



**TOWN OF DAVIDSON
PLANNING BOARD
Board Room
Davidson Town Hall
August 27, 2018**

PLANNING BOARD MEETING - 6:00 PM

(Held in the Town Hall Board Room)

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. SILENT ROLL CALL AND DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

III. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA

IV. OTHER ITEMS

- (a) Planning Board Chair Update

V. REVIEW/APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

- (a) Review/Approval of the June 25, 2018 Minutes

VI. B.O.C. LIAISON REPORT

VII. OLD BUSINESS

- (a) Mobility Plan Update
- (b) Village Infill Building Types Update

VIII. NEW BUSINESS

- (a) DPO 18 Floodplain Overlay District Text Amendments - FYI Presentation
- (b) North Harbor Place Building Modifications - FYI Presentation
- (c) Mayes Hall Master Plan - FYI Presentation
- (d) Lake Cornelius Residential - Review & Comment
- (e) Comprehensive Plan Update

IX. B.O.C. LIAISON SELECTION

X. ADJOURNMENT



Agenda Title: Planning Board Chair Update

Summary: Vice Chair Kelly Ross will provide an update on the Planning Board Chair position.



Agenda Title: Review/Approval of the June 25, 2018 Minutes

Summary: The Planning Board will review and consider approval of the June 25, 2018 Minutes.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
□ Planning Board Minutes Draft - June 25, 2018	8/23/2018	Exhibit

MEETING MINUTES

Planning Board
Town of Davidson, NC
June 25th, 2018

A meeting of the Davidson Planning Board was held at 6:00 p.m. in the Davidson Town Hall Board Room.

I. CALL TO ORDER: 6:04 pm

II. SILENT ROLL CALL AND DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

- **Present Board Members:** Susan Cooke; Mickey Pettus (Chair); Mike Minett; Matt Dellinger; Ellen Donaldson; John Swope; Shawn Copeland
- **Absent Board Members:** Michael Flake; Kelly Ross
- **Arrived Late:** Lindsey Williams; Bob Miller
- **Town Representatives:** Travis Johnson, Chad Hall

III. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA: None.

IV. REVIEW/APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

a. Approval of Minutes from May 21, 2018:

- Motion to Approve: Ellen Donaldson
- Second: John Swope
- Vote: 7-0 (Minutes Approved; Kelly Ross; Michael Flake; Lindsay Williams; Bob Miller Absent)

V. OLD BUSINESS:

- a. **Davidson Springs Master Plan Ph . 3-4 Review & Comment:** Chad Hall gave an overview of the Davidson Springs Master Plan Ph 3-4. Chad responded to questions about topography on site, sidewalks, street lighting, patios, and parks. The developer, Rodney Graham, was present for the meeting and responded to board questions about the proposed park and its management by the Town or Home Owners Association, organization of a HOA, and patios on the units. There were no additional action items identified at the conclusion of this item.
- b. **Mobility Plan Update:** Travis Johnson provided an update on the Mobility Plan, describing the upcoming joint livability board / planning board meetings, draft plan review, and website updates. John Swope mentioned that the Exit 30 roundabouts are building sidewalks but don't connect to Davidson landing. This will be mentioned to the mobility plan project team. There are no additional action items.
- c. **Ordinance Committee Update Watershed Text Amendments:** Ellen Donaldson and Shawn Copeland gave an overview of the Board of Commissioners/Planning Board Ordinance Committee Joint Work Session Meeting. There was a group discussion about the need to focus on how the watershed ordinance would help improve water quality and that the Planning Board members needed to pursue additional efforts to share information with the Board of Commissioners. During the group discussion it was mentioned that there were efforts to confirm that Rusty Rozzelle of Meck. County was comfortable with the proposed changes, and of the need to review a 2016

report on water quality for Lake Norman, Lake Cornelius, and Lake Davidson. The Planning Board believes that approving portions of the Watershed Amendment while continuing to work on 17.6.1 and 17.6.2 would improve the water quality of the area. The board voted 9-0 to meet individually with the Board of Commissioners to share additional information/data from Meck. County and inform Board Members about the Watershed Ordinance, with the aim of proposing that all parts of the ordinance be considered for a vote except 17.6.1 and 17.6.2 (which would be brought back at a later date).

VI. OTHER ITEMS: N/A

VII. SELECTION OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS LIAISON: Ellen Donaldson and Shawn Copeland were selected to attend the next Board of Commissioners meeting.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT: 7:04 pm

- Motion to Adjourn: Matt Dellinger
Second: Susan Cooke

APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Signature/Date

Kelly Ross

Planning Board Vice Chair



Agenda Title: Mobility Plan Update

Summary: Senior Planner Travis Johnson and members of the Planning Board's Mobility Committee will provide a brief update on the draft plan status.



Agenda Title: Village Infill Building Types Update

Summary: Senior Planner Trey Akers will provide an update on the Board of Commissioner's review of building types in the Village Infill, including the removal of the multi-family building type and the reduction in scale of other building types.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
▣ Village Infill Building Type Text Amendments	8/23/2018	Exhibit



MEMO

Date: August 28, 2018
 To: Board of Commissioners
 From: Jason Burdette, Planning Director
 Re: Davidson Planning Ordinance Proposed Text Amendments, Staff Analysis

1. TEXT AMENDMENTS

TEXT CHANGES – PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The following is a list of proposed text changes to the Town of Davidson Planning Ordinance (DPO). The listed changes are being undertaken to address the compatibility of building types in the Village Infill Planning Area. Additional changes that occur outside of Sections 2 and 4 are necessary to ensure that cross-references related to the proposed changes are consistent across the DPO.

PROPOSED TEXT CHANGES				
PAGE	SECTION	TITLE	ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTION
SECTION 2 – PLANNING AREAS				
2-5	2.1.4.D	BUILDING TYPES	The text amendments propose adding a new building type, Mixed Village housing, which must be included in the list of building type general descriptions.	Add a description of Mixed Village housing to the list of building types.
TEXT CHANGES			<p>Old Text: N/A [Does Not Exist]</p> <p>New Text: Mixed Village Housing (Village Walkup, Village Courtyard): Mixed Village housing includes well-scaled buildings designed to fit within the context of surrounding residential or mixed-use neighborhoods. These buildings are a minimum of two stories, include a minimum of four to a maximum of eighteen units, feature individual or shared entrances, and provide walkable access to nearby destinations for multiple tenants. Examples of Mixed Village buildings include walkup and courtyard dwellings.</p>	
2-19	2.2.4.A	VILLAGE INFILL PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION	The text amendments propose to encourage a diversity of building types in Master Plan proposals.	Add a paragraph listing the building type requirements applicable to Master Plan projects greater than three

				acres within the planning area.
TEXT CHANGES			Old Text: A range of housing types is encouraged. Small retail establishments are permitted... New Text: A range of housing types is encouraged: For Master Plan projects on lots over three acres a mix of at least two different building types is encouraged. [New Paragraph] Additionally, small retail establishments are permitted...	
2-21	2.2.4.C	VILLAGE INFILL PLANNING AREA BUILDING TYPES TABLE 2-11	The text amendments propose to address compatibility within the Village Infill Planning Area by removing one building type and adding an alternative building type.	In Table 2-11 Building Types, remove Multi-family from the Building Type column and replace with the Mixed Village building type.
TEXT CHANGES			Old Text: Building Type/Multi-family – 2 Stories/37 Feet New Text: Mixed Village – 2 Stories Min./2 Stories Max.	
2-22	2.2.4.D	VILLAGE INFILL PLANNING AREA SETBACKS TABLE 2-13	The text amendments propose to address compatibility within the Village Infill Planning Area, which includes applying context-sensitive setback criteria to the Mixed Village building type so that these buildings adhere to the same criteria as single-family Detached Houses and therefore reinforce a street’s existing character.	▫ In Table 2-13 Setbacks, remove Multi-family from the Building Types column and replace with the Mixed Village building type. ▫ Adjust the Mixed Village setbacks to be consistent with single-family Detached Houses.
TEXT CHANGES			Old Text: Building Type/Multi-family; Setbacks Front (5’ Min., 10’ Max.), Side (10’ Min., N/A Max.), Rear (5’ Min., N/A Max.). New Text: Mixed Village; Setbacks Front († Min., †† Max.), Side († Min., †† Max.), Rear (20’ Min., N/A Max.).	
SECTION 4 – SITE & BUILDING DESIGN STANDARDS				
4-2	4.3.1.A.2	STANDARDS: PEDESTRIAN & VEHICULAR ACCESS	The text amendments propose to address compatibility within the Village Infill Planning Area by adding Mixed Village housing, which must be subject to the same standards for fronting streets and public spaces.	Add Mixed Village housing to the list of building required to front public streets and public spaces.
TEXT CHANGES			Old Text: Detached, attached, townhouse, and multi-family buildings shall have the primary pedestrian entry facing a	

			<p>fronting, primary street, a central courtyard, or pedestrian way.</p> <p>New Text: Detached, attached, townhouse, mixed village, and multi-family buildings shall have the primary pedestrian entry facing a fronting, primary street, a central courtyard, or pedestrian way.</p>	
4-14	4.5.4	MIXED VILLAGE BUILDING TYPE	<p>The text amendments propose to address compatibility within the Village Infill Planning Area by adding Mixed Village housing, which must be described and assigned criteria to govern these buildings' design.</p>	<p>Add Mixed Village housing to the list of building types and include relevant criteria to ensure their compatibility with surrounding residential and mixed-use neighborhoods.</p>
TEXT CHANGES			<p>Old Text: N/A [Does Not Exist]</p> <p>New Text: Mixed Village Building: Mixed Village housing includes well-scaled buildings designed to fit within the context of surrounding residential or mixed-use neighborhoods. These buildings are a minimum of two stories, include individual or shared entrances, and provide walkable access to nearby destinations. Examples of Mixed Village buildings include walkup and courtyard dwellings, as described below. All Mixed Village buildings are subject to the Master Plan or Individual Building processes as well as and Design Review Board approval.</p> <p>A. Village Walkup: Small-scale buildings comprised of 4-12 units that typically feature a shared entrance or corridor.</p> <p>B. Village Courtyard: Small-scale buildings comprised of 10-18 units arranged around a courtyard and including individual or shared entrances.</p> <p>C. Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sites with multiple buildings shall arrange the buildings to front the street and to frame common open space and amenities. Village Courtyard buildings must include a courtyard, and courtyard proportions shall feature a maximum of 2:1 or minimum 1:2 height to width ratio. Courtyard depth shall be at least one times the width but not exceed two times the width of the courtyard opening. 2. Entrances should be differentiated architecturally to create a sense of human scale. 3. Building and outdoor unit entrances on the first floor shall face the street or courtyard and may include a porch, stoop, or similar element which provides a transition from the courtyard area/public sidewalk to the private space within the building or unit. The primary pedestrian entrance to end unit(s) of courtyard buildings shall face the primary fronting street. Units above the first floor shall be accessed from an interior stairwell. Entrances to 	

			common stairwells shall also have access from the courtyard or the fronting street. Exterior corridors fronting the street are not allowed. 4. Generally, parking shall be located behind the building where required.	
SECTION 8 – PARKING				
8-3	8.3.2	EXCEPTIONS TO PARKING REQUIREMENTS	The proposed Mixed Village building type is similar to the attached and townhouse building types and therefore should be included in the list of building types able to meet parking criteria in a variety of ways.	Add the Mixed Village building type to the list featured in 8.3.2.
TEXT CHANGES			Old Text: Detached, attached, and townhouse building types may meet or contribute to meeting motor vehicle parking requirements with on-street parking if abutting portion of the fronting street is designed to meet the parking needs of the residential buildings. New Text: Detached, attached, mixed village, and townhouse building types may meet or contribute to meeting motor vehicle parking requirements with on-street parking if abutting portion of the fronting street is designed to meet the parking needs of the residential buildings.	
SECTION 16 – DEFINITIONS				
16-11	16.3	DEFINITIONS, C	The ordinance language must be updated to be consistent with the addition of new courtyard standards in Section 4.	Include a reference to Section 4 of the ordinance.
TEXT CHANGES			Old Text: Courtyard: For single-family detached building types, courtyard means an unroofed area that is bound on at least three sides by roofed interior spaces, provided the two opposing walls are each at least 10 feet in depth. New Text: Courtyard: For single-family detached building types, courtyard means an unroofed area that is bound on at least three sides by roofed interior spaces, provided the two opposing walls are each at least 10 feet in depth. For non-single family detached building types, see Section 4 for courtyard standards.	

2. PUBLIC PLANS AND POLICIES

The proposed text changes are consistent with the existing policy and ordinance frameworks adopted by the town. With the removal of the Multi-family building type and the inclusion of the Mixed Village building types in the Village Infill Planning Area, the standards seek to ensure the compatibility of existing and future development while maintaining the character of existing streets. All proposed changes meet the requirements set forth in Davidson Planning Ordinance 1.5.1 Implementation of

Adopted Plans & Policies: “Any amendments to, or actions pursuant to, this ordinance should be consistent with these adopted plans and policies, as amended.”

3. PLANNING BOARD RECOMMENDATION & PUBLIC HEARING

On October 30, 2017 the Planning Board informally reviewed the changes before formally reviewing the proposed changes and offering a recommendation at the board’s November 27, 2017 meeting. At that time the proposed changes included a requirement that Master Plan proposals greater than three acres provide a mix of at least two building types. Additionally, the height for Mixed Village was listed as two stories or 37 feet.

The Planning Board’s consistency statement noted the importance of preserving Davidson’s character and sense of community as well as the importance of encouraging diversity of all economic levels by providing a mixture of housing types and prices in every neighborhood. The board voted 9-0 to recommend adoption of the proposed amendments.

At the Board of Commissioners hearing citizens expressed concern about the mandatory inclusion of building types in master plans of a specific size. This language was subsequently removed from the proposed text amendments.

4. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The proposed changes aim to ensure the compatibility of building types within the Village Infill Planning Area by implementing context-sensitive standards. Specific explanations are provided in the table above. These changes are recommended for approval in order to accurately reflect the proposed Planning Area standards for each parcel.



Agenda Title: DPO 18 Floodplain Overlay District Text Amendments - FYI Presentation

Summary: Planner Lindsay Laird will provide an overview of the DPO 18 Floodplain Overlay District Text Amendments proposed by Mecklenburg County.

ATTACHMENTS:

	Description	Upload Date	Type
▣	DPO 18 Floodplain Overlay District Text Amendments - Staff Analysis	8/23/2018	Cover Memo
▣	DPO 18 Floodplain Overlay District Text Amendments - Draft	8/23/2018	Exhibit



STAFF ANALYSIS: FLOODPLAIN ORDINANCE TEXT AMENDMENTS

Date: August 27, 2018
To: Davidson Planning Board
From: Jason Burdette, Planning Director
Re: Davidson Planning Ordinance Section 18 (Floodplain Ordinance) - Text Amendments

Note: The following summary reviews the purpose and history of the proposed changes; highlights substantive changes; and, includes discussion topics related to Davidson Planning Ordinance (DPO) Section 18. Proposed changes are annotated in the draft DPO accompanying these materials.

1. OVERVIEW

As part of its routine work, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for Mecklenburg County with an effective date of November 16, 2018. The Town of Davidson must adopt an updated floodplain ordinance to include the new map date by the November 16, 2018 deadline or risk being suspended from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Additionally, the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) made changes to their Model Floodplain Ordinance in 2017, which included both mandatory and suggested changes. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Stormwater Services (CMSS) staff formed a stakeholder group to review this updated model ordinance and provided a draft Floodplain Ordinance for the Town of Davidson on July 24, 2018. This updated ordinance has been endorsed by the Storm Water Advisory Committee (SWAC) and stakeholder group. The NCDPS also reviewed the updated floodplain ordinance and deemed it compliant with NFIP requirements.

2. PROPOSED CHANGES

A number of revisions were made to the ordinance for consistency and clarity, including renumbering of ordinance section references, correction of typographic errors, and revisions to include new terms that are now used throughout the ordinance. Most of the proposed changes are a result of NCDPS Model Ordinance recommendations. The remaining changes are Mecklenburg County floodplain staff recommendations. Substantive changes are highlighted below.

SECTION 18.2: DEFINITIONS

The following definitions were added/removed/revised per Mecklenburg County recommendation for consistency, clarity, and in some cases to meet state minimum requirements.

- **Terms Not Previously Defined:** Alteration of a Watercourse, Existing Building and Existing Structure, Flood-resistant Material, Floodway Engineering Analysis, Light Duty Truck, No-Rise

Certification, Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (PFIRM), Preliminary Flood Insurance Study (PFIS), and Temperature Controlled

- **Revised Definitions:** Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR), Floodway, Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F), North American Vertical Datum, Recreational Vehicle, Repetitive Loss, Substantial Damage, Substantial Improvement, and Technically Measurable
- **Definitions Removed:** Mean Sea Level

SECTION 18.3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- **Applicability:** Language was added to clarify that the floodplain regulations apply within town limits and the extra-territorial jurisdiction (ETJ).
- **Updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps:** The effective date of updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) was added to the ordinance, as required by FEMA.
- **Preliminary FIRM Language Added:** Per county floodplain staff recommendation, language was added to provide additional floodplain protection. In areas where a Preliminary FIRM and Preliminary FIS exist, the higher of the preliminary and effective elevations shall be used for regulatory purposes.

SECTION 18.4 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

- **FEMA Required Revision:** As of October 1, 2010, FEMA requires documentation of compliance with the Endangered Species Act prior to issuing a floodplain permit. This requirement was added to Section 18.4.2.4.E.

SECTION 18.6 PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

- **Clarification for Replacement of Equipment:** Per NCDPS Model Ordinance, language was added under Section 18.6.1.A.5 to clarify that equipment may be replaced without being elevated, unless part of a substantial improvement. Language was also added to encourage property owners to locate replacement equipment at compliant elevations. Equipment located at compliant elevations are not required to be included as part substantial improvement costs.
- **Notice of Floodplain Improvements for Residential Construction:** Under Section 18.6.2.1.B, the current threshold for notice of non-substantial improvements are those costing between 25% and 50% of the market value of the existing building. Mecklenburg County staff recommend reducing the threshold for notice of non-substantial improvements to those costing between 10% and 50% of the market value of the existing building. Because improvement costs are cumulative over a 10-year period, lowering the notice threshold to 10% will enable the county to ensure earlier on that property owners are aware of the 50% threshold at which the floodplain standards come into effect.
- **Insert Section on Temporary Encroachments:** Section 18.6.2.6.D was added per county floodplain staff recommendation. This language allows for temporary encroachments into the floodplain without requiring a flood study. Examples of temporary encroachments include but are not limited to: sediment control devices, temporary stream crossings, storage of equipment, etc. Temporary encroachments require an Individual Floodplain Development Permit from the county.
- **Insert Section on Gas and Liquid Storage Tanks:** Section 18.6.2.14 was added per NCDPS Model Ordinance Recommendation to meet the state minimum requirements and to prevent tank failure during flooding conditions.

- **Insert Section on Fill:** Section 18.6.2.15 was added as required by FEMA. As of October 1, 2010, FEMA requires documentation of compliance with the Endangered Species Act prior to issuing a floodplain permit for the placement of fill within Special Flood Hazard Areas.

FLOODPLAIN OVERLAY DISTRICT 18

SECTIONS

18.1	GENERAL	PAGE 18-1
18.2	DEFINITIONS	PAGE 18-3
18.3	GENERAL PROVISIONS	PAGE 18-13
18.4	ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT	PAGE 18-16
18.5	APPEALS AND VARIANCES	PAGE 18-24
18.6	PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION	PAGE 18-28
18.7	LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS	PAGE 18-39

18.1 GENERAL

18.1.1 SHORT TITLE

The regulations set out in this ordinance (sometimes herein referred to as “this regulation” or “this ordinance”) shall be known and may be cited as the “Floodplain Regulations of Davidson, North Carolina.”

18.1.2 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Part 6, Article 21 of Chapter 143; Parts 3, 5, and 8 of Article 19 of Chapter 160A; and Article 8 of Chapter 160A of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare.

18.1.3 FINDINGS OF FACT

The flood hazard areas of Davidson and Davidson’s Land Use jurisdiction are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life, increased health and safety hazards, destruction of property, and disruption of commerce and governmental services. Inundation from flood waters results in public expenditures for flood protection, flood disaster relief, and

Floodplain Overlay District

impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in Floodplains, causing increases in flood heights and velocities and by the occupancy in flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazards to other lands which are inadequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

18.1.4 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- A.** Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- B.** Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- C.** Control the alteration of natural Floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- D.** Control filling, grading, dredging and other Development which may increase erosion or flood damage; and
- E.** Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

18.1.5 OBJECTIVES

The regulations of the Special Flood Hazard Areas herein set forth are intended to protect areas of designated Floodplains subject to and necessary for regulating flood waters and to permit and encourage the retention of open-land uses which will be so located and designed as to constitute a harmonious and appropriate part of the physical development of the Town as provided in the comprehensive plans as such are adopted and amended from time to time.

The specific intent in establishing Special Flood Hazard Areas composed of floodways and flood fringe areas includes the following:

- A.** To control uses such as fill dumping, storage of materials, structures, buildings and any other works which, acting alone or in combination with other existing or future uses, would cause damaging flood heights and velocities by obstructing flows and reducing floodplain storage;
- B.** To protect human life and health;
- C.** To minimize the expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects;
- D.** To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

Floodplain Overlay District

- E. To permit certain uses which can be appropriately located in flood hazard areas and to assure such permitted uses will not impede the flow of flood waters or otherwise cause danger to life and property at or above or below their locations along the floodways;
- F. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- G. To protect existing drainage courses that carry abnormal flows of stormwater in periods of heavy precipitations;
- H. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines and streets and bridges located in Floodplains;
- I. To meet the needs of the streams to carry flood waters and protect the creek channels and Floodplains from Encroachment so that flood heights and flood damage will not be increased;
- J. To inform existing and potential property owners that property is in a Special Flood Hazard Area as well as the associated flood risks and development restrictions;
- K. To minimize future flood losses by depicting Community Flood Fringe Areas on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps and;
- L. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas.

This ordinance is intended to permit only that Development within the Floodplain which is appropriate in light of the probability of flood damage and presents a reasonable social and economic use of land in relation to the hazards involved. The regulations hereinafter set forth shall apply to all property located within the Special Flood Hazard Area as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) including FEMA and/or locally approved revisions to data shown on the FIRMs. It is the intent that these regulations combine with and coordinate with the planning ordinance regulations for the planning area in which such property is located. Any use not permitted by the planning ordinance shall not be permitted in the Special Flood Hazard Area, and any use permitted by the ordinance regulations shall be permitted in these districts only upon meeting conditions and requirements as prescribed in this ordinance.

18.2 DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined in this section, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this ordinance, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Accessory Structure: A structure which is located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Garages, carports and storage sheds are common urban accessory structures. Pole barns, hay sheds and the like qualify as accessory structures on farms, and may or may not be located on the same parcel as the farm dwelling or shop building.

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Addition: (to an existing building) An extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure.

Alteration of a Watercourse: means a dam, impoundment, channel relocation, change in channel alignment, channelization, or change in cross-sectional area of the channel or the channel capacity, or any other form of modification associated with development which may increase the FEMA or Community Base Flood Elevations.

Appeal: A request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance.

Basement: Any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Building: Any structure built for support, shelter or enclosure for any occupancy or storage.

