

## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
ChA	Chewacla and Wehadkee soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	6.2	5.2%
VaB	Vance sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	19.4	16.1%
WdC	Wedowee sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, bouldery	Not prime farmland	25.1	20.8%
WeB	Wedowee sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	0.4	0.4%
WeC	Wedowee sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	35.1	29.1%
WeD	Wedowee sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	20.0	16.6%
WeE	Wedowee sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	14.3	11.9%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>120.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

### Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

*Tie-break Rule:* Lower

PART 657--PRIME AND UNIQUE FARMLANDS

[Code of Federal Regulations]

[Title 7, Volume 6, Parts 400 to 699]

[Revised as of January 1, 1999] [Amended September 25, 2000]

From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access

[CITE: 7CFR657.1; 7CFR657.2; 7CFR657.3; 7CFR657.4; 7CFR657.5.]

[https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/nc/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_054226](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/nc/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054226)

**Sec. 657.5 Identification of important farmlands.**

a. Prime farmlands--

1. General. Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses (the land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water). It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to acceptable farming methods. In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding.



b. Unique farmland--

1. General. Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high value food and fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops are citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruit, and vegetables.
2. Specific characteristics of unique farmland.
  - a. Is used for a specific high-value food or fiber crop;
  - b. Has a moisture supply that is adequate for the specific crop; the supply is from stored moisture, precipitation, or a developed-irrigation system;
  - c. Combines favorable factors of soil quality, growing season, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, aspect, or other conditions, such a nearness to market, that favor the growth of a specific food or fiber crop.

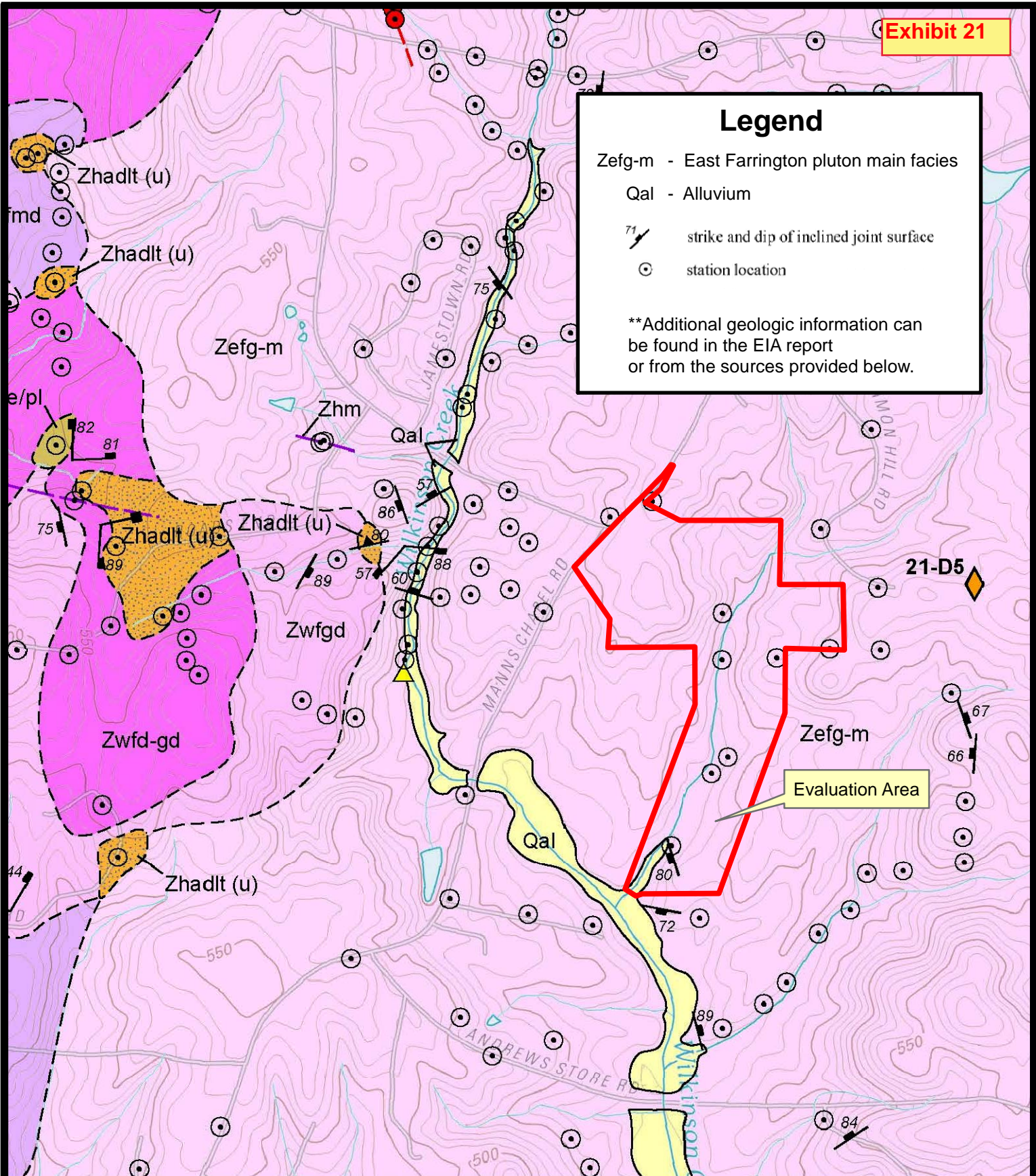
- c. Additional farmland of statewide importance. This is land, in addition to prime and unique farmlands, that is of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oil seed crops. Criteria for defining and delineating this land are to be determined by the appropriate State agency or agencies. Generally, additional farmlands of statewide importance include those that are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some may produce as high a yield as prime farmlands if conditions are favorable. In some States, additional farmlands of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.



