North Oakum Street Redevelopment Plan







TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pa</u>	age
I.	INTRODUCTION	. 1
II.	SELECTION OF REDEVELOPMENT AREAS	. 3
III.	NORTH OAKUM STREET REDEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARIES	. 5
IV.	EXISTING CONDITIONS	. 5
	A. Structure Conditions and Property Values B. Zoning C. Vacant Structures D. Historic District E. Infrastructure Conditions	10 13 13
V.	PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT	15
	A. Proposed Land Use	
VI.	STATEMENT OF COST AND FINANCING	19
VII.	CONTINUING CONTROLS	21
VIII.	FEASIBLE METHOD PROPOSED FOR RELOCATION	22
IX.	PLAN INITIATION	23
	<u>TABLES</u>	
Table	1: Condition and Value Summary of Redevelopment Area Properties	8

MAPS

Map 1 Town	of Edenton Proposed Redevelopment Areas 4		
Map 2 North	Oakum Street Redevelopment Area Structure Conditions		
Map 3 North	Oakum Street Redevelopment Area Zoning		
Map 4 North	Oakum Street Redevelopment Area Non-Conforming Parcels 12		
Map 5 Town	of Edenton Local and National Historic Districts		
Map 6 North	Oakum Street Redevelopment Area Proposed Land Use		
Map 7 North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area Acquisition Priorities			
	APPENDICES		
Appendix A	Resolution Creating the Town of Edenton Redevelopment Commission		
Appendix B	Photographs of Dilapidated Structures		
Appendix C	Town of Edenton Table of Permitted Uses from Unified Development Ordinance		
Appendix D	Potential Funding Sources		
Appendix E	The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation from North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office		

I. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina General Statutes (N.C.G.S.) in Article 22, Urban Redevelopment Law, recognize that there are blighted areas which exist throughout North Carolina. Generally, these blighted areas exhibit some or all of the following conditions:

- economic or social liabilities, inimical and injurious to the public health, safety, morals and welfare of the residents of the State, harmful to the social and economic well-being of the entire communities in which they exist, depreciating values therein, reducing tax revenues, and thereby depreciating further the general community-wide values.
- areas which contribute substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime, necessitating excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for the preservation of the public health and safety for crime prevention, correction, prosecution, punishment and the treatment of juvenile delinquency and for the maintenance of adequate police, fire, and accident protection and other public services and facilities, constitute an economic and social liability, and substantially impair or arrest the sound growth of communities.
- conditions beyond remedy or control entirely by regulatory processes in the exercise of the police power and cannot be effectively dealt with by private enterprise under existing law without the additional aids herein granted.
- the acquisition, preparation, sale, sound re-planning, and redevelopment of such areas in accordance with sound and approved plans for their redevelopment will promote the public health, safety, convenience and welfare.

In order to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the inhabitants of communities and their blighted areas, the creation of bodies corporate and politic, to be known as redevelopment commissions, is authorized. Such commissions shall exist and operate for the public purposes of acquiring and re-planning such areas and of holding or disposing of them in such manner that they shall become available for economically and socially sound redevelopment. Such purposes are hereby declared to be public uses for which public money may be spent, and private property may be acquired by the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

On May 13, 2014, the Town of Edenton Town Council adopted a Resolution Creating the Town of Edenton Redevelopment Commission. The resolution is attached as Appendix A and designates the Town of Edenton Town Council to perform the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Town of Edenton Redevelopment Commission.

Following its establishment, the Commission instructed the Town of Edenton staff, with the assistance of Holland Consulting Planners, Inc., to determine specifically which areas of the Town of Edenton would satisfy the following N.C.G.S. definition of a "blighted area":

"an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements (or which is predominantly residential in character), and which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, substantially impairs the sound growth of the community, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency and crime, and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare; provided, no area shall be considered a blighted area within the meaning of this Article, unless it is determined by the planning commission that at least two thirds of the number of buildings within the area are of the character described in this subdivision and substantially contribute to the conditions making such area a blighted area; provided that if the power of eminent domain shall be exercised under the provisions of this Article, it may only be exercised to take a blighted parcel as defined in subdivision (2a) of this section, and the property owner or owners or persons having an interest in property shall be entitled to be represented by counsel of their own selection and their reasonable counsel fees fixed by the court, taxed as a part of the costs and paid by the petitioners.

'Blighted parcel' shall mean a parcel on which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements (or which is predominantly residential in character), and which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, substantially impairs the sound growth of the community, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency and crime, and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare; provided, no parcel shall be considered a blighted parcel nor subject to the power of eminent domain, within the meaning of this Article, unless it is determined by the planning commission that the parcel is blighted."

II. SELECTION OF REDEVELOPMENT AREAS

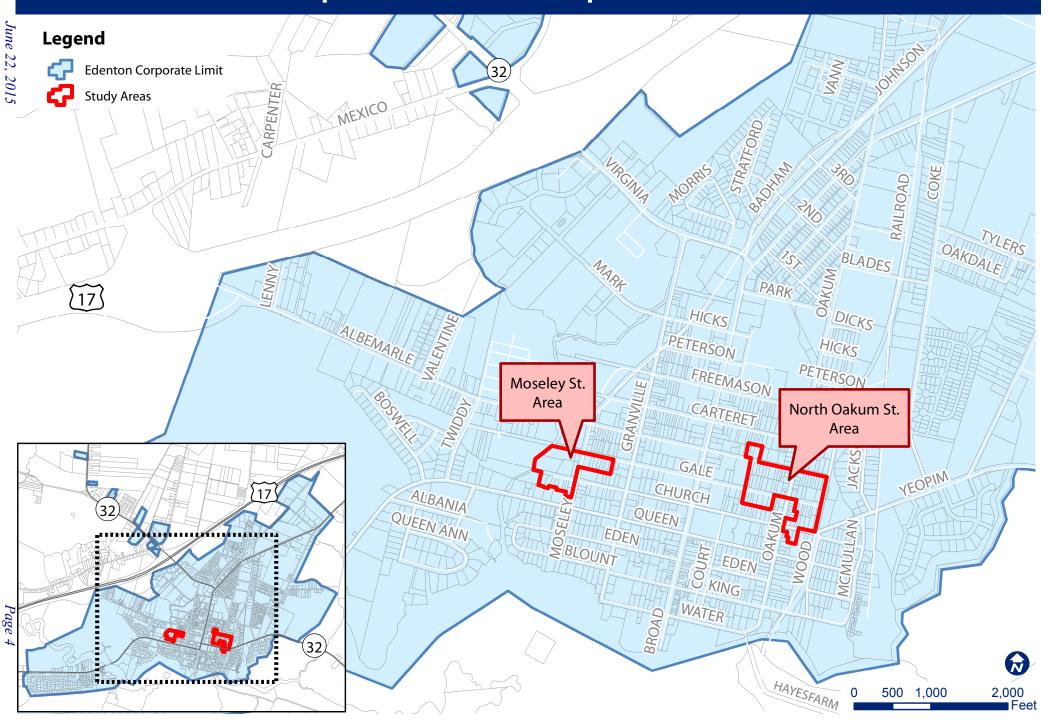
Based on field surveys conducted by the Town staff and consultant in June to August 2014, two areas of Edenton were determined to meet the N.C.G.S. definition of a blighted area. Those areas are generally indicated on Map 1 and are referred to as the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area and the Moseley Street Redevelopment Area. Seventy-two percent (72%) of the structures in the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area, and seventy-eight percent (78%) of the structures in the Moseley Street Redevelopment Area exhibit deteriorating conditions, both areas meeting the N.C.G.S. requirement for 2/3 of an area's buildings contributing to blighting influences. *Note: There are other areas of Edenton which exhibit some blighting influences; however, they do not meet the "blighted area" definition.*

This Redevelopment Plan addresses the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area. The Moseley Street area is addressed in a separate redevelopment plan.

As directed for N.C.G.S. 160A-513, a redevelopment plan shall include without being limited to the following:

- (1) The boundaries of the area, with a map showing the existing uses of the real property therein;
- (2) A land use plan of the area showing proposed uses following redevelopment;
- (3) Standards of population densities, land coverage and building intensities in the proposed redevelopment;
- (4) A preliminary site plan of the area;
- (5) A statement of the proposed changes, if any, in zoning ordinances or maps;
- (6) A statement of any proposed changes in street layouts or street levels;
- (7) A statement of the estimated cost and method of financing redevelopment under the plan; provided that, where redevelopment activities are performed on the basis of annual increments, such statement to be sufficient shall set forth a schedule of the activities proposed to be undertaken during the incremental period, together with a statement of the estimated cost and method of financing such scheduled activities only;
- (8) A statement of such continuing controls as may be deemed necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Article;
- (9) A statement of a feasible method proposed for the relocation of the families displaced.

Map 1: Town of Edenton Proposed Redevelopment Areas



III. NORTH OAKUM STREET REDEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARIES

Map 2 delineates the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area boundaries. The area includes approximately 14.81 acres, including 4.65 acres of public right-of-way. All properties are identified by both street address and tax parcel PIN number. The redevelopment area includes a total of 65 structures which front on Albemarle, Gale, North Oakum, or Church Streets. The majority of the parcels front on Albemarle and Gale Streets, with the southernmost portion of the area fronting on East Church Street. Railroad Street generally defines the eastern boundary of the redevelopment area. The western boundary lies approximately midway between Broad and North Oakum Streets.

IV. **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

A. Structure Conditions and Property Values

Map 2 also delineates the conditions of all structures within the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area, including structures which were vacant in October 2014. Seventy-two percent (72%), well over the two-thirds N.C.G.S. "blighted area" definition requirement, of the structures in the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area exhibit deteriorated conditions. The condition classifications are based on field survey/analysis conducted by the Town of Edenton staff and Holland Consulting Planners, Inc., during the months of June, July, and August 2014. Vacancies were determined based upon utility records and field surveys.

All structures were classified based on the following standards:

- **Moderately Deteriorated** Repair cost <40% of replacement value
- **Severely Deteriorated** Repair cost >40% of replacement value
- Dilapidated Repair cost >80% of replacement value.

