



Foundation Document

Moores Creek National Battlefield
North Carolina

December 2012





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Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. Increasing emphasis on government accountability and restrained federal spending demand that all stakeholders are aware of the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, fundamental resources and values, and special mandates and administrative commitments of a park unit, as well as the legal and policy requirements for administration and resource protection that factor into management decisions.

The process of developing a foundation document provides the opportunity to gather together and integrate all varieties and hierarchies of information about a park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and stakeholders in identifying information that is necessary for future planning efforts.

A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for all management and planning decisions for a national park unit. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the purpose, significance, fundamental and important resources and values, interpretive themes; assessment of planning and data needs, special mandates and administrative commitments, and the unit's setting in the regional context.

The foundation document can be useful in all aspects of park management to ensure that primary management objectives are accomplished before addressing other factors that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for Moores Creek National Battlefield is necessary to effectively manage the park over the long term and protect park resources and values that are integral to the purpose and identity of the park unit and park issues.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among park staff, the Denver Service Center Planning Division, and the Southeast Region. A workshop to facilitate this process was held on June 5–7, 2012, at Moores Creek National Battlefield. A complete list of attendees and preparers is included in part 3 of this document.

The park atlas is also a part of this foundation document. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to act as a reference for park projects and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. It can be developed as part of a planning project (e.g., general management plan, foundation document), although it can also be designed as an independent product.

The park atlas is available at <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/viewer/?Viewer=MOCR>



Part 1: Core Components

All foundation documents include the following core elements:

The **park purpose** is the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the legislation (or executive order) and legislative history of the park, and may include information from studies generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a restatement of the law to clarify assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The **significance statements** express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to justify national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are verified by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions because the resources and values may have changed since the park was established.

Interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive objective of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources. In other words, interpretive themes are the most important messages to be conveyed to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.

Fundamental resources and values are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park that merit primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining park significance.

Other important resources and values are resources and values that are determined to be important and integral to park planning and management, although they are not related to park purpose and significance.



Brief Description of the Park

Moores Creek National Battlefield commemorates one of the first battles fought during the Revolutionary War and provides an opportunity to understand how America's war for independence took shape in the South. Throughout the southern colonies, Patriot militias rallied around the cause of liberty and freedom while Loyalist armies organized in defense of British rule. These opposing forces would meet in the early hours of February 27, 1776, at Moores Creek in rural North Carolina. With its strategic location on Negro Head Point Road, Moores Creek became the site of one of the first clashes between Patriots and Loyalists during the early stages of the Revolutionary War.

As the path to revolution in the American colonies became inevitable, Loyalist armies attempted to rendezvous and organize with other British forces on the North Carolina coast. Having been informed of the approaching Loyalist army, a Patriot militia constructed earthworks at the strategic crossing of Moores Creek, stripped the bridge and covered its beams with grease, and laid in wait as the Loyalists approached. After the Loyalists crossed the bridge, the battle cry "King George and Broadsword" rang out as the largely Scottish Highland Loyalist army charged the Patriot defenses. The traditional broadsword charge proved fatal to the Loyalist army, which was quickly defeated. The decisive Patriot victory at Moores Creek prevented Loyalist armies from consolidating into a larger British force and delayed a full-scale invasion of the South, marking an important victory in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War. The events that took place at the battle of Moores Creek led to North Carolina casting the first vote for independence at the Continental Congress.

Because of this battle's important role in the nation's history, Moores Creek became a site of commemoration and serves as a place to remember the patriotic sacrifices made during the Revolutionary War. Initial efforts to preserve the battlefield began in 1856 when monuments were erected by local community members; many, the direct descendants of militia who fought in the battle. These efforts expanded over the subsequent 40 years, and the site was first established as a historical site by the State of North Carolina through the efforts of the Moores Creek Monumental Association.

In 1926, Congress established a National Military Park at the Moores Creek site through the War Department. The park was created "...in order to preserve for historical and military study one of the most memorable battles of the Revolutionary War, the battlefield of Moores Creek, in the State of North Carolina." As the site of the last Scottish Highland broadsword charge, the battlefield reflected the changing nature of warfare—under the direction of the War Department the park provided a unique opportunity to study military tactics and terrain. The Military Park was eventually transferred to the National Park Service in 1944, and was renamed Moores Creek National Battlefield in 1980.



Currently managed as a unit of the national park system, Moores Creek National Battlefield consists of 87 acres of land in Pender County, North Carolina. The park features the battlefield, monuments, interpretive trails, a visitor center and museum, and communal picnic areas. The natural setting consisting of woodlands, swamps, savannahs, and longleaf pine as well as key battlefield elements such as the earthworks, the reconstructed bridge site, Negro Head Point Road, and Moores Creek, tells the story of the Battle of Moores Creek.

Over the last five years, visitation to Moores Creek National Battlefield has fluctuated between approximately 45,000 and 60,000 visitors a year, with a spike of over 68,000 visitors in 2009. Visitors to the battlefield often make use of the public picnic area and Patriot's Hall where family and community events can be held. The visitor center and museum and multiple interpretive trails lead visitors through the historic events surrounding the battle and the battlefield landscape.



Park Purpose

Purpose statements identify the specific reason for the establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Moores Creek National Battlefield has been crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and legislative history that influenced the development of Moores Creek National Battlefield, which was designated on June 2, 1926, when the initial enabling legislation was passed and signed into law (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management administration and use decisions. The following purpose statement was based on the review of park legislation, previous management documents, and discussions with park staff:

THE PURPOSE OF MOORES CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
is to commemorate and preserve for education and
military study, the sites and stories surrounding the
Battle of Moores Creek Bridge, fought February 27, 1776.

Park Significance

Significance statements express why Moores Creek National Battlefield resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Significance statements describe the distinctive nature of the park and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park unit.

The following significance statements have been identified for Moores Creek National Battlefield. (Please note that the statements are in no particular order):

1. This national battlefield preserves the site of the February 27, 1776, Battle of Moores Creek Bridge, the first decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War.
2. Local efforts to preserve the site of the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge resulted in one of the first instances of commemoration of the Revolutionary War.
3. Moores Creek Bridge was the site of the last Scottish Highlands broadsword charge, reflecting changing war and battlefield tactics.
4. Moores Creek National Battlefield contains the last known remaining stretch of Negro Head Point Road that extended from Wilmington to Fayetteville. The road crossing over Moores Creek was chosen by Patriot forces to make a strategic stand against the Loyalists and led to the Battle of Moores Creek.
5. The victory at Moores Creek Bridge helped delay a full-scale invasion of the South by British forces. The resulting Halifax Resolve of April 12, 1776, instructed the colony's delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence from Great Britain. North Carolina was the first colony to do so.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from—and should reflect—park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all of the park significances and fundamental resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park's history is relevant to people who are unconnected to an event, time, or place.

While themes are important as an organizational tool to guide management decisions, they are not intended for public use. The themes offer park staff guidance on focusing on relevant visitor experiences, and what matters to the public is how these themes are represented through park services, media, programming, and facilities.

The following interpretive themes and subthemes have been identified for Moores Creek National Battlefield:

1. The battle of Moores Creek launched the struggle for freedom and independence in American colonies. The roots of the events of July in Independence Hall can be traced to a cold February day at Moores Creek.
 - It was the first decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War.
 - The victory ended royal authority in North Carolina, and led to the state being the first to instruct its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence.
2. Moores Creek was the site of the last Scottish Highland broadsword charge, reflecting the changing nature of warfare with new weapons and tactics in the late 18th century. The dying battlefield tactics of the Scots was a tradition passed down through generations, and met its end at Moores Creek.
3. The terrain was used to strategic advantage during the battle.
 - The creek, swamp, bridge site, earthworks, and other features were chosen by the Patriots and were significant obstacles for the Loyalist forces.
 - The battleground tactics and setup are still being studied by the U.S. military.



