size by surrounding development, is a good example of bottomland forest occurring over basic clay soils. The impermeability of this clay and the circumneutral pH provide habitat for such basophilic species as slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*) and redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). The atamasco lily (*Zephyranthes atamasco*), found at scattered locations throughout the county on wet clay soils, is also present here. The canopy of this second-growth forest is composed of sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*). Typical understory species present include ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and hazelnut (*Corylus americana*), along with the more unusual slippery elm and redbud. As is the case in many of the county's bottomland forests, Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) and microstegium (*Microstegium vimineum*) have invaded the herb layer, but characteristic bottomland species such as canada avens (*Geum canadense*), cornflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), and atamasco lily occupy the wetter ground around occasionally flooded pools.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION: None. Should alert landowner to the natural values of the property.

OWNERSHIP: Private

REFERENCES: Cooley, 1974



Cates Creek Xeric Hardpan Forest
Orange County Natural Area Inventory

Hillsborough quad

Scale 1:24000

Orange County ERCD 6/04

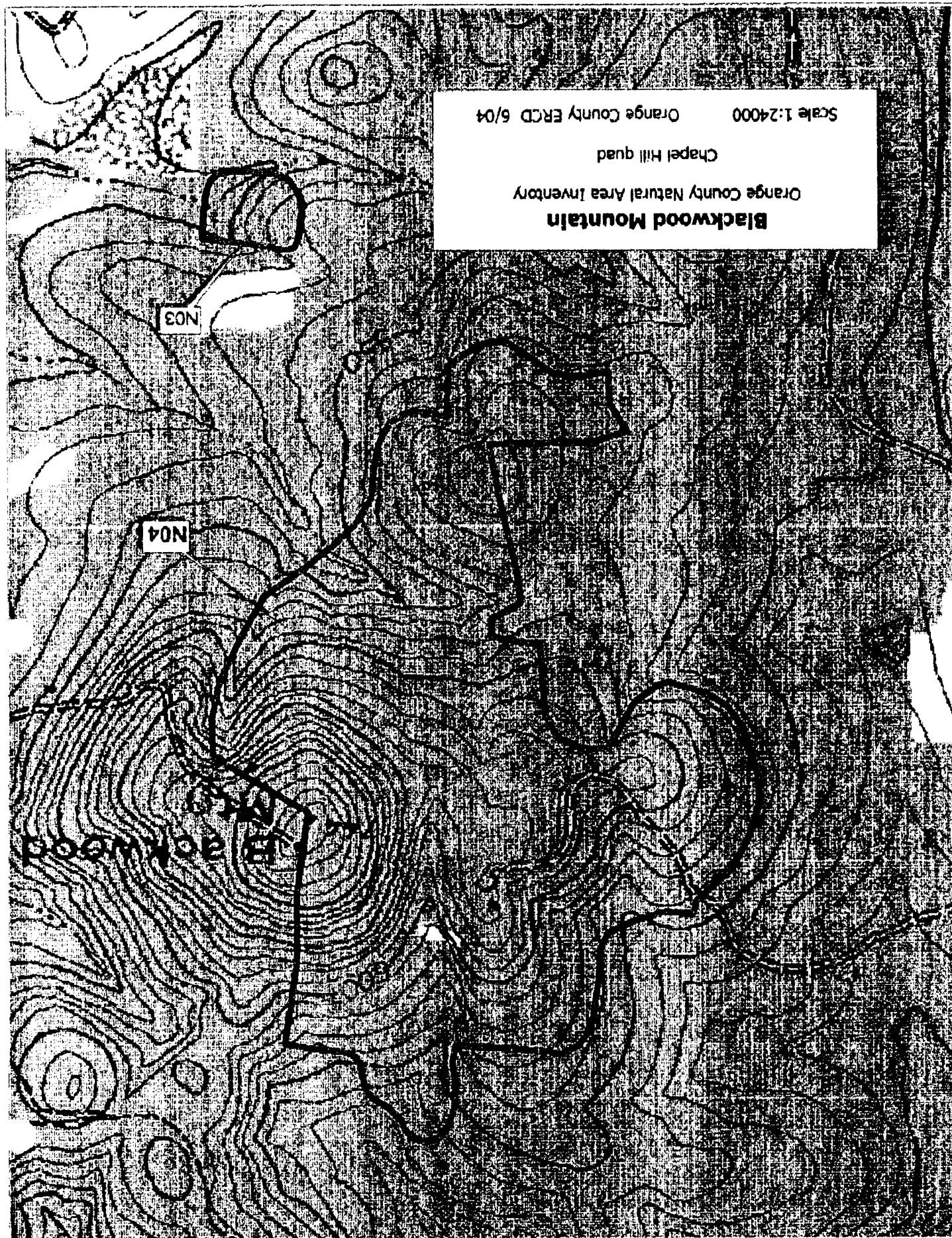
*Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
Orange County, NC*