Chemical Storage Facility: A building, portion of a building, or exterior area adjacent to a building used for the storage of any chemical or chemically reactive products.

Community Base Flood: The flood determined using future land use conditions having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Community Base Flood Elevation: The elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map Flood Hazard Data Table, having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded, determined using future land use conditions.

Community Conditional Letter of Map Revisions (CoCLOMR): A letter from the Floodplain Administrator that provides conditional approval of a study that proposes to change the location of the Community Encroachment Lines, and/or the location of the Community Flood Fringe Line, and/or Community Base Flood Elevations.

Community Encroachment Area: The channel of a stream or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the FEMA Base Flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than 0.1 foot.

Community Encroachment Lines: Lateral limits of the Community Encroachment Area, within which, in the direction of the stream or other body of water, no structure or fill may be added, unless specifically permitted by this ordinance.

Community Flood Fringe Area: The land area located between the Community Encroachment Line and the Community Flood Fringe Line as defined herein.

Community Flood Fringe Line: The line that depicts the outer limits of the Community Flood Fringe Area (outer limits of the Community Special Flood Hazard Area).

Community Letter of Map Revision (CoLOMR): A letter from the Floodplain Administrator that provides final approval of a study, based on as-built conditions, that changes the location of the Community Encroachment Lines and/or the Community Flood Fringe Lines.

Community Special Flood Hazard Area: The land subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year from a Community Base Flood. It includes the FEMA Floodway, Community Encroachment Area, FEMA Flood Fringe Area, and the Community Flood Fringe Area.

Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): [A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects](#)

Commented [CD1]: Per Model Ordinance, add the proposed definition into ordinance with staff modifications to clarify that this does not include natural watercourse changes nor changes that do not increase the base flood elevations

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Floodplain Overlay District

with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

Critical Facility: A building used to house a function that is vulnerable or essential to the community. Uses include but are not limited to: child and adult day care facilities, nursing homes, schools, hospitals, fire, police and medic facilities and other uses as deemed by the Floodplain Administrator.

Development: Any man-made change to improved and unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

Disposal: As defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(6), the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the solid waste or any constituent part of the solid waste may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

Dry Public Street: A public street at the intersection of a proposed driveway where the surface of the pavement is at an elevation above the Community Base Flood Elevation

Dryland Access: A gravel, paved or concrete access route, at least 12 feet wide, which is above the Community Base Flood Elevation and connects a Habitable Building to a Dry Public Street.

Elevated Building: A non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

Encroachment: The advance or infringement of uses, fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain. Building renovations contained within the existing building footprint area are not considered an Encroachment.

Existing Manufactured Home Park or Manufactured Home Subdivision: A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot on which the manufactured home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads and the construction of streets) was completed before January 10, 1995 the initial effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

Existing Building and Existing Structure: Any building and/or structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

FEMA: The Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Commented [CD2]: Per Model Ordinance, replace current definition as it provides a more detailed definition.

Deleted: FEMA's comments on whether a project, if built as proposed, would meet the minimum NFIP standards.

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Floodplain Overlay District

FEMA Base Flood: The flood determined using land use conditions at the time of the study having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

FEMA Base Flood Elevation (BFE): A determination of the water surface elevations of the base flood as published in the Flood Insurance Study. It is the elevation that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from a FEMA Base Flood that has a one percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year based on existing land use.

FEMA Flood Fringe Area: The land area located between the FEMA Floodway Lines and the line depicting the maximum elevation subject to inundation by the FEMA Base Flood as defined herein.

FEMA Flood Fringe Line: The line on a map that depicts the outer limits of the *FEMA Flood Fringe Area*.

FEMA Floodway: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the FEMA Base Flood, without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than 0.5 foot. On the Catawba River, and the portions of Six Mile Creek and Rocky River which run along the county boundary line, the FEMA Floodway means the channel of a stream or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the FEMA Base Flood, without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than 1.0 feet.

FEMA Floodway Lines: The lateral limits of the FEMA Floodway.

FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area: The land subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year from a FEMA Base Flood. It includes the FEMA Floodway, Community Encroachment Area, and the FEMA Flood Fringe Area.

Flood or Flooding: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and
2. The unusual and rapid accumulation of run-off of surface waters from any source.

Flood Insurance: The insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): An official map of a community, in both digital and printed format, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated the Special Flood Hazard Area and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. The date of Davidson's original FIRM is June 1, 1981, and this date should be used to determine whether a structure is pre-FIRM or post-FIRM.

Flood Insurance Study: An examination, evaluation, and determination of Special Flood Hazard Areas, corresponding water surface elevations, flood insurance risk zones, and other flood data in a community. The study includes a Flood Insurance Study report, and/or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRMs).

Floodplain: The land subject to inundation by the Community Base Flood and is encompassed by the Community Special Flood Hazard Area.

Floodplain Overlay District

Floodplain Administrator: (or Administrator) The person, agent, or his or her designees, appointed to administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

Floodplain Development Permit: Either an Individual Floodplain Development Permit or a General Floodplain Development Permit issued for development in the Floodplain per the requirements of Section 18.4 of this ordinance.

Floodplain Management: The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

Floodplain Management Regulations: This ordinance and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances, and other applications of police power. This term describes Federal, State or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

Floodproofing: Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures, which reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, or structures with their contents.

Flood Protection Elevation: The elevation to which all structures located within the Community Special Flood Hazard Area must be elevated (or floodproofed if non-residential). Within areas where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the Community Base Flood Elevation plus one (1) foot of freeboard (except along the Catawba River where it is the FEMA Base Flood Elevation plus two (2) feet of freeboard). In areas where no BFE has been established, all structures and other Development must be elevated (or floodproofed if non-residential), to two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade.

Flood-resistant Material means any building product [material, component or system] capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact (minimum 72 hours) with floodwaters without sustaining damage that requires more than low-cost cosmetic repair. Any material that is water-soluble or is not resistant to alkali or acid in water, including normal adhesives for above-grade use, is not flood-resistant. Pressure-treated lumber or naturally decay-resistant lumbers are acceptable flooring materials. Sheet-type flooring coverings that restrict evaporation from below and materials that are impervious, but dimensionally unstable are not acceptable. Materials that absorb or retain water excessively after submergence are not flood-resistant. Please refer to Technical Bulletin 2, Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements, and available from the FEMA. Class 4 and 5 materials, referenced therein, are acceptable flood-resistant materials.

Floodwall: A wall built along a shore or bank to protect an area from flooding.

Floodway: The either the FEMA Floodway or the Community Encroachment Area, including the area above a bridge or culvert when applicable. **Floodway Engineering Analysis:** An engineering analysis of the impact that a proposed encroachment into a floodway is expected to have on the floodway boundaries and flood levels during the occurrence of the

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Floodplain Overlay District

base flood discharge. The evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified North Carolina licensed engineer using standard engineering methods and models.

Flood Zone: A geographical area shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Floor: (See Lowest Floor)

Freeboard: The height added to the Community Base Flood Elevation (BFE) to account for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, blockage of bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed. The Community Base Flood Elevation (BFE) plus the freeboard establishes the "Flood Protection Elevation."

Functionally Dependent Facility: A facility that cannot be used for its intended purpose, unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, limited to a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, ship repair or seafood processing facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales or service facilities.

General Floodplain Development Permit: A permit issued for certain types of Development in the Floodplain per Section 18.4 of this ordinance.

Habitable Building: A structure designed primarily for, or used for human habitation. This includes, but is not limited to, houses, condominiums, townhomes, restaurants, retail establishments, manufacturing buildings, commercial buildings, office buildings, manufactured homes, and similar uses. It does not include Accessory Structures. (See definition above).

Hazardous Waste Management Facility: A facility for the collection, storage, processing, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste as defined in NCGS Article 9 of Chapter 130A.

Highest Adjacent Grade: The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of the structure.

Highest Adjacent Grade: The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of the structure.

Historic Structure Any structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the US Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
3. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic landmarks in communities with a "Certified Local Government (CLG) Program"; or

Commented [CD6]: Per the Model Ordinance, define "Floodway Engineering Analysis" to be consistent throughout the ordinance to replace "flood study", "no rise/no impact study", "hydraulic models", and "hydrologic and hydraulic analysis"

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Floodplain Overlay District

4. Certified as contributing to the historical significance of a historic district designated by a community with a "Certified Local Government (CLG) Program." Certified Local Government (CLG) Programs are approved by the US Department of the Interior in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources through the State Historic Preservation Officer as having met the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended in 1980.

Individual Floodplain Development Permit: means a permit for Development in the Floodplain that involves activities not listed in Section 18.4.2 and may not qualify for a General Floodplain Development Permit.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): An official revision to the currently effective FEMA FIRM based on as-built conditions. It is issued by FEMA and may change FEMA Base Flood Elevations, the location of the FEMA Floodway Lines and/or the location of the FEMA Flood Fringe line.

Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): A letter from FEMA that officially removes a property or building from the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) that was inadvertently shown in the SFHA on the FIRM.

Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F): A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the BFE and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community's floodplain management regulations.

Levee: A man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, Floodwall or a combination of both that is designed and constructed to contain, control or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

Levee System: A flood protection system which consists of Levee(s) and/or Floodwall(s) and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices.

Light Duty Truck: Any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less as defined in 40 CFR 86.082-2 and is:

1. Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle.
2. Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons; or
3. Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG): The elevation of the ground, sidewalk or patio slab immediately next to the building, or deck support, after completion of the building.

Lowest Floor: The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including the basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's Lowest Floor provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this ordinance.

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Floodplain Overlay District

Manufactured Home: A structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Market Value: The value of a building, excluding land value, that is determined by an appraiser certified in North Carolina. The tax value of the building may be used for screening purposes.

New Construction: Construction of a replacement structure commenced after total demolition, or renovation/rehabilitation of an existing structure that results in the partial or complete removal of two external walls and has a total cost equal to or exceeding 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. For flood insurance purposes, New Construction also means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after June 1, 1981 and includes subsequent improvements to such structures (see definition of Flood Insurance Rate Map.

New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete slabs) is completed on or after January 10, 1995, the initial effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

Nonconforming Building or Use: Any legally existing building or use which fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

Non-solid Fence: A fence with at least 75 percent open area.

No-Rise Certification: A certification statement signed by a duly-qualified engineer licensed to practice in the state of North Carolina certifying that a proposed Project will not impact the FEMA Base Flood Elevations or the Community Base Flood Elevations at modeled cross sections in the vicinity of the proposed Project.

North American Vertical Datum: as corrected in 1988 (NAVD or NAVD 1988) is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain. If a datum other than NAVD 88 is used then use the datum listed as the reference datum on the applicable FIRM panel for use on Elevation Certificate completion. See Flood Insurance Administration (FIA)- 20 part 1, 8.

Open House Forum: A public meeting held by the owner of the proposed Levee and the Director of Mecklenburg County Storm Water Services, or his designee. The purpose of the Open House Forum is to provide an opportunity for discussion between the owner that has submitted an application for the construction of a Levee, nearby property owners, and other interested parties.

Post-FIRM: Construction or other development for which the "start of construction" occurred on or after the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Deleted: Mean Sea Level: The average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For purposes of this ordinance, the term is synonymous with the "North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)."

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Floodplain Overlay District

Pre-FIRM: Construction or other development for which the “start of construction” occurred before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (PFIRM): a map(s) released by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for public comment prior to the effective date. The map may be in both digital and printed format and shows the Community and FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas, Community Encroachment Areas and FEMA Floodways, FEMA and Community Base Flood Elevations, flood insurance risk premium zones and other data. The data and maps are subject to change prior to the effective date.

Preliminary Flood Insurance Study (PFIS): a narrative report released by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for public comment prior to the effective date. Information contained in the PFIS includes a description of past flooding and studies, the study area, engineering methods, Community and FEMA Base Flood Elevations, other community and FEMA flood data. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps are also included as part of the Flood Insurance Study. The data and maps are subject to change prior to the effective date.

Principally Above Ground: At least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

Public Safety and/or Nuisance: Anything which is injurious to the safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

Recreational Vehicle: A vehicle which is: built on a single chassis; 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a car or light duty truck; and designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporarily living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use; and (5) is fully licensed and ready for highway use.

Reference Level: The portion of a structure or other Development that must be compared to the flood protection elevation to determine regulatory compliance of such building. Within Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, or AH, the reference level is the top of the lowest floor.

Remedy a Violation: To bring the structure or other Development into compliance with this ordinance or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impact may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected Development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of this ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other Development.

Repetitive Loss: Flood-related damages sustained by a structure during any 10-year period for which the total cost of repairs equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the Market Value of the structure before the damage occurred. Repetitive Loss damages include flood-related damages sustained prior to November 16, 2018 for which the cost of repairs equaled or exceeded twenty-five percent (25%) of the Market Value of the structure before the damage occurred if within the relevant 10-year period.

Commented [BJ12]: Definitions added to support new ordinance language related to “preliminary” maps.

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Commented [CD14]: Revise definition to match revised substantial damage/substantial improvement criteria.

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Floodplain Overlay District

Riverine: Relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

Salvage Yard: Any non-residential property used for the storage, collection, and/or recycling of any type of equipment, and including but not limited to vehicles, appliances and related machinery.

Solid Waste Disposal Facility: Any facility involved in the disposal of solid waste, as defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(35).

Solid Waste Disposal Site: As defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(36), any place at which solid wastes are disposed of by incineration, sanitary landfill, or any other method.

Special Flood Hazard Area: The FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area. See definition above.

Start of Construction: The date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as pouring a slab or footing, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the state of excavation or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not parts of the main structure. For Substantial Improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure: For floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, a gas or liquid storage tank, that are principally above ground.

Substantial Damage: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure over a 10-year period whereby the cost of restoring the structure to the condition before damage occurred would equal or exceed fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damages occurred. Substantial Damage includes flood-related damages sustained by a structure prior to November 16, 2018 for which the cost of repairs at the time of the flood event equaled or exceeded twenty-five percent (25%) of the Market Value of the structure before the damage occurred if within the relevant 10-year period. See definition of "Substantial Improvement."

Substantial Improvement: Any repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, or combination thereof, where the total cost over a 10-year period equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. Substantial Improvement includes any repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, or combination thereof prior to November 16, 2018 for which the cost of repairs at the time of the flood event equaled or exceeded twenty-five percent (25%) of the Market Value of the structure before the damage occurred or the Substantial

Commented [CD15]: Per model ordinance, a time-period must be specified (minimum of 1 year). Staff recommend a 10-year period to document current practice, maintain a time-period consistent with two 25% criteria, and be eligible for an additional 80 CRS points.

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Commented [CD16]: Cumulating substantial damages over a 10-yr period for the 50% criteria makes the two 25% criteria obsolete. Staff believe removal of this criteria will not affect availability of Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance coverage for homeowners and will not reduce Community Rating System (CRS) points because the 50% criteria over a 10-year period meets the "Repetitive Loss" definition for ICC qualification.

Deleted: of the market value of the structure before the damages occurred.

Deleted: Substantial Damage also means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Commented [CD17]: Per model ordinance, a time-period must be specified (minimum of 1 year). Staff recommend a 10-year period to document current practice, maintain a time-period consistent with two 25% criteria, and be eligible for an additional 80 CRS points.

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Floodplain Overlay District

Improvement began if within the relevant 10-year period. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any correction of existing violations of State or Community health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the community code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or,
2. Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure
3. Any replacement subject to the requirements of Section 18.6.1 A(5)(c) of this ordinance.

Substantial Improvement: For the purposes of this definition, "Substantial Improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

Technically Measurable: An activity and/or condition that can be modeled within the stated or commonly known accuracy of a Floodway Engineering Analysis, or other engineering computations, and may have an impact on Base Flood Elevations. The Floodplain Administrator may require a No-Rise Certification by a licensed engineer to determine if a proposed activity and/or condition meets the Technically Measurable definition.

Temperature Controlled: Having the temperature regulated by a heating and/or cooling system, built-in or appliance.

Variance: A grant of relief to a person from the requirements of this ordinance.

Violation: The failure of a structure or other Development to be fully compliant with this ordinance. A structure or other Development without the elevation certificate, other certifications or other evidence of compliance required in Articles III and V is presumed to be in violation, until such time as the documentation is provided.

Water Surface Elevation (WSE): The height, in relation to mean sea level, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of riverine areas.

Watercourse: A lake, river, creek, stream, channel or other topographic feature within a Special Flood Hazard Area on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

Commented [CD18]: Cumulating substantial damages over a 10-yr period for the 50% criteria makes the two 25% criteria obsolete. Staff believe removal of this criteria will not affect availability of Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) insurance coverage for homeowners and will not reduce Community Rating System (CRS) points because the 50% criteria over a 10-year period meets the "Repetitive Loss" definition for ICC qualification.

Commented [CD19]: To encourage owners to locate replacement equipment at compliant elevations, staff recommend offering this option to owners which will remove floodplain risk for new equipment and benefit the owner.

Deleted: Also means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement to a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the total cost of repairs, reconstruction or improvement at the time of each alteration, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred or the Substantial Improvement began. The Floodplain Administrator may determine if separate actions constitute a single project (Section 154.2918.6.1.A(13)).).

Commented [CD21]: Rename model to "Floodway Engineering Analysis" to be consistent throughout the ordinance.

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Commented [CD22]: Clarify that some activities may require an engineer to certify a no rise condition.

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Commented [CD23]: Per model ordinance, include definition that does not exist in current ordinance.

18.3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18.3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

This ordinance shall apply to all lands in the land use jurisdiction including the Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) of the Town of Davidson within the area shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) or any FEMA and/or locally approved revisions to data shown on the FIRMs, as being located within the Community Special Flood Hazard Areas or land adjacent to the Community Special Flood Hazard Areas if it is affected by the work that is taking place.

Commented [CD24]: Per Model Ordinance, clarify that the ordinance applies within the Town limits and ETJ area.

18.3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

The Special Flood Hazard Areas include those identified by the Mecklenburg County Flood Insurance Rate Maps, dated November 16, 2018, which with accompanying data are adopted by reference and declared to be part of this ordinance.

Commented [CD25]: FEMA-required change to incorporate the new FIRMs.

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In areas where a Preliminary FIRM and Preliminary FIS exist, Community Base Flood Elevations shown on the Preliminary FIRM and Preliminary FIS shall be used for local regulatory purposes, if they are higher than those shown on the effective FIRM and FIS.

Commented [BJ26]: Language added per Floodplain Staff's recommendation.

The initial Flood Insurance Rate Maps are as follows for the jurisdictional areas at the initial date: Mecklenburg County Unincorporated Area, dated June 1, 1981.

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18.3.3 FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT REQUIRED

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any Development activities. The Floodplain Ordinance Guidance Document may be used for illustrative purposes to assist in determining the applicable type of Floodplain Development Permit required

18.3.4 COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

18.3.5 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

It is not intended by this ordinance to repeal, abrogate, annul or in any way impair or interfere with any existing provisions of laws or ordinances or any rules, regulations or permits previously adopted or issued, or which shall be adopted or issued, in conformity with law, relating to the use of buildings or premises; nor is it intended by this ordinance to interfere with or abrogate or annul any easements, covenants or other agreements between parties; provided, however, that, where this ordinance imposes a greater restriction upon the use of buildings or premises or requires larger yards, courts or other open spaces than are imposed or required by such existing provisions of laws or ordinances, or by such rules, regulations or permits or by such easements, covenants or agreements, the provisions of this ordinance shall control.

18.3.6 INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and applications of this ordinance, all provisions shall be:

A. Considered as minimum requirements;

Floodplain Overlay District

- B. Liberally construed to meet the purposes and objectives of this regulation as stated in Sections 18.1.4 and 18.1.5; and
- C. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

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18.3.7 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the Special Flood Hazard Areas or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Davidson, Mecklenburg County, or on any agent, officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or by any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

18.3.8 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of Floodplain Development Permits, Variances or special exceptions, shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Davidson or the Floodplain Administrator from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation, including but not limited to seeking injunctive relief, orders of abatement, or other similar equitable relief.

18.4 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

18.4.1 DESIGNATION OF FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The Town designates the Planning Director or his or her designee as the Floodplain Administrator and the County Floodplain Administrator or his or her designated agent as the persons with the authority to administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this ordinance through a properly executed, legally binding interlocal agreement.

18.4.2 FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. A Floodplain Development Permit is required for any Development within the Community Special Flood Hazard Area (CSFHA) and is subject to the conditions below. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to create, and amend from time to time as necessary, a Technical Guidance Document to help explain the application of the provisions of this ordinance, specifically the Floodplain Development Permit provisions, through the use of charts and related written materials. The Technical Guidance Document shall not be a part of this ordinance, and shall be solely for illustrative and educational purposes. If there is any discrepancy between the Technical Guidance Document and this ordinance, the provisions of this ordinance shall control.
- B. Floodplain Development Permits fall into one of two types: General Floodplain Development Permits (GFDP) and Individual Floodplain Development Permits (IFDP). If the proposed development activities meet the requirements of the General Floodplain Development Permit, an Individual Floodplain Development Permit is not required.

18.4.2.1 GENERAL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

The intent of the General Floodplain Development Permit (GFDP) is to allow uses or activities in the Community Special Flood Hazard Area (including the FEMA Floodway and Community Encroachment Area) which inherently will not increase FEMA and/or Community Base Flood Elevations. The following uses and activities are permitted under a GFDP, without the need for an Individual Floodplain Development Permit, [Floodway Engineering Analysis](#) or variance, as long as they result in no Technically Measurable increases in FEMA and/or Community Base Flood Elevations. [A No-Rise Certification may be required by the Floodplain Administrator to demonstrate no technically-measurable increases.](#)

- A. General farming, pasture, horticulture, forestry, wildlife sanctuaries, gardens, lawns, landscaping and other similar activities;
- B. Utility infrastructure (poles, sewer manholes, vent pipes, underground utilities, etc.), sign poles, non-solid fences, and other similar activities.
- C. On-grade driveways, trails, sidewalks, boardwalks, roads and road maintenance; storm drainage system construction, repairs and maintenance (Major & Minor system), and other similar activities. The Floodplain Administrator must be notified in writing, including a project description and sketch plan, prior to commencement of these activities.

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Commented [CD27]: Rename the "flood study" to "Floodway Engineering Analysis" to be consistent throughout the ordinance.

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Commented [CD28]: Add statement to allow for engineering certification of no technically measurable increases without requiring an Floodway Engineering Analysis.

Floodplain Overlay District

- D. Interior renovations with a value of less than \$10,000, to a structure with its Reference Level not meeting the requirements of Sections 18.6.2.1 and 18.6.2.2.
- E. Interior renovations of any value, to a structure with its Reference Level meeting the requirements of Sections 18.6.2.1 and 18.6.2.2.

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18.4.2.2 INDIVIDUAL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS

Individual Floodplain Development Permits are required for all other projects that do not meet the requirements of a General Floodplain Development Permit. Application for an Individual Floodplain Development Permit (IFDP) shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him or her prior to any Development activities proposed to be located within the Community Special Flood Hazard Area. Requirements for submittal are available from the Floodplain Administrator.