4. Travelers, traders, and everyone in the area, were affected by the war, whether they actively chose a side or not.
 - Fought by militia on both sides, these citizen soldiers displayed dedication and commitment to their cause.
 - The war divided families and communities, illustrating the difficult decisions faced by people of the colony as they grappled with questions of duty, loyalty, dedication, and service.
5. Physical features such as the road, waterways, and tar kilns speak to the diverse people who worked and lived in the region.
 - The Negro Head Point Road was a route of trade and travel, bondage, and freedom.
 - The tar kilns represent exploitation, profit, and the settler's impact on the environment.
 - Waterways were the main routes of transportation in the colonial era and had a profound impact on settlement and the lives of the people.
6. The naval stores industry was the dominant economic activity, and therefore source of work in southeastern North Carolina, both before and after the Battle of Moores Creek. The presence of this industry brought people and infrastructure, such as Moores Creek Bridge, that were critical to this battle and the Revolutionary War.
 - It employed large numbers of enslaved people, bringing Gullah culture to the area.
 - The naval stores industry impacted the landscape by accelerating the disappearance of the longleaf pine.
 - North Carolina was the largest colonial supplier of naval stores to the British Empire, keeping the royal navy afloat and contributing to colonial protests over taxes and trade policies that led to the war.
7. The natural environment surrounding the battlefield contains several rare and threatened species of plants and wildflowers, and provides critical habitat for wildlife. The presence of these native species provides visitors the chance to experience and connect to the historic landscapes that existed during the Revolutionary War.
8. Efforts to preserve the battle of Moores Creek were initiated by local community members in the years after the Revolutionary War. Community support for the battlefield has continued to shape its preservation.
 - The community is tied to the battle; many locals are descendants of people who lived and fought here.
 - Preservation starts at home, and people preserving their own history is the basis of the National Park Service.
 - Preservation is still needed today to prevent the loss of important history.





Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to merit primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance.

The most important responsibility of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called fundamental resources and values. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. FRVs help focus planning and management processes on what is truly significant about the park. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This evaluation is made to separate those resources or values that are covered by NPS mandates and policies from those that have important considerations to be addressed in other planning processes.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Moores Creek National Battlefield:

- The battlefield and its associated elements of earthworks, the bridge site, the causeway, Negro Head Point Road, and Moores Creek

The site where Loyalist and Patriot forces met on February 27, 1776, includes many features that played a direct role in how the battle was fought and won. Defensive earthworks were constructed by Patriot forces, while the bridge over the creek was stripped down to its beams and covered in grease in order to slow down Loyalist advances. Both the causeway and Negro Head Point Road influenced how both sides entered, advanced, and retreated from the battlefield. At the time of the battle, the high water levels of Moores Creek significantly influenced troop movements. The relationship between these elements is essential to understanding the battlefield landscape.

- Remnant of Negro Head Point Road outside the battlefield

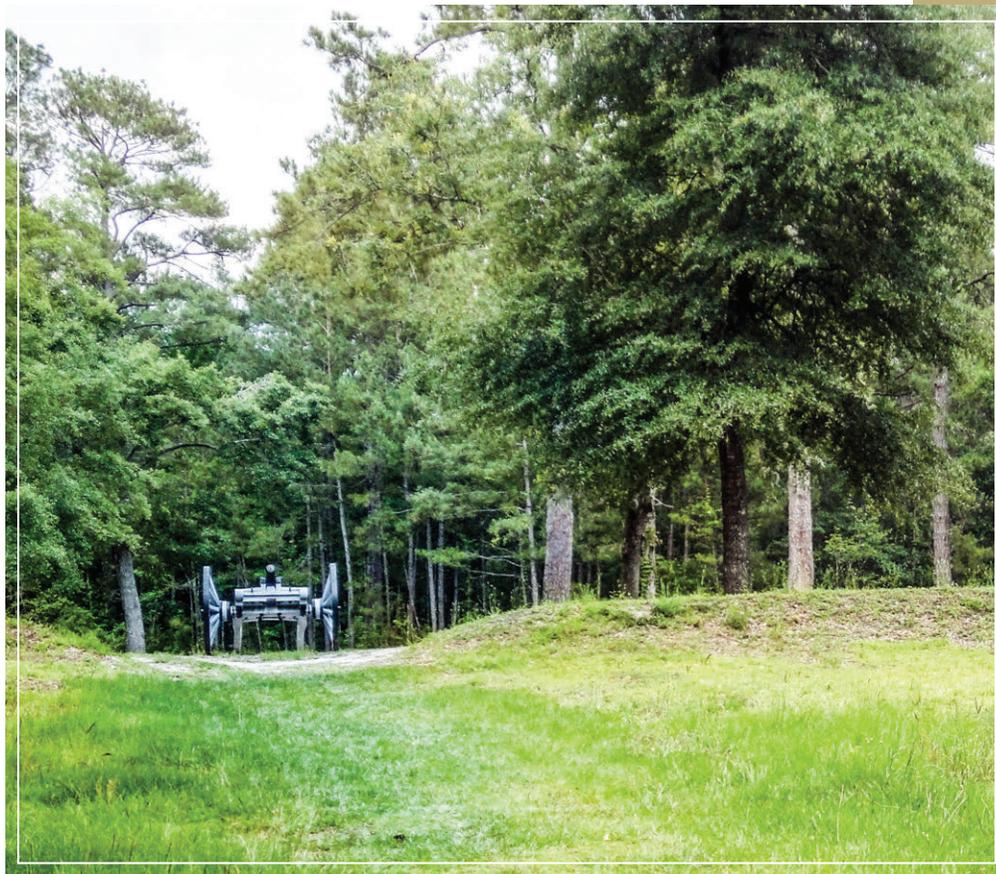
The remaining road segment of Negro Head Point Road is evidence of a historic transportation network built in the region that impacted countless lives. Providing access to commercial goods like the naval stores industry, the road also played a role in the transportation and trade of enslaved Africans. This strategic location, where Negro Head Point Road and Moores Creek met, brought the Revolutionary War directly to local communities, many of whom were involved in the Battle of Moores Creek.

- Historic natural setting; woodlands, swamps, savannahs, longleaf pine stands, etc.

The natural environment of North Carolina and the topography of the region influenced the Battle of Moore's Creek. Swamps and rivers limited people's ability to move through the area, making roads and bridges strategically important for troop movements. By protecting the natural settings that were present during the time of the battle, visitors can gain a fuller understanding of what soldiers and local people experienced during this historic event. The presence of historic natural settings also helps to sustain threatened native species associated with rare wet pine savannah habitat at the battlefield.

- Commemorative atmosphere

An atmosphere of commemoration at the park provides an opportunity for visitors to reflect on and remember the sacrifices made on both sides during the Revolutionary War. The Battle of Moore's Creek, along with the actions of the combatants, had an important impact on the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War and the future of the United States of America.





Other Important Resources and Values

Moore's Creek National Battlefield may contain other resources and values that may not be fundamental to the purpose and significance of the park, but are important to consider in management and planning decisions. These are referred to as other important resources and values.

Following are other important resources and values for Moore's Creek National Battlefield:

- Museum collections; items from the battle and other original 18th-century weaponry not from the battle site

Moore's Creek National Battlefield museum collection totals over 82,000 objects, natural history specimens, and archival documents. The collections include a saber that was present at the Battle of Moore's Creek. Other historic artifacts that were not originally from the battlefield site include a cannon and swivel gun referred to as Mother Covington and her daughter, a Brown Bess flintlock musket, a civilian fowling piece, and a powder horn. These tangible artifacts from the battle and the time period they represent are important to interpretation and research at Moore's Creek National Battlefield.

- Tar Kilns and Negro Head Point Road sign

Moore's Creek National Battlefield houses tar kilns and the Negro Head Point Road sign that relate the history of the naval stores industry and the institution of slavery. Longleaf pine, native to South Carolina, was processed in tar kilns to produce the turpentine, tar, and pitch needed for shipbuilding. The same transportation routes used for industry also brought enslaved Africans to inland areas along roads like Negro Head Point. The Negro Head Point Road sign is an artifact of this time and illustrates the many lives that were impacted by slavery. The tar kilns and the Negro Head Point Road sign are important artifacts, which provide opportunities for the broader stories of Moore's Creek National Battlefield to be explored.