New Hope Creek Watershed

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION: Duke lands are managed as multiple-use forests; private lands are unprotected; within the Rural Buffer zoning district. Recommend continued protection of the Duke Forest quadrant of the mountain would preserve the most mature forest habitat. However, protecting this section by itself would not be sufficient to ensure the long-term integrity of the overall natural area. Protecting the parcels splitting the Duke Forest lands would secure the northwest slopes of Blackwood Mountain and ensure a continuous forest cover throughout the site.

OWNERSHIP: Duke University; Private

REFERENCES: None





APPLICATION PACKAGE

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INTRODUCTION

This application package contains vital information for non-profit organizations interested in nominating roads for N.C. Scenic Byways designation. The application submitted to NCDOT by these non-profit organizations shall be reviewed and presented to the NC Board of Transportation for official action.

Scenic Byways are intended to enhance the journey through North Carolina by providing motorists with a variety of visual pleasures. These visual pleasures or intrinsic qualities are an important part of the driving experience and will be heavily weighed in a byways inception. Documents within this package give the applicant an opportunity to weigh and express the significance of these features. The enclosed VISUAL INVENTORY GUIDE is a helpful tool to understand those elements which influence visual perception. The INTRINSIC QUALITY WORKSHEET is a questionnaire to be filled out by the applicant that gives relevance to each intrinsic quality. An APPLICATION TITLE SHEET must be completed and included with the application.

Please read all materials included in this package and review the APPLICATION CHECKLIST before returning the application to NCDOT.

If you have questions concerning the N.C. Scenic Byway program contact:

Roadside Environmental Unit
Scenic Byways
P. O. Box 25201
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

or call (919) 733-2920

PROCESS OF DESIGNATION/REMOVAL

TYPICAL STEPS FOR APPLICATION REVIEW

1. A non-profit organization, which includes but is not limited to a county commission or the governing body of any municipality, may submit an application to N.C. Department of Transportation with proper Scenic Byway/Highway identification on the envelope.
2. At the request of any interested party, the Citizens Participation Unit of the NCDOT, shall hold a public hearing to consider any proposal recommended.
3. If a hearing is requested, the applicant shall place a legal notice in at least one newspaper in the municipality nearest the route or section of a route proposed and in three successive issues. The notice shall contain the date, time, and location of the hearing and a summary of the proposal. The applicant shall be responsible for the cost of the legal notice. In addition to the hearing, written comments shall be accepted by the Roadside Environmental Unit for 30 days from the publication of the hearing notice. If no hearing is requested, written comments may be submitted and shall be accepted for 90 days from the date of application. The hearing shall be held no sooner than 14 days following the last day of the legal notice and no later than 30 days following the last day of the legal notice.
4. The NCDOT shall review the application, prepare a report and submit completed proposals to the Board of Transportation.
5. The Board of Transportation shall approve or deny application(s) annually during its March meeting; and
6. The department shall notify the applicant of approval or denial.



APPLICATION CHECKLIST

The following items shall be included in a scenic byway application:

- ☐ NC Scenic Byway Application Title Sheet (provided and must be returned)
- ☐ Detailed description of the section of highway(s) to be designated and the intrinsic qualities of significance which set this route apart from all others
- ☐ Photographic slides of the area indicating intrinsic qualities of significance
(slides must be in protective 8 1/2" x 11" - 3 hole punch binder plastic slide sheet)
- ☐ County map(s) with proposed route marked clearly (attached in binder so map folds out neatly)
- ☐ Copies of zoning ordinances applicable to the route or a written list of existing land-use areas for unzoned locations
- ☐ Documentation of notice given to local governments adjacent to proposed route
(notice indicating proposal of a scenic byway within or adjacent to their community)
- ☐ For unzoned areas, a written list of commercial or industrial activities adjacent to or within 800' of the pavement of the proposed route
- ☐ Intrinsic Quality Worksheet (submit one worksheet for each intrinsic quality)
- ☐ Evidence of strong local support for the designation which includes but is not limited to petitions, letters and newspaper articles
- ☐ Optional Scenic Byway Management Plan (strategic goals specifically outlined to conserve or enhance the scenic integrity along a state highway/byway)