18.4.2.3 CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. A Final As-Built Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33) (for either residential or non-residential buildings) or Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-34) with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan is required after construction is completed and prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or a Temporary Certificate of Occupancy. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation or floodproofed elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When floodproofing is utilized, said certification operational plan, and inspection and maintenance plan shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data operational plan, and inspection and maintenance plan submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make said corrections required shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy.
- B. For proposed Development to be located outside of the Community Encroachment Area and the FEMA Floodway, a certification from a registered land surveyor or professional engineer that states that no fill material or other development was placed within the FEMA Floodway or Community Encroachment Area of any watercourse, will be required prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy.
- C. For proposed Development within the Community Encroachment Area or the FEMA Floodway, an as-built topographic map prepared by a registered land surveyor or professional engineer will be required prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy. This is in addition to a Floodway Engineering Analysis or CLOMR that may be required as specified in Section 18.6.2.6.

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Commented [CD31]: Per Model Ordinance add this part of the language to emphasize the need for a plan including inspections and maintenance.

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Commented [CD32]: Rename to "Floodway Engineering Analysis" to be consistent throughout the ordinance.

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Floodplain Overlay District

- D. If a manufactured home is placed within the Floodplain and the elevation of the chassis is 36 inches or higher above adjacent grade, an engineered foundation certification is required.
- E. Certification Exemptions. The following structures, if located within the Floodplain, are exempt from the elevation/floodproofing certification requirements specified in items (a) and (b) above:
 - 1. Recreational Vehicles meeting requirements of Section 18.6.2.9;
 - 2. Temporary Structures meeting requirements of Section 18.6.2.10; and
 - 3. Accessory Structures less than 150 square feet meeting requirements of Section 18.6.2.11.

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18.4.2.4 PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. A plot plan drawn to scale which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development:
 - 1. The nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/ disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/pavement areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development;
 - 2. The location of the Community Flood Fringe Line, Community Encroachment Line, FEMA Flood Fringe Line and FEMA Floodway Line as shown on the FIRM or other flood map, or a statement that the entire lot is within the Special Flood Hazard Area;
 - 3. Flood zone(s) designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map;
 - 4. The FEMA Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and Community Base Flood Elevation (CBFE);
 - 5. The old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development; and
 - 6. The certification of the plot plan by a registered land surveyor or professional engineer.
- B. Proposed elevation, and method thereof, of all development within a Community Special Flood Hazard Area including but not limited to:
 - 1. Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 of the proposed reference level (including basement) of all structures;
 - 2. Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 to which any non-residential structure in Zone AE, will be floodproofed; and
 - 3. Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 to which any proposed utility systems will be elevated or floodproofed.
- C. If floodproofing, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-34) with supporting data and an operational plan that includes, but is not limited to, installation, exercise, inspection and maintenance of floodproofing measures.

Commented [CD33]: Per Model Ordinance, staff recommend removing msl as all regulatory vertical elevations are based upon NAVD 1988.

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Commented [CD34]: Per Model Ordinance, staff recommend removing msl as all regulatory vertical elevations are based upon NAVD 1988.

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Floodplain Overlay District

- D.** A Foundation Plan, drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all provisions of this ordinance are met. These details include but are not limited to:
1. The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls);
 2. Openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Community Special Flood Hazard Area;
 3. Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor;
 4. Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
 5. Certification that all other Local, State and Federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance have been received;
 6. Documentation for proper placement of Recreational Vehicles and/or Temporary Structures, when applicable, to ensure that the provisions of 18.6.2.9 and 18.6.2.10 are met; and
 7. A description of proposed alteration of a watercourse, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed alteration of a watercourse.
- E.** If placing fill within the Special Flood Hazard Area, a demonstration of compliance with Section 9 and 10 of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is required. The demonstration of compliance must be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

18.4.2.5 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The Floodplain Development Permit shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. A description of the development to be permitted under the floodplain development permit.
- B. The Special Flood Hazard Area determination for the proposed development.
- C. The Flood Protection Elevation required for the reference level and all attendant utilities.
- D. The Flood Protection Elevation required for the protection of all public utilities.
- E. All certification submittal requirements with timelines.
- F. A statement that no fill material or other development shall encroach into the floodway or non-encroachment area of any watercourse unless the requirements of Section 18.6.2.6 are met.

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Commented [CD37]: Revised language to reflect model Ordinance definition.

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Commented [CD38]: As of October 1, 2010, FEMA (under 44 CFR 60.3(a)(2)) requires the community to document compliance with the Endangered Species Act and ensure Incidental Take permits are obtained, if needed, prior to issuing a floodplain permit. The form of the demonstration will be specified in the Technical Guidance document and can include proof of a 404 Army Corps permit, an ESA evaluation provided by a qualified professional or other method approved by the Floodplain Administrator

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Floodplain Overlay District

G. The flood openings requirements per Section 18.6.2.4.

H. A statement that all construction materials below the FPE shall be constructed entirely of flood-resistant materials.

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Commented [CD40]: This is an ordinance requirement for elevated buildings; staff propose to extend this to all building structures.

18.4.3 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to and shall perform, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- A.** Reviewing, approving, and issuing all Floodplain Development Permits in a timely manner to assure that the permit requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- B.** Reviewing, approving and issuing all documents applicable to Letters of Map Change.
- C.** Advising the permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required; and if specific federal or state permits are known, requiring that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the Floodplain Development Permit.
- D.** Notifying adjacent communities and the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program prior to any alteration of a watercourse and submitting evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- E.** Assuring that within available resources, maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of any altered Watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is maintained.
- F.** Not issuing a Floodplain Development Permit for Encroachments within the Community Encroachment Area and/or the FEMA Floodway unless the certification and flood hazard reduction provisions of Article V are met.
- G.** Reviewing and recording the actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 1988) of the Reference Level (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, in accordance with Section 18.4.2.3.
- H.** Reviewing and recording the actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 1988) to which the new or substantially improved non-residential structures have been floodproofed, in accordance with Section 18.4.2.3.
- I.** Obtaining certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with Section 18.6.2.2 when floodproofing is utilized for a particular non-residential structure.
- J.** Making the interpretation of the exact location of boundaries within the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area or the Community Special Flood Hazard Area when, for example, there appears to be conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this ordinance. Procedures for changing flood hazard area boundaries and lines depicted on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps are identified in the National Flood Insurance Program regulations (44 CFR Parts 59-78).

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Floodplain Overlay District

- K.** Permanently maintain all records that pertain to the administration of this ordinance and make these records available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended
- L.** Making on-site inspections of projects.
- M.** Serving notices of violation, issuing stop work orders, revoking permits and taking corrective actions.
- N.** Maintaining a copy of the Letter of Map Amendment issued from FEMA in the Floodplain Development Permit file when a property owner has received a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA). (A LOMA is typically applied for and approved when the exact location of boundaries of the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area conflicts with the current, natural topography information at the site.)
- O.** Determining the required information to be submitted with an application for approval of an Individual Floodplain Development Permit.
- P.** Reviewing information provided by a property owner or his designated agent for the purpose of making a determination of the total cost of repairs as it relates to a Substantial Improvement, including a determination of whether a series of repairs, reconstructions or improvements constitute one single alteration such that the total cost of the repairs, reconstructions or improvements will be the cumulative cost from the first alteration.
- Q.** Reviewing information provided by a property owner or his designated agent for the purpose of making a determination of whether the proposed construction activities constitute New Construction for purposes of this ordinance.
- R.** Reviewing and acknowledging FEMA Conditional Letters of Map Revision and FEMA Letters of Map Revision.
- S.** Reviewing and approving Community Conditional Letters of Map Revision and Community Letters of Map Revision.
- T.** Making on-site inspections of work in progress. As the work pursuant to a Floodplain Development Permit progresses, the Floodplain Administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local ordinance and the terms of the permit.
- U.** Issuing stop-work orders. Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered or repaired in violation of this ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing the work. The stop work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reasons for the stoppage and the conditions under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop work order constitutes a misdemeanor.
- V.** Revoking Floodplain Development Permits. The Floodplain Administrator may revoke and require the return of the Floodplain Development Permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans or specifications; for refusal

Floodplain Overlay District

or failure to comply with the requirements of state or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentation made in securing the permit. Any permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable state or local law may also be revoked. Revoked permits may be resubmitted for approval using the requirements of the ordinance in effect at the time of the original submittal unless they were revoked because of the intentional submission of incorrect information by the permittee or his agent, or under other circumstances where allowing resubmittal using the requirement of the ordinance in effect at the time of the original submittal would not be equitable or consistent with public policy. However, base flood elevations that govern the elevation to which the structure is built must comply with the regulations and flood elevations in effect at the time of application for the building permit.

- W. Making periodic inspections. The Floodplain Administrator and each member of his inspections department shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- X. Providing owners of structures in the Floodplain with information concerning their flood risk, and (for structures with the Reference Level below the Flood Protection Elevation) inform potential buyers of Substantial Improvement restrictions through the recordation of a notice in the property chain of title or other similar notice.
- Y. Obtain actual elevation (in relation to [NAVD 1988](#)) of the reference level (including basement) and all attendant utilities of all new and substantially improved structures, in accordance with the provisions of Section [18.4.2.3](#).
- Z. Obtain actual elevation (in relation to [NAVD 1988](#)) of all public utilities in accordance with the provisions of Section [18.4.2.3](#).
- AA. [Maintain a current map repository to include, but not limited to, historical and effective FIS Report, historical and effective FIRM and other official flood maps and studies adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 18.3.2 of this ordinance, including any revisions thereto including Letters of Map Change, issued by FEMA. Notify Sate and FEMA of mapping needs.](#)

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Floodplain Overlay District

18.4.4 CORRECTIVE PROCEDURES

- A. Violations to be corrected. When the Floodplain Administrator finds violations of applicable state and local laws and notifies the property owner or building occupant of the violation, the owner or occupant shall immediately remedy each violation of law cited in the notice.
- B. Actions in event of failure to take corrective action. If the owner or occupant of a building or property shall fail to take prompt corrective action, the Floodplain Administrator shall give written notice, by certified or registered mail to the last known address or by personal service that:
 1. The building or property is in violation of the Floodplain Regulations;
 2. A hearing will be held before the Floodplain Administrator at a designated place and time, not later than twenty (20) calendar days after the date of the notice; at which time the owner or occupant shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present arguments and evidence pertaining to the matter; and
 3. Following the hearing, the Floodplain Administrator may issue such order to alter, vacate or demolish the building, or to remove fill or other unauthorized Encroachment, as appears appropriate.
 4. Order to take corrective action. If, upon a hearing held pursuant to the notice prescribed above, the Floodplain Administrator shall find that the building or Development is in violation of the Floodplain Regulations, he shall issue an order in writing to the owner or occupant, requiring the owner or occupant to remedy the violation within such period, not less than sixty (60) calendar days, as the Floodplain Administrator may prescribe; provided that, where the Floodplain Administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, he may order that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.
 5. Appeal. Any owner or occupant who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal the order to the Davidson Zoning Board of Adjustment (hereinafter referred to as the "Board of Adjustment" or "Board") as provided in Article VI, Section 18.5.2. In the absence of an appeal, the order of the Floodplain Administrator shall be final. The Board of Adjustment shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm or revoke the order.
 6. Failure to comply with order. If the owner or occupant of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action from which no appeal has been taken, or fails to comply with an order of the Board of Adjustment following an appeal, he/she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished in the discretion of the court. In addition, the owner or occupant shall be subject to civil enforcement as described in Article II, Section 18.3.8.

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18.5 APPEALS AND VARIANCES

18.5.1 AUTHORITY OF BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

- A. The Board of Adjustment of Davidson shall hear and decide appeals from any order, decision, determination or interpretation made by the Floodplain Administrator pursuant to or regarding these regulations.
- B. The Board of Adjustment shall hear and decide petitions for Variances from the requirements of this ordinance.

18.5.2 INITIATION AND FILING OF APPEAL

- A. An appeal of an order, decision, determination or interpretation made by the Floodplain Administrator may be initiated by any person aggrieved by any officer, department, board or bureau of the Town.
- B. A notice of appeal in the form prescribed by the Board of Adjustment must be filed with the Board's Clerk, with a copy to the Floodplain Administrator, within twenty (20) days of the order, decision, determination or interpretation and must be accompanied by a nonrefundable filing fee as established by the Town council. Failure to timely file such notice and fee will constitute a waiver of any rights to appeal under this section and the Board of Adjustment shall have no jurisdiction to hear the appeal.

18.5.3 STANDARDS AND HEARING PROCEDURE

- A. The Board of Adjustment will conduct the hearing on an appeal of an order, decision, determination or interpretation of these regulations in accordance with its normal hearing procedures as set out in the Town of Davidson Planning Ordinance.
- B. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board of Adjustment may reverse or modify the order, decision, determination or interpretation under appeal upon finding an error in the application of these regulations on the part of the Floodplain Administrator who rendered the decision, determination or interpretation. In modifying the decision, determination or interpretation, the Board will have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.

18.5.4 INITIATION AND FILING OF VARIANCE PETITION

- A. A petition for Variance may be initiated only by the owner of the affected property, or an agent authorized in writing to act on the owner's behalf.
- B. A petition for a Variance from these regulations in the form prescribed by the Board of Adjustment must be filed with the Board's Clerk, with a copy to the Floodplain Administrator, and be accompanied by a nonrefundable filing fee as established by the Board of Commissioners.

Floodplain Overlay District

18.5.5 FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION AND DETERMINATION OF COMPLETENESS

- A.** In passing upon Variances, the Board of Adjustment shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and the:
 - 1.** Danger that materials allowed to be placed in the floodway as a result of the Variance may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others during a Community Base Flood;
 - 2.** Danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage from a Community Base Flood;
 - 3.** Susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage during the Community Base Flood;
 - 4.** Importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - 5.** Necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - 6.** Availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage during a Community Base Flood, for the proposed use;
 - 7.** Compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated Development;
 - 8.** Relationship of the proposed use to the Mecklenburg County Floodplain Management Guidance Document, Mecklenburg County Flood Hazard Mitigation Plans, the Mecklenburg County Greenway Plan, and any other adopted land use plans for that area;
 - 9.** Safety of access to the property in times of a Community Base Flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - 10.** Expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the floodwaters during a Community Base Flood expected at the site; and
 - 11.** Costs of providing governmental services during and after flood events, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems and streets and bridges.
- B.** A written report addressing each of the above factors shall be submitted with the application for a Variance.
- C.** Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this ordinance, the Board of Adjustment may attach such conditions to the granting of Variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this ordinance.
- D.** Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of Historic Structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a Historic Structure and the Variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- E.** Functionally dependent facilities if determined to meet the definition as stated in Section 18.2 of this ordinance, provided provisions of Article 5 have been satisfied, and such

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Floodplain Overlay District

facilities are protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety; or

- F. Any other type of development, provided it meets the requirements of this section.

18.5.6 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- A. Variances shall not be issued when the Variance will make the structure in violation of other Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
- B. Variances shall not be issued within any designated Floodway if the Variance would result in any increase in flood levels during the Community and/or FEMA Base Flood discharge unless the requirements of 18.6.2.6 are met.
- C. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the Variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- D. Variances shall only be issued prior to approval of a Floodplain Development Permit.

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18.5.7 STANDARDS FOR GRANTING VARIANCE

- A. Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - 1. A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - 2. A determination that failure to grant the Variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
 - 3. A determination that the granting of a Variance will not result in increased flood heights (unless the requirements of Section 18.6.2.6 are met), additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with other existing local laws or ordinances.
- B. The fact that the property could be utilized more profitably or conveniently with the Variance than without the Variance shall not be considered as grounds for granting the Variance.

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18.5.8 MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS

- A. In addition to consideration of the items in 18.5.5, if Dryland Access cannot be obtained, a Variance to the requirement for Dryland Access may be granted by the Board of Adjustment upon consideration of the following conditions:
 - 1. A determination that all possible alternatives have been investigated in an attempt to provide the safest access from a proposed Habitable Building to a dry public street.
 - 2. The existence of a site plan prepared by a Licensed Land Surveyor or Professional Engineers indicating that the proposed access to Habitable Buildings on the property poses the least risk from flooding.

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Floodplain Overlay District

- B. In addition to consideration of the items in 18.5.5, a Variance may be issued by the Board of Adjustment for solid waste disposal facilities, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities that are located in Special Flood Hazard Areas provided that all of the following criteria are met:
1. The use serves a critical need in the community.
 2. No feasible location exists for the use outside the Special Flood Hazard Areas.
 3. The Reference Level of any structure is elevated above the Community Flood Protection Elevation or is designed and sealed by a Professional Engineer or a Registered Architect to be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
 4. There will be no storage of materials or tanks which could flood within the Special Flood Hazard Area unless they are contained in a structure as defined in 3. above.
 5. The use complies with all other applicable laws and regulations.
 6. The Town of Davidson has notified the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety of its intention to grant a variance at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to granting the Variance.

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18.5.9 NOTIFICATION AND RECORDKEEPING

- A. Any applicant to whom a Variance from the FEMA Base Flood Elevation is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the FEMA Base Flood Elevation and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and a written statement that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced Reference Level elevation. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all Variance actions.
- B. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances regarding FEMA minimum standards to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State of North Carolina upon request.

18.5.10 APPEAL FROM BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

- A. Any person aggrieved by the final decision of the Board of Adjustment to grant or deny a Floodplain Development Permit shall have 30 days to file an appeal to Mecklenburg County Superior Court, as provided in N.C.G.S. 143-215.57 (c).
- B. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Adjustment related to any other order, decision, determination or interpretation of these regulations, including the granting or denial of a Variance, shall have 30 days from the receipt of the Board's decision to file a petition for review in the nature of certiorari in Mecklenburg County Superior Court.

18.6 PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

18.6.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

- A. In all Special Flood Hazard Areas, the following provisions are required:
1. All New Construction and Substantial Improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;
 2. Manufactured Homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, the use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces;
 3. All New Construction and Substantial Improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
 4. All New Construction or Substantial Improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
 5. All new electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed, constructed, installed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding to the Flood Protection Elevation. These include but are not limited to HVAC equipment, water softener units, bath/kitchen fixtures, ductwork, electric meter panels/boxes, utility/cable boxes, appliances (i.e., washers, dryers, refrigerator, etc.), hot water heaters, electric wiring, and outlets/switches;
 - a. Replacements part of a substantial improvement, electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service equipment shall also meet the above provisions.
 - b. Replacements that are for maintenance and not part of a substantial improvement, may be installed at the original location provided the addition and/or improvements only comply with the standards for new construction consistent with the code and requirements for the original structure.
 - c. The cost for replacements that are for maintenance, are not part of a substantial improvement, and that are installed at the original location are not included as substantial improvement costs if the replacements are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding to the Flood Protection Elevation.
 6. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate the infiltration of floodwaters into the system;
 7. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate the infiltration of floodwaters into the system and discharges from the systems into floodwaters;

Commented [CD48]: Per model ordinance, specify "all new"

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Commented [CD49]: Per Model Ordinance, add ductwork to the list as the NC Mechanical Code requires ductwork to be located above flood elevations

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Commented [CD50]: Per Model Ordinance, add language to enable replacement of equipment without requiring equipment to be elevated unless part of a substantial improvement. Staff have historically been implementing this as a policy.

Commented [CD51]: To encourage owners to locate replacement equipment at compliant elevations, staff recommend offering this option to owners which will remove floodplain risk for new equipment and benefit the owner.

Floodplain Overlay District

8. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;
9. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a structure which is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall meet the requirements of "New Construction" as contained in this ordinance;
10. Construction of new solid waste disposal facilities, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted except by variance, in Special Flood Hazard Area. A structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to an allowed use or to the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater treatment facility may be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area only if the structure or tank is either elevated above the Community Base Flood Elevation or designed to be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy;
11. Any new critical facility must be located outside of the 500-year (0.2%) flood fringe area and elevated at least one foot above the 500-year (0.2%) flood elevation or the Community Base Flood Elevation whichever is greater. The determination of this flood fringe area and elevation will be provided by the Floodplain Administrator;
12. Subdivisions. All Development proposals submitted for review and approval in accordance with the Town of Davidson Planning Ordinance shall also comply with the following provisions:
 - a. Locate and construct public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, to minimize flood damage;
 - b. Construct all new streets located in a Community Special Flood Hazard Area in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Subdivision Ordinance;
 - c. Design and construct adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards; and
 - d. Take such other appropriate measures needed to minimize flood damage.
13. For the purpose of determining Substantial Improvement, the Floodplain Administrator shall make a determination of the total cost of repairs as it relates to a Substantial Improvement, including a determination of whether a series of repairs, reconstructions or improvements constitute one single alteration such that the total cost of the repairs, reconstructions or improvements will be the cumulative cost from the first alteration.
14. When a structure is partially located in a special flood hazard area, the entire structure shall meet the requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.
15. When a structure is located in multiple flood hazard zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the provisions for the more restrictive flood hazard risk zone and the highest base flood elevation shall apply.

Floodplain Overlay District

18.6.2 SPECIFIC STANDARDS

- A. Unless a variance is granted by the Town of Davidson ZBA, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development requiring an Individual Floodplain Development Permit per Section 18.4.2.2, is allowed within the Community and FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area, except where necessary for public infrastructure including but not limited to streets, utilities, greenways and sidewalks. These uses must be approved by the Floodplain Administrator. Review and implementation of SWIM buffer regulations shall be concurrent and coordinated with the provisions of this chapter, so that both are satisfied.
- B. Any existing structure, that at the time such structure was most recently constructed, re-constructed, or substantially improved conformed to all applicable federal, state, and local ordinances which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage, may be reconstructed or rehabilitated to its condition as of the most recent construction, re-construction, or substantial improvement without obtaining a variance pursuant to Section 18.6.2.A. All other requirements of this Ordinance shall be applicable.

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In all Community and FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas where development is allowed by variance the following provisions will apply:

18.6.2.1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

- A. New Construction or Substantial Improvement of any residential structure shall have the Reference Level, elevated at least one foot above the Community Base Flood Elevation.
- B. Non-substantial Improvements Notice Renovations, rehabilitations, repair, reconstruction, or improvement costing between 10% and 50% of the Market Value of the existing building and said building having the Reference Level below the Flood Protection Elevation, will require the property owner to record a Notice of Floodplain Improvements (provided in the Technical Guidance Document) with the Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds Office prior to the issuance of a Building Permit.

Commented [CD52]: Because staff proposes a 10-year cumulation period for the 50% substantial improvement and to eliminate the two 25% substantial improvement conditions from the ordinance, staff proposes to reduce the notice amount from 25% to 10% of Market Value to provide current and future property owners more accurate cost limitations of improving the structure before having to bring the structure into compliance.

Deleted: /rehabilitations costing between 25% and 50% of the Market Value

18.6.2.2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New Construction or Substantial Improvement of any commercial, industrial or nonresidential structure shall meet the requirements for residential construction in Section 18.6.2.1 above, or the structure may be floodproofed in lieu of elevation, provided that all areas of the structure below the required elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in Section 18.4.2.3,

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18.6.2.3 NEW BUILDINGS REMOVED FROM THE FEMA SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA BY FILL

Floodplain Overlay District

When new buildings have been constructed on land that has been removed from the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area by the placement of fill, they must have the Reference Level (including basement) elevated at least one foot (two feet on the Catawba River) above the Community Base Flood Elevation.