The following provides visual indicators of building condition terms:

<u>Dilapidated</u>: A structure is generally considered dilapidated if four (4) or more of the following *dilapidated* exterior conditions are visible.

<u>Severely Deteriorated</u>: A structure is severely deteriorated if three (3) or more of the following *severely deteriorated* exterior conditions are visible.

<u>Moderately Deteriorated</u>: A structure is moderately deteriorated if three (3) or more of the following *moderately deteriorated* exterior conditions are visible.

These general conditions must be considered in concert with the anticipated cost of repairs.

	<u>Dilapidated</u>	Severely Deteriorated	Moderately Deteriorated
1. Windows/Doors	Severely damaged or decayed casing or sashes or doors, non-repairable fit to casing	Cracked or broken panes, inadequate caulking, no storm windows/doors, peeling or chipped paint	Poor but repairable fit
2. Foundation	Appears to be incapable of supporting normal load, severe leaning	Inadequate or no foundation vents, missing or repairable foundation wall	Foundation wall requires painting or stuccoing or minor repair
3. Roof	Major sagging or structurally unsound, large cracks or holes, roof supports incapable of supporting normal roofing load	Rusted tin, loose or curled shingles, leaking, minor sagging	N/A
4. Exterior Walls	Severe leaning or buckling, large holes or cracks, major deterioration to wood siding, not weathertight	Patches of loose or missing siding	Chipped or peeling paint, minor deterioration of wood siding
5. Chimneys	Severely leaning, missing bricks or essential parts, holes in exhaust system	In need of minor repair	N/A
6. Stairs/Porches/ Stoops	Unstable, incapable of supporting normal load, major deterioration of wood members, severe cracking or separation of concrete	Loose of non-secure steps, lack of handrails for exterior stairs with four or more risers, missing or non-secure wood members, abnormally uneven or worn surface	Peeling or chipped paint
7. Grounds	N/A	Heavy undergrowth or noxious weeds	Poor drainage, excessive debris

NOTES: (1) For dilapidated structures, the cost of repairs should exceed 80% of the replacement value of the unit; (2) Unobserved interior conditions may result in a building being in worse condition than indicated by exterior observations.

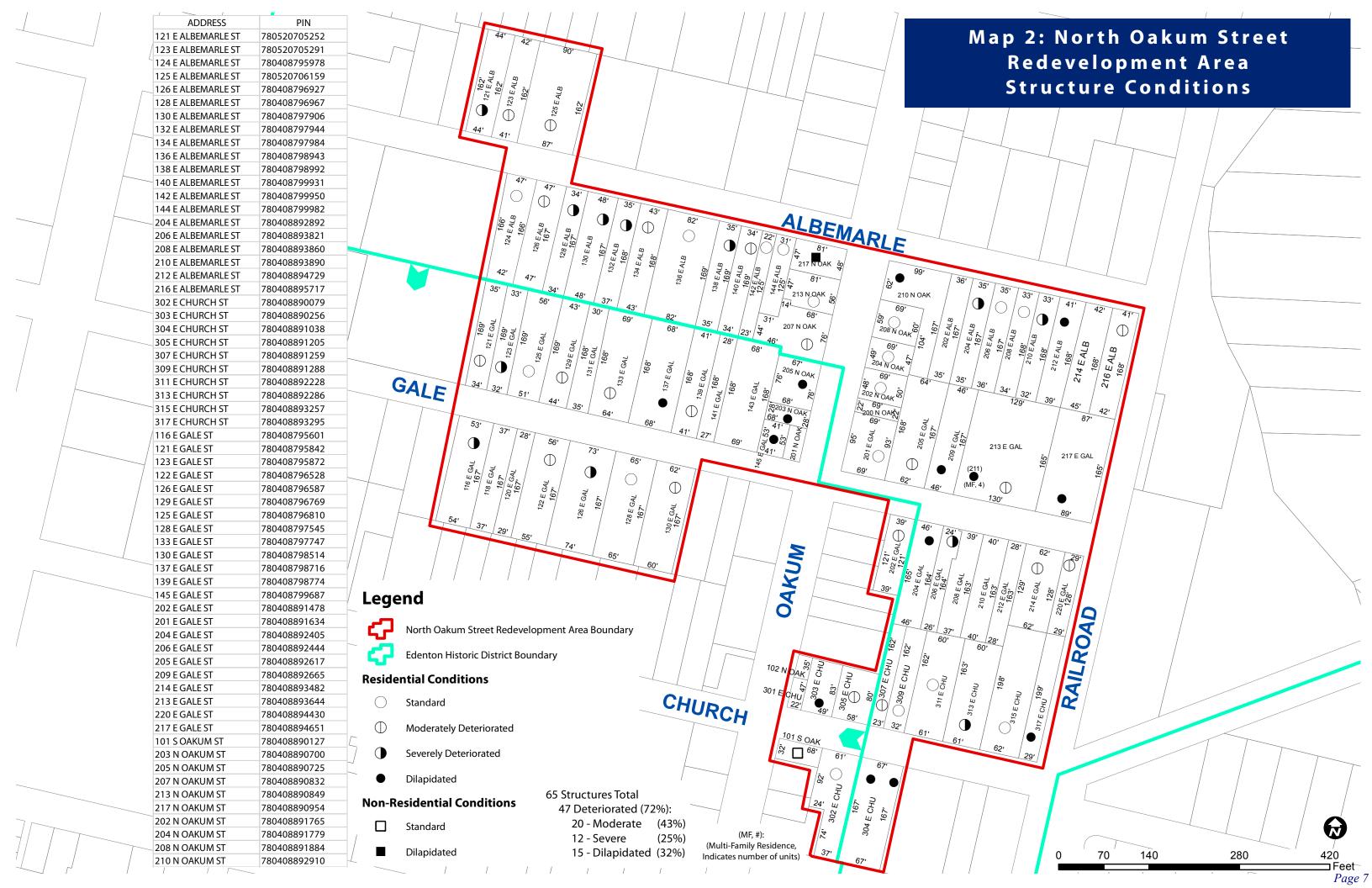


Table 1 provides a summary of all properties within the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area including condition, tax value, repair cost value based on tax value, and parcel square footage. Appendix B provides pictures of all properties which have been classified as dilapidated.

Table 1. Condition and Value Summary of Redevelopment Area Properties

Address	Condition*	Land Value	Building Value	Repair Cost	Total Tax Value
121 E. Albemarle St.	SEV	\$8,392	\$26,717	>\$10,687	\$35,109
123 E. Albemarle St.	MOD	\$8,040	\$43,361	<\$17,344	\$51,401
124 E. Albemarle St.	STD	\$16,488	\$23,084	N/A (STD)	\$39,572
125 E. Albemarle St.	MOD	\$8,877	\$65,431	<\$26,172	\$74,308
126 E. Albemarle St.	MOD	\$9,360	\$26,032	<\$10,412	\$35,392
128 E. Albemarle St.	SEV	\$6,808	\$28,607	>\$11,443	\$35,415
130 E. Albemarle St.	SEV	\$9,448	\$29,583	>\$11,833	\$39,031
132 E. Albemarle St.	SEV	\$7,336	\$20,956	>\$8,382	\$28,292
134 E. Albemarle St.	MOD	\$8,920	\$23,726	<\$9,490	\$32,646
136 E. Albemarle St.	STD	\$14,904	\$49,681	N/A (STD)	\$64,585
138 E. Albemarle St.	SEV	\$6,808	\$16,651	>\$6,660	\$23,459
140 E. Albemarle St.	MOD	\$6,808	\$16,767	<\$6,707	\$23,575
142 E. Albemarle St.	STD	\$4,872	\$33,877	N/A (STD)	\$38,749
144 E. Albemarle St.	STD	\$4,888	\$14,065	N/A (STD)	\$18,953
202 E. Albemarle St.	VAC	\$5,808	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$5,808
204 E. Albemarle St.	SEV	\$7,160	\$7,139	>\$2,856	\$14,299
206 E. Albemarle St.	STD	\$6,808	\$43,566	N/A (STD)	\$50,374
208 E. Albemarle St.	STD	\$5,808	\$11,323	N/A (STD)	\$17,131
210 E. Albemarle St.	SEV	\$6,808	\$37,994	>\$15,198	\$44,802
212 E. Albemarle St.	D	\$8,216	\$19,720	>\$15,776	\$27,936
214 E. Albemarle St.	VAC	\$7,216	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$7,216
216 E. Albemarle St.	MOD	\$8,744	\$35,093	<\$14,037	\$43,837
116 E. Gale St.	SEV	\$16,426	\$82,277	>\$32,910	\$98,703
118 E. Gale St.	VAC	\$9,768	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$9,768
120 E. Gale St.	VAC	\$7,920	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$7,920
121 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$9,712	\$35,087	<\$14,035	\$44,799
122 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$16,840	\$123,522	<\$49,409	\$140,362
123 E. Gale St.	SEV	\$9,712	\$34,242	>\$13,697	\$43,954
125 E. Gale St.	STD	\$15,784	\$44,350	N/A (STD)	\$60,134
126 E. Gale St.	SEV	\$20,691	\$57,043	>\$22,817	\$77,734
128 E. Gale St.	STD	\$18,424	\$71,122	N/A (STD)	\$89,546