NCDOT use only

□

N.C. SCENIC BYWAY APPLICATION TITLE SHEET



N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(Please type)

See reverse side of this sheet for instructions.



APPLICANT (PROPONENT):

non-profit organization

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

NAME OF CONTACT PERSON: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

ROUTE DESCRIPTION (BEGINNING TO END):

continue on back

INTRINSIC QUALITIES CHECKLIST: *(check all that apply)*

☐ SCENIC ☐ RECREATIONAL ☐ HISTORICAL ☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ SCIENTIFIC ☐ GEOLOGICAL ☐ NATURAL ☐ WILDLIFE
☐ CULTURAL ☐ ETHNIC ☐ OTHER _____

Signature/Title: _____ Date: _____

NAME OF INTRINSIC QUALITIES :

INTRINSIC QUALITY WORKSHEET

Intrinsic Quality--a feature or characteristic of a scenic byway that sets it apart as being distinctive, unusual or exceptional.

One worksheet for each Intrinsic Quality must be submitted with application

Intrinsic Quality checklist (check one) :

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SCENIC | <input type="checkbox"/> RECREATIONAL | <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORICAL | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC | <input type="checkbox"/> GEOLOGICAL | <input type="checkbox"/> NATURAL | <input type="checkbox"/> WILDLIFE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CULTURAL | <input type="checkbox"/> ETHNIC | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ | |

LOCATION:

Route (and/or segment of...): _____

Municipality/ County: _____

Who controls or manages this intrinsic quality? _____

SIGNIFICANCE:

Describe any formal designation identifying the significance of this intrinsic quality (i.e. National Register of Historical Places, National or State Park, is it mentioned in a brochure, poem or song?):

VISUAL CHARACTER:

Describe how this intrinsic quality contributes or does not contribute to the visual character of the byway: _____

DESCRIBE the conservation, recreation, tourism and economic development activities that are currently based on the use of this intrinsic quality: _____

ARE THERE ANY INTERPRETIVE THEMES or physical links between this and other intrinsic qualities?

VISUAL INVENTORY GUIDE

Values to interpret the visual/scenic integrity of a roadway
and the visible corridor adjacent to the road

VISUAL ELEMENTS

LANDFORMS

Mountains
Steep Hill/Ridges
Rolling Hills
Plain/Flatland
Valley/Basin
Cliff/Bluff
Beach/Coast
Wash/Ravine
Rock Outcrop

WATER

Bay/Inlet
Rivers/Streams
Lakes/Ponds/Ocean
Marshes/Wetlands/Swamps
Waterfalls/Rapids
Drainage Canals

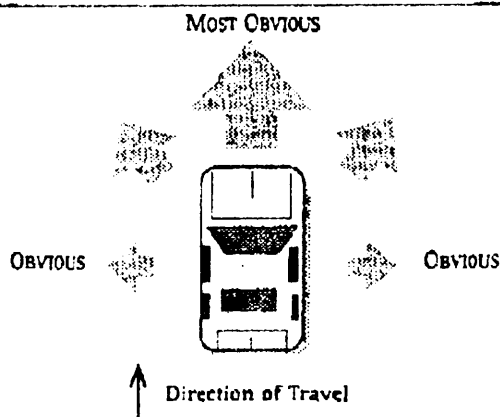
VEGETATION

Managed/Natural
Indigenous/Introduced
Pine Woods
Mix-Pine & Hardwoods
Hardwood Woods
Orchard
Pasture
Plowed Field