### Legend

- Zefg-m - East Farrington pluton main facies
- Qal - Alluvium
-  strike and dip of inclined joint surface
-  station location

\*\*Additional geologic information can be found in the EIA report or from the sources provided below.



Project Number:  
13203.W8

Project Manager:  
BZ

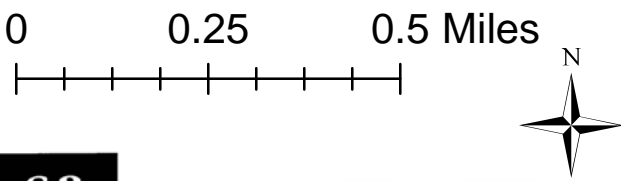
Scale:  
1" = 1/4 Mile

Date:  
01/03/18

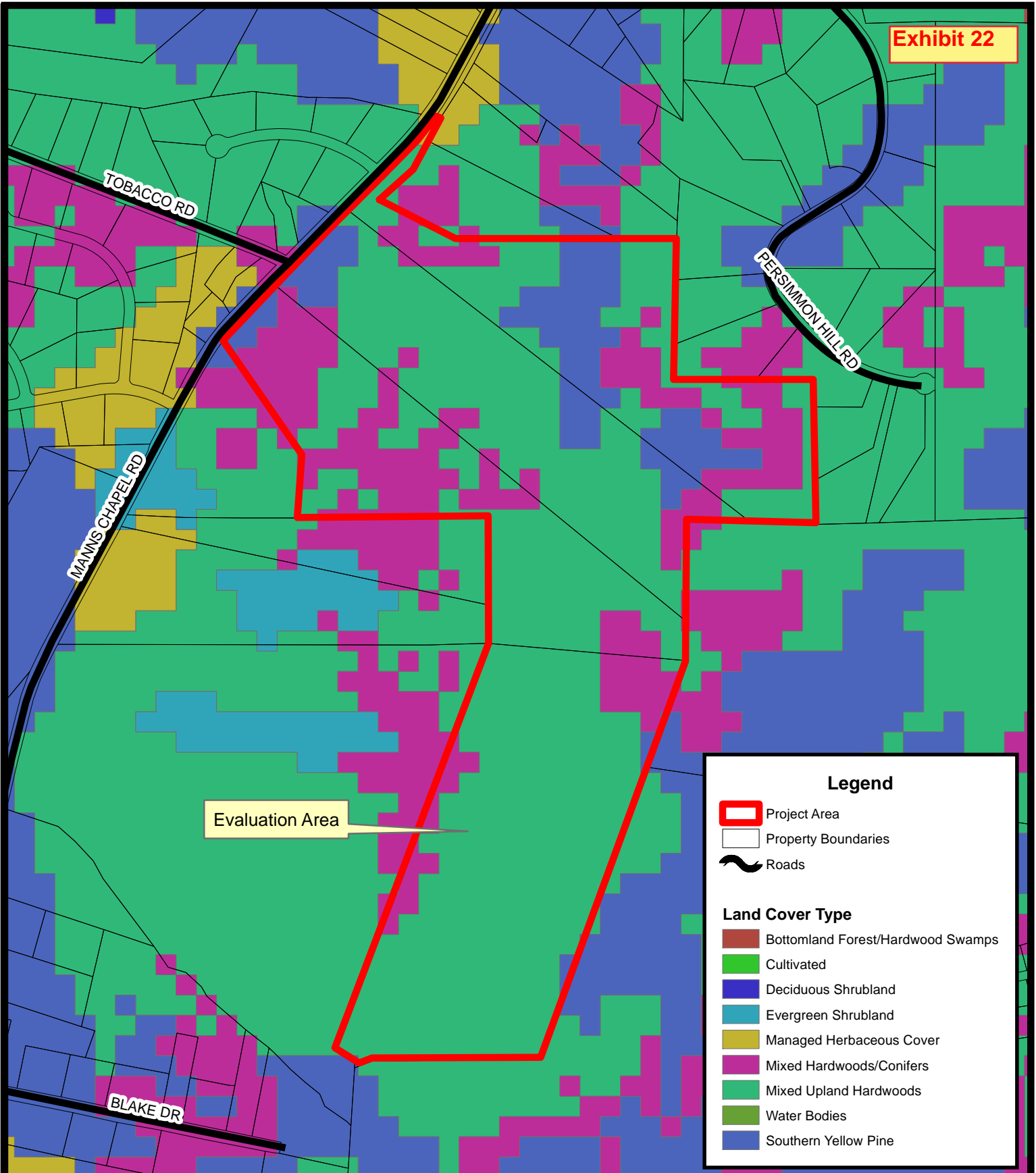
Map Title:  
Figure  
**Geologic Map**  
Ryan's Crossing Subdivision  
Chatham County, NC