Address	Condition*	Land Value	Building Value	Repair Cost	Total Tax Value
129 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$13,346	\$15,571	<\$6,228	\$28,917
130 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$18,424	\$53,306	<\$21,322	\$71,730
131 E. Gale St.	VAC	\$7,920	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$7,920
133 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$18,424	\$66,752	<\$26,700	\$85,176
137 E. Gale St.	D	\$18,424	\$33,071	>\$26,457	\$51,495
139 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$11,824	\$62,849	<\$25,140	\$74,673
141 E. Gale St.	VAC	\$3,432	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$3,432
143 E. Gale St.	VAC	\$17,424	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$17,424
145 E. Gale St.	D	\$6,535	\$68,609	>\$54,887	\$75,144
201 E. Gale St.	STD	\$10,782	\$113,346	N/A (STD)	\$124,128
202 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$6,760	\$21,390	<\$8,556	\$28,150
204 E. Gale St.	D	\$8,920	\$32,365	>\$25,892	\$41,285
205 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$12,616	\$53,910	<\$21,564	\$66,526
206 E. Gale St.	SEV	\$5,400	\$39,754	>\$15,901	\$45,154
208 E. Gale St.	VAC	\$6,160	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$6,160
209 E. Gale St.	D	\$9,096	\$0	**	\$9,096
210 E. Gale St.	VAC	\$7,040	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$7,040
212 E. Gale St.	VAC	\$5,808	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$5,808
213 E. Gale St.	1 D; 1 MOD	\$23,528	\$155,990***	>\$72,396	\$179,518
214 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$11,032	\$60,335	<\$24,134	\$71,367
217 E. Gale St.	D	\$16,488	\$38,737	>\$30,990	\$55,225
220 E. Gale St.	MOD	\$3,510	\$26,710	<\$10,684	\$30,220
301 E. Church St.	VAC	\$3,780	\$7,261	N/A (VAC)	\$11,041
302 E. Church St.	STD	\$21,064	\$32,283	N/A (STD)	\$53,347
303 E. Church St.	MOD	\$12,368	\$24,861	<\$9,944	\$37,229
304 E. Church St.	D; D	\$24,232	\$20,439	>\$16,531	\$44,671
305 E. Church St.	MOD	\$12,165	\$70,753	<\$28,301	\$82,918
307 E. Church St.	MOD	\$11,560	\$44,870	<\$17,948	\$56,340
309 E. Church St.	STD	\$12,616	\$114,829	N/A (STD)	\$127,445
311 E. Church St.	STD	\$22,120	\$41,066	N/A (STD)	\$63,186
313 E. Church St.	SEV	\$21,064	\$27,785	>\$11,114	\$48,849
315 E. Church St.	STD	\$24,800	\$57,580	N/A (STD)	\$82,380
317 E. Church St.	D	\$14,200	\$11,662	>\$9,330	\$25,862
101 S. Oakum St.	STD	\$6,448	\$48,167	N/A (STD)	\$54,615
102 N. Oakum St.	VAC	\$2,160	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$2,160
200 N. Oakum St.	VAC	\$2,688	\$1,000	N/A (VAC)	\$3,688
201 N. Oakum St.	VAC	\$4,443	\$0	N/A (VAC)	\$4,443

Address	Condition*	Land Value	Building Value	Repair Cost	Total Tax Value
202 N. Oakum St.	STD	\$7,493	\$41,974	N/A (STD)	\$49,467
203 N. Oakum St.	D	\$5,284	\$29,264	>\$23,411	\$34,548
204 N. Oakum St.	STD	\$7,625	\$29,417	N/A (STD)	\$37,042
205 N. Oakum St.	D	\$13,240	\$2,899	>\$2,319	\$16,139
207 N. Oakum St.	MOD	\$18,137	\$65,980	<\$26,392	\$84,117
208 N. Oakum St.	STD	\$9,835	\$39,923	N/A (STD)	\$49,758
210 N. Oakum St.	D	\$13,568	\$15,107	>\$12,086	\$28,675
213 N. Oakum St.	STD	\$10,256	\$66,431	N/A (STD)	\$76,687
217 N. Oakum St.	D	\$6,525	\$25,140	>\$20,112	\$31,665

^{*} Condition abbreviations: D=Dilapidated; SEV=Severely Deteriorated; MOD=Moderately Deteriorated; STD=Standard; VAC=Vacant.

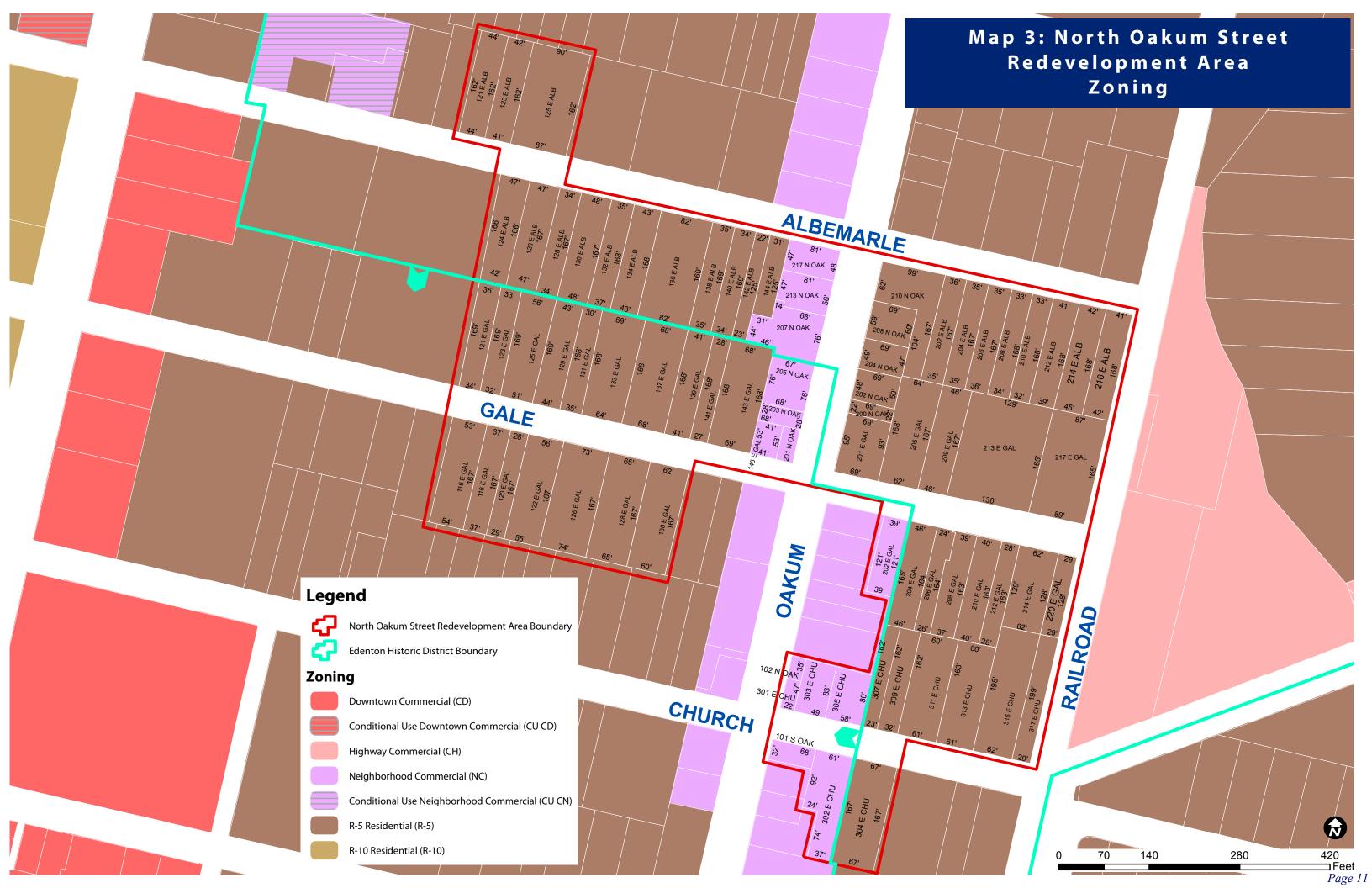
B. Zoning

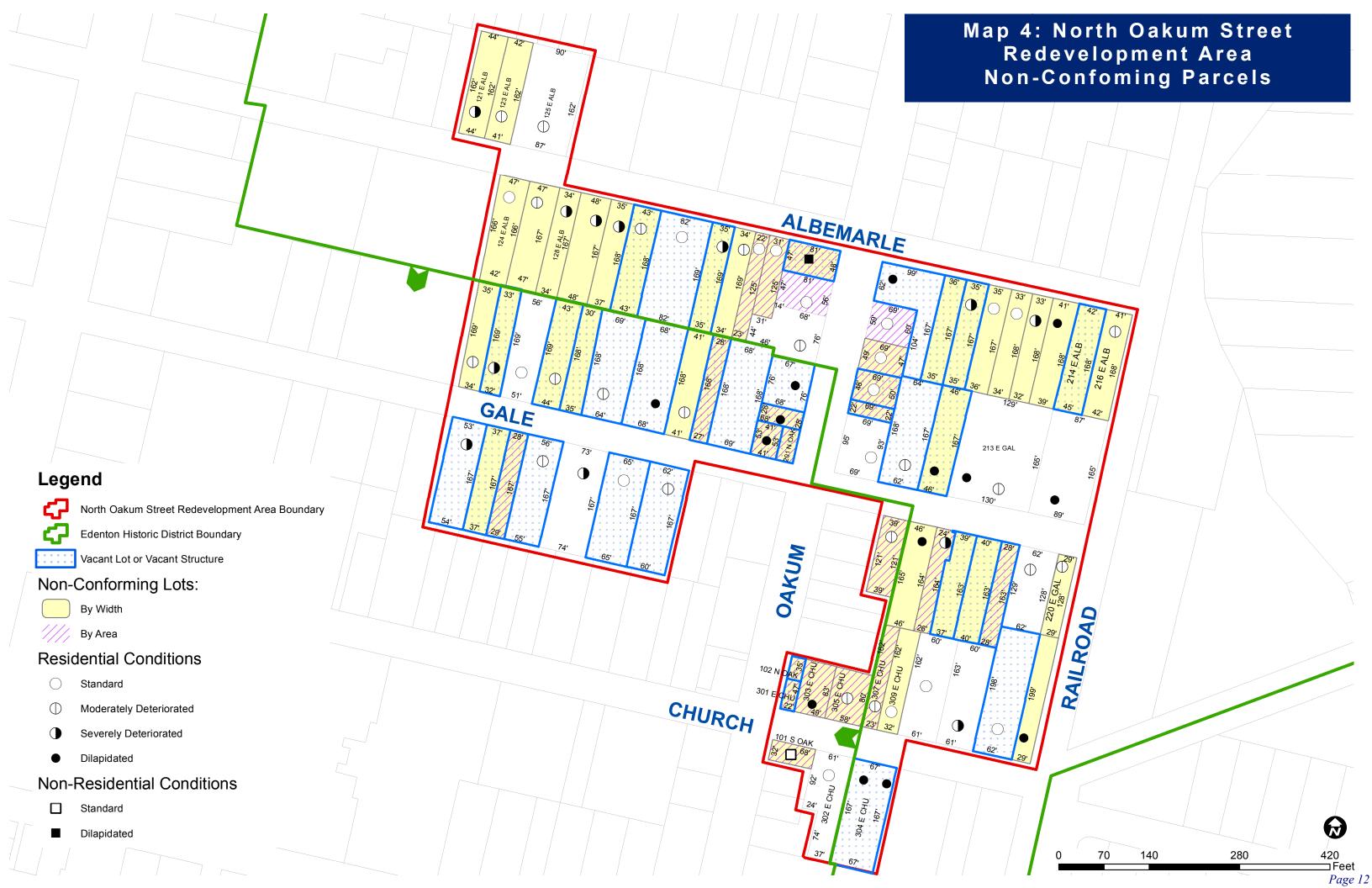
The North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area is primarily zoned R-5 Residential, with the parcels fronting on the west side of North Oakum Street between Albemarle and Gale Streets zoned Neighborhood Commercial. One conditional use permit has been issued for the operation of a single-chair hair stylist operation at 128 East Albemarle Street. The zoning is delineated on Map 3. The minimum lot size for the R-5 Residential zoning district is 5,000 square feet and the minimum lot width for a single-family dwelling is fifty (50) feet (plus 30 feet for second unit and 10 feet for each additional unit). The Neighborhood Commercial (CN) zoning district does not have a minimum lot size or width for non-residential uses. Residential uses in the CN district have the same lot size and width requirements as the R-5 Residential district. Map 4 delineates the parcels which are non-conforming for either or both insufficient lot width or size. The non-conforming parcels include: 33 insufficient width, 2 insufficient area, and 21 parcels with both insufficient width and area characteristics. To accomplish redevelopment and maintain neighborhood character/appearance, revisions to the Town's Land Development Code should be made to accommodate development/redevelopment of the non-conforming parcels.