CULTURAL

Village/Town/City Center
Suburban/Commercial
Industrial(Factory/Plant)
Institutional(Hosp./Govt./School/Church)
Residential
Farms & Farmlands
Local/State/National Park
Historic/Archeological Features
Billboard/Sign
Tower/Structure
Bridge/Dam
Ferry Dock/Pier
Junk yard/Landfill
Cemetery
Utility Line (above or below ground)
Fence/Wall (type)
Airport
Railroad
Canal
Walkway/Path
Roads (condition & user)
Bike/Special Marked Route
Commercial/Passenger
Recreational/Tourist
Paved/ Unpaved

LOCATION & PROMINENCE OF VISUAL ELEMENTS



PATTERN OF ELEMENTS

Line
Color
Texture
Fore/Middle/Background

CHARACTER OF ELEMENTS

Dominance
Scale
Diversity
Continuity
Effect
Adverse Effect

WAIVERS, RESTRICTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES

- The scenic byway/highway system is intended to identify not create scenic byways/highways.
- The Scenic Byway Program will be integrated into NCDOT planning and maintenance operations.
- All lawfully erected outdoor advertising signs adjacent to a scenic byway/highway designated as part of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system as of June 1, 1991, or any highway which is or becomes a part of the National Highway System shall become nonconforming signs and shall be allowed to remain until such time as funds become available for purchase. No new outdoor advertising may be erected adjacent to these scenic byways.
- The NCDOT shall determine that development of the designated area shall not detract from the scenic natural character and visual quality of the route. The department shall ensure the route is compatible with recreational, aesthetic and environmental management needs of the area.
- Designation of a highway as a scenic byway/highway shall not significantly interfere with the operation or maintenance of existing utility lines and facilities.
- Designation of a highway as a scenic byway/highway shall not be construed to require any modification in local land use regulations or restrictions, require any change in commercial or agricultural activity, or affect future highway rehabilitation, development, or the need to maintain or improve the roads.
- Preference shall be given to a scenic byway/highway with existing protected areas such as national forests or federal or state park land near or adjacent to the proposed route.
- N.C. Board of Transportation shall annually evaluate the Scenic Byway Program at its March meeting. This includes approval or denial of applications for designation or removal of byways which were received no later than August 31 of the previous year.
- N.C. Board of Transportation retains the authority to designate or remove any portion of road, within the guidelines of the Scenic Byway Program.

N.C. SCENIC BYWAYS
STUDY LIST APPLICATION

A. Route description (with defined beginning and end points, road names/numbers and section lengths):

The route would begin on the outskirts of Carrboro at the intersection of Hillsborough Road and Old N.C. 86. It would continue north through Calvander where it would intersect with Dairyland Road to the west and Homestead Road to the east. Crossing this intersection, Old N.C. 86 continues past Eubanks Road, crosses New Hope Church Road and eventually I-40, just south of the town of Hillsborough.

The route length is approximately 7.3 miles.

B. Intrinsic Quality Checklist:

Historical, Scenic, Recreational, Natural, Educational, Wildlife

1. Historical: A Collet map prepared for King George and dated May 1, 1777 appears to indicate that Old N.C. 86 (S.R. 1009) was the main road between Chapel Hill and further north to Hillsborough, which was at one time the capitol of North Carolina. (Other information suggests that sections of it were also a Native American Indian trading trail).

Old NC 86 begins with a beautiful stretch of farm land owned by the Hogan Family, which farmed the land on either side of the route for generations. Rob Hogan and his wife are the owners of the old family home (on the right overlooking 100 acres of farm land) which is on the National Register of Historic Places. The legend is that the two magnolia trees in the front of this house were grown from seedlings given to the Hogan Family by a passing Civil War veteran that they cared for.

The first three miles of this route to Calvander was the first rural electrification line in the United States funded with Federal money. The line was laid in 1933 using cedar poles from the Hogan farm land.

The road passes through the community of Calvander which is remembered as the site of the Andrews Academy, a very fine private school for local farm children where schoolmaster Calvin Andrews prepared them for entry to the University of North Carolina or simple life as well-educated farmers who could quote poetry as they walked behind their mules! Calvander was named after "Calvin" Andrews. Land given in land grants to the Andrews Family lie to the left of Old NC 86 around Calvander and parts of the land around Calvander included land grants to Thomas Lloyd in 1754.

