Appendix C
Selected Information
Concerning the Proposed Project Site
This information was prepared from the Rowan County, NC Geographic Information System. Rowan County has made substantial efforts to ensure the accuracy of location and labeling information contained on this site. The information provided is a representation of various City and County data sources and does not serve as an official map. Rowan County promotes and recommends the independent verification of any information contained on this site by the user. Rowan County makes no warranty or other assertion as to the fitness of the maps for any particular purpose and neither Rowan County nor its agents or employees shall be liable for any claim alleged to have resulted from any use thereof.

http://rowan2.connectgis.com/DownloadFile.ashx/?i=_ags_map00e0e3b370434a5197ba72a3f3e00798dx.htm&t=print

This information was included as part of the park in 1/8/2016 City of Salisbury parks map.
Soil Map—Rowan County, North Carolina
(Salisbury National Cemetery Annex)

**MAP INFORMATION**

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Rowan County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 10, 2014

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 11, 2011—Mar 2, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Unit Symbol</th>
<th>Map Unit Name</th>
<th>Acres in AOI</th>
<th>Percent of AOI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CeB2</td>
<td>Cecil sandy clay loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CeC2</td>
<td>Cecil sandy clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChA</td>
<td>Chewacla loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnB</td>
<td>Enon fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnC</td>
<td>Enon fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EuB</td>
<td>Enon-Urban land complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeB2</td>
<td>Mecklenburg clay loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeC2</td>
<td>Mecklenburg clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ud</td>
<td>Udorthents, loamy</td>
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<td><strong>Totals for Area of Interest</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>240.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rowan County, North Carolina

EnC—Enon fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
- National map unit symbol: 3vn2
- Elevation: 200 to 1,400 feet
- Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 60 inches
- Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 66 degrees F
- Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
- Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
- Enon and similar soils: 85 percent
- Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Enon

Setting
- Landform: Hillslopes on ridges
- Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
- Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
- Down-slope shape: Linear
- Across-slope shape: Convex
- Parent material: Saprolite derived from diorite and/or gabbro and/or diabase and/or gneiss

Typical profile
- Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
- BA - 7 to 10 inches: sandy clay loam
- Bt - 10 to 27 inches: clay
- BC - 27 to 33 inches: clay loam
- C - 33 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities
- Slope: 8 to 15 percent
- Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
- Natural drainage class: Well drained
- Runoff class: Medium
- Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
  - Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
- Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
- Frequency of flooding: None
- Frequency of ponding: None
- Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
- Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
- Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Rowan County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 10, 2014
Rowan County, North Carolina

EnB—Enon fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 3vn1
Elevation: 200 to 1,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Enon and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Enon
Setting
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Saprolite derived from diorite and/or gabbro and/or diabase and/or gneiss

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
BA - 7 to 10 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt - 10 to 27 inches: clay
BC - 27 to 33 inches: clay loam
C - 33 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
   Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Rowan County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 10, 2014
Rowan County, North Carolina

ChA—Chewacla loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

- National map unit symbol: 3vmx
- Elevation: 200 to 1,400 feet
- Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 60 inches
- Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 66 degrees F
- Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
- Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

- Chewacla, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent
- Minor components: 8 percent
- Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chewacla, Frequently Flooded

Setting

- Landform: Flood plains
- Down-slope shape: Concave
- Across-slope shape: Linear
- Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

- A - 0 to 4 inches: loam
- Bw1 - 4 to 26 inches: silty clay loam
- Bw2 - 26 to 38 inches: loam
- Bw3 - 38 to 60 inches: clay loam
- C - 60 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

- Slope: 0 to 2 percent
- Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
- Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
- Runoff class: Low
- Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
  - Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
- Depth to water table: About 6 to 24 inches
- Frequency of flooding: Frequent
- Frequency of ponding: None
- Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

- Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
- Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
- Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Minor Components

Wehadkee, undrained
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Riverview
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Rowan County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 10, 2014
Farmland Classification—Rowan County, North Carolina
(Salisbury National Cemetery Annex)

**Area of Interest (AOI)**
- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Polygons**
- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**
- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained

**MAP LEGEND**
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
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**Soil Rating Points**
- Not prime farmland
- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

**Water Features**
- Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
- Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of unique importance
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**Map Legend**
- Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
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MAP INFORMATION

Streams and Canals

Transportation

+++

Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

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## Farmland Classification

### Farmland Classification— Summary by Map Unit — Rowan County, North Carolina (NC159)

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</table>

### 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
Find a Stream

Number of features found: 1

12-110
Index Number:: 12-110
Stream Name:: Grants Creek
Classification:: C
Stream Description:: From source to Yadkin River
Date:: 8/31/1974, 6:00 PM
What does this classification mean?: [Link](http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ps/csu/classifications)
River Basin:: Yadkin Pee-Dee
discolors and wears out the headstones. The irrigation designers need to take this into consideration as much as possible.

- In regards to the new roadway, Jasper noted that he would like to have two-lane roadways with pull-off areas for procession and visitors to park. He requested that these areas stack 3-4 vehicles at minimum.
- In the columbarium area, Jasper wants to provide a backless bench for the visitors who come to pay respects. The team noted that for ADA and maintenance purposes, the new walks would need to provide 3-feet on either side of the bench. This will drive whether or not a bench can be provided.

### Plant List Supplied by Plains to Peaks

**November 5, 2015**

On Thursday, November 5, 2015, the landscape architect conducted a plant inventory with the project surveyors (Schulenburger Surveying). Existing trees and other woody species were identified and located by survey. Below is a list of species occurring within the project area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Maple</td>
<td><em>Acer rubrum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Birch</td>
<td><em>Betula nigra</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed</td>
<td><em>Convolvulus arvensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Dogwood</td>
<td><em>Cornus florida</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Beech</td>
<td><em>Fagus grandifolia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common (English) Ivy</td>
<td><em>Hedera helix</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crape Myrtle</td>
<td><em>Lagerstroemia indica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Sweetgum</td>
<td><em>Liquidambar styraciflua</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Leaf Pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus echinata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Sycamore</td>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Cherry (locally: “Wild Cherry”)</td>
<td><em>Prunus serotina</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudzu</td>
<td><em>Pueraria montana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus coccinea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus phellos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras</td>
<td><em>Sassafras albidum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Oak</td>
<td><em>Toxicodendron diversilobum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Elm</td>
<td><em>Ulmus Americana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Fescue blend</td>
<td><em>Coyote, Dynasty, Silverstar</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The landscape can generally be described as open space lawn with stands of trees. Tree stand areas were dominated by pine species with oak, elm, and sycamore along the fringes. The understory of the tree stands was generally clear of any woody shrub species.

- The site visit generated discussion within the design team and yielded preliminary layout ideas (listed below):
  - The three, western-most burial areas are likely the best areas for the pre-placed crypts.
  - The northern-most burial area is likely best for the in-ground cremains or traditional caskets. However, the boring logs will indicate the water table and depth to bedrock, and will be used to determine which burial type is best suited for the area.
  - The eastern-most sites are likely best for in-ground cremains or traditional caskets. These particular areas are located on a mound landform that was created with fill material from previous expansion projects. While the fill material is likely very rocky, it would be easier to excavate it over solid bedrock.
    - Perhaps several feet of material can be removed and replaced with fresh topsoil to make traditional casket excavation easier.