In order to understand current zoning requirements, the entire <u>Town of Edenton Unified Development Ordinance</u> must be reviewed to determine its impact on the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area. However, Appendix C provides the October 2014 Table of Permitted Uses, which identifies the uses allowed in the R-5 and CN zoning districts. Currently, there do not appear to be any significant non-conforming uses located within the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area.

^{**} Tax record for 209 E. Gale Street lists building value at \$0, i.e., beyond repair.

^{***} Dilapidated structure value estimated at \$25,000; moderately deteriorated structure value estimated at \$130,990. **Note**: If building value is listed at \$1,000 or less, condition was considered vacant.





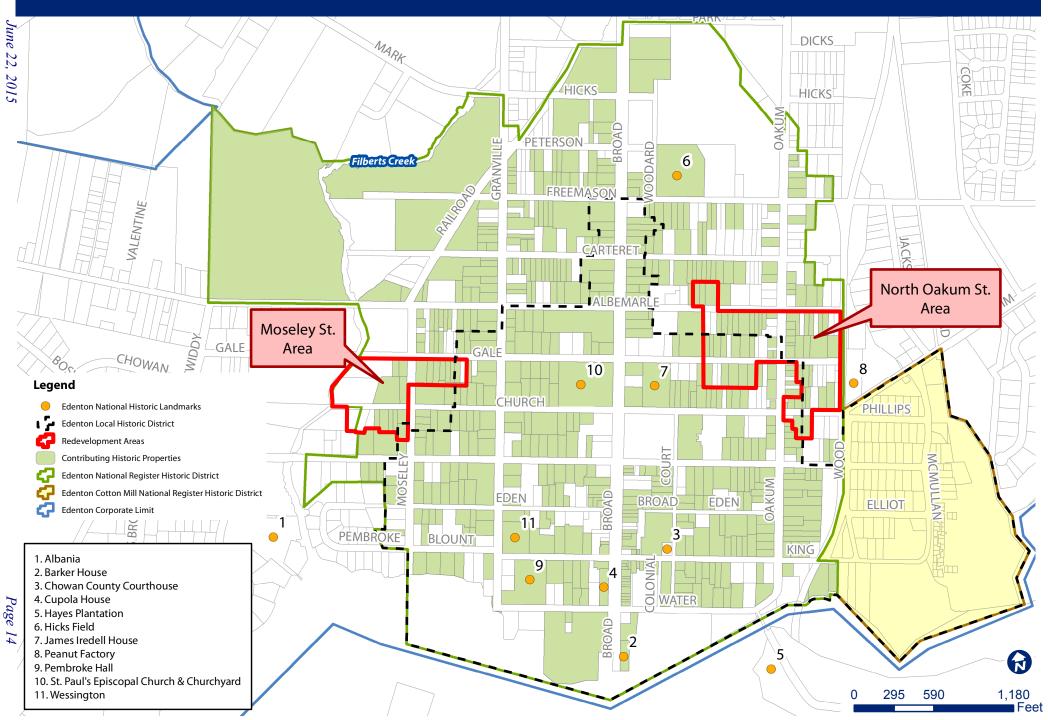
C. Vacant Structures

Of the 63 dwellings zoned for residential use in the redevelopment area, 14 structures, or 22.22%, of the area's total residential dwelling unit inventory are vacant. By comparison, 10.7% of Edenton's total housing inventory was vacant in 2010, and 14.3% of the state's total inventory was vacant. High residential vacancy rates are indicative of blighting conditions including: juvenile delinquency and crime, public safety concerns, and, in general, concerns with public welfare.

D. <u>Historic District</u>

Approximately 35% of the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area is located in the Town of Edenton Local Historic District. In addition, all of the redevelopment area is located in the Town of Edenton National Register Historic District. The district boundaries are delineated on Map 5. The Town of Edenton Historic District guidelines can be found at the Town's planning department office.

Map 5: Town of Edenton Local and National Historic Districts



E. Infrastructure Conditions

With one exception, there are no significant public works deficiencies/needs within the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area. The east ends of Gale and Albemarle Streets east of North Oakum Street have 2-inch galvanized water lines. These lines should be upgraded to 6-inch lines as a part of routine system maintenance/upgrade.

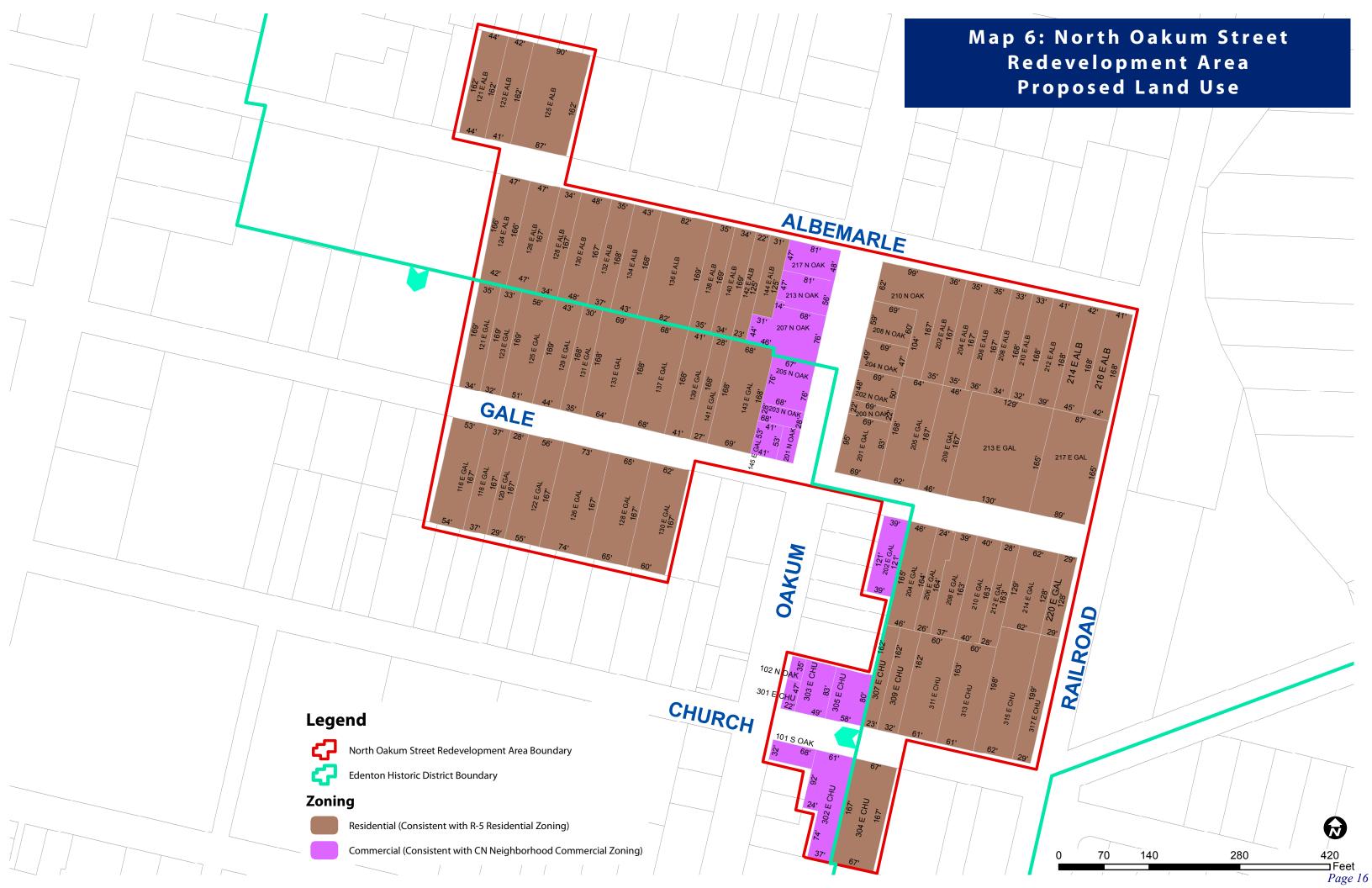
As mentioned previously, the redevelopment area is very "walkable." Sidewalks are present throughout the area and adequate separation is provided from vehicular traffic by a landscaped buffer. Certain portions of roadways within the redevelopment area are outfitted with on-street, parallel parking. This parking serves to provide an additional buffer for pedestrians and enhances walkability within the study area. Road right-of-way widths within the study area are generally 60' with 30' curb-to-curb widths. There are no dedicated bicycle facilities in the study area. However, many streets are low-speed and low-volume allowing for bicycle traffic to flow within the roadway.