- Involvement of the community and Revolutionary War descendants in commemorating the site of the battle and its participants

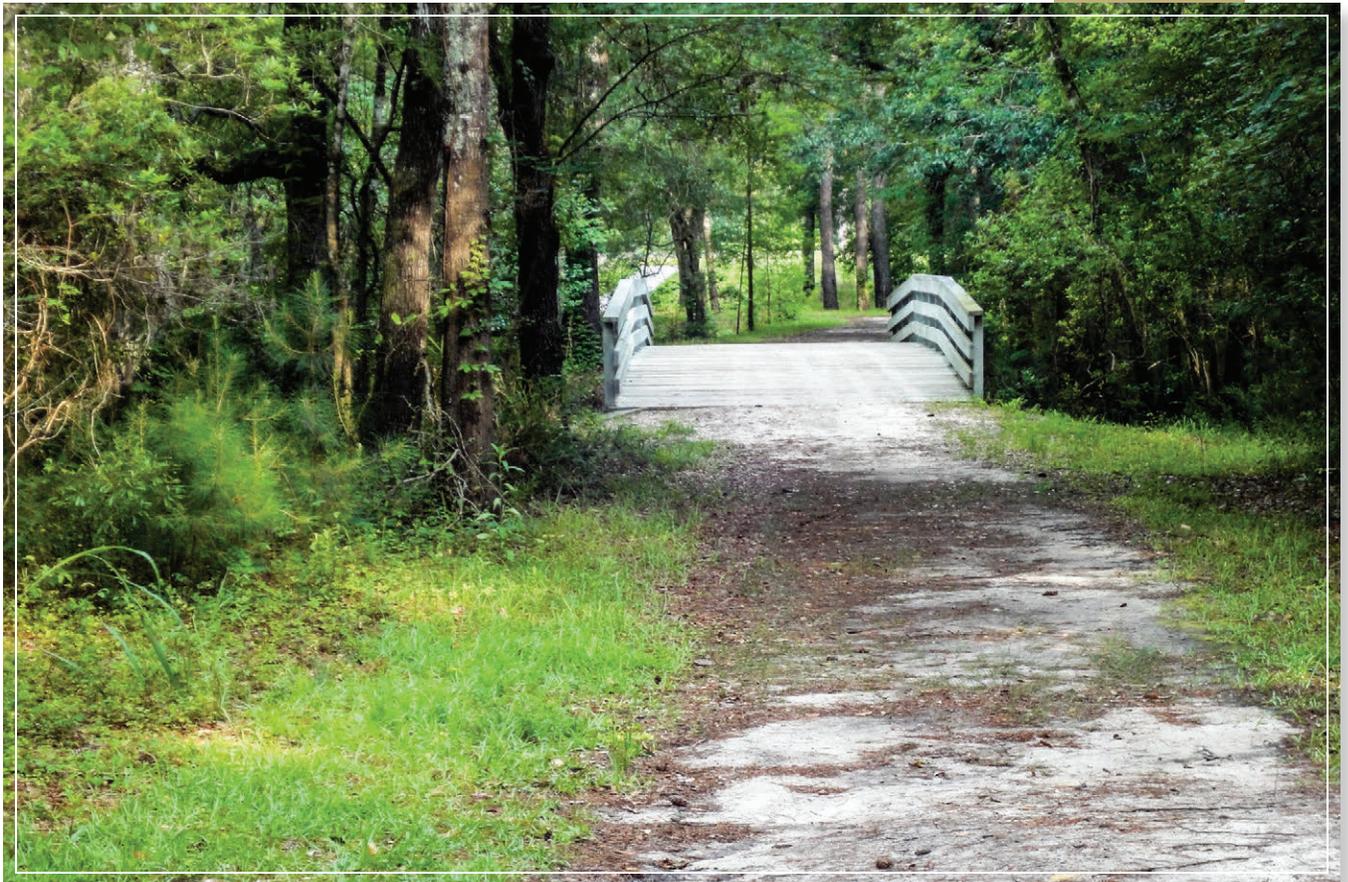
Initial efforts to preserve the site of the Battle of Moore's Creek were carried out by local community members, often the descendants of troops who fought in the battle. Local interest and community support of the battlefield site continues into modern times. The relationship between Moore's Creek National Battlefield and local community members is important and strongly supports the commemorative atmosphere existing at the park.

- Memorials, monuments, and gravestones

The memorials, monuments, and gravestones present at Moore's Creek National Battlefield illustrate and foster the commemorative atmosphere at the park. These features include: Patriot Monument (also known as Grady Monument), Heroic Woman Monument, Loyalist Monument, Stage Road Monument, Moore's Monument, Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge Monument, Mary and Ezekiel Slocumb headstones, and boundary markers associated with preservation of this site. The presence of these markers helps interpret the very personal story of the battle and commemorates the events and people associated with the Battle of Moore's Creek.

Summary

Moore's Creek National Battlefield is an important and dynamic unit of the national park system. By stating the park's purpose, articulating significance statements, understanding interpretive themes, and identifying the fundamental resources and values that need protection, clear management decisions that fulfill the park's purpose can be made. This foundation document serves as the cornerstone for the future direction of Moore's Creek National Battlefield.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

Part 2 consists of two components:

- special mandates and administrative commitments
- assessment of planning and data needs

These components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partnering organizations.

Special mandates are requirements specific to a park, which expand on or contradict the legislated purpose of the park unit. They are park-specific legislative or judicial requirements that must be fulfilled, along with the park purpose, even if the requirements do not relate to that purpose. Moores Creek National Battlefield does not have special mandates outside of laws and policies that are applied to the entire national park system.

Administrative commitments in general are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes such as memoranda of agreement. These agreements can form a network of partnerships designed to fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All of these mandates and commitments either dictate some form of management action or will allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., permissible traditional uses, easements or rights-of-way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). The administrative commitments upheld by Moores Creek National Battlefield reflect the park's commitment to partnering with local organizations and agencies, utility companies, and others in order to manage the logistics needed to safely and effectively operate the site. For more information about the existing commitments for the park, please see the inventory of special mandates and agreements matrix in appendix C.



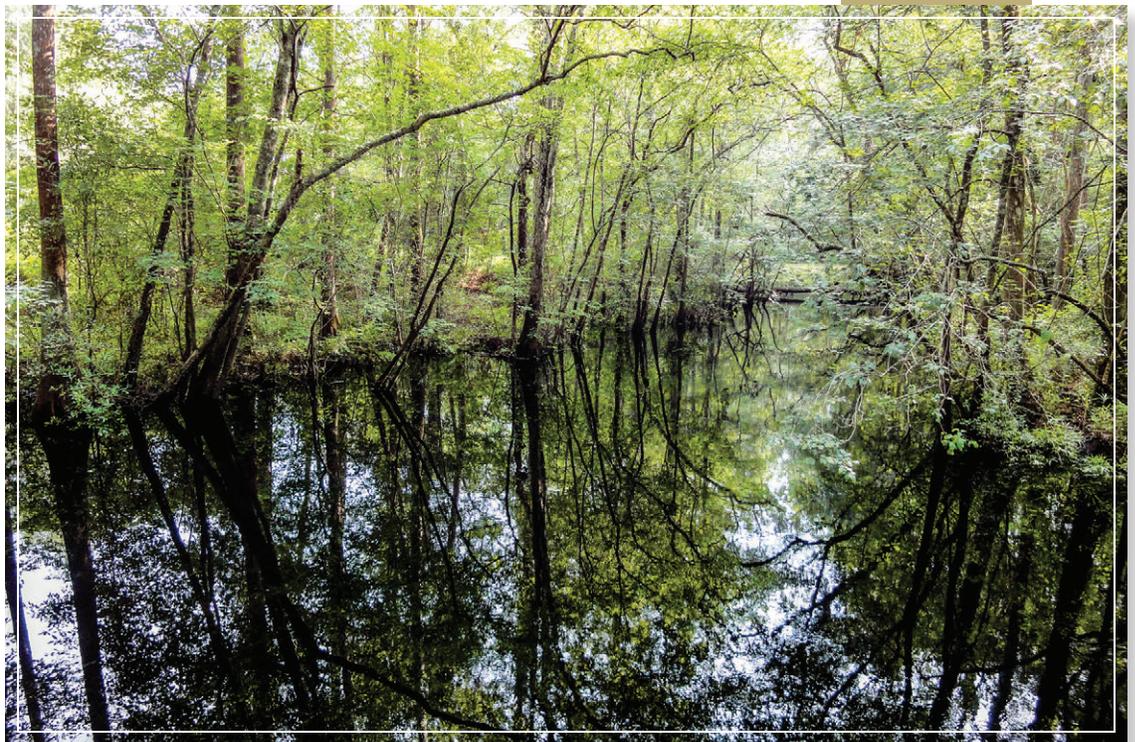
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once park purpose and significance statements and fundamental resources and values have been identified, it is important to consider what additional information and planning tasks may be necessary to aid the National Park Service in its mission. The assessment of planning and data needs identifies any inherent conditions or threats contained in the gathered information and determines whether any additional planning steps, data needs, or management efforts may be necessary to maintain or protect the existing fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values.