18.6.2.4 ELEVATED BUILDINGS

New Construction or Substantial Improvement of elevated buildings, that include fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the Community Base Flood Elevation shall meet the requirements of Section 18.6.2.1, and shall be designed to preclude finished living space and shall only be used for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. The walls shall be designed to allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls.

A. Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum criteria:

1. Provide a minimum of two (2) openings, having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
2. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above adjacent grade at the opening;
3. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions;
4. Openings must be on different sides of the enclosed area if possible; and
5. If the building has more than one enclosed area, each must have openings.

B. Foundation enclosures:

1. Vinyl or sheet metal skirting is not considered an enclosure for regulatory and flood insurance rating purposes. Therefore such skirting does not require hydrostatic openings as outlined above.
2. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires hydrostatic openings as outlined above to comply with this ordinance.

C. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or enter to the living area (stairway or elevator).

D. The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas.

E. Shall be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials at least to the Flood Protection Elevation.

F. The enclosed area shall not be temperature controlled.

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Commented [CD53]: Per Model Ordinance, add language to help ensure crawl spaces subject to flooding are not converted to living space.

Floodplain Overlay District

18.6.2.5 DRYLAND ACCESS

Access to Habitable Buildings during a flood event is extremely hazardous. Dryland Access must be provided to new or Substantially Improved Habitable Buildings according to the following criteria:

Dryland Access is required if any portion of either the Habitable Building or vehicular access route, connecting the Habitable Building to a public street, is within the Floodplain. If Dryland Access cannot be obtained, a Variance to the requirement for Dryland Access may be granted by the Board of Adjustment. Plans and details for the Dryland Access must be submitted by a registered professional engineer or surveyor and approved by the Floodplain Administrator. The following are exempt from the Dryland Access Requirement:

- A. Substantial Improvement to an existing Habitable Building where the property does not have any access to a Dry Public Street.
- B. Construction of a new Habitable Building where both the Habitable Building and the access route connecting it to a public street, are located entirely outside the Community Encroachment Area and where the property does not have any access to a Dry Public Street. Under this exemption, access from the Habitable Building to the public street must;
 - 1. Connect to the highest point of the public street adjacent to the property;
 - 2. Be constructed of gravel, pavement or concrete and be at least 12' wide; and
 - 3. Be constructed entirely at or above the elevation of highest point of the public street adjacent to the property.

18.6.2.6 FEMA FLOODWAY AND COMMUNITY ENCROACHMENT AREA

The FEMA Floodway and the Community Encroachment Area are very hazardous **areas** due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris and potential projectiles and have erosion potential. The following provisions shall apply within each of these designated areas:

- A. **Community Encroachment Area.** No Encroachments, requiring an Individual Floodplain Development Permit (Section [18.4.2.2](#)), including fill, New Construction, Substantial Improvements and other Development shall be permitted within the Community Encroachment Area unless it has been demonstrated through [Floodway Engineering Analysis](#) performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that such Encroachment would not result in increased flood heights of greater than 0.10' during the occurrence of a Community Base Flood. Such certification and associated technical data by a registered engineer shall be approved by the Floodplain Administrator. Any change which would cause a rise of more than 0.10' in the Community Base Flood Elevation will require notification of impacted property owners, and a Community Conditional Letter Of Map Revision (CoCLOMR) from the Floodplain Administrator. If approved and constructed, as-built plans must be submitted and approved by the Floodplain Administrator and a Community Letter of Map Revision (CoLOMR) issued. A Certificate of Occupancy will not be issued without the above stated Community Letter of Map Revision.

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Commented [CD54]: Rename to "Floodway Engineering Analysis" to be consistent throughout the ordinance.

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Floodplain Overlay District

Projects impacting existing Habitable Buildings that increase the Community Base Flood Elevation more than 0.00' will not be allowed without a Variance.

- B. FEMA Floodway.** No Encroachments requiring an Individual Floodplain Development Permit (Section 18.4.2.2), including fill, New Construction, Substantial Improvements and other Development shall be permitted within the FEMA Floodway unless it has been demonstrated through Floodway Engineering Analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that such Encroachment would not result in any (0.00') increase in the FEMA Base Flood Elevations during the occurrence of a FEMA Base Flood and no increase in the Community Base Flood Elevations during the occurrence of the Community Base Flood. Such analysis performed by a registered professional engineer shall be approved by the Floodplain Administrator. Any change which would cause a rise in the FEMA Base Flood Elevation or an increase in the FEMA Floodway width during the occurrence of the FEMA Base Flood will require notification of impacted property owners, and a Conditional Letter Of Map Revision from FEMA. If approved and constructed, as-built plans must be submitted by the property owner and approved by FEMA and a Letter Of Map Revision issued. A Certificate of Occupancy will not be issued without the above stated Conditional Letter of Map Revision.

Any change which would cause a rise in the Community Base Flood Elevation or an increase in the width of the Community Encroachment Area during the occurrence of the Community Base Flood will require notification of impacted property owners, and a Community Conditional Letter Of Map Revision (CoCLOMR).

Projects which cause a rise of greater than 0.00' in the FEMA Base Flood Elevation and impact an existing Habitable Building, will not be allowed.

- C. No manufactured homes shall be permitted, except in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision.** A replacement manufactured home may be placed on a lot in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision provided the anchoring and the elevation standards of Section 18.6.2.8 are met.

- D. Temporary Encroachments.** Certain temporary Encroachments into the Community Encroachment Area and/or the FEMA Floodway may be exempt from meeting the requirements of Section 18.6.2.6. A. and B. Examples of temporary Encroachments include but are not limited to: sediment control devices including basins, check dams diversions, etc. temporary stream crossings, haul roads/construction entrances, storage of equipment, soil stockpiling. The following conditions that must be met to qualify for the exemption:

1. The proposed Encroachment shall not be in place more than three months and is renewable for up to one year with written approval from the Floodplain Administrator. Temporary sediment control devices may be kept in place longer than one year if required by the appropriate regulatory agency, and,
2. Supporting documentation, including a Floodway Engineering Analysis (if required by the Floodplain Administrator) must be submitted by a registered professional engineer indicating that the proposed project will not impact any existing habitable

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Commented [CD55]: Rename to "Floodway Engineering Analysis" to be consistent throughout the ordinance.

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Floodplain Overlay District

building or overtop any roadway surfaces.

3. The temporary Encroachment will require an Individual Floodplain Development Permit unless it is included in another IFDP.

Commented [BJ56]: Language for Temporary Encroachments added per Floodplain Staff's recommendation

18.6.2.7 ADDITIONS/IMPROVEMENTS

- A. Additions and/or improvements to pre-FIRM structures whereas the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure
 1. Are not a Substantial Improvement, the addition and/or improvements must be designed to minimize flood damages and must not be any more non-conforming than the existing structure.
 2. Are a Substantial Improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards of Sections 18.6.2.1 and 18.6.2.2.
- B. Additions to post-FIRM structures with no modifications to the existing structure other than a standard door in the common wall require only the addition to comply with the standards of Sections 18.6.2.1 & 18.6.2.2,
- C. Additions and/or improvements to post-FIRM structures whereas the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure
 1. Are not a Substantial Improvement, the addition and/or improvements only must comply with the standards for New Construction.
 2. Are a Substantial Improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards of Sections 18.6.2.1 and 18.6.2.2,

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18.6.2.8 MANUFACTURED HOMES:

- A. New and replaced Manufactured Homes shall be elevated such that the Reference Level of the manufactured home is elevated at least one (1) foot above the Community Base Flood Elevation.
- B. Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. For the purpose of this requirement, manufactured homes must be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement, either by certified engineered foundation system, or in accordance with the Regulations for Mobile Homes and Modular Housing adopted by the Commissioner of Insurance pursuant to NCGS 143-143.15. Additionally, when the elevation would be met by raising the chassis at least 36 inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength. When the elevation of the chassis is above 36 inches in height an engineering certification is required.
- C. An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivision located within the Special Flood Hazard Area. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the Floodplain Administrator and the local Emergency Management Coordinator.

Floodplain Overlay District

- D. All enclosures or skirting below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of Section ~~18.6.2.4.~~

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18.6.2.9 RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

Shall either:

- A. Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities, and has no permanently attached additions); or
- B. Meet all the requirements for New Construction.

18.6.2.10 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

Prior to issuance of a Floodplain Development Permit for a temporary structure the following requirements must be met:

- A. All applicants must submit to the Floodplain Administrator a plan for removal of such structure(s) in the event of a hurricane or flash flood notification. The plan must include the following information:
 - 1. A specified time period for which the temporary use will be permitted. The time specified may not exceed three months, and is renewable up to one year;
 - 2. The name, address, and phone number of the individual responsible for the removal of the structure;
 - 3. The time frame prior to the event at which a structure will be removed;
 - 4. A copy of the contract or other suitable instrument with a trucking company to ensure the availability of removal equipment when needed; and
 - 5. Designation, accompanied by documentation, of a location outside the floodplain to which the temporary structure will be removed.
- B. The above information shall be submitted in writing to the Floodplain Administrator for review and written approval.

18.6.2.11 ACCESSORY STRUCTURE

When accessory structures (sheds, detached garages, etc.), are to be placed in the Floodplain the following criteria shall be met:

- A. Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation (including working, sleeping, living, cooking or restroom areas);
- B. Accessory structures shall be designed to have a low flood damage potential;
- C. Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored in accordance with Section ~~18.6.1.A.1.~~
- D. Service facilities such as electrical shall be elevated in accordance with Section ~~18.6.1.A.5.~~
- E. Accessory structures shall have hydrostatic openings per Section ~~18.6.2.4.~~

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Floodplain Overlay District

F. Accessory structures under 150 square feet do not require an elevation or floodproofing certificate: and.

G. Accessory structures shall not be temperature-controlled.

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18.6.2.12 PARKING AREAS

All parking areas for new or substantially improved non-single family habitable buildings must be at an elevation such that water depths would be less than six inches deep in any parking space during the occurrence of a Community Base Flood.

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18.6.2.13 LEVEES

In all Community and FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas where Community and FEMA Base Flood Elevation data have been provided, the following provisions for Levees are required.

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A. General Levee Requirements

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1. Levees will be treated as Development in the Floodplain and are subject to all applicable sections of this Ordinance.
2. The primary purpose of a Levee must be to protect Habitable Buildings from flooding above the Reference Level from a Community Base Flood event. However, the protection of buildings that are not Habitable Buildings or Habitable Buildings that flood in less than the Community Base Flood event are permissible incidental results of the location of the Levee.
3. With the exception of a Levee that protects a building or feature that must be located in the vicinity of a stream to be functional such as a stream monitor, water/sewer facility or other uses approved by the Floodplain Administrator, Levees require the approval of the Director of Mecklenburg County Storm Water Services, or his designee, regardless of their location within the Community Special Flood Hazard Area (entire Floodplain).
4. With the exception of a Levee that protects a building or feature that must be located in the vicinity of a stream to be functional such as a stream monitor, water/sewer facility or other uses approved by the Floodplain Administrator, the owner of the Levee and the Director of Mecklenburg County Storm Water Services, or his designee, shall conduct an Open House Forum prior to consideration of approval. The Open House Forum initiates a 30-day comment period for the Director or his designee to receive comments from the public.
5. Owners of land adjacent to a proposed Levee shall be notified of the Open House Forum and be provided an opportunity to submit written comments during the 30-day comment period. Notification is to occur through regular mail, as well as a sign being placed at a conspicuous place at the creek and along the public and private road(s) of the properties that would be protected by the proposed Levee.
6. After the end of the 30-day comment period, but no more than 60 days from the end of the comment period, the Director shall approve or disapprove the application or

Floodplain Overlay District

request more information from the owner of the Levee. If the Director determines that the additional information is sufficiently significant, the Director may offer an additional 30-day comment period to all parties involved. Consistent with Article IV, the Director's decision may be appealed to the Zoning Board of Adjustment

7. Regardless of whether the proposed Levee would meet FEMA certification requirements, floodplain lines and flood elevations will not be modified based on the location, performance or any other aspects of the Levee.

B. Levee Permitting Requirements

Prior to the issuance of a Floodplain Development Permit for construction of a proposed Levee, the applicant must submit the following information in writing to the Floodplain Administrator for review and written approval:

1. Plans and/or specifications showing the location of the proposed Levee is as far away from the adjacent creek as reasonably possible;
2. A copy of the written approval for the Levee received from the Director of Mecklenburg County Storm Water Services;
3. Verification of notification to owners of land adjacent to the proposed Levee (those within 500 feet of the property lines of the parcel on which the proposed Levee is to be located or within a distance equal to the length of the proposed Levee, whichever is greater), Notification is also to include properties that are in the Community Special Flood Hazard Area and within the hydraulic modeling limits as described below;
4. Copies of all written comments received from property owners referenced above;
5. Floodway Engineering Analysis showing the proposed-conditions if the Levee is proposed to be located within the Community Encroachment Area and that accounts for the future construction of other Levees;
6. A copy of the contract with the entity responsible for construction of the proposed Levee;
7. A copy of the maintenance plan for the Levee which has been certified by a NC Professional Engineer, which shall include a description of the process by which the Levee will be inspected annually and provide for updated plans to be provided annually to property owners and residents intended to benefit from the Levee.

Commented [CD58]: Rename to "Floodway Engineering Analysis" to be consistent throughout the ordinance.

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18.6.2.14 TANKS

When gas and liquid storage tanks are to be placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the following criteria shall be met:

- A. Underground tanks. Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the Community and/or FEMA Base Flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty;
- B. Above-ground tanks, elevated. Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be elevated to or above the Flood Protection Elevation on a supporting structure that is

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Floodplain Overlay District

designed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during conditions of the Community and/or FEMA Base Flood. Tank-supporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area;

- C. Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Section 9-102 (b) of this ordinance shall be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are designed, constructed, installed, and anchored to resist all flood-related and other loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the Community and/or FEMA Base Flood and without release of contents in the floodwaters or infiltration by floodwaters into the tanks. Tanks shall be designed, constructed, installed, and anchored to resist the potential buoyant and other flood forces acting on an empty tank during design flood conditions;
- D. Tank inlets and vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:
1. At or above the Flood Protection Elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the Community and/or FEMA Base Flood; and
 2. Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the Community and/or FEMA Base Flood.

18.6.2.15 FILL

Proposed placement of fill within the Special Flood Hazard Area requires demonstration of compliance with Section 9 and 10 of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The demonstration of compliance must be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

Commented [CD59]: Per Model Ordinance, insert the Tanks section to meet the state minimum requirements and to prevent tank failure during flooding conditions.

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Commented [CD60]: As of October 1, 2010, FEMA (under 44 CFR 60.3(a)(2)) requires the community to document compliance with the Endangered Species Act and ensure Incidental Take permits are obtained, if needed, prior to issuing a floodplain permit. The form of the demonstration will be specified in the Technical Guidance document and can include proof of a 404 Army Corps permit, an ESA evaluation provided by a qualified professional or other method approved by the Floodplain Administrator

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18.7 LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

18.7.1 LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

A. Effect on rights and liabilities under the existing Floodplain Regulations.

This ordinance in part comes forward by re-enactment of some of the provisions of the Floodplain Regulations enacted January 10, 1995, as amended, and it is not the intention to repeal but rather to re-enact and continue to enforce without interruption such existing provisions, so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued thereunder are reserved and may be enforced. The enactment of this ordinance shall not affect any action, suit or proceeding instituted or pending. All provisions of the Floodplain Regulations enacted on January 10, 1995, as amended, which are not reenacted herein, are repealed.

The date of the initial Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for Mecklenburg County is December 4, 1972.

B. Effect upon outstanding Floodplain Development Permits.

Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction, size or designated use of any Development or any part thereof for which a Floodplain Development Permit has been granted by the Floodplain Administrator before the time of passage of this Floodplain Regulation ordinance; provided, however, that when construction is not begun under such outstanding permit within a period of two (2) years subsequent to passage of this ordinance or any revision thereto, such permit shall become void and construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance.

Any application(s) for a Floodplain Development Permit received prior to the effective date of these Floodplain Regulations shall be reviewed under the regulations in effect at the time of the initial application. Any incomplete application(s) for a Floodplain Development Permit will be valid only for ninety (90) days after the Floodplain Administrator has requested additional information from the applicant or his agent. If ninety (90) days after the owner or his agent has received the request for additional information the applicant has failed to submit reasonably complete information that demonstrates a good faith effort to provide all the additional information requested, as determined by the Floodplain Administrator, the application will become void. Any subsequent submittals will be considered as new applications and reviewed under the regulations in effect on the date the subsequent submittal is received by the Floodplain Administrator.

C. Expiration of Floodplain Development Permits issued after Floodplain Regulation adoption.

Individual Floodplain Development Permits issued pursuant to this ordinance expire two years after the date of issuance unless (i) the work has commenced within two (2) years after the date of issuance, or (ii) the issuance of the permit is legally challenged in which case the permit is valid for two (2) years after the challenge has been resolved.

Floodplain Overlay District

Any incomplete application(s) for an Individual Floodplain Development Permit will be valid only for ninety (90) days after the Floodplain Administrator has requested additional information from the applicant or his agent. If ninety (90) days after the owner or his agent has received the request for additional information the applicant has failed to submit reasonably complete information that demonstrates a good faith effort to provide all the additional information requested, as determined by the Floodplain Administrator, the application will become void. Any subsequent submittals will be considered as new applications and reviewed under the regulations in effect on the date the subsequent submittal is received by the Floodplain Administrator.

SEVERABILITY

If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of the Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way effect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.

ADOPTION CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the floodplain regulations as adopted by the Town of Davidson North Carolina, on the _____ day of _____, ~~2018~~.
WITNESS my hand and the official seal of _____, this the _____ day of _____, ~~2018~~.

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APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Town Attorney



Agenda Title: North Harbor Place Building Modifications - FYI Presentation

Summary: Planner Lindsay Laird will provide an overview of the proposed building modifications to Buildings 100 (North Harbor Club building) and 400 (The Nook/The Cabin building) as part of a Conditional Planning Area amendment. Site/building documents are available on the project webpage under the "Documents" tab.

ATTACHMENTS:

	Description	Upload Date	Type
▣	North Harbor Building Modifications - Staff Analysis	8/23/2018	Cover Memo
▣	North Harbor Building Modifications - Draft Conditions	8/23/2018	Exhibit



STAFF ANALYSIS

Date: August 27, 2018
To: Planning Board
From: Jason Burdette, Planning Director
Re: North Harbor Club (Davidson Landing), Conditional Planning Area Map Amendment

1. INTRODUCTION

APPLICANT INFO

- **Owner:** The Lake Norman Company
- **Contractor:** Matthew Bartels (Bartels Construction Solutions, LLC)
- **Location:** 100 North Harbor Pl, 200 North Harbor Pl, 218 North Harbor Pl, 300 North Harbor Pl, and 400 North Harbor Pl. These properties are part of Davidson Landing, west of Interstate 77.
(Parcel IDs: 00118397, 00118395, 00118394, 00118393, 00118396, and 00118398)
- **Planning Area(s):** Special Use
- **Area:** +/- 2.6 acres

REQUEST

The applicant proposes to re-designate approximately 2.6 acres located in Davidson Landing from Special Use to Conditional Planning Area. This area is currently part of a Special Use Permit granted on May 18, 1983. The existing property owner would like to make improvements to the North Harbor Club restaurant located at 100 North Harbor Place (Parcel ID 00118397), including a kitchen expansion. The existing property owner would also like to add banquet hall space to the building located at 400 North Harbor Place (Parcel ID 00118398). Both proposals differ from the plans and specifications submitted with the original Special Use Permit for this area.

2. PLANNING STAFF PRELIMINARY REVIEW

OVERVIEW

The applicant proposes a Conditional Planning Area Map Amendment for North Harbor Club, a portion of Davidson Landing. Process B of the conditional planning area process includes a Public Input Session (August 29, 2018) and Planning Board review and comment. Planning staff will conduct a technical review concurrently with Mecklenburg County.

The proposed Conditional Planning Area for North Harbor Club allows for a building addition at 100 North Harbor Place and a building addition at 400 North Harbor Place. The existing building at 100 North Harbor Place is two stories with the North Harbor Club restaurant on the first floor and offices on the

second floor. The property owner would like to expand the kitchen on the first floor by 700 square feet. There will be no increase in impervious area with this addition as proposed.

The existing building at 400 North Harbor Place is two stories with occupied office space on the first floor and unoccupied office space on the second floor. The property owner would like to renovate the existing approximately 4,000 square feet and expand the building by approximately 2,300 square feet (two-story addition) to provide adequate space to operate a banquet facility. The property owner would also like to extend the lakeside deck to create a larger outdoor area connected to the indoor banquet space. The proposed addition will increase the impervious area on this parcel by 1,900 square feet. This represents 15.9 percent of the existing pervious area of the parcel. This is below the 24 percent threshold for expansions to structures classified as existing development in Section 17.6.1 of the Davidson Planning Ordinance.

There will be no changes to the structures and/or site area of 200 North Harbor Place (Parcel ID 00118395), 218 North Harbor Place (Parcel ID 00118394), 300 North Harbor Place (Parcel ID 00118393) and (Parcel ID 00118396). These parcels were included in this proposal because they are part of the original Special Use Permit.

Relevant conditions associated with the original Special Use Permit will carry over to this Conditional Planning Area.

The applicant has met the documentation and public notice requirements as set forth in the Davidson Planning Ordinance (DPO).

RELATED TOWN GOALS

- **Economic Development Strategy:** The Town of Davidson will use existing assets and manage growth to encourage an appropriate mix of residential and commercial development.
- **Core Value:** Davidson's economic health is essential to its remaining a sustainable community, so town government will judiciously encourage and guide the location of new business opportunities.

3. FYI OR RECOMMENDED ACTION

This is an FYI. However, the proposed plan appears to be consistent with (a) the Davidson Comprehensive Plan, as adopted by the Board of Commissioners and amended from time to time; and, (b) all other officially adopted plans and the Planning Ordinance.

4. NEXT STEPS

- Public Input Session: Wednesday 8/29 from 5-7PM at Town Hall
- BOC Work Session: 9/4
- Planning Board Recommendation: 9/24
- BOC Public Hearing: 9/25
- BOC Decision (Tentative): 10/23

5. RESOURCES & ATTACHMENTS

Resources: Links to referenced policy documents.