Storm drainage problems are intermittent, minor, and are normally the result of spring and summer convectional storms. Occasional hurricane activity may result in flooding which normally lasts no longer than one to two days or less.

V. PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT

A. Proposed Land Use

Map 6 provides the proposed land use plan. As indicated, all uses will be either those permitted by the CN zoning district or those permitted by the R-5 zoning district. (See Appendix C). No changes in the existing land use pattern are proposed. Changes to the Town of Edenton Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) and zoning map will be required to address non-conforming parcel situations (see Map 4, page 12). Revisions to Sections 124 and 126 of the UDO will be required to allow possible variances in lot size and setback requirements in the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area in order to accommodate desired new construction on nonconforming lots. In addition, 202 E. Gale Street, 102 N. Oakum Street, 101 S. Oakum Street, and 301, 302, 303, and 305 E. Church Street should be rezoned from CN to R-5 residential zoning. There are no changes in the existing street layout or street levels proposed or required. The primary objectives of the redevelopment plan are to eliminate substandard housing and residential vacancies in the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area. Accomplishment of these objectives will result in stabilization of the area and reduction in neighborhood crime.



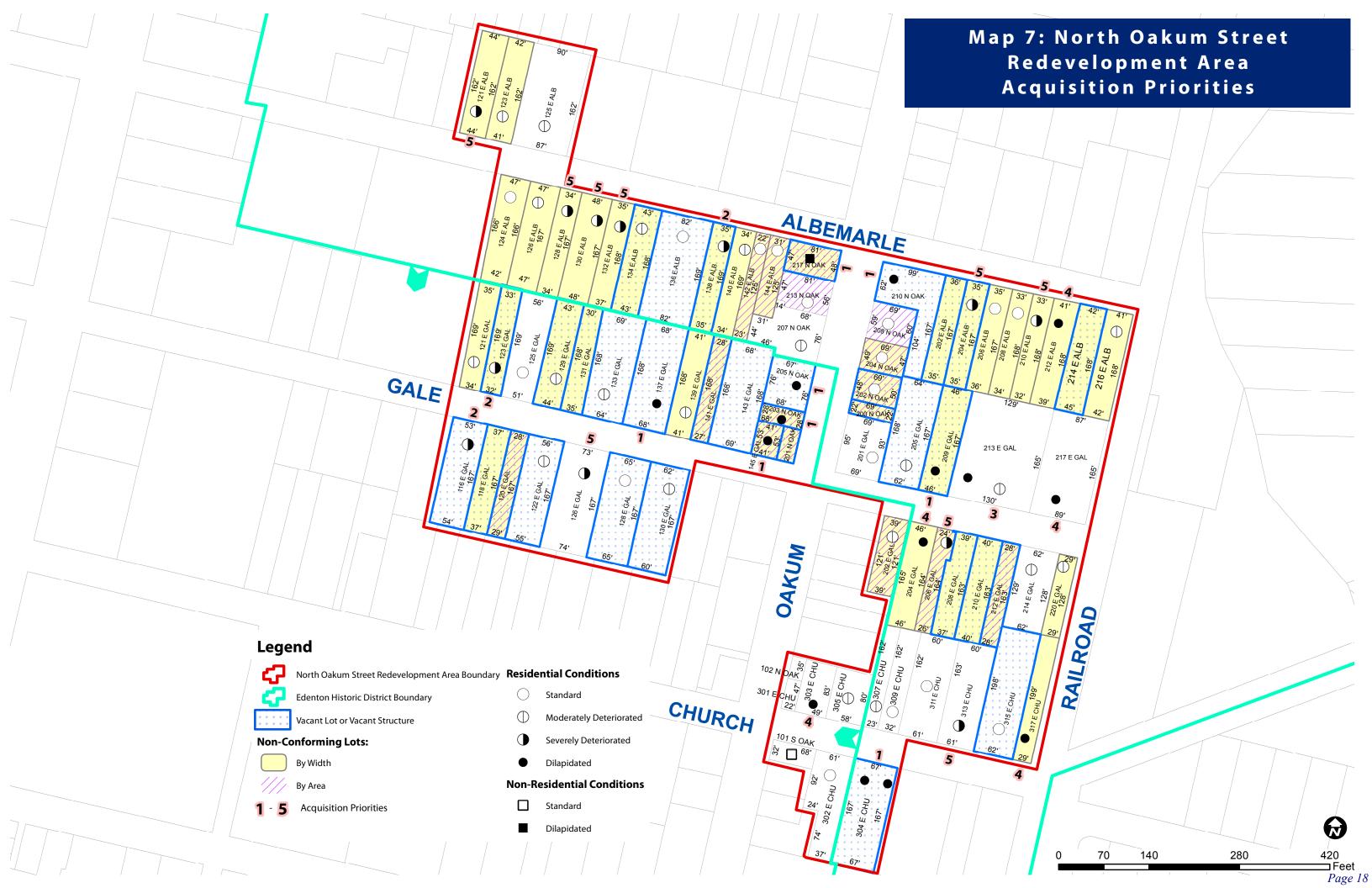
B. Prioritization Plan

The Town of Edenton Redevelopment Commission and the Town Council prefer that all non-conforming properties within the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area be voluntarily rehabilitated to standard conditions, or, if dilapidated, demolished to allow for new conforming uses. Demolition will be the last resort action to improve the redevelopment area. If detailed on-site inspections indicate that structural conditions permit rehabilitation, the structure may be reclassified to severely deteriorated. However, history has indicated that because of title problems and limited private fiscal resources, voluntary rehabilitation or demolition is not an achievable objective. Therefore, in some instances, forced acquisition, demolition, and disposition by the Redevelopment Commission will be required to improve the livability of the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area. Detailed inspections of all dilapidated properties will be conducted as a part of initiating the acquisition/condemnation process.

The following provides the prioritization plan for property acquisitions. It is emphasized that this Redevelopment Plan strongly favors voluntary rehabilitation, demolition, and new construction when conditions warrant. When voluntary action fails, the following prioritization plan will be implemented. The acquisition priorities are detailed on Map 7. If opportunities arise through voluntary sale/acquisition, the Redevelopment Commission reserves the right to revised the acquisition priorities to expedite plan implementation.

- 1. Acquire parcels containing vacant dilapidated structures.
- 2. Acquire parcels containing vacant severely deteriorated structures.
- Acquire occupied dilapidated structures located on a parcel with a standard structure.
- 4. Acquire parcels containing occupied dilapidated structures.
- 5. Acquire parcels containing severely deteriorated occupied structures.

Note: Dilapidated and/or severely deteriorated structures which become vacant may change the priorities for acquisition. Replatting of parcels is not planned/anticipated unless voluntarily accomplished by individual property owners.



VI. STATEMENT OF COST AND FINANCING

The North Oakum Street Redevelopment Plan will be budgeted/financed incrementally on an annual basis. Budget updates/financing will be addressed annually during each fiscal year's budget preparation. However, because this plan is being adopted at the end of fiscal year 2014/2015, the initial financing consideration includes fiscal year 2015/2016 and fiscal year 2016/2017.

The first priority will be the acquisition of properties based on the following acquisition prioritization. Based on 2014 tax values, the prioritization plan provides the estimated value of each property. These values are totaled for each priority grouping.

Priority 1	
217 N. Oakum St.	\$ 31,665
210 N. Oakum St.	\$ 28,675
205 N. Oakum St.	\$ 16,139
203 N. Oakum St.	\$ 34,548
137 E. Gale St.	\$ 51,495
145 E. Gale St.	\$ 75,144
209 E. Gale St.	\$ 9,096
304 E. Church St.	\$ 44,671
Subtotal Priority 1	\$291,433
Priority 2	
138 E. Albemarle St.	\$ 35,415
123 E. Gale St.	\$ 43,954
116 E. Gale St.	\$ 98,703
Subtotal Priority 2	\$178,072
Priority 3	
213 E. Gale St.	\$ 25,000
Subtotal Priority 3	\$ 25,000
Priority 4	
212 E. Albemarle St.	\$ 27,936
204 E. Gale St.	\$ 41,285
217 E. Gale St.	\$ 55,225
303 E. Church St.	\$ 37,229
317 E. Church St.	\$ 25,862
Subtotal Priority 4	\$187,537

TOTAL	\$1,064,364
Subtotal Priority 5	\$382,322
313 E. Church St.	<u>\$ 48,849</u>
206 E. Gale St.	\$ 45,154
126 E. Gale St.	\$ 77,734
121 E. Albemarle St.	\$ 35,109
128 E. Albemarle St.	\$ 35,415
130 E. Albemarle St.	\$ 39,031
132 E. Albemarle St.	\$ 28,292
210 E. Albemarle St.	\$ 44,802
212 E. Albemarle St.	\$ 27,936
Priority 5	

The property tax values must be confirmed through fair market property appraisals. (NOTE: A contested property value could require a review appraisal). In addition, each acquisition will require a property survey and legal fees. A protracted condemnation acquisition could greatly inflate legal fees. Therefore, it is recognized that some contested condemnations may be "bypassed" for overall expediency of implementation and cost savings. All base property tax values should be inflated 20% to accommodate increased acquisition costs.

During fiscal years 2015/2016 to 2016/2017, the redevelopment plan objective is to acquire all Priority 1 properties. The total inflated cost of the Priority 1 acquisitions is estimated at \$349,720.00.

The Priority 1 acquisitions will require the demolition of eight (8) dilapidated structures. The cost of demolition is estimated at Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) per structure (including tipping fees), for a total of \$120,000. Potentially, asbestos inspections and removal could average \$5,000 per structure (\$400 for inspection and \$4,600 for removal), for an additional \$40,000. The total Priority 1 acquisition/demolition cost is estimated at \$509,720.00, or an average of \$63,715 per structure.