There are three parts that make up the planning and data needs assessment

1. Analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. Analysis of other important resources and values
3. Identification of key parkwide or major issues and associated planning and data needs

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of major issues leads up to and supports the identification and prioritization of needed plans and studies.



Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current status, potential threats and opportunities, needed data, planning and management decisions, and relevant laws and NPS policies related to management of the resources.



<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>Battlefield and Associated Elements; Earthworks, Bridge site, Causeway, Negro Head Point Road Inside the Battlefield, Moores Creek</p>
<p>Relationship to Significance Statements</p>	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War. • Local efforts to preserve and commemorate the site. • Last Scottish Highlands broadsword charge. • Last known remaining stretch of Negro Head Point Road. • Impacts of the battle, including the Halifax Resolve.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions and Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks are incorrectly constructed; the height is incorrect, they were reconstructed in 1953 with no parapet in the rear of the construction, and were stabilized with sod in 1966. Reconstructed bridge—bridge site is more or less accurate; it is a modern version of the historic bridge. • Causeway is a reconstruction; it was built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in late 1980s; the causeway is eroding due to natural creek processes and human trampling. Additional archeological research is needed to verify that the original road was a corduroy road. • Central battlefield inside the earthworks; contains a paved road/path, erosion caused by storms, the flow of Moores Creek, and people regularly occurs. The road/trail is in an accurate position and is stable as it is paved with asphalt. The battlefield is used several times a year for living history demonstrations/ programs. The battlefield requires minimal maintenance. • Moores Creek periodically floods, fallen debris can cause the river to take different paths and clouds water; there is the potential for hypoxia caused by pollution. • Memorials have all been moved outside the battlefield. • Reproductions such as bridges, cannons, and swivel guns are found within the battlefield and are used for interpretation. • Trees have been removed in order to restore the historic viewshed of the battlefield. • Living history camps are established periodically; they are defined by maps that the park has established using National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation and section 106 process; fire pits for the living history camps will be formalized and made permanent in the near future. • Boardwalk is outside the actual battlefield site and provides visitors access to both sides of the creek.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moores Creek periodically floods, fallen debris can cause the river to take different paths and increases turbidity. Pollution from upstream runoff causes the potential for hypoxia due to nutrient inundation. • Erosion from storms, creek overflow, and human trampling. • Visitor use impacts (casual visitors, school groups, living history participants, etc.). • Archeological site degradation. • Defacement and vandalism to any of the battlefield or associated elements. • Ground disturbance caused by moles digging holes. • Creek flow and path being diverted because of beaver dams. • Administration vehicle use occurring on the battlefield. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the earthworks as directed in the final cultural landscape report. • Further archeological investigations. • Reconfigure the bridge and boardwalk. Possibly rerouting the boardwalk around the bridge toward the earthworks and removing the planks from the reconstructed bridge to leave the sleepers. • Rebuild the corduroy road. • Rehabilitate Negro Head Point Road from front of the park to the back as directed in the final cultural landscape report.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Battlefield and Associated Elements; Earthworks, Bridge site, Causeway, Negro Head Point Road Inside the Battlefield, Moores Creek
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battleground Association • Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) • Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) • Living history participants • Pender County • Moores Creek Conservation Alliance • Revolutionary War Round Table • U.S. Army Corps of Engineers • Federal Highway Administration
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine if road segment is the longest/last remaining stretch of Negro Head Point Road. • Archeological surveys and/or ground penetration radar (scheduled for November 2012). • Map and GPS location of Negro Head Point Road. • GPS location of features within park.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report; currently in draft form, needs to be finalized for the battlefield. • Long-range interpretive plan; to guide the park in interpreting its resources. • Battlefield management plan (including all associated elements); plan will tier off the finalized cultural landscape report; however, the plan will include more specific guidance for mowing, earthworks, Negro Head Point Road, and will use public participation in its development.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws, Policies or Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintendent’s Compendium (number of monuments allowed inside the battleground) • Moores Creek Master Plan (reconstruct to 1776 landscape) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Remnant of Negro Head Point Road Outside the Battlefield
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War. • Local efforts to preserve and commemorate the site. • Last known remaining stretch of Negro Head Point Road.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions and Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinks caused by decaying roots from the timber industry are on the east side of the road by the park road. The road lacks accessibility on this side. • Road is segmented by the parking lot. • Modern facilities (sewer system) flow onto nearby road segments. • The road is poorly defined, it is not easily identifiable. • Road on the west side of the bridge is poorly defined, but in stable and fair condition. Erosion takes place on the western side; however, this side is closer to a desired condition than the other segments. • Erosion is occurring near the visitor center because of the drainage ditch.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion from drainage and flooding events. • Lack of maintenance funding and therefore abilities for improvements. • Future threats include wear and tear from visitor use as interpretive programs are expanded and accessibility is improved. • Vandalism due to people digging for artifacts. This threat will increase as the road becomes more defined and easily identifiable. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More interpretation; programs, ranger-led interpretive programs, and waysides. • Define the road so that it is more visible to visitors. • Improve access and accessibility; through possible trail additions. • Restoration and improvements of the road itself.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gullah Geechee National Heritage Corridor • Greater Currie Community Action Group • Battlefield Group, friends group • Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) • Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a complete history of the road; where the road originally began and ended, where segments still exist, origin of the road's name, etc. • Define who the users of the road were and find evidence of how it was used. • Determine the type of road construction technique(s) used.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negro Head Point Road alignment research. • Mowing plan; concerning the road in particular. • Interpretive plan; with sections focusing on the road. • Drainage mitigation plan; addressing the entire trail system, including the road. • Cultural landscape report (in development).
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws, Policies or Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moore's Creek National Battlefield Road Management Plan (in development) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making and Handbook</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Natural Setting; Woodlands, Swamps, Savannahs, Longleaf Pine, etc.
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War. • Last known remaining stretch of Negro Head Point Road.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions and Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longleaf pine stands and savannahs are currently mixed forest stands, which are highly altered from their historic setting. This unique ecosystem was once the predominate vegetative community type in the southeast coastal plain and includes the most floristically diverse communities in temperate North America. • Swamps are unaltered from historic settings and conditions.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species. • Impacts from climate change such as sea level rise and species migration. • Lack of fire management / fire suppression. • Future threats include a lack of funding for fire management. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of native communities for all natural systems. • Integrated pest management. • Expansion of native communities to areas where they are currently not found.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battleground Association • Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) • Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) • Living history participants • Pender County • Moores Creek Conservation Alliance • Revolutionary War Round Table • Greater Currie, North Carolina community
Identified Data Needs	None.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat management plan; threatened species levels for historic natural setting. • Cultural landscape report; specific to the historic natural setting and including best management practices. • Integrated pest management plan.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws, Policies or Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moores Creek National Battlefield Fire Management Plan • Moores Creek National Battlefield Longleaf Pine Restoration Plan • Superintendent’s Compendium <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • The Endangered Species Act • Director’s Order 12: <i>Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making and Handbook</i> • Director’s Order 77: Natural Resource Protection