- Davidson Planning Ordinance (2015): <http://www.ci.davidson.nc.us/DocumentCenter/View/8499>

- Comprehensive Plan (2010): <http://www.townofdavidson.org/340/Davidson-Comprehensive-Plan>

Site Plans/Building Renderings:

- 100 North Harbor Place: Site Plan; Proposed Rendering (Approved by the DRB 8/15/18)
- 400 North Harbor Place: Site Plan; Proposed Rendering (Not yet approved by the DRB)
- Updated Conditions

**Conditions for the North Harbor Club Conditional Map Amendment
Tentative Decision - October 2018**

Original SUP 83-1 Conditions:

1. No automobile or marine fuel products shall be sold anywhere upon the property (unless sold on premises in the manufacturer's original can or prepackaged container as such is customarily sold by a sporting goods, convenience or other retail store); no boat repairs, or maintenance be performed upon the property; no boat ramp or boat landing area be permitted; no boat storage or sales be permitted (except from interior show room displays).
2. All improvements to the property shall conform with the maps, plans and specifications submitted by The Lake Norman Company to the Town with its application.
3. All driveways which are not covered by the Subdivision Ordinance and which serve as a necessary means of access to the business development shall be approved by the building inspector, who shall first determine that they have sufficient width and turning radii to insure unhampered ingress and egress by emergency vehicles.
4. The building units located upon the property shall be used only for the purpose specified for each such unit in the petitioner's application.
5. The petitioner must have available water and sewer service in such capacity as to be able to provide adequate service to the business development encompassed within the property for which the **original** special use permit is granted (83-1).
6. The existing tree and natural vegetation preservation areas running along Interstate 77 and ~~Goodrum Road~~ **Griffith Street**, ~~as shown on the petitioner's application~~ **shall** be maximized to act as a screen between the project and such roads; in the event trees in that area die or are damaged during construction or thereafter, new trees shall be planted to maintain the screening effect.
7. ~~The planting strips as shown on the petitioner's application shall be maintained as long as this Special Use Permit is in effect.~~
8. ~~A substantial beginning on the project shall be made within 2 years of the date thereof; all work pursuant to this permit shall be completed within ten (10) years after the commencement of such work.~~

9. No detached business or project identification sign shall be permitted except one project identification sign not to exceed 75 square feet in area, which shall be located upon the property subject to the **original** special use permit (83-1).
10. The petitioner shall comply with all other applicable resolutions and ordinances of the Town of Davidson and the State of North Carolina.

New Conditions:

11. An addition will be made to the existing structure at 100 North Harbor Place (parcel ID# 00118397) to allow for a kitchen expansion, as shown on the plans submitted with the Conditional Map Amendment application. The addition will not result in an increase in impervious area (built upon area) on this parcel.
12. An addition will be made to the existing structure at 400 North Harbor Place (parcel ID#00118398) to allow for a new banquet facility, as shown on the plans submitted with the Conditional Map Amendment application. The addition will result in an added 1,900 square feet of impervious area (built upon area) on this parcel, bringing the total built upon area to 13,939 square feet. The added built upon area represents 15.9 percent of the existing pervious area on this parcel. This is less than 24 percent threshold allowed for expansions to existing development under Davidson Planning Ordinance Section 17.6.1.
13. No changes will be made to the structure(s) and/or site area at 200 North Harbor Place (parcel ID# 00118395), 218 North Harbor Place (parcel ID#00118394), 300 North Harbor Place (parcel ID#00118393), and (parcel ID# 00118396).



Agenda Title: Mayes Hall Master Plan - FYI Presentation

Summary: Senior Planner Trey Akers will provide an update on the proposed master plan for a residential subdivision on approximately 24 acres including 66 units of single-family detached housing.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
▣ Mayes Hall Master Plan - Staff Analysis	8/23/2018	Cover Memo
▣ Mayes Hall Master Plan - Application	8/22/2018	Exhibit
▣ Mayes Hall Master Plan - Statement of Intent	8/22/2018	Exhibit
▣ Mayes Hall Master Plan - Master Plan	8/22/2018	Exhibit



STAFF ANALYSIS

Date: August 27, 2018
To: Planning Board
From: Jason Burdette, Planning Director
Re: Mayes Hall Master Plan, Neighborhood Edge Planning Area

1. INTRODUCTION

APPLICANT INFO

- **Owners:** Gina Mayes Harris, Dawn Sanderson, Narrow Passage Holdings LLC
- **Developer:** The Bayard Group (Ken Holbrooks)
- **Project Team:** ColeJenest & Stone (Colin Jenest)
- **Location:** 13297, 13415 Mayes Road (Parcel IDs: 00716286, 00716206, 00716207)
- **Planning Area(s):** Neighborhood Edge
- **Area:** 23.89 acres

REQUEST

The applicant proposes the development of a residential subdivision consisting of 66 units of single-family detached housing on approximately 24 acres. The master plan includes required open space, park, and greenway features along with street infrastructure. The applicant intends to meet all applicable requirements as part of the Master Plan process identified in Davidson Planning Ordinance (DPO) Section 14.6.

2. PLANNING STAFF REVIEW - PRELIMINARY

BACKGROUND

The total master plan area consists of three parcels, with one parcel fronting Mayes Road for the entirety of its southern boundary (13297 Mayes Road/PID 00716206 a.k.a. the “Blount” property). This 10.5 acre parcel is currently farmed and largely treeless, though significant stands of trees line its northern and eastern borders. The other two parcels likewise connect to Mayes Road but for very short lengths: One is a small strip of land on the Blount property’s west/northwest boundaries (PID 00716286, owned by Narrow Passage Holdings Inc., NPH); and, the other is a 13 acre wooded parcel to the Blount property’s north (PID 00716207, a.k.a. the “Sanderson” property). Together, these parcels comprise the proposed 24 acre residential master plan.

Various parties have explored a number of residential concepts on the Blount and NPH sites for the past few years. Together, these two parcels total about 11 acres. For various reasons including the siting of street connections along Mayes Rd. (an NCDOT facility) and various Davidson Planning Ordinance criteria, none of these plans materialized. The current project team became involved in 2017 and

worked through various plans on these sites, encountering similar constraints. In January 2018 a plan was submitted that included the Sanderson property, which had not been in consideration up to that point. The inclusion of this parcel allowed greater flexibility in site design/infrastructure and enabled the project team to address the previous constraints to a greater extent.

The resulting plan proposes 66 units on 24 acres and includes a variety of open space/park areas, a greenway, and required infrastructure related to streets, stormwater, etcetera. The following sections offer greater detail concerning specific plan features and how they do/do not meet Davidson Planning Ordinance requirements.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

CONTEXT

The proposed residential subdivision is in keeping with the predominant area land use – single-family detached housing. The area features a mix of housing arrangements involving both master-planned and existing, non-master planned residences, including:

- Large-lot homes that do not front roads on parcels ranging from 5-10 acres (and many in excess of 10 acres);
- Large-lot homes that do front roads on parcels about 2 acres in size;
- Large-lot homes that are part of master-planned subdivisions (i.e. The Woodlands); and
- Smaller-lot homes that are part of master-planned subdivisions (i.e. Bailey's Glen/Forest).

On the larger, non-master planned parcels there is a mix of residential-only parcels and parcels that contain residences as well as primary or ancillary uses like equestrian or agricultural enterprises. Overall, the area seems to be in an extended transition period from larger lot/parcel residences to large/small lot residential subdivisions as long-time landowners sell their land, which is then subdivided into further residential lots via deed and master planning. However, the area's enduring land use pattern continues to be residential.

In maintaining a significant open space fronted by single-family homes along Mayes Road, the proposal acknowledges the range of existing development patterns: Across Mayes Rd. to the south sit large lot residences with significant setbacks; to the east lies The Woodlands, which likewise reserved open space along the entirety of its Mayes Rd. frontage. In this manner, the proposed master plan strikes a balance by incorporating characteristics of existing master-planned and non-master planned residential lots. Similarly, the proposal is subject to the Neighborhood Edge Planning Area standards and is consistent with the description laid out in DPO 2.2.11.A: As a transition area consisting primarily of low-density residential uses.

HOUSING

Concerning the proposed building types: The proposed plan meets both the permitted building types and setbacks specified in the ordinance (DPO Tables 2-41, 2-42). With the implementation of the Rural Area Plan the master plan reflects a greater diversity of lot sizes and building types now required in the Neighborhood Edge Planning Area. Specifically, the plan contains three different lot sizes distributed throughout the development, some of which are served by alleys (enabling more homes to front on designated open spaces). And, with four duplexes sited internal to the development on a designated park area, the plan meets the requirement that at least ten percent of the units be single-family detached duplexes or attached houses (DPO 2.2.11.C). Lastly, the proposal does not include affordable housing; the applicant intends to satisfy DPO 5.2 Affordable Housing/Covered Development Projects by making a payment-in-lieu for nine units.

STREETS/CONNECTIVITY

The proposed street network contains two street types: Neighborhood General and Neighborhood Yield (DPO 6.7). In this proposal the General streets contain formalized planting strips, sidewalks, and on-street parking, with bike lanes along select segments to connect users to the envisioned park and greenway. The Yield streets feature the same elements though the parking is informal and bicycle lanes are not present. The inclusion of a “close” on the site’s eastern arm extends the street network where topography is challenging and also affords additional open space.

The inclusion of the Sanderson property in January 2018 greatly increased the plan’s ability to fulfill numerous DPO street connectivity, block structure, and pedestrian linkage requirements. The result is a network that gives all street users options, with different on- and off-street travel ways and access points for users of varying abilities. As noted in the Outstanding Issues section, the current plan does not reflect a required street connection to the Goduti property’s southeastern corner (DPO 6.5.1). This connection had been shown on earlier plan documents but removed during the EPM submittal process; its omission remains an area of concern based on the ordinance’s connectivity requirements.

Finally, parking will be handled both on-site (i.e. via driveways on lots) and, for visitors, via on-street parking. Parking will not be permitted in alleys, as specified by the Police/Fire and Public Works Departments. Public safety staff also requested the addressing of properties in alleyways to aid in the timeliness of response calls; this detail is reflected in a note on the plan.

OPEN SPACE/GREENWAYS/TREE PRESERVATION

One of the plan’s greatest attributes is the integration of a variety of open space areas throughout the proposal. In particular, the proposal features four distinct open space/park types: Undisturbed open space; park; close; and, greenway (DPO 7.4.1, 7.5.1). A network of ordinance-required sidewalks and pedestrian linkages connect these elements. Notably, the plan illustrates a greenway running along the entire Mayes Rd. frontage – as shown in the Walks & Rolls Plan Figure 4.1. Additionally, 48 of the 66 units (72%) front one of these designated open spaces – a testament to the proposed layout’s suitability/creativity.

In terms of open space criteria, the plan illustrates the provision of the 45% required in the Neighborhood Edge Planning Area (i.e. 10.75 acres). Meeting this requirement is contingent on a few factors that must be further confirmed:

- The emergency vehicle turnaround in the westernmost alley must be designed as a landscaped entrance linking the proposed pedestrian linkage and open space trail;
- Only pedestrian linkages connecting directly to open space may be considered eligible to count as open space;
- The ratio of open space to pavement area of the close must be confirmed and must exceed at least 50% open space area; and
- The required connection to the Goduti property’s southeast corner – regardless of whether it is an actual street or a future street/easement area – must be removed from the open space calculations.

The master plan also contains information based on an environmental inventory (EI) conducted. The EI included a survey of the site area’s hundreds of trees, many stands of which were found to be comprised of mature trees – with several specimen trees identified. A total of 828 trees of 12 inches or greater diameter breast height were identified. Document pages MP-01 and MP-06 detail the mature trees and identify the specimen trees intended for preservation. Correspondence from the project team indicates that the proposal meets DPO 9.3.2 by preserving at least 20% of the mature tree canopy (165 trees). This criterion will continue to be monitored and enforced based on any alterations to the plan.

3. PUBLIC PLANS & POLICIES

Below is a list of town-adopted documents and a brief summary of each's applicability to the proposed master plan:

- The ***General Principles for Planning in Davidson (2015)*** include tenets to guide development in Davidson. Principles relevant to this proposed development are listed below. They can be summarized as: Residential development should include a variety of housing and transportation options integrated with thoughtful open space preservation.
 1. We must preserve Davidson's character and sense of community.
 - Compact developments with community open space
 - A street, sidewalk, and greenway network that knits the community together
 - Neighborhoods welcoming to all citizens
 - Neighborhoods as integral parts of town
 3. We must encourage alternative means of active transportation.
 - New greenway, bike, and sidewalk connections to existing developments
 5. We must create an environment that fosters diversity. To encourage diversity of all economic levels, all races and ethnic groups, all ages, and all physical and mental abilities we will:
 - Provide a mixture of housing types and prices in every neighborhood
- The ***Davidson Comprehensive Plan (2010)*** characterizes the project site and surrounding area as a "Smart Suburban" context, describing these areas as "...transition areas between the more intense growth targets and existing low-intensity neighborhoods or protected open space. Residential development, public services and civic uses (such as churches and schools) and additional neighborhood-support centers are ideally located within" these areas.
- The ***Town of Davidson Water/Sewer Policy (2018)***, which is currently being formalized by the Board of Commissioners (with possible ratification at their August 28 meeting), requires a determination by Charlotte Water regarding their ability to serve a site as well as whether a development proposal constitutes an extension (i.e. construction of a non-existing line) or connection (i.e. tapping into an existing line). It is anticipated that the property owner will request approval of the extension from the Board of Commissioners at their 8/28 meeting.

4. OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Below is a list of items that require further clarification/resolution prior to the plan's approval. Several of these have been noted previously in the Planning Staff Review – Preliminary section above. They are consolidated here to provide a single location for the identified issues.

- **Goduti Connection:** The required street connection to the southeast portion of the Goduti property must be illustrated as it was prior to official submittal.
- **Grading Extent:** The grading limits shown on the plan extend into the Goduti property and must be revised to be solely on the master plan properties; or, the adjacent property owner must indicate a willingness to allow a temporary construction easement to perform grading work. It's possible that allowing a temporary easement to perform grading work will enable a more suitable transition between properties and avoid the need for retaining walls near the adjacent property line.
- **Open Space Amount:** The final open space amount must be clarified pending the resolution of the factors listed earlier in this report as well as any applicable Mecklenburg County comments.

- Mecklenburg County Comments: Meck. County staff indicated that several issues remain, including the provision of undisturbed open space and the removal of a stream buffer (which is permitted through a specific process under state statute). The project team response to these comments – and their potential impact on the proposed site plan – at this point remains unclear.

5. FYI OR REQUIRED ACTION

This proposal has come before the Planning Board in August 2018 as an FYI agenda item. At this point no action is required. Per the Next Steps listed below, the Planning Board will be presented with the opportunity to conduct an official Review & Comment later this year (anticipated).

6. NEXT STEPS

- Planning Board FYI Presentation: Monday, 8/27/18 Planning Board Meeting
- BOC Water/Sewer Connection Request: Tuesday, 8/28/18 Board of Commissioners Meeting
- Transportation Impact Analysis: September 2018
- Master Plan Schematic Design Submittal: October 2018
- Public Input Session: October/November 2018
- Planning Board Review & Comment: November 2018
- Final Plan Submittal for Review/Approval: December 2018/January 2019

7. RESOURCES & ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS

- Preliminary Sketch Plan (i.e. Master Plan), Application, & Statement of Intent: <http://www.townofdavidson.org/1164/Mayes-Hall> (see “Documents” tab).

RESOURCES

- Davidson Planning Ordinance (2015): <http://www.ci.davidson.nc.us/DocumentCenter/View/8499>
- Comprehensive Plan (2010): <http://www.townofdavidson.org/340/Davidson-Comprehensive-Plan>



Master Plan

Mayes Hall

(Name of Project)

Application Requirements

Date Filed

05/09/18

05/09/18

05/09/18

05/09/18

05/09/18

05/09/18

05/09/18

TBD

TBD

N/A

TBD



Application Fee per Town of Davidson Fee Schedule



Contact Information



General Statement of Intent

(Including intended uses, location of uses, and approximate acreage of each use)



Environmental Inventory in accordance with Section 14.15.1

(Including adjacent properties and buildings)



General Description

(Including a description and color photographs of existing / adjacent sites)



Statement of Compliance with the Ordinance



Preliminary Sketch Plan

(Including all features listed in the Ordinance: Parcel data and boundaries, proposed building envelopes, existing and proposed streets, etc.)



Public Input Session Report



Master Plan Schematic Design

(Including all components identified in the Ordinance, such as the Landscape Schematic Design, Illustrative Renderings, etc.)



Traffic Impact Analysis per Section 6

(If applicable)



Updated Master Plan Schematic Design

(For Planning Board Review)

As the applicant, I hereby confirm that all the required materials for this application are authentic and have been submitted to the Town of Davidson Planning Department.

COLIN J. NEST - COLEJNEST + STONE

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT BAYARD GROUP

Applicant's Signature

05/09/2018

Date



Master Plan

(Name of Project)

Contact Information

Applicant's Information

Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Business Phone: _____ Mobile Phone: _____

Property Owner's Information

(If Different from Applicant)

Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Business Phone: _____ Mobile Phone: _____

(If Applicable)

Design Team Information

Name of Firm: _____

Architect's Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Business Phone: _____ Mobile Phone: _____



Master Plan

(Name of Project)

Project Description

Application Date:

Project Location:

Tax Parcel(s):

Planning Area:

Overlay District:

Gen. Statement of
Intent:

(Describe project aims)

Project Details:

• Use(s):

• Building Type:

☐

Detached House

☐

Townhouse

☐

Attached House (Tri- or Quadplex)

☐

Institutional

☐

Live/Work

☐

Multi-family (Apts., Condos, Flats)

☐

Workplace

☐

Storefront

☐

Accessory Structures

• Residential Units (#):

• Height & Stories:

• Civic Uses:

• Open Space:

• Square Footage (per Use):

• Public Amenities:

• Other:

Architectural
Features:

Existing Site
Conditions:



Master Plan Review

(Name of Project)

Statement of Compliance

INITIALS/DATE

For each category below that is applicable to the project submit a detailed analysis describing how the project does or does not comply with the Davidson Planning Ordinance and the specific regulations of each applicable section.

☐

Planning Ordinance

<http://www.townofdavidson.org/1006/Planning-Ordinance>

(Includes all relevant criteria such as Planning Area, Permitted Uses & Building Types)

☐

Section 2 Planning Areas

☐

Permitted Use/Add'l Req.

☐

Not Permitted

☐

Permitted Building Type

☐

Not Permitted

☐

Meets Setback Criteria

☐

Does Not Meet

☐

Meets Open Space Criteria

☐

Does Not Meet

☐

Meets Density Criteria

☐

Does Not Meet

☐

Section 4 Design Standards

☐

General Site Design Criteria (4.3)

☐

General Building Design Criteria (4.4)

☐

Specific Building Type Criteria (4.5)

☐

Section 5 Affordable Housing

☐

Section 6 Subdivision & Infrastructure Standards

☐

Section 7 Parks & Open Space

☐

Section 8 Parking & Driveways

☐

Section 9 Tree Preservation, Landscaping & Screening

☐

Section 10 Lighting

☐

Section 22 Local Historic District Guidelines



ColeJenest & Stone

Shaping the Environment
Realizing the Possibilities

Land Planning
+
Landscape Architecture
+
Civil Engineering
+
Urban Design

Mayes Hall Residential_CJS4552.00

Davidson, NC

Project Summary

The following is a summary of intended land use/ordinance compliance for the proposed 24± acre single-family subdivision located on Mayes Road in Davidson, North Carolina.

General Statement of Intent

The Bayard Group "the Applicant" intends to develop the 24± acre site to accommodate the construction of a high-quality, residential community through the incorporation of detached, single-family products. This development will provide the community and surrounding areas with improved vehicular and pedestrian connections between adjacent properties and land uses to the north and south of the Site. Additionally, the development will provide public open space including parks, greenway/walking trails, and a multi-use path along Mayes Road.

Environmental Inventory

The 24± acre site is located along the northern boundary of Mayes Road and encompasses three total parcels. The two southern-most parcels include a mixture of trees and open field and are currently vacant. Additionally, no rock out croppings have been observed on the site. The northern-most parcel is heavily wooded and contains an existing single-family house built in 1995 with an associated gravel driveway that enters from Mayes Road. A total of 828 trees, 12" DBH and larger, have been identified on site. According to local and state lists, there are no historical structures located on the Site. Furthermore, there are a total of (4) four wetlands and perennial/intermittent streams located along the northern and eastern boundaries as identified on MP-01. The streams include associated SWIM and Post Construction Control buffers as identified by the Post-Construction Controls Ordinance, section 20 of the Davidson Planning Ordinance. Please see the attached Exhibit A for photos showing the existing site and surrounding conditions.

General Description

The current zoning for the site is Neighborhood Edge. The site is surrounded by existing single-family detached residential and agricultural land uses. Along the northern and eastern portions of the site, a total of four (4) wetlands and perennial/intermittent streams have been identified. SWIM and Post Construction Control buffers are present in the Northern and Eastern portions of the Site. These areas are intended to remain undisturbed to the greatest extent possible as determined during future schematic engineering of the site, and utilized as open space for the development.

A combination of Neighborhood General, Neighborhood Yield, Close, and Alley street cross-sections are proposed for the Site. Dedicated and informal on-street parking will be located on both Neighborhood General and Yield streets. Furthermore, a public park encompassing a minimum of 5% of the total project open space will be located on the site as noted on MP-03. A wet pond for stormwater treatment and detention will be located in the northeastern portion of the site. Additionally, a minimum of 20% of the trees identified to be 12" DBH and larger will be preserved in accordance with Ordinance requirements.



Statement of Compliance

Based on our review of the Town of Davidson Planning Ordinance, this proposed development complies with all applicable sections of the Ordinance and Future Land Use Plans. In addition, the Applicant intends to develop the Site in compliance with all applicable Mecklenburg County Land Use and Environmental Agency, NCDOT and Charlotte Water regulations. The proposed stream removal will be coordinated and permitted through Mecklenburg County Water Quality and NCDEQ.

Parcels/Land Use Designation

- 00716286 – (0.57± Acres) (Neighborhood Edge)
- 00716206 – (10.72± Acres) (Neighborhood Edge)
- 00716207 – (12.97± Acres) (Neighborhood Edge)

Zoning – Based on the Town of Davidson Planning Ordinance “Planning Areas”, the proposed site plan complies with existing and future land uses.

Section 2 – Planning Areas

-Town of Davidson-Neighborhood Edge (NE) Description

The Neighborhood Edge Planning Area is established as a transition area between Davidson’s rural periphery and its more urban areas. Development in this planning area is low-density residential consisting primarily of single-family homes. Transportation systems, with an emphasis on greenways and bicycle or multi-use paths, should be evaluated to improve connectivity without jeopardizing sensitive natural features or viewsheds.

-Permitted Uses (NE)

- Bed & Breakfast
- Day Care Home
- Family Care Home
- Residential
- Home Occupation
- Fire & Police Station
- Recreation Facility, Outdoor
- Religious Institution
- Transit Shelter
- Community Garden
- Essential Services I
- Use customarily accessory to the principal use
- Accessory Dwelling
- Containment Devices for trash & recyclables

-Permitted Building Type (NE)

- Detached House

- Does not require design review
- 1 story minimum, 3 story maximum

- Attached House
- Institutional
- Accessory Structure

-Setbacks (NE)

- Front setback – 10 Feet
- Side setback – 3 Feet
- Rear setback – 20 Feet
- Corner Lot – 10 Feet

-Open Space

- 45% Minimum

-Density

- There is no density requirement

Section 4 – Design Standards



- General Site Design Criteria (4.3)
 - The primary pedestrian entry for all detached housing will face a fronting primary street or pedestrian way.
 - All detached housing will front a public street, pedestrian way, or a dedicated public plaza that is open to a public street.
- General Building Design (4.4)
 - Building height will be a maximum of 3 stories as defined in Section 2 of the Ordinance.
- Specific Building Type Criteria (4.5)
 - All detached housing will meet the criteria outlined in Parts A-F.

Section 5 – Affordable Housing

- The applicant will utilize the PIL option and make a cash payment in lieu of providing all of the required affordable housing units as outlined in Part D of Section 5.2.