Somewhere along Old N.C. 86 and above Calvander is the site of the Meadows, Mr. Lloyd's 783 acre home place believed to be located just north of the Meadow Flats, which is part of Duke Forest. Thomas R. Lloyd, whose name appears on the previously mentioned map from 1777, was a landowner, magistrate, justice of the peace, an officer in the Hillsborough militia and as a representative from Orange County to the Provincial Assembly at Wilmington. (See attached Exhibit A, history of Thomas Lloyd). A tall granite block with a bronze plaque was erected near Stony Hill Road in 1933 by the Thomas Lloyd Memorial Association to honor this colonial settler and legislator.

On Eubanks Road (S.R. 1727), just .2 miles off Old N.C. 86, are the remains of Nunn's Chapel, a sizable African American Baptist Church said to have seated 150 persons. The Hogan Land Grants (of Colonial settler, Col. John Hogan) lay on either side of the road. Two African American Hogan family cemeteries are to be found on the original grant. In addition, on the right is located a house which was a two room schoolhouse named Morris Grove School that was attended by African Americans beginning in the early 19020's. Also located on Eubanks Road is the Alexander Hogan Plantation Site which is on the National Register for Historic Places.

Blackwood Mountain is off to the left several miles from Calvander, and Bald Mountain, reputed to be the highest point in Orange County, is located west of Old N.C. 86. Nearly all the land on both sides of the road originally belonged to Samual Blackwood, one of the pioneers of the New Hope area.

2. Recreational/Educational: A mile north of Calvander is located approximately 111 acre District County Park as well as the site for elementary and middle schools for the Chapel Hill/Carrboro School System.

This 193 acre site was a thriving farm owned by the Cates family well back into the 1980's. (See Report of Master Plan Work Group Report for the Chapel Hill Township Park and Educational Campus, June 2003). The Cate farmhouse was built in 1929 and is a fine example of a bungalow dwelling from that time period with many of the existing construction features still evident.

2. Geological: On the north west hilly corner of site of the District Park, just south of Eubanks Road and across from a pond which is part of watershed for Jones Creek, is a rhyolite quarry. Rhyolite was used for different types of stone tools, and most of the findings associated with these quarries are primarily Archaic period (8000 to 1000 B.C.) projectile points and other related tools. This is the first rhyolite quarry documented in Orange County.

3. Natural: The route crosses several creeks including Bolin Creek (a quarter of a mile from Calvander which flows through the towns of Carrboro and Chapel Hill), Buckhorn Branch (a tributary of Bolin Creek that flows from a pond on the left under the road and through the District Park), Jones Creek (a tributary of Bolin Creek), New Hope Creek and Mountain Creek. Duke University owns two sizeable tracts of approximately 1000 acres of land on either side of Old N.C. 86 just beyond the road's intersection with Eubanks Road. The parcel on the left (3.3 miles from Calvander) contains approximately 200 acres of mature trees and a trail, and the parcel on the right, which extends to contains the remainder. The part of the 1000 acre tract has frontage on the north and south sides of Eubanks Road.

These properties are considered long-term research lands, portions of which are managed as natural areas and are included in the Orange County Inventory of Natural Areas. Included on the Inventory are the Bald Mountain Hardwood Slopes (Site N01), Bald Mountain Gabbro Depression (Site N02) and Meadow Flats (N03). Near to Eubanks Road is Montmorillonite Forest (N04).

4. Wildlife: Wildlife include white-tail deer, wild turkeys, gray and red fox, beaver, turkey buzzards, red-tail hawk, owls of various kinds, turkey vultures, black vultures and others.

5. Scenic: See C) below.

6. Ethnic: (history of Hogan family who were African American???)

C. Scenic Quality:

Is the route strikingly distinct and offering a most memorable visual experience? YES

If yes, please give supporting information: This beautiful road twists and turns through meadows, upland forests, ponds, rolling hills, streams, viewsheds, farms and pastures. Due to the curving nature of the road, the natural views of the landscape are distinct moments that change as the route turns a corner and gives a person yet another, different view.

After crossing New Hope Road, one breaks into a beautiful stretch bounded on the left and right by a family farm owned by Don Collins. Part of the Collins farm has been developed into a large lot subdivision named Stone Currie, and much of the scenic view shed of that portion of the land has been carefully preserved.