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Atmosphere
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War. • Local efforts to preserve and commemorate the site. • Last known remaining stretch of Negro Head Point Road.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions and Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall the commemorative atmosphere is in good condition; park manages to keep unrelated human-made structures/facilities out of battlefield area so that no structures other than waysides and monument by bridge are within the area. • The park is managed for visitor impacts; trails are established by park to limit impacts. • Park keeps recreation areas (picnic areas, Boy Scout camps, etc.) separate from historic area by visual (trees) and physical (distance) separations. • Park manages the landscape to establish and encourage the commemorative atmosphere through efforts such as restoration of the savannah/wooded landscape. • Living history programs help commemorate the events and feeling of what it would have been like to be a soldier at the Battle of Moores Creek. • Park ranger interpretive walks/talks occur throughout the year.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use impacts (casual visitors, school groups, and living history participants). • Dogs being off leash. • Inappropriate visitor behaviors (biking on trails, sunbathing on battlefield, picnicking on battlefield). • Defacement and vandalism of the battlefield and its associated elements and/or monuments, memorials, and gravestones. • Administrative use of vehicles on the battlefield is a minor threat. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the earthworks as directed in the final cultural landscape report. • Rerouting the boardwalk around the bridge toward the earthworks and taking the planks off the bridge to leave the sleepers visible to visitors. • Rebuild the corduroy road. • Rehabilitate Negro Head Point Road from the front of the park to the back, as directed in the final cultural landscape report. • Driving plan for living history groups.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battleground Association • Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) • Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) • Living history participants • Pender County • Moores Creek Conservation Alliance • Revolutionary War Round Table
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological surveys including ground penetrating radar (scheduled for November 2012). Possible surveys of corduroy road also, knowing where resources are will help the park know how and where to protect the commemorative atmosphere. • GPS locations of features within park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemorative Atmosphere
<p>Identified Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long range interpretive plan; will guide park in how to interpret the park. Will help protect the commemorative atmosphere. • Cultural landscape report; will give guidance on how vegetation will be maintained to keep the atmosphere intact. • Battlefield management plan; will determine appropriate visitor uses at the park that are supportive of a commemorative atmosphere.
<p>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Park-specific Laws, Policies or Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintendent’s Compendium; number of memorials allowed and special use permits (weddings and other events in the main battlefield setting) • Moores Creek National Battlefield Master Plan • Driving plan for living history groups • Regionwide Archeological Survey Program: Overview and assessment of archeological sites at Moores Creek National Battlefield <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Museum Collections from the Battle and Other Original 18th-Century Weaponry not from the Battle Site
<p>Relationship to Significance Statements</p>	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War. • Local efforts to preserve and commemorate the site. • Last Scottish Highlands broadsword charge. • Impacts of the battle, including the Halifax Resolve.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions and Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection as a whole is in fair condition; the majority of it is at Fort Sumter National Monument and NPS Southeastern Archeological Center (SEAC). A small number of objects are housed at the park itself.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental threats in the visitor center where a small portion of the collection is housed. • Lack of on-site storage in the park does not allow more of the collection to be housed in the park. • Security threat due to location; such threats are inherent to the currently available buildings. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve storage capacity in the park. • Merge all collections at one site. • Acquisition of new objects. • Expand the use of collection items in interpretation efforts.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Sumter National Monument, National Park Service • University of North Carolina Public History Department • Battleground Association
<p>Identified Data Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on artifacts; full histories of origins and uses are needed for everything in the collections report.
<p>Identified Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan for the current collection. • Ethnographic resource study; through the NPS Southeast Region. • Exhibit plan; if facilities change or expand Harpers Ferry, Denver Service Center, and others would need to be involved.
<p>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Park-specific Laws, Policies or Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moores Creek National Battlefield Scope of Collections Statement. <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>Museum Collections Management</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • Museum Management Checklist for Preservation, 80-1

Other Important Resource or Value	Tar Kiln and Negro Head Point Road Sign
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts of the battle, including the Halifax Resolve.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions and Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tar kiln is in stable condition; this status has been defined in the Archeological Sites Management Information System. There are two tar kilns in the park, one of which is clear of vegetation and one has vegetation growing on top of it. One is next to the visitor center and the other is in the powerline corridor. Road sign is in good condition and is stable; it is stored at Fort Sumter National Monument. The original provenance is currently being researched to ensure cataloged data is correct.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tar kiln has conflicting visitor use; visitors at times walk on top of it. This could contribute to erosion, flatten the resource, and damage vegetation. Road sign; further deterioration from environmental conditions and inappropriate handling could occur. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tar kiln; clear vegetation and make second kiln accessible. Interpretation efforts for the tar kiln near the visitor center could be expanded. Road sign; create a replica to use for interpretation.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Sumter National Monument, National Park Service University of North Carolina Public History Department Battleground Association
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile a complete history of the road sign, including exact original location. Date the tar kilns and complete a full history.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological preservation plan; specific to the tar kilns. Mowing or landscape plan for tar kilns; this work would need to include the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. Reconstruction of tar kiln for interpretation; section 106 compliance and possible Nation Environmental Policy Act compliance will be needed.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws, Policies or Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moore's Creek National Battlefield Scope of Collection Statement <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" NPS Southeast Region cultural resources management policies

Other Important Resource or Value	Involvement of the Community and Revolutionary War Descendants in Commemorating the Site of the Battle and its Participants
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War. • Local efforts to preserve and commemorate the site. • Last known remaining stretch of Negro Head Point Road.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions and Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has the longest-serving friends group, since 1899. They are the primary support group (non-funding) for the park. • Park continues to foster relationships with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Wilmington Tea Party, Sons of the Cincinnati, and living history groups. • Local Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution groups are currently stagnant in their involvement. • Living history groups are growing and are more active. • Descendants of patriot forces are strong supporters and active in the park. • The nearby community and battle descendants make up a large portion of visitation. • Pender County Schools participate in both on-site and off-site events. Continue partnerships with North Carolina Historic Sites in the support of on-site and off-site program development.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution are shrinking in numbers. • Friends group is not a major fundraising source. • Long-term living history group are experiencing turnover. • Travel costs for volunteers. • Park staff turnover results in a loss of instructional knowledge and a loss of contacts and community connections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host living history trainings. • Grady family reunion event(s) within the park. • Engaging the local community in the 4th of July parade that ends at the park. • Minority population involvement in the commemoration of the Battle of Moores Creek. • Expand connectivity to park from local community; create a bike path into the park, etc. • Increase park volunteer recruitment.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battleground Association • Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) • Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) • Living history participants • Pender County • Moores Creek Conservation Alliance • Revolutionary War Round Table • Greater Currie, North Carolina community • General public • School groups • Descendants of the battle • Colonial Dames • Wilmington Tea Party • Sons of Cincinnati • North Carolina State Historic Site Brunswick Town

Other Important Resource or Value	Involvement of the Community and Revolutionary War Descendants in Commemorating the Site of the Battle and its Participants
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine why the community is not more involved, what barriers exist, and how they can be removed. • Determine what happened to contacts with supporting groups similar to the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, Grady's, and Caswells.
Identified Planning Needs	None.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws, Policies or Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moores Creek National Battlefield Superintendent's Compendium (special use permits) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Federal Regulations – Title 36: Chapter 1: Parks, Forests, and Public Property, Section 2.5: Special Events • Director's Order 75: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Memorials, monuments and gravestones
Relationship to Significance Statements	<p>Related to the following significance statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First decisive Patriot victory of the Revolutionary War. • Local efforts to preserve and commemorate the site. • Last Scottish Highlands broadsword charge. • Last known remaining stretch of Negro Head Point Road. • Impacts of the battle, including the Halifax Resolve.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions and Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All features are stable and in good condition.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism and defacement of monuments, memorials, and gravestones or the surrounding areas. • Impacts from weather. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan a monument for Negro Head Point Road. • Headstones of Alexander Lillington could be placed in the collections in the visitor center.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battleground Association • Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) • Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) • General public • Gullah Geechee heritage group for Negro Head Point Road
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need exact location of Negro Head Point Road; the original beginning and ending.
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing a monument on Negro Head Point Road (would involve other parties, SHPO, etc. Should be driven by outside parties and is dependent on more data on the road—more research).
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Park-specific Laws, Policies or Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moores Creek National Battlefield Superintendent’s Compendium (number of monuments allowed inside the battleground). <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Federal Regulations – Title 36, Chapter IV: American Battle Monuments Commission • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i> • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”

Identification of Key Parkwide or Major Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

All park management staff face a variety of issues that must be addressed now or through future planning. An issue is a point or matter that must be decided. A key parkwide or major issue may raise questions regarding park purpose and significance. Or there may be other questions of importance that, in the judgment of NPS staff, need to be addressed in future planning.

Following are key or major issues and associated planning and data needs for Moores Creek National Battlefield:

- **Visitation:** The park strives to increase the number of visitors to the park and the activities they participate in during their visit. An environmental and educational center is being developed in Patriot's Hall to expand the types of activities available at the park. In addition, specific events at the park may be planned in order to increase visitation. A particular challenge involves encouraging visitors who use Patriot's Hall and the nearby picnic areas to also visit the battlefield and other historic features of the park.
- **Community Involvement and Visibility:** Moores Creek National Battlefield strives to be actively involved in the surrounding community. By being involved with local city and county projects and programs, park visibility can be increased. An example of such a project is the Rockfish and Cross Creek Driving Trail, which will allow visitors to follow the path of the Revolutionary War in southeastern North Carolina and will include Moores Creek National Battlefield. Other efforts to increase the general visibility of the park are also needed. Road signs and maps for the park need to be placed and updated in order to more effectively route visitors to the park.
- **Education and Interpretation:** Moores Creek National Battlefield staff is actively providing educational opportunities to visitors, particularly through effective interpretive programs and displays. Efforts are needed to expand education and interpretation through additional wayside exhibits and trails, modifications to the visitor center, and increased outreach efforts to local schools.



Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

This section prioritizes the need for future plans and studies or research for Moores Creek National Battlefield. It provides a comprehensive review and prioritization of plans and data needed to maintain and protect the park’s fundamental (and other important) resources and values, as well as address key parkwide and other major issues. The planning and data needs were ranked according to several criteria, which are described below. Based on these criteria, plans and studies were grouped into categories of high, medium, and low priority projects. This information will be used by parks, regional offices, and the NPS Washington office to determine priorities and consider the future funding needs of the park unit.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
FRV	Management plan for restoration and maintenance of Negro Head Point Road	H	39933 – Complete plan for protection of historic road	This plan is dependent on research and NPS Southeast Archeological Center work that will be undertaken in the near future. Research is ongoing; restoration is scheduled for fiscal year 2013. Restoration has been approved; maintenance will be needed in the future.
FRV	Septic system rerouting plan concerning road remnant	H		Funding for the project is now underway. NPS Southeast Archeological Center is helping with section 106 compliance for the placement of the septic system; the state historic preservation office will help as well. The design will be finalized by the end of 2013, then NPS Southeast Archeological Center will begin work by conducting a walk-over of the area. This project is ranked as a high priority because the park has a few months remaining for all of the work to be complete.
FRV	Mowing plan	H		This plan will relate to Negro Head Point Road, the tar kilns, the commemorative atmosphere, and the battlefield itself. The plan will require more information on the battlefield for grass height in order to establish a management practice. May be dependent on information in the final cultural landscape report. This is part of a larger approach of how to manage the battlefield, commemorative atmosphere, etc. This plan will also inform future interpretation and natural historic setting efforts. Concerning the tar kilns, the state historic preservation office will need to be involved for this planning endeavor.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
FRV	Revise and finalize cultural landscape report	H	19386 – Cultural landscape report	<p>This plan will relate to Negro Head Point Road, historic natural settings, the battlefield and associated elements, and the commemorative atmosphere of the park. The plan is currently in draft form, but needs to be revised and finalized. Park staff need to review the document. Internal park review will happen first since staff has changed since its inception, then the plan will go to regional review. Connections with region are in place.</p> <p>Concerning this plan, recommendations are needed for how the cultural landscape report and mowing plan can be combined or how they can work together. Best practices for mowing are needed. See 'mowing plan' for more details on this immediate planning need.</p>
FRV	Long-range interpretive plan	H	133812 – Prepare long-range interpretive plan	<p>This plan will guide the park in how to interpret the park and its resources. Approximately half of the work for this plan has been completed by park staff. External partners are coming in next year to help; the NPS Southeastern region will help with the completion of the plan. Much of this plan was developed by a park planner who has since left. Coordinating with the region is very important for this plan. Very specific interpretive needs will fall under this plan. This plan will support other interpretive efforts (battlefield interpretation, commemorative atmosphere, etc.) and help build all of those components together; therefore this is a high priority.</p>

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
Other	Feasibility study of a historic driving trail	H	155915 – Develop the historic Rockfish & Cross Creek Driving Tour	Background research and the involvement of partners needs to happen for this effort to progress. This process will help to define what groups will be impacted by this trail (groups affected by road traffic, economies of counties, etc.). Park is starting on this research now. Data work needs to be completed quickly; planning components can be undertaken after the environmental assessment or in fiscal year 2013. Park staff need time in the near future to come up with locations for this potential driving trail.
Other	Finalize signage plan for entrance to the park	H		To accomplish this, the park is working with the Department of Transportation (DOT) to place more signs directing visitors to the park. Need to plan out where the signs should go; need to meet with the region. A signage team from the park is currently working on this. Need to create maps to take to the Department of Transportation with ideas. County and outside partners are involved with this project. This process will change the current gateway community, or at least add Burgaw as an additional gateway community to the park. The Department of Transportation will pay for the signs; the National Park Service will pay for waysides, which will be installed after the signs. Funding for this is currently available, but is tied to the development of a historic driving trail more than to signs.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
FRV & ORIV	Zoning plan	H	39735 – Prepare general management plan	<p>This plan will identify zones and the appropriate types of uses in those zones parkwide; including structures and different facilities. Facilities associated with zones would not be required; rather, the plan would determine they are acceptable in appropriate zones. With the completion of this plan, facilities that are needed or need to be upgraded can be easily identified in this plan as funding becomes available. The development of this plan would involve the public and would determine future uses at the park.</p> <p>This plan could include planning for recreation expansion efforts as a cost/benefit analysis of what the park could do in each zone. The plan could also include historic interpretive elements. The plan will encourage all park efforts and will help to operationalize management and interpretation. As new staff come on, this plan would help orient and direct them.</p>
FRV	Drainage mitigation effort throughout the trail system	M	189544 – Capital improvements to stormwater management system	<p>This planning item affects additional areas besides the trails, but specifically affects Negro Head Point Road. Design work has been completed by the State of North Carolina for some sections of the drainage. The park is currently waiting for funding to implement the completed drainage design drawings. When funding is finalized, this will become a higher priority and will be implemented.</p>
FRV	Battlefield management plan	M		<p>This plan will be completed after finalization of the cultural landscape report and earthworks management plan. The plan will focus not only on mowing, but all activities associated with maintaining the park’s cultural landscape, including mowing, tree and vegetation maintenance, and other associated maintenance practices. The issue of mowing best management practices is critical to the park and therefore will be addressed in a mowing plan prior to this planning effort.</p>

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
FRV	Interpretation of Negro Head Point Road	M		Research is currently ongoing and interpretation for entire park is being developed. This effort will specifically build interpretation materials for Negro Head Point Road. Involvement of the local community and stakeholders will occur during monument selection. Funding is needed for this plan. The plan will become a high priority when funds are secured. Research on background materials is 50% to 75% complete. A draft of interpretation materials is currently being developed.
OIRV	Installing monument on Negro Head Point Road	M		This effort will be an outcome of the interpretation of Negro Head Point Road—see above section. This effort would involve other parties such as the state historic preservation office. Decisions within this effort need to be driven by outside parties and are dependent on more data concerning the road becoming available.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan for historic natural setting	M	168219 – Museum storage and exhibit areas IPM (integrated pest management) handbook	This effort will encompass the entire park, but is specifically related to the historic natural setting. A framework has been drafted, but is incomplete and needs to have information added to it. This plan will inform what kind of chemicals the park will use and how. The park currently has directives on chemical applications; however, those practices need to be finalized into an official NPS plan.
OIRV	Housekeeping plan (SOP for individual objects within collection and exhibits)	M	19390 – Conduct collection condition survey	Concerns specific objects in collection, has a framework to work out of now. Needs to be approved by region. Can be completed in-house, have information needed.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
OIRV	Developing archeological preservation plan (tar kilns)	M	39724 – Develop archeological preservation plan for historic tar kilns 19389 – Prepare archeological protection plan	This plan will determine the best way to protect the tar kilns so that visitors have low impacts on them, but use and visitation will still continue. This plan should be completed in the same time frame as the cultural landscape report, interpretive plan, and mowing plan. Connections between the cultural landscape report and this effort are possible. This plan is tied to the interpretation of Negro Head Point Road, which the park is currently addressing. This plan will help those interpretive efforts move forward. The park has been operating without it, day-to-day. The park is currently working with NPS Southeast Archeological Center to develop this plan. The plan is dependent on funding and park staff being available.
FRV	Habitat management plan	L	39939 – Complete natural resource baseline-flora 59282– Restore native vegetation to savanna 183502 and 156157 – Longleaf pine restoration	This plan will relate to threatened species, specifically those that are part of the historic natural setting of the park. The species are currently in stable condition; this plan would outline how those habitats can be expanded and how those habitats/ species can be sustained.
OIRV	Collections management plan for current collection	L	188002 – Produce museum collection management plan	This plan will define storage within the park and identify what additional storage is needed. This plan will include consideration of environmental conditions and other higher level scope items. Artifacts are being cared for now, there are no immediate threats to them. This plan is dependent on funding that will support NPS regional involvement and is in the PMIS system now. This project is a low priority because it is dependent on the region’s schedule.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
OIRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	L		This assessment will provide information for interpretation including links between the museum collection and interpretive themes. This plan is dependent on the NPS region's funding timeline; therefore, it is a low priority. A PMIS statement for fiscal year 2013 is needed for this plan. The writing of the PMIS statement is a higher priority. This is a study that the NPS Southeast Region is promoting as a study of the people.
OIRV	Exhibit plan	L		This plan is dependent on the visitor center expansion. The goal of this planning effort is to bring resources back to the park, to expand how the items are displayed, and how they are interpreted. Priority is low because the plan is dependent on other plan timelines and there is no PMIS entry at this point. The development of this plan could involve Harpers Ferry Center, Denver Service Center, and others.
OIRV	Reconstruction of new tar kilns for interpretation purposes	L		A new exhibit related to tar kilns is needed as its own planning effort that is separate from the interpretation of Negro Head Point Road. Need to plan, design, and incorporate the tar kilns into the interpretive plan for Negro Head Point Road. Interpretive tools for the existing tar kiln are needed. This effort is dependent on funding and will need section 106 and/or NEPA compliance.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
FRV	Modify the reconstructed earthworks to original height	L	19385 – Restore 1776 earthworks	This plan will help identify a decision on what to doing with earthworks; whether to rehabilitate them or not. This decision will have a large impact on visitors as the height of the earthworks reflects the time period of the battle and therefore helps visitors understand the battle. Information in the cultural landscape report says they should be heightened, but the details of how to do this are needed. Some research on how to do this is complete, but need a definitive plan and to check-in with the state historic preservation office. This is a low priority because the park can continue to interpret the earthworks as they currently are, even though the park would like to rehabilitate them. This effort will need section 106 compliance and/or NEPA compliance. Could be done internally or through the state historic preservation office.
Other	Planning for expanding recreational opportunities (kayaking, biking, playground, birding, etc.)	L	147099 – Develop historical Tar Heel Trail exhibit and educational guide	This planning effort could be connected to the idea of zoning. The park is currently working to do this with partners (rails-trails group) while getting planning and NPS funding approved. The superintendent is primarily working on this now. Other staff will work on the implementation aspects of the plan. The partnership aspect of this effort is important. The funding aspect of this effort is less important. Need to determine what level of section 106 and NEPA compliance processes are needed for this effort.