Source:  
North Carolina Geologic Survey,  
USGS 2013 Geologic Bynum Quadrangle

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



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**Legend**

- Project Area
- Property Boundaries
- Roads

**Land Cover Type**

- Bottomland Forest/Hardwood Swamps
- Cultivated
- Deciduous Shrubland
- Evergreen Shrubland
- Managed Herbaceous Cover
- Mixed Hardwoods/Conifers
- Mixed Upland Hardwoods
- Water Bodies
- Southern Yellow Pine

Project Number:  
13203.W8

Project Manager:  
BZ

Scale:  
1" = 600'

Date:  
01/03/18

Map Title: Figure  
Vegetative Land Cover Map

Ryan's Crossing Subdivision  
Chatham County, NC

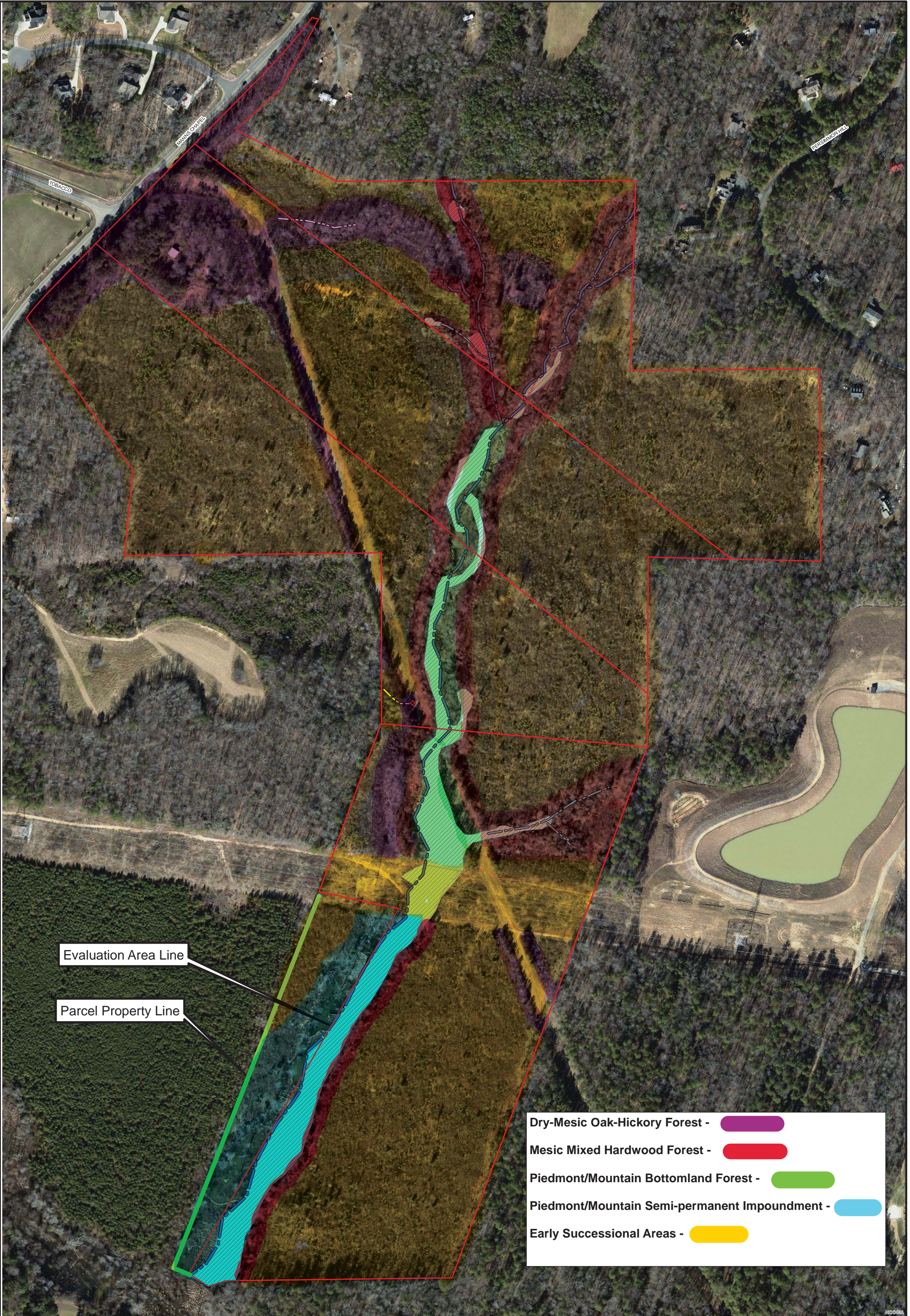
Source:  
NCOneMap.com/NCDOT,  
Chatham County GIS