D. Scenic Quality Checklist (check all the characteristics that influence the visual perception of the route; note specific examples in the space provided:

Landforms: hills

Water: creeks, streams, ponds

Vegetation: meadows, upland forest, woodlands, wetlands

Cultural/Man Made: See above.

Are these characteristics well maintained, harmonious with their environment or exceptional in appearance? YES.

If yes, give supporting information: See C) Scenic above. The landscape, water and vegetation forms fit harmoniously together to form a very pleasing and rich visual experience.

E. Are there any land use controls along or adjacent to the route? YES

Within the town of Carrboro's planning jurisdiction (which ends just north of Eubanks Road), there are protective buffers of 100 feet on either side of the route and other protections for viewsheds. The Hogan lands on the left as one begins the route are part of University Lake Watershed and are subject to very restrictive zoning regulations. The District Park plan is proposing maintenance of the existing meadow and the hilly site of the rhyolite quarry (a mile from Calvander) as well as the entire viewshed that borders the route.

Following Carrboro's jurisdiction is an area lying within what is known as the Rural Buffer. This a zoning category created through a Joint Planning Agreement between the town of Chapel Hill and Orange County to restrict the level of development to a minimum of two (2) acres. Much of the area remains undeveloped. Further rules are being examined by the County to help preserve the natural open space along this corridor.

In addition, the County has a Lands Legacy Program that offers assistance to landowners and particularly large farm owners in getting conservation easements for their property. An example of this is the Blackwood Farm, located on New Hope Road only a few miles from the Route, which has been purchased by the County for passive and low-impact public use.

Duke Forest is protected and managed.

F. Is there a continuous theme, story, underlying experience or message associated with the route? YES If yes, describe in a single sentence:

Historically, it is believed to be the main road to Hillsborough from the southern end of Orange County since the 1700's through lands that were predominantly land grants and owned in part by persons like Thomas Lloyd who were influential in historic state and local matters.

This the 19th day of November, 2003.

James T. Bryan III
Chair, Northern Transition Area
Advisory Committee

NC SCENIC BYWAYS

ATTACHMENT D

Q & A:

Q. What are North Carolina Scenic Byways?

A. North Carolina's Scenic Byways enable motorists to reach into the heart and soul of the tarheel state by way of our arterial road network. They byways provide visitors and residents a less congested route and a chance to see some of America's most beautiful landscapes. These Scenic Byways are designated by the North Carolina Department of Transportation to give travelers a chance to experience a bit of North Carolina history, geography and culture while raising awareness for their protection and preservation. The routes were carefully selected to include state highways and secondary roads and embody the diverse beauty and culture of North Carolina.

Q. What is the history of North Carolina Scenic Byways? or How did it begin?

A. In mid to late 1980s petitions arrived in Gov. Jim Martin's office requesting the state to develop a network of scenic roads. In July 1988, the Division of Highways proposed that the department preserve historic points of interest along the roadways through the use of scenic byways. The duty to investigate a system of scenic byways was given to the Landscape Unit (Roadside Environmental Unit). A task force of various inter-agency representatives was assembled to establish program guidelines and criteria. In March 1990, after a year's development, the program was approved unanimously by the NC Board of Transportation. The Board's decision included the initial designation of 31 scenic byways (distributed evenly across the state, from the Smoky Mountains to the piedmont and sandhills to our coastal plains and outer banks).

The program lumbered along for the next several years without strong financial support. In 1993 two events happened to define the future course of North Carolina Scenic Byways. First, funding was appropriated to print logo signs (and erect them along each byway route) and print a booklet to promote all North Carolina Scenic Byways. The second event was state legislation passed 'officially' authorizing the Department of Transportation to designate and manage a state scenic byway program (at this time the Roadside Environmental Unit (R.E.U.) began work on Administrative Codes or policies to set guidelines for the administration of the program). The legislative bill also regulated and eliminated the possibility of any new billboards being erected on state designated byway routes.

A byway program kickoff was held along the French Broad River (in western NC) in the fall of 1994. At this time, the booklet was completed and all byway routes were appropriately signed. The process to approve 'administrative codes' was a longer and more involved process, but in the March of 1995 these management policies were registered. A structured procedure of designating new byways (with greater public involvement) was instituted.