Section 6 – Subdivision & Infrastructure Standards

- The project will utilize a mixture of street types defined in Section 6.7. Street types will include Neighborhood General, Neighborhood Yield, Alley, and Close.
- Street block lengths will not exceed 600-ft. nor be less than 150-ft. in length.
- External connections will be provided to Mayes Road and stubbed to the adjacent property to the west as required by Section 6.5.E.
- All intersections will intersect as nearly as possible at right angles and no street will intersect at less than 60 degrees.
- Curb radii are designed for minimum emergency-vehicle access where necessary.
- Internal sidewalks have been provided along all streets and a multi-use path will be located at the project frontage along Mayes Road. Walking trails will be provided throughout the Site's open space and will connect to the greenway trail at the northern edge of the property.
- A traffic impact analysis will be conducted for this project as the total number of units exceeds 50.

Section 7 – Parks & Open Space

- A minimum of 45% open space will be provided as required by the Ordinance.
- A minimum of 5% of the total open space required will be dedicated as Park Space. The park space will comply with Section 7.4 requirements.

Section 8 – Parking & Driveways

- Detached housing parking will provide a minimum of 1 space per unit and maximum of 2 spaces per unit.
- For lots of 60-ft. or less in width, driveways for detached housing will be located to the rear and accessed via public alleys.
- For lots greater than 60-ft. in width, driveways for detached housing will be front loaded along public streets.
- A maximum curb cut of 12-ft. wide will be provided for all detached housing.
- Alley-accessed garages will be set back a minimum of 15-ft. from the centerline of the alley.

Section 9 – Tree Preservation, Landscaping, & Screening

- Approximate tree canopy coverage for all lots will vary between 20% and 40%.
- A minimum of 20% of all trees 12" DBH and above will be preserved on the Site.
- Trees will be provided within the planting strip along all public streets as required by Section 9.4.1.B.

Section 10 – Lighting

- Street lighting will be provided along all new public streets per the requirements listed in Section 10.5.



- All lighting will conform to the standards listed in Section 10.4.

Section 22 – Local Historic District Guidelines

- This project is not located within a Local Historic District.

Tree Diameter (in.)	Tree ID #:
Off-Site	0,1,2,3,4,5,62,303,307,668,713,720,721,753,758,759,763,825
12 (NA)	6,7,113,115,116,118,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,130,133,135,136,164,259,421,449,483,624,780
12	20,37,39,44,51,55,58,59,64,67,71,78,82,86,99,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,109,110,111,112,114,119,129,137,138,139,140,141,147,151,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,176,177,181,184,185,186,187,188,190,191,192,193,198,199,200,202,203,204,206,207,210,211,212,213,216,217,218,220,221,223,224,225,226,228,231,234,235,243,244,248,249,250,253,255,256,257,262,266,272,273,274,276,277,278,279,280,281,283,284,289,290,291,292,294,304,305,310,314,315,319,320,323,324,333,334,335,338,345,346,353,359,370,372,375,377,379,380,381,386,395,396,419,425,429,445,446,463,481,484,486,488,495,498,501,502,507,511,512,518,519,520,521,523,524,535,542,544,555,576,591,598,603,606,608,618,619,622,627,631,632,633,637,639,654,655,658,660,663,665,667,669,670,671,673,674,680,685,688,689,690,692,700,705,726,730,731,732,733,740,743,748,754,755,761,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,778,779,785,786,787,790,791,793,805,813,814,815,828,831,838,839,840,841,843
13	9,11,15,22,24,27,32,36,40,41,42,56,63,73,75,80,81,83,85,87,89,91,117,144,155,156,160,178,183,197,227,230,240,246,251,261,265,308,351,352,355,367,371,373,391,392,398,399,403,408,423,424,438,440,442,444,450,466,469,471,485,490,492,504,505,506,515,529,530,532,536,537,560,565,568,573,578,580,599,602,610,616,620,628,630,638,640,679,682,684,691,695,703,709,735,741,771,782,792,794,802,808,809,810,819,835
14	10,21,28,43,49,52,54,60,77,79,84,88,132,150,154,245,258,264,282,288,293,296,297,298,302,311,312,316,317,318,321,325,326,328,329,330,332,336,337,344,365,374,385,412,417,418,420,426,435,441,462,464,468,470,472,477,478,479,482,496,497,500,510,517,533,601,607,611,612,614,615,625,626,677,693,698,751,760,762,774,776,788,789,818,826,827,829,834,842,844

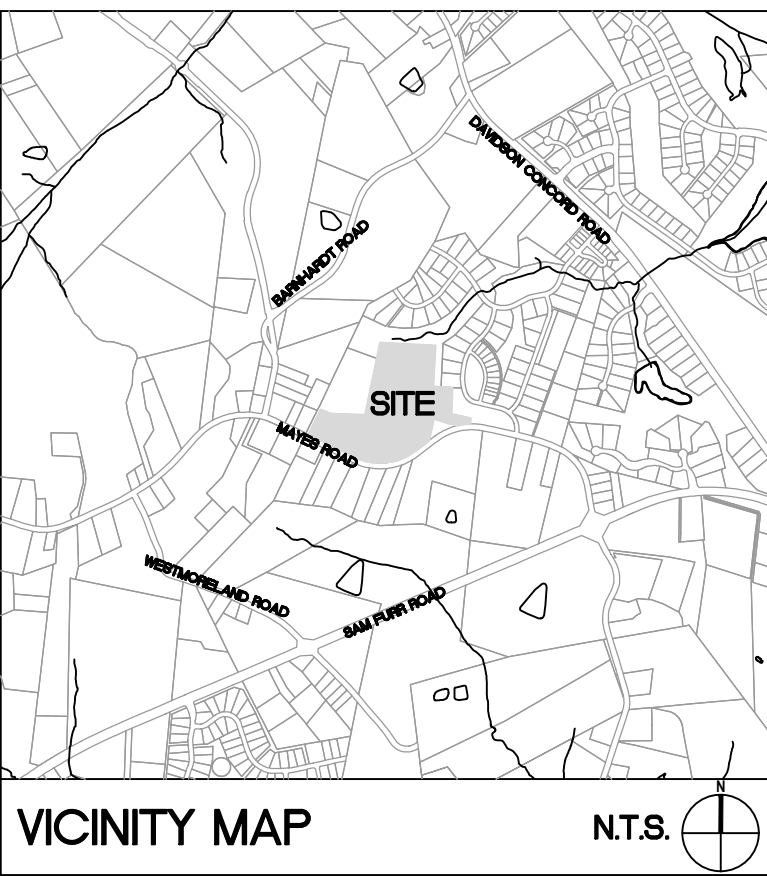
Tree Diameter (in.)	Tree ID #:
15	8,12,14,19,25,35,45,46,48,50,57,66,68,72,76,100,131,133,142,158,172,174,179,180,189,194,196,201,208,209,214,219,222,229,232,233,236,237,238,241,242,247,252,263,267,268,269,270,271,275,285,300,306,309,339,342,368,369,397,400,404,405,409,413,416,439,447,458,487,489,491,509,514,516,525,528,545,546,548,554,561,564,567,584,629,635,641,642,644,646,664,678,701,707,718,725,727,739,742,773,777,781,783,784,807,837
16	29,61,65,92,97,98,128,152,159,161,239,254,286,287,295,331,348,349,382,390,401,407,414,415,427,436,450,451,457,460,467,480,493,522,526,534,540,556,563,571,581,583,585,597,605,617,634,649,650,656,672,676,681,687,694,696,699,714,724,750,756,757,806,811,812,821,822,823,836,845
17	74,90,175,327,406,411,428,465,473,527,543,549,552,557,566,577,579,594,623,636,643,645,704,711,736,816,817,832
18	17,18,69,93,94,96,108,143,148,205,215,341,350,354,363,364,376,388,394,410,422,431,432,443,455,456,476,494,499,503,538,550,553,575,592,604,609,661,666,686,708,710,745,746,772,775,798,799,804,820,824,830,833
19	26,70,95,146,195,200,313,343,347,383,400,559,669,670,673,687,593,648,697,706,712,722,734,738,747,800,801
20	31,47,53,120,145,299,301,340,393,452,454,461,508,539,547,609,652,675,683,717,729,749,752
21*	589,551,558,582,595,744
22*	387,453,474,588,590,621,719,796
23*	149,716
24*	13,322,357,361,366,384,434,448,513,541,562,574,586,600,613,647,657,702,715,728,737,797
25*	653

*TREE I.D. CALLOUT SHOWN IN BOLD BELOW.

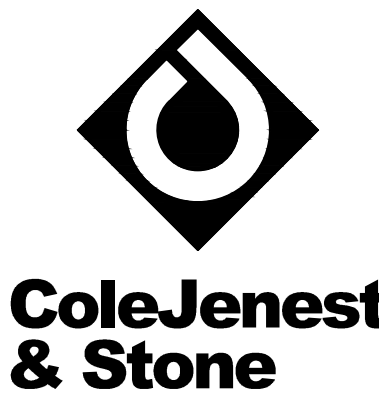
Tree Diameter (in.)	Tree ID #:
26*	157,163,356,378,433,596,662,723,795
27*	34,38,182,358
28*	16,475
30*	23,30,173,531,589,651
36*	33,153
40*	803
41*	162,362
44*	437
52*	360
67*	430

*TREE I.D. CALLOUT SHOWN IN BOLD BELOW.

Tree Diameter (in.)	Tree Save ID #:
12 (NA)	421
12	20,39,44,64,71,111,112,114,119,226,250,255,257,283,284,289,290,291,292,429,535,542,544,608,654,671,726,730,731,732,733,740,743,748,754,755,765,805,814,815,828,831
13	9,11,15,22,32,40,41,42,63,75,117,160,251,261,438,442,529,530,532,536,537,610,709,735,741,808,819
14	10,21,43,49,54,264,282,288,420,435,533,751,760,826,827,829
15	8,19,45,46,48,50,57,66,76,285,545,546,718,725,727,739,742
16	65,159,161,254,286,287,436,534,540,714,724,750,756,757,806,811,812,821,822,823
17	74,543,711,736,816,817
18	17,18,96,422,708,710,746,772,775,798,799,824,830
19	708,712,722,734,738,747,800
20	47,53,539,717,729,749,752
21	744
22	719
23	716
24	434,541,715,728,737
26	433,723
27	38
30	531
44	437



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THE BAYARD GROUP

11220 ELM LANE, SUITE 205 B
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28277

MAYES ROAD RESIDENTIAL

DAVIDSON
NORTH CAROLINA, 28078

ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY

Project No.

4552

Issued

05/09/18

Revised

LEGEND

SYMBOL	
	EXISTING TREE
	EXISTING SWM BUFFER
	POST-CONSTRUCTION BUFFER
	EXISTING WETLANDS
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING GAS LINE
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
	EXISTING WATER LINE
	EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC

UPLAND AREAS

TOTAL SITE AREA:	23.89± AC
WETLAND AREA:	0.089± AC
STREAM AREA (TOP OF BANK):	0.241± AC
TOTAL UPLAND AREA:	23.89 AC-0.089 AC-0.241 AC = 23.56± AC

NO ROCK OUTCROPPINGS SURVEYED ON SITE.

PLEASE REFERENCE SHEET MP-06 FOR TREE SAVE.



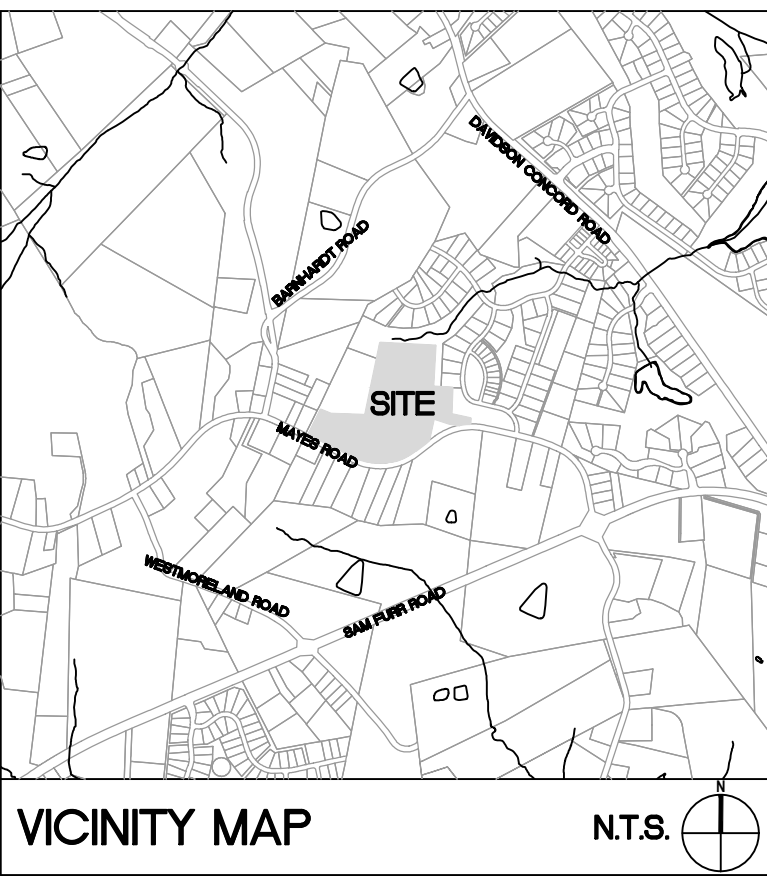
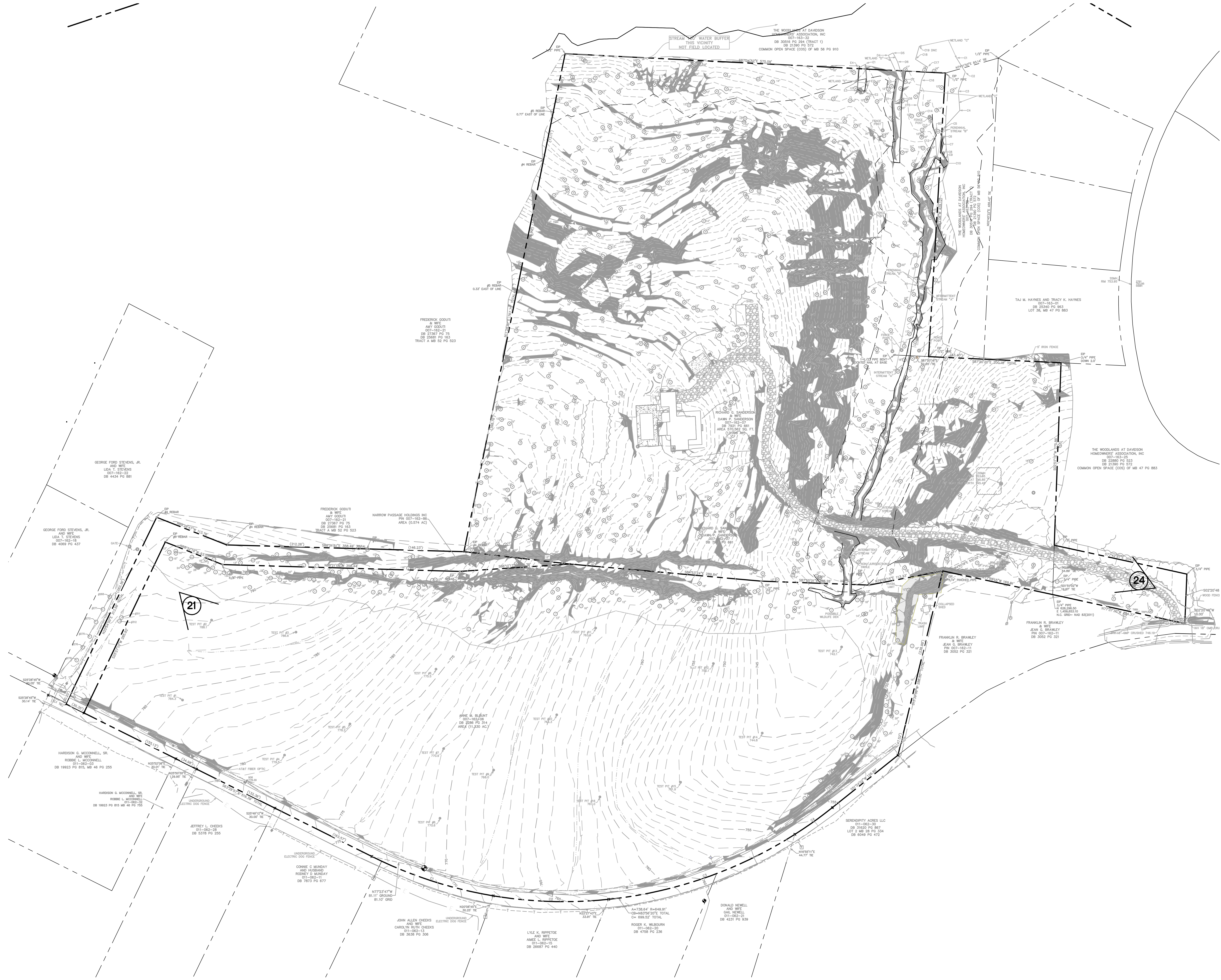
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SCALE: 1"=60'
0 30' 60' 120'

MP-01

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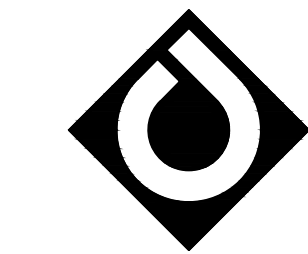
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LEGEND	
SYMBOL	
	EXISTING TREE
	EXISTING SLOPE EXCEEDING 20%
	EXISTING TREE LINE
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING GAS LINE
	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
	EXISTING WATER LINE
	EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
	VIEWSHED LOCATION

VIEWSHEDS
VIEWSHED PHOTOS ARE LOCATED IN EXHIBIT-A. EXISTING CONTEXT PHOTOS. VIEWSHED LOCATION NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO THE PHOTO NUMBER IN EXHIBIT-A.



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MAYES ROAD RESIDENTIAL

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NORTH CAROLINA, 28078

EXISTING SLOPE ANALYSIS AND VIEWSHEDS

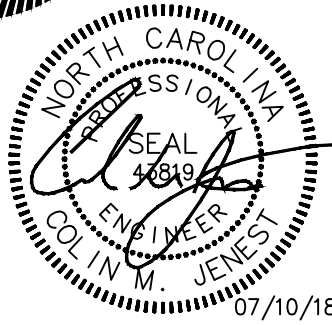
Project No.

4552

Issued

05/09/18

Revised



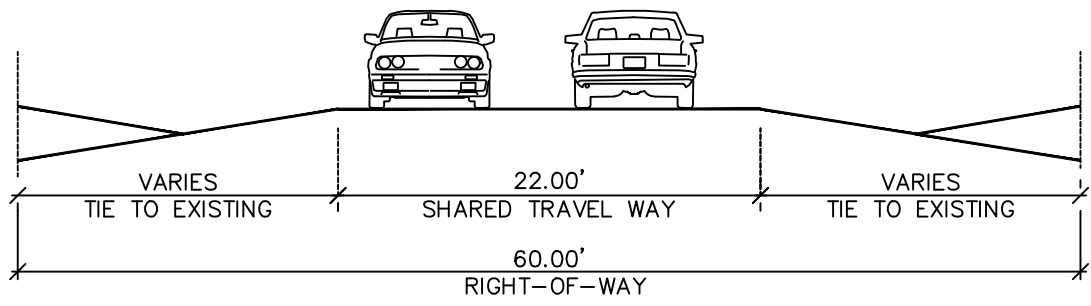
MP-02

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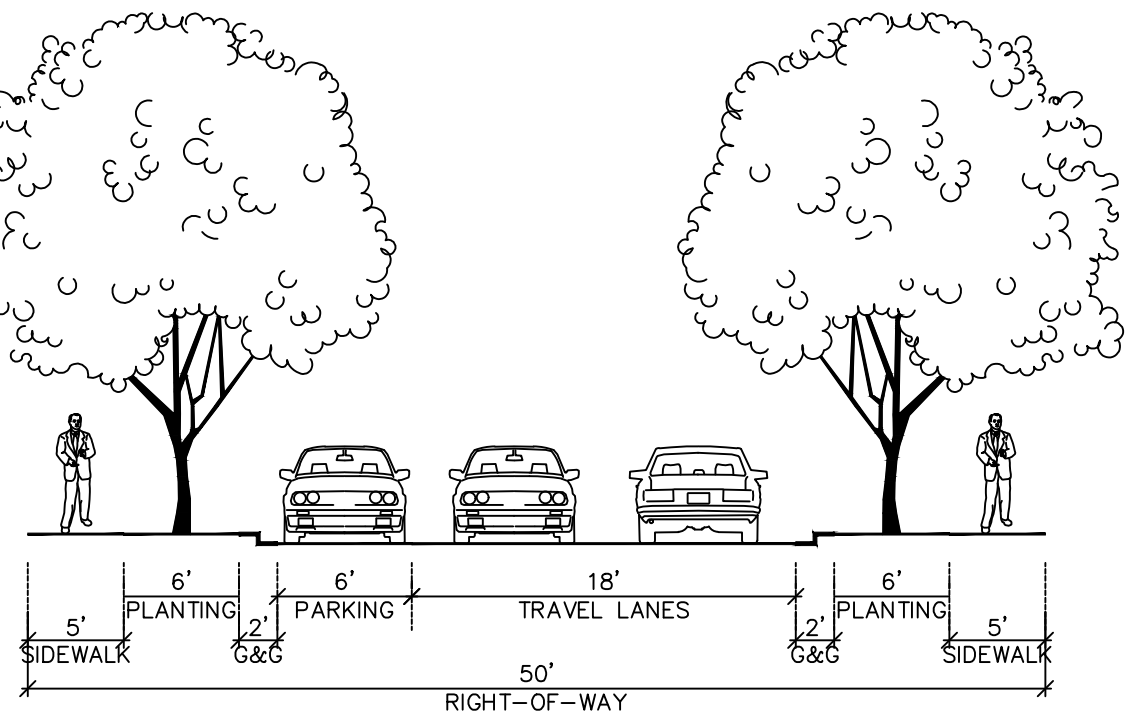
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MAYES ROAD