The primary source of financing will be Town of Edenton General Fund revenues. In addition, existing federal, state, and private sector/non-profit funds will be pursued. However, sources of non-local funds have steadily diminished in recent years. The Town of Edenton will annually fund a budget line item dedicated to implementation of the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Plan. This budget item will be a "revolving fund" into which funds received from the disposition of acquired properties will be deposited to finance continuing plan implementation. The initial fiscal year 2015/2016 allocation of Town of Edenton General Fund revenues will be \$70,000.00. Additional funds may be allocated by the town as necessary. Subsequent year allocations will be determined by the success of plan implementation and available General Fund revenues. *Note: See code enforcement paragraph for currently budgeted demolition funds.*

Appendix D provides a summary of potential funding sources available to the Town of Edenton and individual property owners/tenants. The Town of Edenton staff will continually monitor these sources and, when available, pursue funding assistance.

Code enforcement will be a continuing part of the Redevelopment Plan implementation. All non-conforming properties not prioritized for acquisition will be continuously subjected to enforcement of the Town of Edenton minimum housing code. In fiscal year 2014/2015, the Town budget allowed the expenditure of up to \$70,000.00 total for minimum housing code enforcement. As of March 16, 2015, \$12,665 has been expended. The Town will pursue state/federal/non-profit funding assistance for rehabilitation when available. However, much of the financial burden of housing rehabilitation will fall on the property owners.

NOTE: The timing of plan implementation will depend on the annual availability of funds for implementation.

VII. CONTINUING CONTROLS

The following generally identifies the continuing controls which will remain in effect and guide development within the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area (final details remain to be resolved):

- Town of Edenton Unified Development Ordinance;
- Town of Edenton Local Historic District Guidelines (copy available at the Town of Edenton Planning Department). NOTE: The Town of Edenton may consider expansion of the Historic District boundaries;
- Town of Edenton Code of Ordinances, Title XV, Chapter 150, Building Regulation; Construction (copy available at the Town of Edenton Planning Department);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, see Appendix E); and
- Deed restrictions will be imposed on all parcels disposed of for new construction.
 The preparation of deed restrictions will be coordinated with the Town of
 Edenton Historic Preservation Commission. At a minimum, the deed restrictions
 will include the following standards:
 - No flat roofs. Minimum roof pitch shall be 6/12.
 - No fixed windows.
 - Exterior doors will have side or transom glass.
 - No cinder block, stucco, or metal exterior finishes.
 - Two-story or 1-1/2-story structure required if the existing structures on both adjacent, side lots are two-story structures.
 - Porches (not decks) must be covered.
 - Exterior steps must be brick or painted wood.

- Wood railings must be painted.
- Brick underpinning required.
- No construction on slab.
- No garish colors. No more than three (3) color combinations per structure.
- A time limit for start of and completion of construction will be specified or property may revert to the Redevelopment Commission.

VIII. FEASIBLE METHOD PROPOSED FOR RELOCATION

When undertaking redevelopment activities, the Town of Edenton will minimize displacement of families and individuals who occupy households in the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area. If only local funds are utilized for the purchase of occupied properties in the redevelopment area, then the Town is not required to follow the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA), 49 CFR Part 24, as amended, i.e., no relocation assistance would be required to be paid to the displaced households. The Town will delay forced relocations until state or federal funds can be secured to provide for relocation payments. If, however, state and/or federal assistance becomes available for acquisition of occupied properties and the Town utilizes such funding, then URA regulations must be followed, and if families or individuals are displaced from the acquired properties, relocation assistance must be paid (in addition to purchase price for acquisition) at the following levels:

- 90-day or more owner occupants replacement housing payment of up to \$31,000, plus a moving expense payment;
- 90-day or more tenants replacement housing payment of up to \$7,200, plus a moving expense payment.

Replacement housing payments for owner-occupied dwellings are generally based upon the difference in acquisition cost of the displacement dwelling and the most comparable replacement dwelling available on the open market, or the dwelling that the family or individual actually selects as a replacement dwelling, whichever is less. Replacement housing payments for tenant-occupied units are generally based upon the difference in rent and utility costs for the displacement dwelling and the most comparable rental unit available on the open market, or the dwelling that the tenant actually selects as a replacement dwelling, whichever is less – times 42 months. Comparable dwelling units are selected based upon their general similarity to the displacement dwelling in size, location, amenities, and functionality. The income of the displaced household also is factored into the replacement housing payment, based upon the family's/individual's ability-to-pay, and appropriate adjustments can be made for low-income families.

Moving expenses are paid to the displaced families or individuals separate from the replacement housing payments. Either an actual payment for moving expenses – based upon actual documented receipts for the move by a reputable moving company – or a fixed payment for moving expenses can be made. The fixed payment is based upon a schedule published by the NC Department of Transportation, which allocates a payment based upon the number of rooms of furniture in the displaced dwelling. The fixed payment generally averages between \$1,200 (for a 4-room dwelling) and \$1,900 (for an 8-room dwelling).

IX. PLAN INITIATION

Following adoption of the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Plan, the following actions should be pursued to support plan implementation:

- Continue enforcement of the Town of Edenton minimum housing code and demolition by neglect ordinance.
- Have Town Attorney initiate condemnation procedures.
- Initiate Notice of Intent to Acquire letters for Priority 1 properties.
- Have property appraisals prepared to establish fair market value.
- Issue Offers to Purchase.
- Have asbestos inspections conducted and any identified asbestos mitigated.
- Dispose of acquired properties as quickly as possible for redevelopment. Specific requests for proposals should be prepared to solicit the proposal(s) most beneficial to the Town of Edenton.
- Disseminate outreach information to redevelopment area residents on financing assistance and home maintenance/financial management educational programs.
- Conduct quarterly neighborhood implementation meetings in the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area.
- Solicit outreach from local banks to provide financial assistance to area residents for home repairs.
- Pursue all identified government and non-profit funding sources to assist with plan implementation.

- Support objective of transferring at least one parcel per year to the Chowan/ Perquimans Habitat for Humanity for the construction of a single-family homeownership dwelling unit.
- Incorporate the North Oakum Street Redevelopment Area into the Town of Edenton Street tree program. (Program being developed concurrently with the development of this plan).

Appendix A Resolution Creating the Town of Edenton Redevelopment Commission



RESOLUTION CREATING THE TOWN OF EDENTON REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

WHEREAS, the Town of Edenton finds that blighted areas as defined by NCGS 160A-503 exist within its corporate limits; and

WHEREAS, such areas are economic or social liabilities, inimical and injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the residents of the Town, harmful to the social and economic well-being of the entire Town, depreciating values therein, reducing Town tax revenues, and thereby depreciating further the general Town-wide values; and

WHEREAS, the existence of such areas contributes substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime, necessitating excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for the preservation of the public health and safety, for crime prevention, correction, prosecution, punishment and the treatment of juvenile delinquency and for the maintenance of adequate police, fire, and accident protection and other public services and facilities, constitutes an economic and social liability, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of Edenton; and

WHEREAS, the foregoing conditions are beyond remedy or control entirely by regulatory processes in the exercise of the police power and cannot be effectively dealt with by private enterprise under existing law without the additional aids herein granted; and

WHEREAS, the acquisition, preparation, sale, sound planning, and redevelopment of such areas in accordance with sound and approved plans for their redevelopment will promote the public health, safety, convenience, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the redevelopment of such areas is necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the residents of the Town of Edenton; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council's Vision Statement speaks to the Town's intent to improve the quality of all neighborhoods throughout town by focusing on strategies directly related to housing including reducing the number of uninhabitable and dangerous structures abandoned or boarded up through enforcement of the Minimum Housing Code, Unsafe Building Code and Prevention of Demolition by Neglect Ordinance;

WHEREAS, the Town of Edenton will continue to support the Town Planning & Inspections Department efforts to enforce the above mentioned ordinances and continue to appropriate funds necessary to take action to remove dilapidated buildings; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Edenton will continue to support and seek ways to collaborate with the Chowan Perquimans Chapter of Habitat for Humanity to create owner-occupied quality housing; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council will continue to seek guidance and advice from the Town Attorney to ensure that all possible legislative tools are used to enforce housing and quality of life ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Edenton will continue to support the Nuisance Code Enforcement Officer's efforts to enforce the Town's junk vehicle ordinance, noxious weed/high grass ordinance, solid waste & scrap metals ordinance and other nuisance ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Edenton will continue to support the Edenton Historic Preservation Commission's work to protection dwelling units the local Historic District and promote utilization of historic preservation tax credits to repair and restore structures in the local district and National Register District

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Edenton, hereby:

- 1. Creates the Town of Edenton Redevelopment Commission.
- 2. Designates itself to perform the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Town of Edenton Redevelopment Commission.

Adopted this 13th day of May, 2014.