Seven new byways were added to the fold in the Spring of 1996 and an additional six in April, 1997 which raises the total of North Carolina Scenic Byways to 44. These new byways were incorporated into an updated edition of the "NC Scenic Byways" booklet. A home page for the Scenic Byways Program is being worked on and several new projects will be instituted to bring North Carolina Scenic Byways to the traveling public.

Q. How does a scenic byway get designated?

A. First and foremost, the North Carolina based non-profit organization or public establishment interested in getting a route designated should contact the scenic byway office in Raleigh. The scenic byway office will forward information on the program and a study list application to the interested party. The byway proponent fills out the application (which asks basic questions about the proposed byway) and sends it back. A review of the study list application will determine whether the route has the potential for designation. If not, the byway office will work with the group to investigate other possibilities. If the route has the basic potential to be considered for byway designation the route is put on a study list and a more formal and in-depth application is forwarded to the byway proponent. This application requires a considerable amount of information and time (i.e. slides of the byways characteristics, copies of zoning ordinances, proof of public support for the nomination, etc.). Once the application is returned it is reviewed for its content and a report of the application is developed with a visual inventory of the route (the visual and scenic quality of the route is examined by a team of R.E.U. employees). The report with a staff recommendation is passed onto the Board of Transportation (who retains the authority to designate scenic byways) and the Board considers the application and votes on its approval.

After a route is designated it is signed and included in the next publication of the 'NC Scenic Byways' booklet.

NC SCENIC BYWAYS

D-2

Q & A:

Q. What criteria are the scenic byways based on?

A. The foundation of the program and a byway is the scenic character of the route. Legislation in 1993 broaden the scope of byways to designate roads "that possess unusual, exceptional, or distinctive scenic, recreational, historical, educational, scientific, geological, natural, wildlife, cultural or ethnic features". These intrinsic qualities are judged according to their distinctiveness, magnitude, frequency and intactness.

A route must also be a minimum of one consecutive mile in length, have legal public access and contain qualities within the corridor which are not jeopardized (preference is given to routes with existing protected areas - i.e. state parks, scenic easements, etc.).

Q. How do I get a 'NC Scenic Byways' booklet?

A. The new byway book (which includes 13 new byways and contain helpful cross references to historic sites and state parks) is available at NCDOT Welcome and Visitor Centers or by writing our office - NCDOT - Scenic Byways, P.O. Box 25201, Raleigh, NC, 27611. Donations are accepted to support the program and offset the cost of printing the booklet.

Q. Is the Blue Ridge Parkway a NC Scenic Byway?

A. No, the Parkway is not a state maintained road but is managed by the National Park Service (Dept. of the Interior). The beauty and scenic quality of the Parkway is unsurpassed and it recently with the support of NCDOT received a national designation of being an "All-American Road" (the highest designation of scenic byways with only 9 across the country). The Blue Ridge Parkway is included in our new byway booklet.

Q. Are we online? or Do we have a NC Scenic Byway home page?

A. Our homepage is being worked on and will be completed within the next 6 months. Our address is www.doh.dot.state.nc.us/operations/dp_chief_eng/roadside/scenic or can be accessed easily through the state or NCDOT homepages.

Q. Is development or land-use regulated on NC Scenic Byways?

A. No, NCDOT does not have the authority or the desire to regulate land-use on the byways. The byway program is a grassroots program where the authority to regulate or preserve the existing character of the byway is left up to the community. The byway program hopefully shines light on those qualities which make the area special or unique. If the community fails to maintain these special qualities, which the byway designation was based, NCDOT retains the authority to de-designate the route.

Legislation prohibits the erection of any new billboards on byways (NCDOT executes this legislative restriction).

FOOTBALL ROAD

From the edge of Carrboro at the N.C. 54 intersection in Orange County, begin the byway by following Jones Ferry Road (S.R. 1005), for nearly one mile to the second light. Veer right after crossing the lake and continue on S.R. 1005 (now Old Greensboro Road) for about eight miles through Orange County before crossing over the Haw River. This river rises in Forsyth County and flows 130 miles before



NCDOT

merging with Deep River to form the Cape Fear River. The river marks the county line and S.R. 1005 changes to Greensboro/Chapel Hill Rd. in Alamance County. It is another eight miles to Snow Camp (pictured here).