Related to an FRV?	Data Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
FRV	Research is needed to determine original Negro Head Point Road alignment within and out of the park boundary and if there are other remaining segments of the road currently unknown.	H		Research is needed to understand the full history of Negro Head Point Road. This information will help guide interpretation and other efforts surrounding the road segment.
FRV	Complete history of the road; beginning and ends still in existence, name, etc. (mapping concerning battlefield and associated elements, too). Who are the users of the road, evidence of how it was used and what type of road construction it is/ was. Monuments, memorials to possibly include a new monument.	H	186095 – Archeological survey to determine construction and proximate location of historic road	This effort is ongoing; Student Conservation Association is working with park to complete historic research. Local professors and others are working on this need as well. Connections in certain places such as Fayetteville are established. Archives for this topic need to be developed. As a result of this effort, a wayside display will be placed in downtown Wilmington. Placing the wayside will require working with the city. There is currently another wayside exhibit already established in the city.
OIRV	Complete history of the road sign, including exact original location	H		Exact dates of sign and exact original location are needed. The park would like to have a replica made of the sign that will be used in interpretive efforts. A replica can be made without a full history of the sign. This data need is a top priority for building road interpretation materials. This data need is a high priority particularly because it is related to other efforts.
OIRV	Investigate best practices to include diverse groups. Why isn't the community more involved, what barriers are there that can be broken down	H		This data need is part of an outreach effort that aims at being inclusive in park events. The research involved in this effort will identify diverse communities and will gain an understanding of why those communities would come to the park. The translation of waysides and brochures is currently taking place. Some in-house visitor surveys concerning demographics of visitors have been conducted to support this effort.

Related to an FRV?	Data Need	Priority (H, M, L)	PMIS	Notes
FRV	Study plan for archeological surveys – ground penetrating radar (scheduled for 2013) (corduroy road?, ...) (battlefield and associated elements), knowing where resources are would help know how to protect the commemorative atmosphere	H	19393 – Conduct excavations of historic earthworks	Having detailed knowledge of where resources are in the park will help park staff to identify how the commemorative atmosphere can be protected. This effort is currently scheduled. To prepare for this effort, the park will continue work on a five-year study plan with NPS Southeast Archeological Center to ensure that priority areas of the park are surveyed first. Staff is working on this effort now and the final outcome will have implications for interpretation in the future.
FRV	GPS location of waysides and interpretation locations within park (encampment site,...) (battlefield and associated elements, commemorative atmosphere)	H	47982 – Update park map (boundary and interior)	This data collection effort concerns waysides and interpretive sites. Park staff are currently working on this effort but data collection has not been scheduled because interns need to be trained. The park hopes to complete this project by the end of fiscal year 2012. Results of this effort will inform the living history encampments and fire pit locations.
OIRV	Research on artifacts themselves – their full histories of origins and uses (everything in the collection report)	L		There is not currently much ongoing work concerning this data need. Some work has been done in the past; verification of histories and placements of artifacts in the park needs to be done. NPS Southeast Archeological center does some of this work, preservation and identification of objects, but the effort is fueled by park. If new and important objects are discovered during future surveys, this data need would need to be raised as a higher priority.
OIRV	Dating the tar kilns and completing a history	L		This data need is connected to interpretive efforts for Negro Head Point Road and the tar kilns. Interpretive efforts can continue without this data, and this is therefore a lower priority.
OIRV	Contact information for supporting groups similar to the DAR, Grady's, Caswells	L		Recently, efforts have reopened the possibility of bringing back groups and getting them involved with the park once again. More outreach needs to take place. This data need will help identify specific groups who were involved with the park in the past.

Part 3: Workshop Attendees Preparers, and Consultants

Workshop Attendees

Tyrone Brandyburg, Superintendent, Moore's Creek National Battlefield

James Sutton, Integrated Resource Manager, Moore's Creek National Battlefield

David Kimble, Supervisory Facility Operations Specialist,
Moore's Creek National Battlefield

Matthew Woods, Education Specialist, Moore's Creek National Battlefield

Jonathan Grubbs, Park Guide, Moore's Creek National Battlefield

Stephen Ware, Park Ranger, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Ben Andrea, Planner, Pender County, North Carolina

Amy Wirsching, Regional Liaison, National Park Service, Southeast Region

Preparers

Tokey Boswell, Project Manager, National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Justin Henderson, National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Susan McPartland, National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Consultants

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, WASO Park Planning
and Special Studies Division

Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning
and Special Studies Division

Mary Beth Homiack, Librarian (contractor), National Park Service,
Denver Service Center



Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Moore's Creek National Battlefield

June 2, 1906.
[H. R. 3706.]
(Public, No. 324.)

CHAP. 448.—An Act To establish a national military park at the battle field of Moore's Creek, North Carolina.

Moore's Creek, N. C.
National Military
Park established on
battle field of, in Revolu-
tionary War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for historical and professional military study one of the most memorable battles of the Revolutionary War, the battle field of Moore's Creek, in the State of North Carolina, is hereby declared to be a national military park whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States; that is to say, the area inclosed by the following lines:

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Those tracts or parcels of land in the county of Pender, and State of North Carolina, more particularly described as follows: Tracts of land to be acquired.

First tract: Beginning at a stone at the run of Moore's Creek, on the east bank of same, about twenty poles (in a straight line) above the new iron bridge, and running thence parallel to William Walker's line, south sixty-two and one-half degrees west eleven chains to a stake; thence south seven and one-half degrees east three and six-tenths chains to a stone at the south edge of the old stage road; thence along the south edge of said road south forty-six degrees east about five chains and eighty links to a stone; thence south thirty-seven and one-fourth degrees west fourteen chains and twelve links to a stone; thence north sixty-two and one-half degrees west ten chains and seventy-five links to a stone, a corner (4) of an eight-acre tract which the parties of the first part conveyed to Governor D. L. Russell, for the purposes aforesaid, by a deed dated January, 1898, and recorded in Pender County; thence with the lines of said tract north thirty-nine and one-half degrees east thirteen chains and twenty-seven links to a stake, the third corner of the said eight-acre tract; thence north fifty-one degrees west four chains to a stake about twenty feet from the old entrenchment (the second corner of the eight-acre tract); thence with the first line reversed north forty-four degrees west two chains to a sweet gum at the run of Moore's Creek (the first corner of the eight-acre tract); thence up and with the run of said creek to the first station, containing twenty acres.