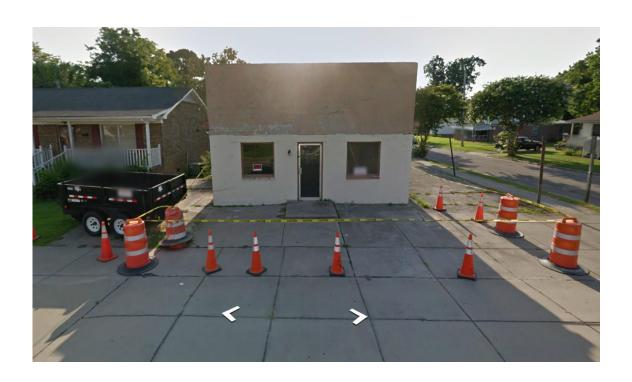
Roland H. Vaughan, Mayor

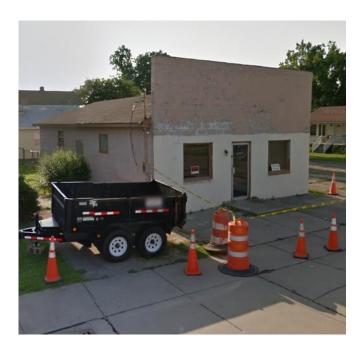
Town Clerk

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Appendix B Photographs of Dilapidated Structures

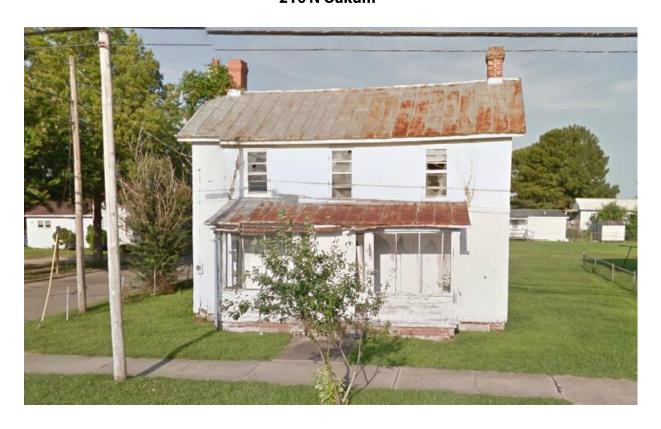
217 N Oakum







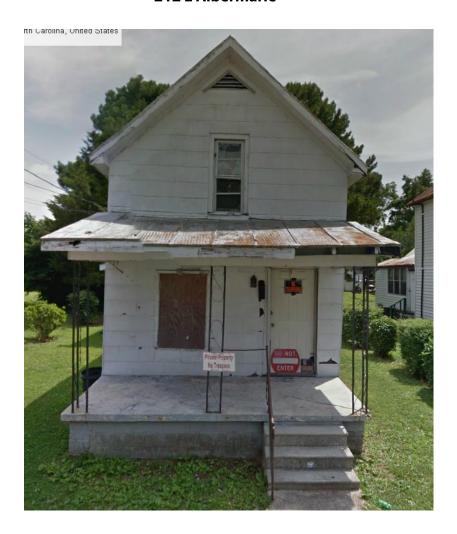
210 N Oakum







212 E Albermarle







137 E Gale





145 E Gale





203 N Oakum





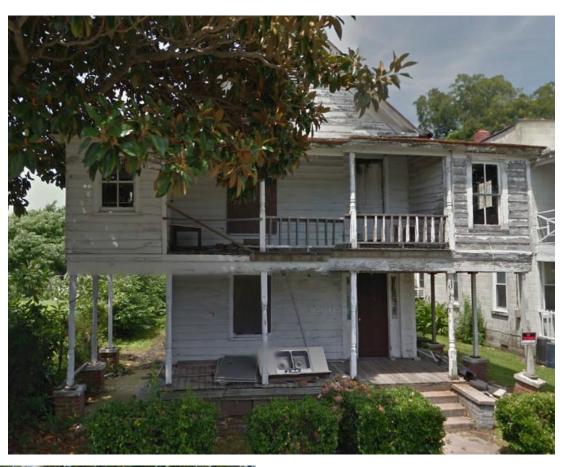


205 N Oakum













(On 213 E Gale)

















317 E Church







Appendix C Town of Edenton Table of Permitted Uses From the Unified Development Ordinance

- (c) No unauthorized person may alter or modify the Official Zoning Map.
- (d) The building inspection department shall keep copies of superseded prints of the zoning map for historical reference.

Sections 144 and 145 Reserved.

Section 146 Edenton UDO Table of Permitted Uses

Section 140 Edemon ODO Table of Fillings ON	3												
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Town of Edenton Unified Development Ordinance (10/99)

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Town of Edenton Unified Development Ordinance (10/99)

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Equipment Rental and Leasing (with outside storage) Nursing, Convalescent and Group Care Institution Engineering, Architect or Survey Service Administrative or Management Services Employment Agency, Personnel Agency National Guard /Military Reserve Center Police Station/Law Enforcement Office Accounting, Auditing or Bookkeeping Computer Maintenance and Repair utomobile Parking (Commercial) dvertising, Outdoor Services Automobile Rental or Leasing School Administration Facility Automobile Towing Services Automobile Repair Services Clothing Alteration or Repair Museum or Art Gallery sychiatric Hospital Computer Services Crematorium Beauty Shop Barber Shop Boat Repair Orphanage Use Type Post Office Blacksmith Car Wash ibrary

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Unified Development Ordinance (10/99) Town of Edenton

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Unified Development Ordinance (10/99) Town of Edenton

Section 146 Edenton UDO Table of Permitted Uses

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RETAIL TRADE													
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	5932							7	Z	7			7
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les	5531							Z	7				7
	5461							7	7	Z		7	7
iht Club, Tavern	5813							O	O				O
	5551								7			7	
	5942							Z	Z	Z	7		Z
upply Sales	5211								Z				ပ
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or General Merchandise,	5300							7	7				Z
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25,000 sq.ft. or more											1	1	
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holstery	5710							Z	7	S			7
	5992							7	7	S	S		7
Food Store	5400							Z	Z	7			7
les/Propane Sales	2980								ပ			ပ	O
	5712							Z	Z				7
or Retail Nursery	5261	Z						7	Z	7		7	7
	5251							7	7				7
Home Furnishings, Miscellaneous	5719							7	7				7
	5271							1	O			O	
	5999							ပ	O				O
Motor Vehicle Sales (new and used)	5511		1		1				O				

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Town of Edenton Uniffed Development Ordinance (10/99)

ď O O S £ ဖြုတ တ Zoning Districts S တတြတ R-10 R-5 R-14 R-40 R-20 B ဟ 5110 5040 5052 5012 5010 5014 5198 5170 5162 5070 5162 5093 4212 5031 5080 000 5051 5091 5194 5092 5198 4500 4100 Section 146 Edenton UDO Table of Permitted Uses Wallpaper and Paint Brushes TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING AND UTILITIES Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies ewelry, Watches, Precious Stones and Metals Market Showroom (furniture, apparel, etc.) umber and Other Construction Materials Farm Product Warehousing and Storage oys and Hobby Goods and Supplies Plumbing and AC/Heating Equipment Machinery, Construction and Mining Machinery, Equipment and Supplies Petroleum and Petroleum Products Airport or Air Transportation Facility Motor Vehicles, Parts and Supplies Motor Vehicles, Tires and Tubes Groceries and Related Products obacco and Tobacco Products Machinery, Farm and Garden umber, Millwork and Veneer Paper and Paper Products Scrap and Waste Materials **Bulk Mail and Packaging** Paints and Varnishes Plastic Materials Courier Service Motor Vehicles **Bus Terminal** Use Type Hardware Vinerals Heliport Resins Vetals

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Town of Edenton Unified Development Ordinance (10/99)

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Town of Edenton Unified Development Ordinance (10/99)

Section 146 Edenton UDO Table of Permitted Uses

Section 140 Edeliton OBO Table of 1 chilities of											
	Ref.				Zoning Districts	Distric	ts			ŀ	
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Burial Caskets	3995									Z	
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	1500									Z	
Contractors, Heavy Construction	1600									7	
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lus sur	3960									7	
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cal Components	3670									Z	
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uring	3620									7	
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Metal Products	3400									7	
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Furniture Framing	2426									7	
	3200									7	
Products from Purchased Glass	3231									7	
	2040									S	
HVAC, Equipment and Plumbing Fixtures	3430									7	T
Household Appliances	3630									7	
92	2097									7	

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Industrial and Commercial Machinery	3040	1	1	-	-				T	\mid	
Jeweiry and Silverware (no piatting)	20100	\dagger	+		+						
Leather and Leather Products (no tanning)	3100	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$					\dagger	\dagger	1 C
Leather and Leather Products (tanning)	3100	1	+		1				\dagger	1	+
Lighting and Wiring Equipment	3640								1	1	7
Manufactured Housing and Wood Buildings	2450		1		_					1	ارد
Measurement, Analysis and Control Instruments	3800										7
1 >	3840									1	7
Metal Coating and Engraving	3470									1	S
Metal Fasteners (screws, bolts, etc.)	3450									1	7
Metal Processing	3350										S
Millwork Plywood and Veneer	2430									1	7
Mother Vehicle Assembly (No Outside Storage)	3710										7
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (No Outside Storage)	3714										7
Motorcycle Assembly	3751										7
Musical Instruments	3930										7
Donar Droducte	2670										O
Danathoard Containers and Boxes	2650										O
Don't and Art Supplies	3950										Z
Petrole in and Related Industries	2900										O
Dharmace itical Preparations	2834										ပ
Photographic Equipment	3861										7
Photographic Supplies	3861										0
Pottery and Related Products	3260				-					1	7
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables (no can manufacture)	2030			-						1	7
Primary Metal Products and Foundries	3300										<u>၂</u>
Printing and Publishing	2700						٥	O			7
Ruhher and Plastics. Miscellaneous	3000									1	o
Sawmill or Planing Mills	2420										7
Sins	3993							O			7
Soaps and Cosmetics	2840										7
Sporting Goods and Toys	3940									-	7
							_		_		_

Town of Edenton Unitied Development Ordinance (10/99)

Section 146 Edenton UDO Table of Permitted Uses

	Ref.					Zc	ning D	Zoning Districts	S				
Use Type	Sic	Æ	R-40	R-20	R-14	R-10	R-5	g	CH	N O	MA	W	၁င
Textile Products (no dying and finishing)	2200											Z	
Textile Products (with dying and finishing)	2260											ပ	
	3011											O	
	2110											7	
	2440											7	
Wood Products, Loaging	2411											ပ	
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS													
New Wireless Towers	0							ပ	ပ	ပ	ပ	ပ	ပ
Modified Wireless Towers	0							ပ	ပ	၁	၁	ပ	ပ
Co-location of WTA on existing Wireless Tower or AASS	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Animal Shelter		S											
Resort/Conference Facility	0000					ပ	ပ	ပ	ပ				
Special Temporary Events [Carnivals, Fairs, Christmas Tree	2662								7			***************************************	7
Sales, Concerts (Stage Shows), Conventions, Trade Shows,													,
Horse Shows, Outdoor Religious Events]							1					1	
Outdoor Fruit and Vegetable Markets	5431	7						S	7			1	7
Sexually-Oriented Businesses	0000								ပ				
الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	0000												7
or more	0000												ပ
Commercial)	0000	ပ	ပ	ပ	၁	၁	ပ	ပ	ပ	ပ	ပ	O	O
	0000	7	7	7	7	7	7	ပ	ပ	U	_ Z	7	ပ

Z = Use permitted by Zoning Administrator.
 S = Special Use Permit by Board of Adjustment.
 C = Conditional Use Permit by Town Council.