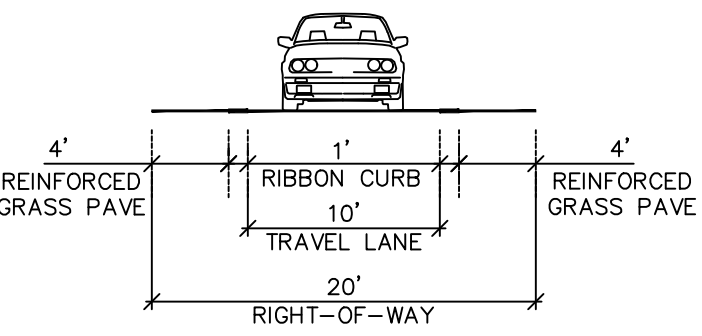


TREE SAVE CALCS:
TOTAL # OF ON-SITE TREES: 828
REQUIRED TREE PRESERVATION: 166 (20%)
PROVIDED TREE PRESERVATION: 169

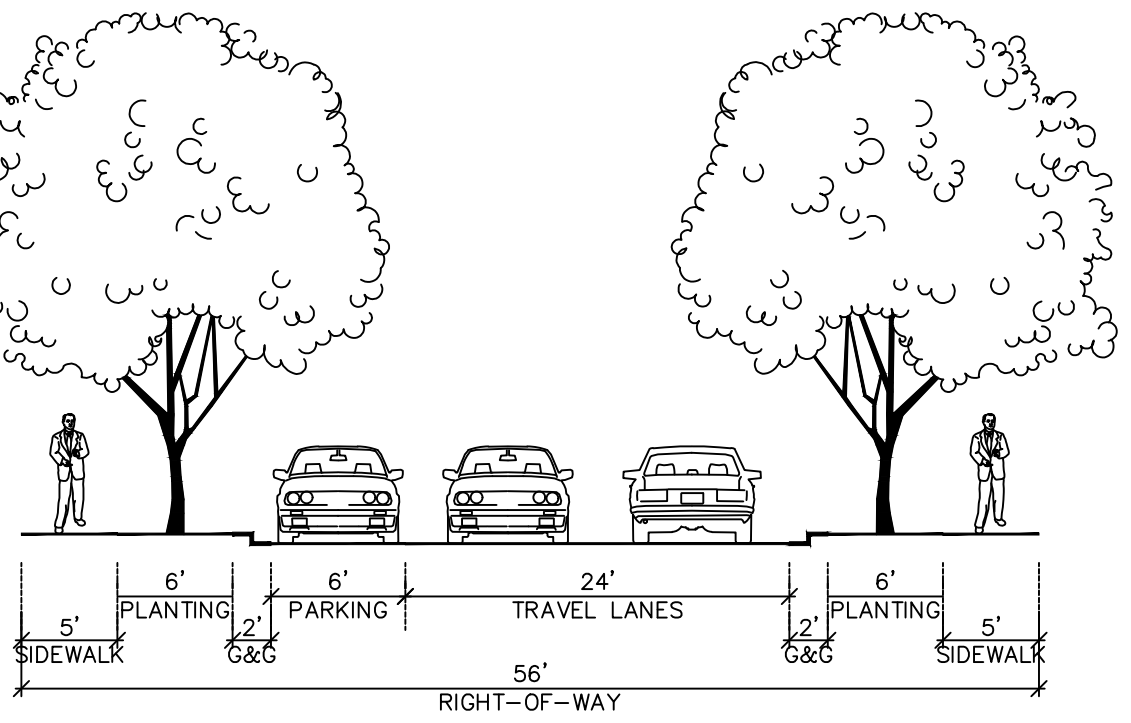
NEIGHBORHOOD YIELD



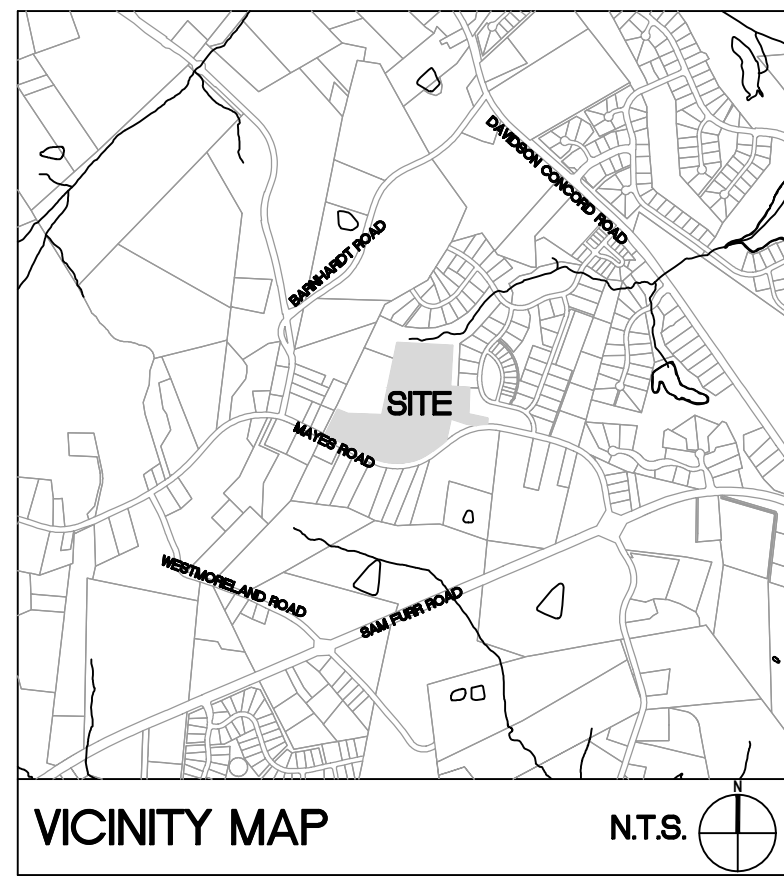
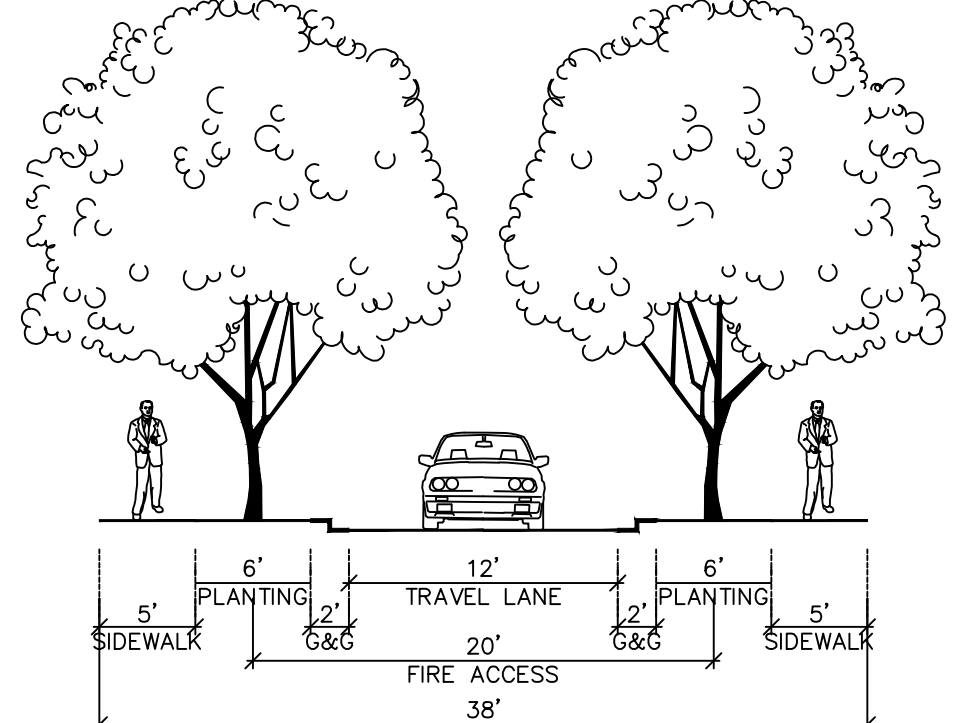
ALLEY



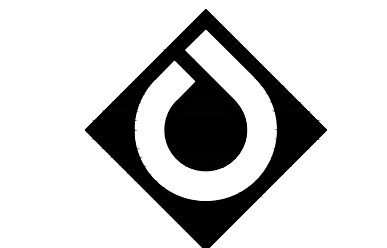
NEIGHBORHOOD GENERAL



CLOSE



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MAYES ROAD RESIDENTIAL

DAVIDSON
NORTH CAROLINA, 28078

PRELIMINARY SKETCH PLAN

Project No.

4552

Issued

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Revised

LEGEND

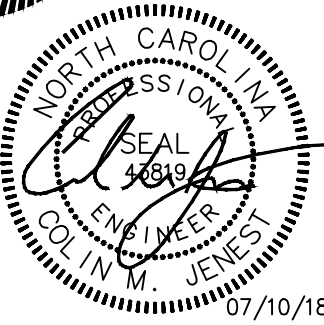
SYMBOL	
	PROPOSED SIDEWALK
	PROPOSED 2'-0" CURB & GUTTER
	OPEN SPACE
	UNDISTURBED OPEN SPACE
	STATUTE EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS
	40'x90' LOTS
	55'x90' LOTS
	70'x90' LOTS
	DUPLEX
	TRAIL SYSTEM
	AREAS OF PRIMARY CONSERVATION

ZONING CODE SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME: MAYES ROAD RESIDENTIAL
OWNER/APPLICANT: THE BAYARD GROUP
JURISDICTION: TOWN OF DAVIDSON
ZONING: NEIGHBORHOOD EDGE
PARCEL ID: 007-16-207
007-16-206
007-16-286
EXISTING USE: AGRICULTURE/SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
PROPOSED USE: SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL - DETACHED
SITE ACREAGE: 23.89 ACs
LOT SIZE: QTY:
40'x90' 17 (27.5%)
55'x90' 23 (37%)
70'x90' 18 (29%)
DUPLEX LOTS 4 (6.5%)
TOTAL LOTS: 62
4 DUPLEX = 13% (REQ 10-30%) = 8 UNITS
SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED = 90% (REQ 50%) = 58 UNITS
TOTAL UNITS: 66
PERCENTAGE OF LOTS UNDER 60 FEET = 65%
OPEN SPACE
- NEIGHBORHOOD EDGE REQUIRED: ±10.75 ACRES (45%)
- NEIGHBORHOOD EDGE PROVIDED: ±10.75 ACRES (45%)
- PCSO UNDISTURBED REQUIRED: ±4.18 ACRES (17.5%)
- PCSO UNDISTURBED PROVIDED: ±4.74 ACRES (19.8%)
STREET ROW = 50', 56'
ALLEY ROW = 20'
CLOSE ROW = 38'
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION DATE: TBD
PLANTING AND TREE REQUIREMENTS PER ORDINANCE. ALL LOTS SUBJECT TO TABLE 9-1 OF ORDINANCE REGARDING TREE CANOPY COVERAGE AND TREE PLANTING REQUIREMENT.



- CONTRACTOR IS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING APPROPRIATE PARTIES AND ASSURING THAT EXISTING UTILITIES ARE LOCATED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
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SCALE: 1"=60'

0 30' 60' 120'

MP-03

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PROJECT NAME:	MAYES ROAD RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY OWNER:	THE BAYARD GROUP
SITE ACREAGE:	23.89± ACRES
TAX PARCEL ID #S:	007-16-207 007-16-206 007-16-286
ZONING:	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL - RURAL ACREAGE
POST CONSTRUCTION DISTRICT:	TOWN OF DAVIDSON - YADKIN DISTRICT
WATERSHED NAME:	ROCKY RIVER

45% OF TOTAL MAYES ROAD RESIDENTIAL SITE AREA TO BE DEDICATED AS OPEN SPACE PER TOWN OF DAVIDSON ORDINANCE.

COMMON OPEN SPACE REQUIRED (45%):	10.75 ACRES
COMMON OPEN SPACE PROVIDED:	10.75± ACRES (45%)

RETAINING WALL DESIGN TO BE PREPARED DURING CONSTRUCTION PLAN PREPARATION. RETAINING WALLS SHALL BE DESIGNED AND PERMITTED BY CODE ENFORCEMENT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AS FOLLOWS:

- RESIDENTIAL: GREATER THAN 4-FT HEIGHT

CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS CANNOT BEGIN UNTIL ALL NECESSARY PERMITS ARE ACQUIRED.

RESIDENTIAL RETAINING WALLS IN FRONT YARDS SHALL NOT EXCEED 3' IN HEIGHT.

1. NATURAL FEATURES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE PLAN. THERE IS A STREAM THAT INCLUDES A 100' SWMP/PCSD BUFFER. THERE IS A STREAM THAT INCLUDES A 50' PCSD BUFFER (UNNAMED TRIBUTARY TO SOUTH PRONG WEST BRANCH ROCKY RIVER). SOILS ARE: CoB2 (HSG B), EnB (HSG C), End (HSG C), and MO (HSG C).
2. NO ENDANGERED SPECIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING A PRESENCE ON THIS SITE.
3. TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN HEREON WAS TAKEN FROM FIELD RUN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PROVIDED BY CONCORD ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, INC.

EXISTING IMPERVIOUS: 21,815 SF (0.50 AC.)
BMP #1
DRAINAGE AREA: 23.47 AC.
PROP. IMPERVIOUS: 381,150 SF (8.75 AC.)

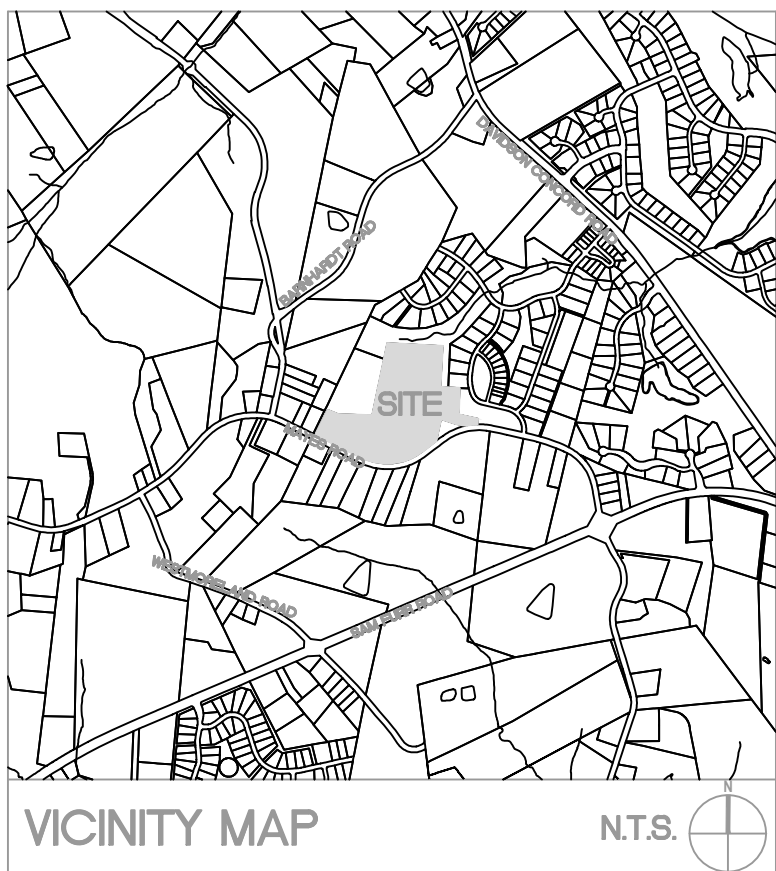
BMP #1
 PERMANENT POOL VOLUME REQ'D: 109,336 CF
 PERMANENT POOL VOLUME PROV: 116,392 CF

DETENTION
 DETENTION WILL BE PROVIDED FOR 10YR AND 25YR, 6-HR
 STORM EVENTS FOR IN BMP #1.

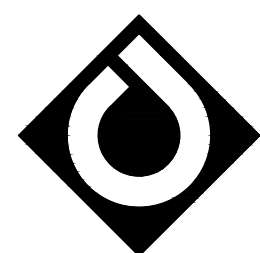
APPROXIMATE DETENTION VOLUME REQUIRED:
 (DIFFERENCE IN RUNOFF FROM 50YR, 6-HR STORM EVENTS)

POND	PRE	POST	DIFFERENCE
BMP #1	136,359	232,749	96,390 CF

DETENTION VOLUME PROVIDED: 98,225 CF



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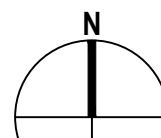
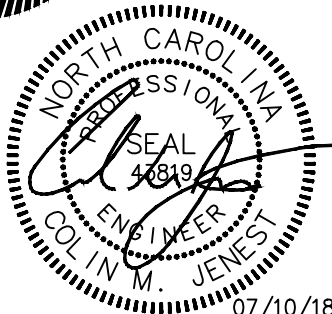
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NORTH CAROLINA, 28078


Project No.
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Revised



SCALE: 1"=60'



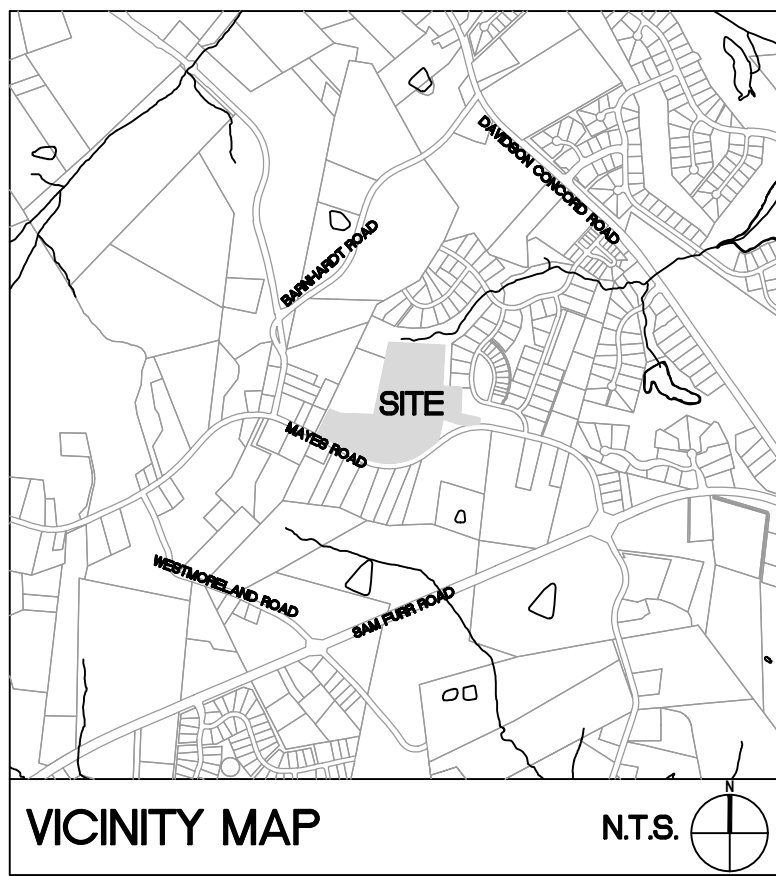
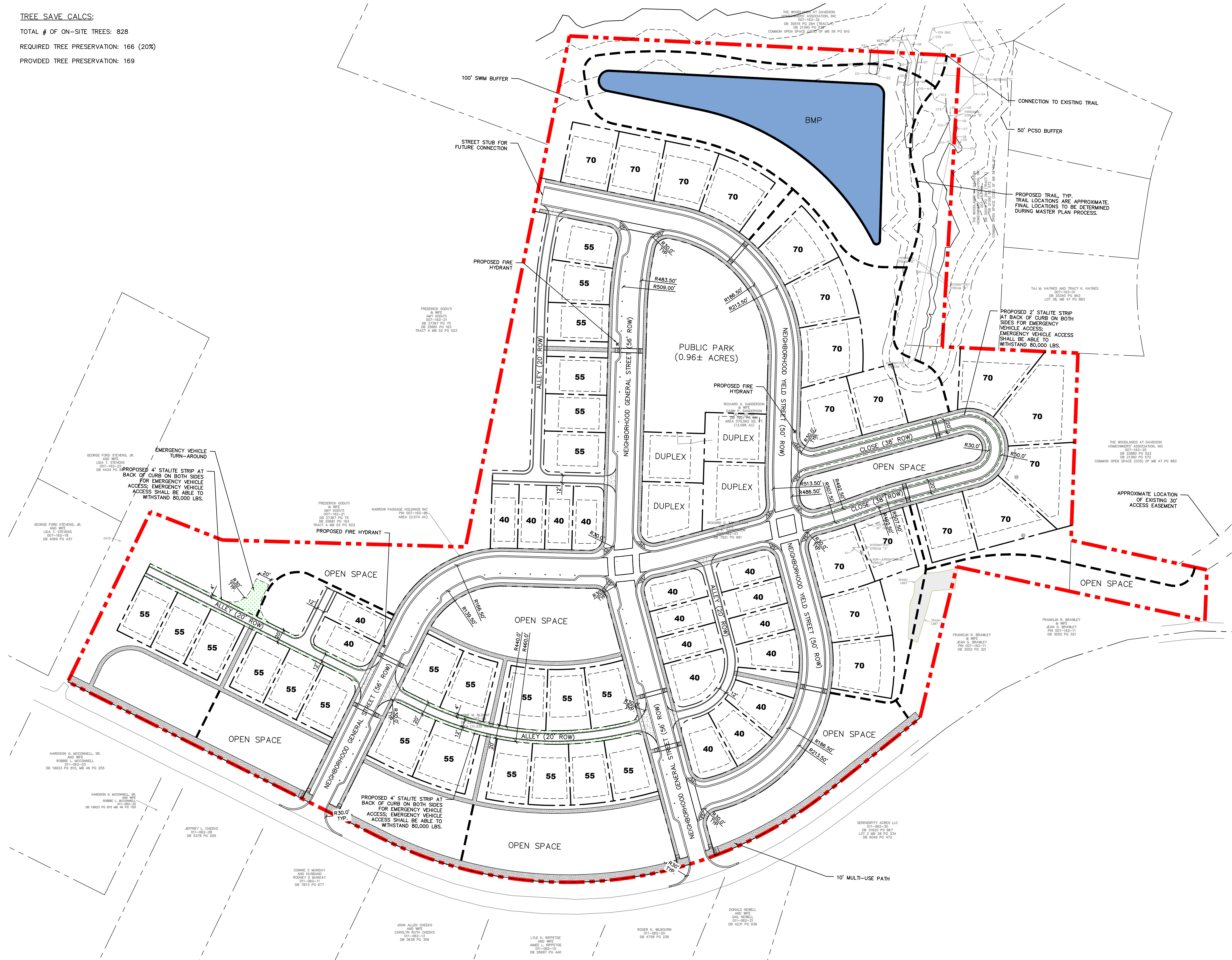
A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments. It is marked with '0', '30'', '60'', and '120''.

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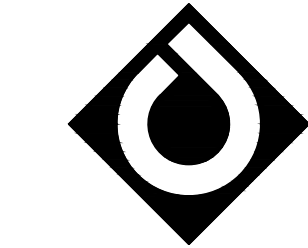
TREE SAVE CALCS:
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REQUIRED TREE PRESERVATION: 166 (20%)
PROVIDED TREE PRESERVATION: 169



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BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY ISSUE DATE APRIL 2, 2018. REVISED APRIL 17, 2018. PROVIDED BY CONCORD ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, INC., 45 SPRING STREET SW, CONCORD, NC 28025, (704) 786-5404.