First tract.

Second tract: Beginning at a sweet gum on the eastern edge of Moore's Creek, running thence south forty-four degrees east two poles to a stake; thence south fifty-one degrees east four poles five links to a stake; thence south thirty-nine degrees west thirteen poles twenty-seven links to a stake; thence north fifty-one degrees west nine poles thirty-one links to a stake in the edge of Moore's Creek; thence northerly with the creek to the beginning, containing eight acres more or less.

Second tract.

Third tract: Beginning at a cypress on the edge of the run of Moores Creek about twenty feet from the west end of the old entrenchments and running thence in a line parallel to and ten feet distance from the outside or east edge of the old line of entrenchments in all the various courses of the same to a stake ten feet distant on the east side of the north end of said entrenchments; thence a direct line to the run of said Moores Creek; thence down said creek to the beginning, containing two acres, be the same more or less (the intention is to include all lands now known and designated as Moores Creek battlefield and now so recognized as such and owned by the State of North Carolina), together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Third tract.

The aforesaid tracts of land containing in the aggregate thirty acres, more or less, and being the property of the State of North Carolina, and the area thus inclosed shall be known as the Moores Creek National Military Park.

Area to be known as Moores Creek National Military Park.

Sec. 2. The establishment of the Moores Creek National Military Park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the Secretary of War, who is hereby authorized to receive from the State of North Carolina a deed of conveyance to the United States of all the lands belonging to the said State, embracing thirty acres, more or less, and described more particularly in the preceding section.

Secretary of War to control, and accept conveyance of land from North Carolina.

Sec. 3. That the affairs of the Moores Creek National Military Park shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, and it shall be the duty of the War Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to open or repair such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the Secretary of War

Maintenance, etc. Post, p. 879.

Marking with historical tablets.

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Employment of services, etc.

may determine, all lines of battle of the troops engaged in the Battle of Moores Creek, and other historical points of interest pertaining to the battle within the park or its vicinity; and the Secretary of War in establishing this military park is authorized to employ such labor and services and to obtain such supplies and material as may be considered best for the interest of the Government, and the Secretary of War shall make and enforce all needed regulations for the care of the park.

Marking lines of battle by State troops.

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for any State that had troops engaged in the battle of the Moores Creek National Military Park, to enter upon the same for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of its troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise, shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War; and all such lines, designs, and inscriptions for the same shall first receive the written approval of the Secretary of War.

Process. Submission for approval by the Secretary.

Defacing monuments, injuring property, etc., prohibited.

Sec. 5. If any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of War, destroy, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statues, memorial structures, or work of art, which shall be placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other mark for the protection or ornamentation of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, brush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or remove or fell any timber, battle relic, tree, or tree growing upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof before any justice of the peace of the county of Pender, State of North Carolina, shall, for each and every offense, forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, one half for the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice in like manner as fines of like nature are now by law recoverable in the said county of Pender, State of North Carolina.

Penalty imposed by a justice of the peace of Pender County, N. C.

Approved, June 2, 1926.

Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Legislation and Acts

American Battlefield Protection Act – 1996
Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act – 1974
Archaeological Resources Protection Act – 1979
Clean Air Act – 1977
Clean Water Act – 1972
Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
– 1984, as amended
Department of Transportation Act – 1966
Endangered Species Act – 1973
Historic Sites Act – 1935
National Environmental Policy Act – 1969
National Historic Preservation Act – 1966, as amended
National Parks Omnibus Management Act – 1998
National Park Service Organic Act – 1916
National Trust Act – 1949
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act – 1990
Redwood Act, Amending the NPS Organic Act – 1978
The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) – 1976, as amended
Code of Federal Regulations
Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 1, General Provisions
Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 2, Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation
Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 4, Vehicles and Traffic Safety
Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 5, Commercial and Private Operations
Title 36, Chapter 4, American Battle Monuments Commission

Executive Orders

Executive Order 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality
Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management
Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands
Executive Order 12003: Energy Policy and Conservation
Executive Order 12088: Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards
Executive Order 12372: Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs
Executive Order 12898: General Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and
Low-income Populations
Executive Order 13112: Invasive Species
Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds
Executive Order 13352: Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation
Executive Order 13423: Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management

NPS Director's Orders

Order 12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making and Handbook
Order 18: Wildland Fire Management
Order 24: Museum Collections Management
Order 28: Cultural Resource Management
Order 47: Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management
Order 64: Commemorative Works and Plaques
Order 75: Civic Engagement and Public Involvement
Order 77: Natural Resource Protection
Order 77 – 1: Wetland Protection
Order 77 – 2: Floodplain Management
Order 77 – 8: Endangered Species

NPS Management Polices 2006

Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Law Enforcement Concurrent with Pender County Sherriff's Department	General Agreement	15-20 years ago	2012	NPS, Pender County Sherriff's Department	The park does not have law enforcement rangers, this agreement supplies law enforcement when necessary at the park.	The agreement is under review now (2012)
Fire Management	Cooperative Agreement	2010	2015	USFS, NPS	To provide fire response to threats or issues in proximity to the park.	Annual agreement between USFS and all NPS units in the state of NC
Standard Fire Suppression	Memorandum of Agreement	2010	2015	NC Division of Forestry Resources, NPS	Provides on-the-ground instructions in case a fire incident occurs. This agreement is tied to the fire management agreement.	Annual agreement
Firefighting	Memorandum of Agreement	2006	2012	Atkinson Volunteer Fire Department	Provides responders for structural fires in the park.	Renewing the agreement this year
Water Quality	Informal Agreement	2012	Undetermined	State of NC, NPS	To aid each party in water quality testing and to provide opportunities to conduct research and monitoring of the park in Mercury County.	Informal agreement at this time
Pender County Schools	Cooperative Agreement	2012	2017	Pender County, NPS	Supports the Teacher Ranger Teacher program. The NPS holds events at the schools as part of this agreement.	
Search and Rescue	General Agreement	2013	2018	Pender County	To provide rescue resources in case of emergency at the park.	Rescue resources have changed recently; a different agreement is being developed as current agreement has expired
Historic Weapons	Certificate through the NPS	2012	2014	NPS	Needed to operate the swivel gun and cannon within the battlefield.	

Surface Water	Agreement	2013	2018	State of NC, NPS	To ensure that the groundwater is appropriately being used. Details of water rights and the managers of surface water need to be determined as an agreement is put in place with the state.	Details of agreement are to be determined. See 2005 Habitat Protection Plan, Chapter 1: Public Trust Doctrine
Gift Shop	NPS-wide Agreement	N/A	N/A	Easter National, NPS	Needed to operate the gift shop at the park.	
Electrical Easement-Phone	Easement	2012	2017	AT&T, NPS	For placement of phone lines.	
Electrical Easement-Utilities	Easement	1970	2012	Four County Electrical, NPS	For all electrical utilities being used in the park and running through the park.	
Moores Creek Battleground Association	Cooperative Agreement	2006	2012	Moores Creek Battleground Association, NPS	To maintain the monuments and memorials present at the park. Since 1899, the association has been instrumental in the preservation of the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge and site and the continued commemoration of that battle. Also, to ensure Moores Creek Battlefield is preserved and interpreted historically correct in perpetuity.	Agreement is renewed every five years
Drinking Water	General Agreement	2013	2018		To ensure that the drinking water (well) is appropriately used and maintained. Water rights and managers need to be determined as an agreement with the state is put into place.	State of NC has primacy for drinking water, the park must have an operator in responsible charge
Wastewater Treatment	General Agreement	2013	2018	State of NC, NPS	To ensure that waste-water treatment is handled and maintained appropriately. Water rights and managers need to be determined as an agreement with the state is put in place.	The state of NC provides rules and guidelines for how wastewater treatment is handled

Southeast Region Foundation Statement Recommendation
Moores Creek National Battlefield

December 2012

This Foundation Statement has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.

Alan Marsh

12/04/2012

RECOMMENDED

Acting Superintendent, Moores Creek National Battlefield

Date

[Signature]

12/7/12

APPROVED

Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS 324/119472

December 2012

Foundation Document • Moores Creek National Battlefield



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