Originally a Quaker community, Snow Camp was settled in 1749. The local outdoor drama, "The Sword of Peace" portrays the plight of the Quakers in this area during the Revolutionary War. Turn left onto Snow Camp Road (S.R. 1004) and then right onto Sylvan School Road

(S.R. 2360). One-third of a mile later, turn right onto Drama Road (S.R. 2407). Turn right again, onto Sylvan School Road (S.R.

2369) before getting back onto S.R. 1005.

Continue along S.R. 1005 for about seven more miles. Note the road changes names again to Alamance Church Road as it crosses into Guilford County.

For those who attend games at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, this

route used to be known as "football road." Along this route, travelers may see dairy farms, creeks, ponds and bicyclists. Most of the route also is a designated bicycle route for recreational riders.

History buffs may want to take a quick side trip to Alamance Battleground State Historic Site about 4.5 miles east of the intersection of S.R. 1005 and N.C. 62, between Snow Camp and Greensboro. Alamance Battleground is the 1771 site where the North Carolina militia, led by Governor William Tryon, defeated the

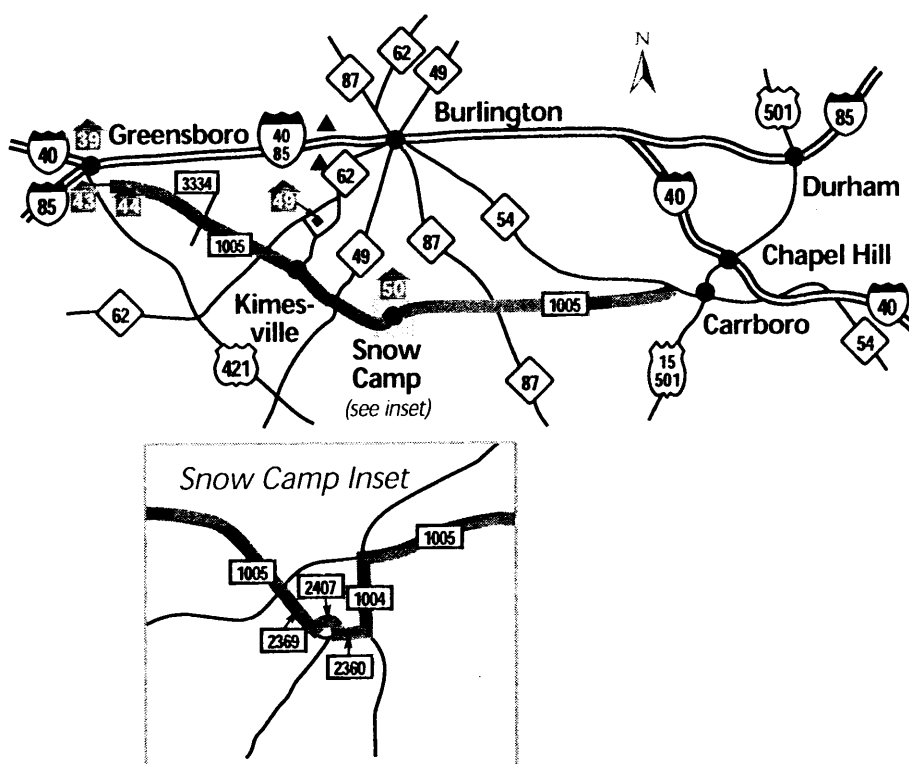
Regulators. (Regulators were North Carolinians who wanted to see the government regulated to prevent further extortion and corruption.)

The route ends at the junction of S.R. 1005 and Blakeshire Road (S.R. 3334). To get to the U.S. 421 and I-85 interchange (exit 126), continue on S.R. 1005 for about eight more miles.

Length: 37 miles

Driving Time: 45 minutes

Counties: Alamance, Guilford, Orange



TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY BOARD

RECOMMENDATION

August 5, 2004

SUBJECT: Designation of a Portion of Old NC 86 as a Scenic Byway

MOTION: The Transportation Advisory Board (TAB) supports the designation of a portion of Old NC 86 as a scenic byway.

Moved: Heidi Perry

Second: Tom High

VOTE: Ayes (Chris van Hasselt, Tom High, Heidi Perry, David Deming, Adena Messinger); Noes (None).

CHRIS VAN HASSELT (Tom)
TAB Chair

8 / 13 /04
Date