0 300 600 Feet

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Evaluation Area Line

Parcel Property Line

- Dry-Mesic Oak-Hickory Forest -
- Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest -
- Piedmont/Mountain Bottomland Forest -
- Piedmont/Mountain Semi-permanent Impoundment -
- Early Successional Areas -

Natural Communities Map

Project No. 13203	Scale: 1 = 150'	Ryan's Crossing Chatham County, NC Chatham County GIS NC OneMap
Project Mgr.: SB	1/02/18	Prepared by: DM



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NC090A





**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

January 16, 2018

Dan McCauley  
Soil and Environmental Consultants, PA  
8412 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 104  
Raleigh, NC 27615

Re: Manns Chapel Road Tract, Pittsboro, Chatham County, ER 18-0018

Dear Mr. McCauley:

Thank you for your email of December 20, 2017, concerning the above project.

We have conducted a review of the project and are aware of no historic resources which would be affected by the project. Therefore, we have no comment on the project as proposed.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

for Ramona M. Bartos



Old Cabin From  
Exhibit 26  
(Lat: 35.832171  
Long:-79.135182)

Evaluation Area

CH0208 Dr. Alexander  
Norwood House

CH0297 Norwood-Hamlet  
Houses

CH0307 (former) Mount  
Pleasant Methodist Church Parsonage





# Chatham County Historic Association Notes

From: Bev Wiggins, CCHA Preservation and Cemetery Survey

## Site Visit and Cabin

The structure consists of a one-room log house (divided by a non-structural interior wall) and an added shed section. The log portion of the structure has been covered on the exterior by board and batten siding and much of the structure appears to be in fair condition. The floor shows deterioration and we did not enter the cabin because of this. The added shed portion of the structure is in a much deteriorated state. Some cut nails were observed in the siding.

A large, well-built, stacked stone chimney graces the north-northeast side of the structure and appears to be in good condition from the exterior. The log walls of the structure are exposed on the interior. A steep stairwell to the loft occupies the northwest corner of the main room.

Cory Connell provided coordinates for the cabin: 35.832171 -79.135182. The cabin is located on the northern part of the parcel to be developed and, according to the developer, the intention is to leave this part of the property as it is, as part of a conservation development plan.

My deed search suggests that the Tripp family owned this property (a section of a larger parcel owned by them) since the early 1800s. Members of the family may have lived on the property as early as 1813, when John Tripp purchased 250 acres from John Wilson (who may have been his father-in-law as his wife is believed to be Nancy Wilson). John Tripp transferred 150 acres on Wilkerson Creek to Wilson Tripp [aka John Wilson Tripp] in 1844 and it appears that Wilson and wife Emeline lived on this property.

Other deeds show parts of the property passing to Wilson and Emeline's son William and then to his son Evander Tripp, who eventually passed the property to his children, including Cara Tripp Ryan and her sons. References in deeds DP/437 and GO/525 indicate that Emeline continued to live on the property with her children and that her residence was later inhabited by three of her unmarried daughters [Mary, Jeannette, and Geneva], and subsequently by Emeline's grandson Evander Tripp's family.

I believe it is likely that the cabin we investigated on the property may well be the residence of Wilson and Emeline Tripp, dating from the mid-1800s, and lived in by members of the Tripp family well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Structures of this age are not common in the county. Most have succumbed to the ravages of time and the elements.



*Interior of shed addition.*





*Stairs to loft*





*Fireplace interior*





*View from front door.*





*View from front door, showing interior wall on right. View through to shed section.*





*Chimney detail*





*Chimney*