For Multi-family and Townhouse Dwellings Only:
Within CD District: Z = 2 units or less
C = 3 units or more
All Other Districts: Z = 4 units or less
C = 5 units or more = **2**Z

Appendix D Potential Funding Sources

The following listed programs can be accessed as potential housing funding sources for **local units** of government, lender organizations, developers, and/or nonprofit agencies:

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY (NCHFA)

http://www.nchfa.com/Nonprofits/index.aspx.

Homeownership Production Programs

- Community Partners Loan Pool (CPLP). The CPLP provides financing that can reduce mortgage payments by 15 percent by offering a 0-interest, deferred second mortgage that is generally used in conjunction with either the NC Housing Finance Agency's Home Advantage Mortgage™ or a USDA Section 502 Loan. Local units of government as well as nonprofit housing organizations can apply for the funds. Eligible housing includes: homes built as part of the CPLP member development; existing homes rehabilitated to certain standards; existing homes in a like-new condition; available newly constructed homes meeting certain site and neighborhood criteria; new homes built to either SystemVision™ or other approved green building standard.
- Self-Help Loan Pool (SHLP). The SHLP assists self-help housing organizations, like local Habitat for Humanity affiliates, to build homes for their home buyers. The NCHFA provides a mortgage that is combined with the mortgage offered by the nonprofit to fund the borrower through one affordable, interest-free first mortgage. Home buyers use the financing to purchase homes developed by Loan Pool members. Home buyers must have a household income at or below 80 percent the area median and must complete eight hours of home buyer education, and if needed, homeownership counseling.
- SystemVision™ Energy Guarantee Program. The SystemVision™ Energy Guarantee Program encourages high standards of energy efficiency in the construction of affordable homes. The program is offered by the NCHFA in partnership with Advanced Energy Corporation, a nonprofit organization in Raleigh. The Agency will provide a construction subsidy of \$4,000 to nonprofits and local governments for each home they develop through the New Homes Loan Pool or the Self-Help Loan Pool following SystemVision™ guidelines. The guidelines include specific energy efficiency standards such as smart mechanical ventilation systems that control indoor air quality and humidity levels. Advanced Energy Corporation trains the construction teams in the implementation of these systems.

Financing Programs for Affordable Rental Housing

• Low-Income Housing Tax Credits. In exchange for the financing provided through the tax credit, developers of rental housing agree to keep rents affordable for a period between 15 and 30 years for families and individuals with incomes at or below 60% of the local median income. NCHFA monitors the properties during the compliance period to ensure that rents and residents' incomes do not exceed program limits and that the properties are well-maintained. The owners are eligible to take a tax credit equal to approximately 9% of the "Qualified Cost" of building or rehabilitating the property (excluding land and certain other expenses). The tax credit is available each year for ten (10) years, as long as the property continues to operate in compliance with program regulations.

- State Housing Credits. The State Housing Credit was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1999 to be used in combination with federal Housing Credits. The additional financing makes it possible to build affordable apartments in low-income rural areas; lower rents in urban areas; and produce rental housing affordable to persons with disabilities. Developers who are awarded State Housing Credits may elect to receive the funds as a loan at zero interest for a percentage of the rental property's rental cost. A development becomes eligible for state credits once NCHFA has approved an application for federal credits. If a development does not receive federal credits, it cannot receive state credits.
- Rental Production Program (RPP) Loans. The goal of the RPP is to provide affordable rental housing opportunities for low-income families throughout the state. Through RPP loans, NCHFA provides long-term financing for rental developers/developments that serve families earning 60% of less of the area median income. The loans are funded through the NC Housing Trust Fund and the HOME program. A development becomes eligible for the RPP loan only after it has been approved for federal credits. If a development does not receive federal credits, it cannot receive an RPP loan.
- Multi-Family Tax-Exempt Bond. Tax-exempt bond financing provides long-term below-market financing for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing. Developers seeking tax-exempt bond financing must first identify a local entity, such as a local government or public housing authority, to issue the bonds. NCHFA reviews applications for bond financing to ensure the properties meet program guidelines. Bond-financed properties are also eligible for a 4% federal tax credit.

USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT

http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/

• Rural Housing Site Loans - Sections 523 and 524. This program makes loans to finance building sites which may be developed into residential communities. Section 523 loans made for housing to be built under the Self-Help method of home construction may be made in conjunction with Section 524 Site Loans. Loans can be made to public or private local non-profit organizations with legal authority to buy, develop, and sell homesites to eligible applicants.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

http://www.irs.gov/Charities-&-Non-Profits/

Section 501(c)(3) Organizations. To be tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, an organization must be organized and operated exclusively for exempt purposes and none of its earnings may inure to any private shareholder or individual. The organization must be organized as a trust, a corporation, or an association. Applications for non-profit agencies seeking tax-exempt status can be accessed through the website listed above.

Listed below are agencies/organizations who offer auxiliary housing services (i.e., housing repair, weatherization, elderly housing, assistance for those with physical disabilities, etc.). **Applications to these organizations are accepted directly from individuals.**

Albemarle Commission PO Box 646 (27944-0646) 512 S. Church Street Hertford, NC 27944-1225 (252) 426-5753, FAX (252) 426-8482 http://www.ablemarlecommission.org

Services: Housing Rehabilitation; Weatherization and Home Repair; Technical Assistance **Counties Served:** Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington

NC Independent Living Rehabilitation Program – Elizabeth City 401 S. Griffin Street, Suite 75
Elizabeth City, NC 27909-4774
(252) 338-0175, FAX (252) 338-0179
http://ncdhhs.gov/dvrs

Services: Housing Rehabilitation; Rental Assistance; Physical Disabilities

Counties Served: Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans,

Tyrrell, Washington

River City Community Development Corporation 501 E. Main Street Elizabeth City, NC 27909-4429 (252) 331-2925, FAX (252) 331-1425 http://www.rivercitycdc.org

Services: Housing Development

Counties Served: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell

USDA, Rural Development (Winton) County Office Building 305 W. Tryon Street, PO Box 8 Winton, NC 27986 (252) 358-7836, FAX (252) 358-1555 http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/nc

Services: Housing Rehabilitation; Weatherization and Home Repair

Counties Served: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank, Perquimans

FEDERAL AND STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDITS

http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/tchome.htm http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm

The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program encourages private sector investment in the rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings. The National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service administer the program in partnership with the State Historic Preservation Office. Tax credits are available at the following levels:

- 20% Tax Credit. For rehabilitation of historic, income-producing buildings determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be "certified historic structures."
 Must comply with the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- 10% Tax Credit. For rehabilitation of non-historic buildings placed in service before 1936. Building must be rehabilitated for non-residential use and requirements have specific criteria regarding external walls and internal structural framework.
- Tax Benefits for Historic Preservation Easements. Voluntary legal agreement, typically in the form of a deed, that permanently protects an historic property. A historic property owner who donates an easement may be eligible for tax benefits.

NOTE: State Historic Preservation Tax Credits Expired at End of 2014. Additional or renewed funding is under consideration by the 2015 NC State Legislature.

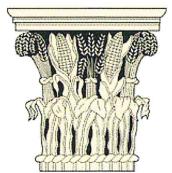
Income tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic structures are important tools for historic preservation and economic development in North Carolina. A federal income tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic structures first appeared in 1976 and today consists of a **20% credit** for the qualifying rehabilitation of **income-producing** historic properties (see above). Since 1998, North Carolina has provided a 20% credit for those taxpayers who receive the federal credit, providing investors with a **combined 40% credit** against eligible project costs. In addition, the state provides a **30% credit** for the rehabilitation of **nonincome-producing** historic properties, including private residences. New State Mill Rehabilitation Tax Credits provide even greater credit amounts for qualifying former industrial sites. Since 1976, over **2,000** completed "certified rehabilitation" projects have been reviewed by the NC State Historic Preservation Office, representing over **one billion dollars** of investment in historic properties. The spinoff from all this activity includes job creation, downtown and neighborhood revitalization, improved community appearance, and greater community pride. Historic preservation is smart growth, and smart investment.

Appendix E

North Carolina

State Historic Preservation Office

Department of Cultural Resources Office of Archives and History Division of Historical Resources



The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing standards for all national preservation programs under Departmental authority and for advising Federal agencies on the preservation of historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Standards for Rehabilitation, a section of the Secretary's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, address the most prevalent preservation treatment today: rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is defined as the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Standards that follow were originally published in 1977 and revised in 1990 as part of Department of the Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 67, Historic Preservation Certifications). They pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent or related new construction.

The Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

- 1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- 2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
- 3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

- 4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- 5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
- 6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
- 7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
- 8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
- 9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
- 10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Note: To be eligible for Federal tax incentives, a rehabilitation project must meet all ten Standards. The application of these Standards to rehabilitation projects is to be the same as under the previous version so that a project previously acceptable would continue to be acceptable under these Standards.

Certain treatments, if improperly applied, or certain materials by their physical properties, may cause or accelerate physical deterioration of historic buildings. Inappropriate physical treatments include, but are not limited to: improper repainting techniques; improper exterior masonry cleaning methods; or improper introduction of insulation where damage to historic fabric would result. In almost all situations, use of these materials and treatments will result in denial of certification. In addition, every effort should be made to ensure that the new materials and workmanship are compatible with the materials and workmanship of the historic property.

Guidelines to help property owners, developers, and Federal managers apply the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are available from the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Offices, or from the Government Printing Office. For more information write: National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division-424, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

Link to <u>Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits</u>, posted by the National Park Service. Includes illustrated guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings.

Historic Preservation Tax Credits Page

Historic Building Restorations in North Carolina Page N.C. State Historic Preservation Office Home Page Office of Archives and History Home Page

HPO HOME SERVICES HPO STAFF ARCHAEOLOGY NATIONAL REGISTER SURVEYS RESTORATIONS TAX CREDITS COMMISSIONS PUBLICATIONS FEATURES LINKS