LEGEND

SYMBOL	
	PROPOSED SIDEWALK
	PROPOSED 2'-0" CURB & GUTTER
	OPEN SPACE
	40'x90' LOTS
	55'x90' LOTS
	70'x90' LOTS
	DUPLEX
	TRAIL SYSTEM
	AREAS OF PRIMARY CONSERVATION
	STALITE EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS



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THE BAYARD GROUP

11220 ELM LANE, SUITE 205 B
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28277

MAYES ROAD RESIDENTIAL

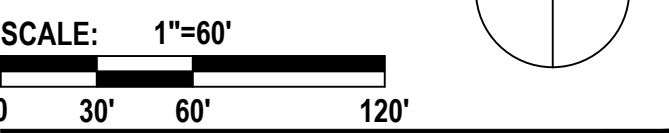
DAVIDSON
NORTH CAROLINA, 28078

EMERGENCY VEHICLE EXHIBIT

Project No.
4552

Issued
05/09/18

Revised



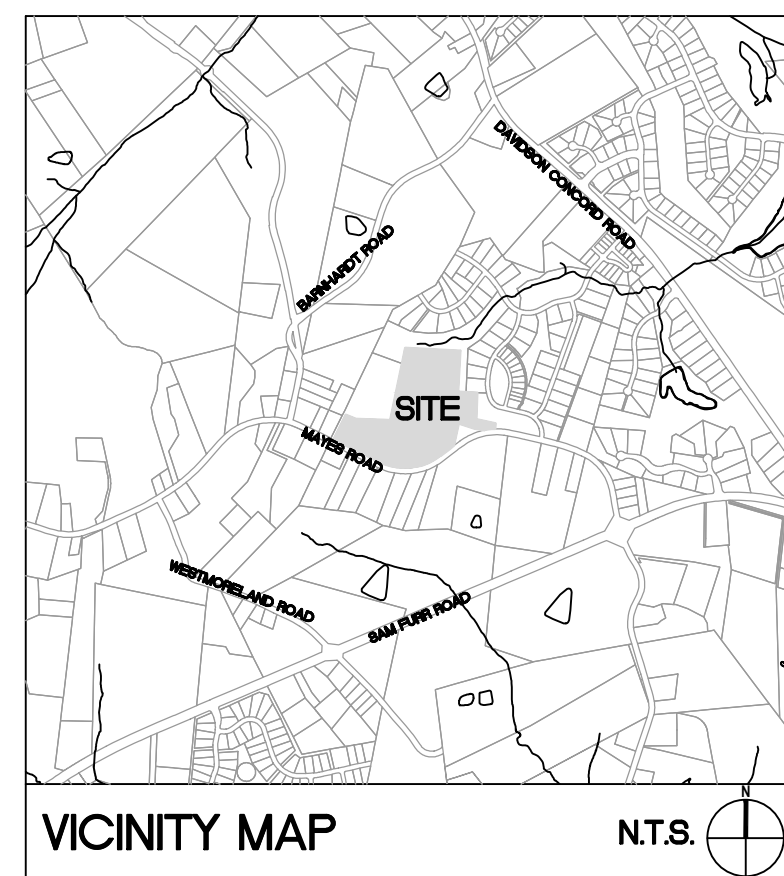
MP-05

- CONTRACTOR IS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING APPROPRIATE PARTIES AND ASSURING THAT EXISTING UTILITIES ARE LOCATED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
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- ALL PAVEMENT CUTS, CONCRETE OR ASPHALT, ARE TO BE REPLACED ACCORDING TO STANDARDS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG UTILITIES SPECIFICATIONS.
- SHORING WILL BE ACCORDING TO OSHA TRENCHING STANDARDS PART 1926 SUBPART P, OR AS AMENDED.


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Tree Diameter (in.)	Specimen Tree Save ID #:
21	744
22	719
23	716
24	434,541,715,728,737
26	433,723
27	38
30	531
44	437



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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28277

MAYES ROAD RESIDENTIAL

DAVIDSON
NORTH CAROLINA, 28078

TREE PRESERVATION & SPECIMEN TREE PLAN

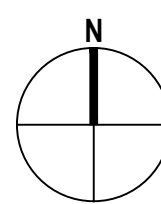
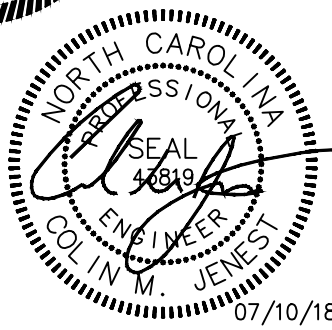
Project No.

4552

Issued

05/09/18

Revised



SCALE: 1"=60'

0 30' 60' 120'

MP-06

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4. SHORING WILL BE ACCORDING TO OSHA TRENCHING STANDARDS PART 1926 SUBPART P, OR AS AMENDED.



Agenda Title: Lake Cornelius Residential - Review & Comment

Summary: The project team (Meeting Street Homes) will provide an overview of the master plan for 14 single-family homes at the western end of Catawba Avenue. The Planning Board will review and provide comment on the proposed plans.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
❑ Lake Cornelius Residential - Staff Analysis	8/23/2018	Cover Memo
❑ Lake Cornelius Residential - Master Plan	8/23/2018	Exhibit



STAFF ANALYSIS

Date: August 8, 2018
To: Public Input Session (August 8, 2018)
From: Chad Hall, Senior Planner
Re: Lake Cornelius Residential, Master Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

APPLICANT INFO

- **Owners:** Meeting Street, LLC
- **Developer:** Joe Roy (Meeting Street)
- **Consultant:** Jacob Bachman (ColeJenest & Stone)
- **Location:** Western end of Catawba Avenue, north and west of end of roadway
(Parcel ID: 00321101)
- **Planning Area(s):** Lakeshore
- **Area:** 3.72 acres

REQUEST

The applicant proposes a Master Plan for development of 14 single-family homes on the peninsula located northeast of the western terminus of Catawba Avenue. Within the Lake Cornelius Residential project, there are essentially two different house types, with eight smaller homes and six larger homes. The property consists of 3.717 acres. This is a low density project within the Critical Area Watershed.

The design of the development features homes that front a pedestrian way and series of paths, fronting the lake. The “rear” of the homes will incorporate a “front” design, with the alley acting as fronting road.

The open space is passive, with both a tree preservation area between the homes and the lake and an internal green. A 10' wide greenway is proposed around the peninsula and will eventually link with Parham Park. Connectors and walkways from the units also link to this greenway.

SUMMARY OF PETITION

The applicant proposes a master plan for Lake Cornelius Residential. Process B of the master plan process includes a Public Input Session (August 8, 2018) and Planning Board review and comment. Planning staff will conduct a technical review concurrently with Mecklenburg County.

The proposed Master Plan for Lake Cornelius Residential illustrate 14 total lots. Two house sizes are depicted on the Master Plan. The homes are alley-loaded with the fronts toward the lake, other than house 14 which sits amidst an internal green.

The master plan provides a density of 3.88 units per acre with an overall open space of +/- 0.75 acres (20.95 percent) on the 3.72 acre site. This open space is over the 5% common open space requirement for the Lakeshore Planning Area. The Park/Public Open Space requirement of 0.18 acre has been met, in addition to future construction a 10' wide mulch greenway.

There is a Tree Save requirement to preserve twenty (20) percent of existing mature trees on the site. Tree save is indicated at 55% of existing mature tree canopy (72 of 131 trees). The overall 3.72 acre parcel requires 27 large maturing trees, of which new plantings may contribute. Trees are also required for each house lot.

A greenway/multiuse path is illustrated traversing the site along its western boundary along the peninsula. It is accessed from the end of Catawba Avenue and will eventually link with Parham Park to the north.

No TIA is required for 14 units, but the applicant will be making a contribution into the Connectivity and Traffic Calming Plan at a rate of \$500 per lot, per the Davidson Planning Ordinance.

A total of two affordable units are required based upon 14 total units. Payment-in-lieu is an option to providing the required units. Any payment-in-lieu would be required before approval of any final plat.

The applicant has met the documentation and public notice requirements as set forth in the Davidson Planning Ordinance (DPO).

2. PLANNING STAFF PRELIMINARY REVIEW

BACKGROUND

The applicant's design team met with planning staff several times prior to submitting the Master Plan application for Lake Cornelius Residential.

The property is within the Lakeshore Planning Area. The required open space for developments in this planning area is five percent.

This proposal was deemed to be a complete application on November 30, 2017. This review considers compliance with the DPO adopted May 1, 2015, as amended.

PLANNING and DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

In advance of the Public Input Session, Planning staff is required to provide a preliminary staff analysis. Below is a summary of this analysis. A more detailed technical review, conducted concurrently with Mecklenburg County, will follow.

LAND USE

The proposed master plan for Lake Cornelius Residential illustrates 14 total units, with two detached home sizes. Detached houses are a permitted building type in the Lakeshore Planning Area. These homes are designed to front a pedestrian way/greenway and the lake. A greenway and required open space has been provided, including acceptable tree save areas. This is a low-density project within the Critical Area Watershed, meaning that less than 24% of the site will be impervious; this includes a 50' buffer along the lake.

ACCESS and TRANSPORTATION, including GREENWAYS, MULTI-USE PATHS and SIDEWALKS

The homes will have frontage on a greenway and connector paths to the greenway. A Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) is not required; the applicant will be making a contribution into the Connectivity and

Traffic Calming Plan at a rate of \$500 per lot, per the Davidson Planning Ordinance. The greenway will be accessed from the end of Catawba Avenue and will eventually link with Parham Park to the north.

OPEN SPACE and PARKS

The Lakeshore Planning Area requires a minimum of five percent open space, with that area being park/public space. The proposed site plan indicates 20.95 percent open space as being preserved, including functional and riparian spaces. A small park/green area is being created internal to the community, near the proposed mail kiosk.

TREE PRESERVATION, LANDSCAPING and SCREENING

There is a Tree Save requirement to preserve twenty (20) percent of existing mature trees on the site. Tree save is indicated at 55% of existing mature tree canopy (72 of 131 trees). Additionally, landscaping will be installed on each house lot. Each lot in the Lakeshore Planning Area should have approximately 15 percent tree canopy at maturity.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

A total of two (2) affordable units are required based upon 16 total units. The affordable units have not been identified on the master plan. Payment-in-lieu is an option to providing the required units. The developer has indicated they plan to make payment-in-lieu.

3. PLANS AND POLICIES

Below is a list of town-adopted plans and policies summarizing each document's applicability to the proposed Master Plan:

- The ***Davidson Comprehensive Plan (2010)*** contains several recommendations and initiatives relevant to this proposal. The Targeted Growth Plan Livability Themes state:
 - A. SUPPORT SAFE AND VIBRANT PUBLIC SPACES AND NEIGHBORHOODS. GOAL 3: Provide Safe and Secure Neighborhoods, Streets, Parks and Greenways. Initiatives include:
 - Build off-road greenways, trails, and bike improvement projects per the bicycle master plan.
 - Development should be walkable with vibrant public spaces.
 - Growth should support and enhance existing neighborhoods.
 - B. MAINTAIN QUALITY DESIGN AND SOUND PLANNING PRINCIPLES. GOAL 1: Prioritize Infill and Mixed-Use Development Within or Near Already Developed Areas, stating:
 - Continue to allow for limited single-family infill development and redevelopment in the Village Infill Planning Area.
 - Growth should create high-quality pedestrian environments.

As identified above, the comprehensive plan supports development that is walkable and safe. The plan also supports the dissemination of all transportation modes through multiple route options.

- The ***Davidson Planning Ordinance (2015)*** contains several references that speak directly to this proposal, including:

Principles

- We must preserve Davidson's character and sense of community: Enhanced by developments with open space and a street, sidewalk and greenway network that knits the community together (General Principles Item 1);
- We must encourage alternative means of active transportation: The built environment can enhance the use of alternatives to the car and increase our physical health (General Principles Item 3).

Lakeshore Planning Area, Description

- The Lakeshore Planning Area is located at the entrance to Davidson from I-77, within easy walking and bicycling distance to large employment centers and downtown Davidson, and with ample access and vistas to Lake Norman, Lake Davidson, and Lake Cornelius. The Lakeshore Planning Area contains opportunities for high density residential development integrated within corporate, commercial and retail mixed-use development. This planning area is within the state-mandated watershed overlay district; thus the development should be higher and denser development with a smaller footprint. Shorelines must be preserved for public use and aesthetic character. (2.2.6.A).
- The ***Davidson Walks and Rolls Active Transportation Master Plan (2013)*** contains several references that speak directly to this proposal, including the continuation of a key corridor greenway path along the western edge of the property.

These references underscore the DPO's emphasis on interconnected policies and land use patterns that support the diversity of residential areas with the provision of community amenities, such as greenways.

4. STAFF FINDINGS

The proposed Master Plan illustrates a building type and permitted use consistent with existing plans and policies. The plan indicates 14 total single-family homes. Though accessed from Catawba Avenue, the primary frontage of the site is along Lake Cornelius. This is a low density project within the Critical Area Watershed, meaning that it includes less than 24% impervious areas.

Open space is provided above the required five percent for the Lakeshore Planning Area. This includes a neighborhood park internal to the site and additional land preserved along the western boundary. The site plan also illustrates a greenway along the western boundary along Lake Cornelius, to eventually connect with Parham Park.

There is a Tree Save requirement to preserve twenty (20) percent of existing mature trees on the site. Tree save is indicated at 55% of existing mature tree canopy (72 of 131 trees).

With a total of 14 lots/units, there is an affordable housing requirement of two units. The developer has indicated that they will provide a payment-in-lieu, as permitted by the DPO.

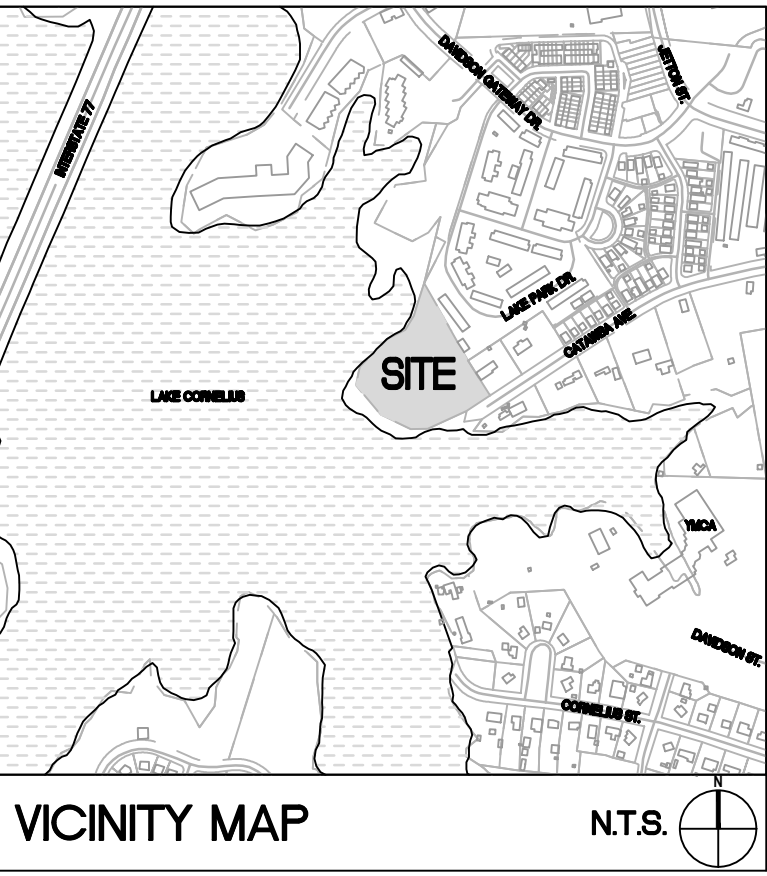
A Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) is not required; the applicant will be making a contribution into the Connectivity and Traffic Calming Plan at a rate of \$500 per lot, per the Davidson Planning Ordinance.

In conclusion, the proposed master plan for Lake Cornelius Residential is for 14 single-family homes, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and DPO. Staff supports the general intent of the master plan, understanding that detailed ordinance requirements will be addressed during the technical review.

5. RESOURCES & ATTACHMENTS

- Resources: Links to referenced policy documents.
 - Davidson Planning Ordinance (2015): <http://www.ci.davidson.nc.us/DocumentCenter/View/8499>
 - Comprehensive Plan (2010): <http://www.townofdavidson.org/340/Davidson-Comprehensive-Plan>

- Maps:
 - Proposed Lake Cornelius Residential Master Plan (with environmental inventory, street sections, notes, etc.)



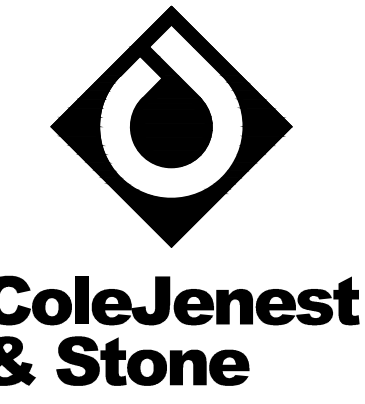
- LEGEND**
- SYMBOL
 - EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED
 - EXISTING TREE TO BE PROTECTED
 - EXISTING SLOPE EXCEEDING 20%
 - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
 - EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC

- NOTES:**
- NO UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS JURISDICTIONAL FEATURES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED ON SITE.
- TREE CONSERVATION**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| TOTAL TREES ON SITE: | 131 |
| TOTAL TREES REQ. TO REMAIN: | 27 (20%) |
| TOTAL TREES TO REMAIN: | 72 (55.0%) |
| TOTAL TREES TO BE REMOVED: | 59 |

**PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION**



- CONTRACTOR IS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING APPROPRIATE PARTIES AND ENSURING THAT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES ARE LOCATED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
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1930 ABBOTT STREET
CHARLOTTE, NC 28203

UNDERWOOD RESIDENTIAL

CATAWBA AVENUE
DAVIDSON, NC 28036

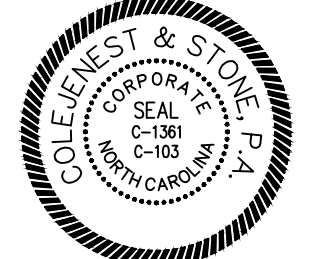
ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY

Project No.
4543

Issued
05/22/18

THIS PLAN IS SCHEMATIC IN NATURE AND LOCATIONS OF ROADS, LOTS, TREES, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL DETERMINATION ON PRELIMINARY AND FINAL PLANS.

Revised



Ben C. Jenest
Ben C. Jenest
05/22/18

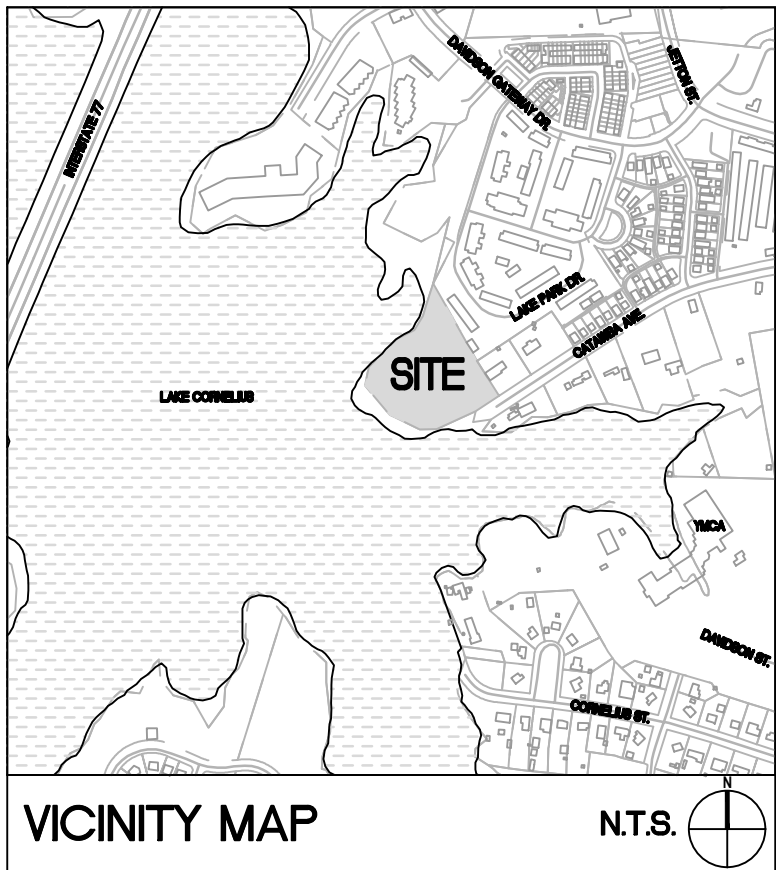
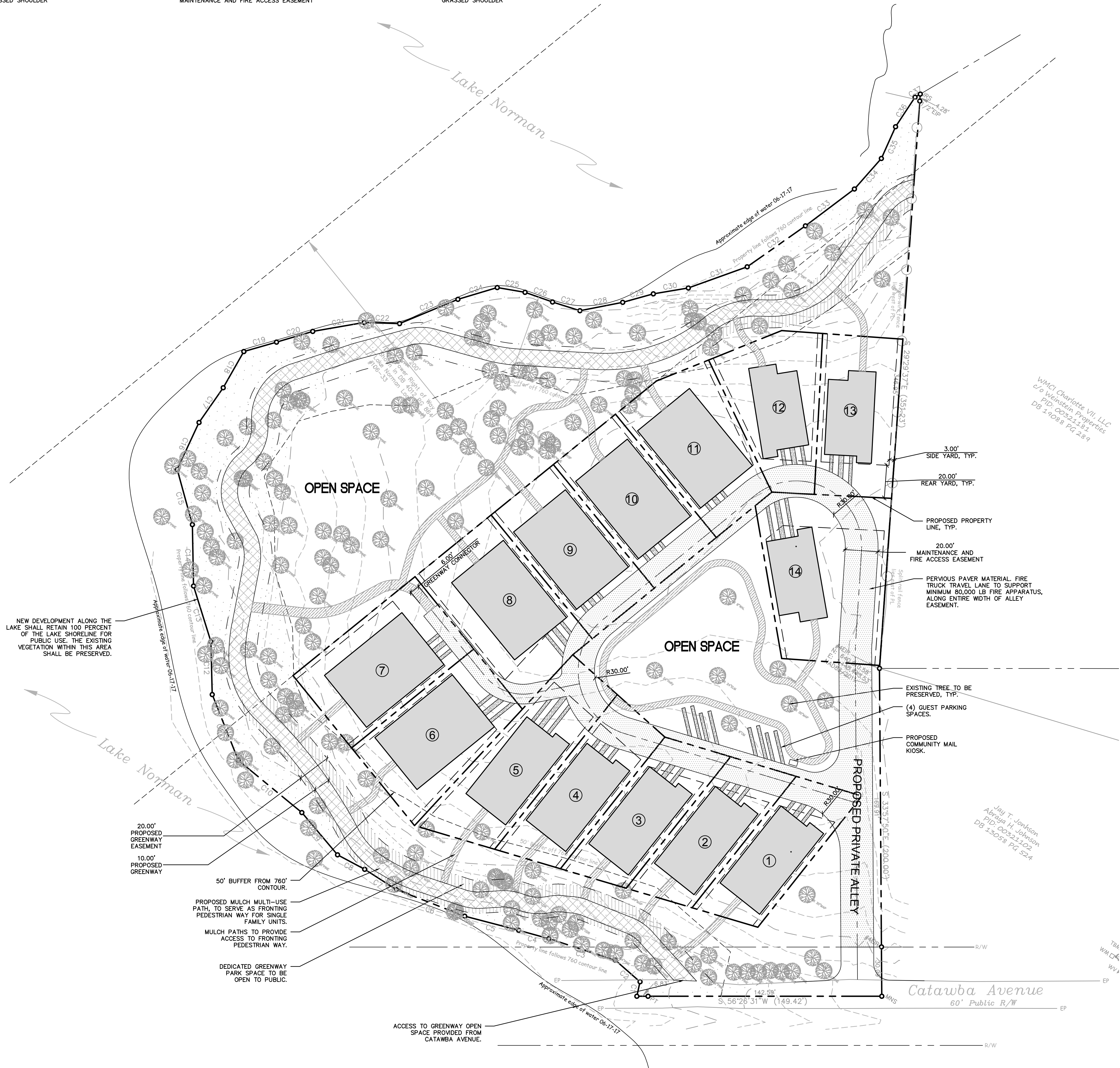
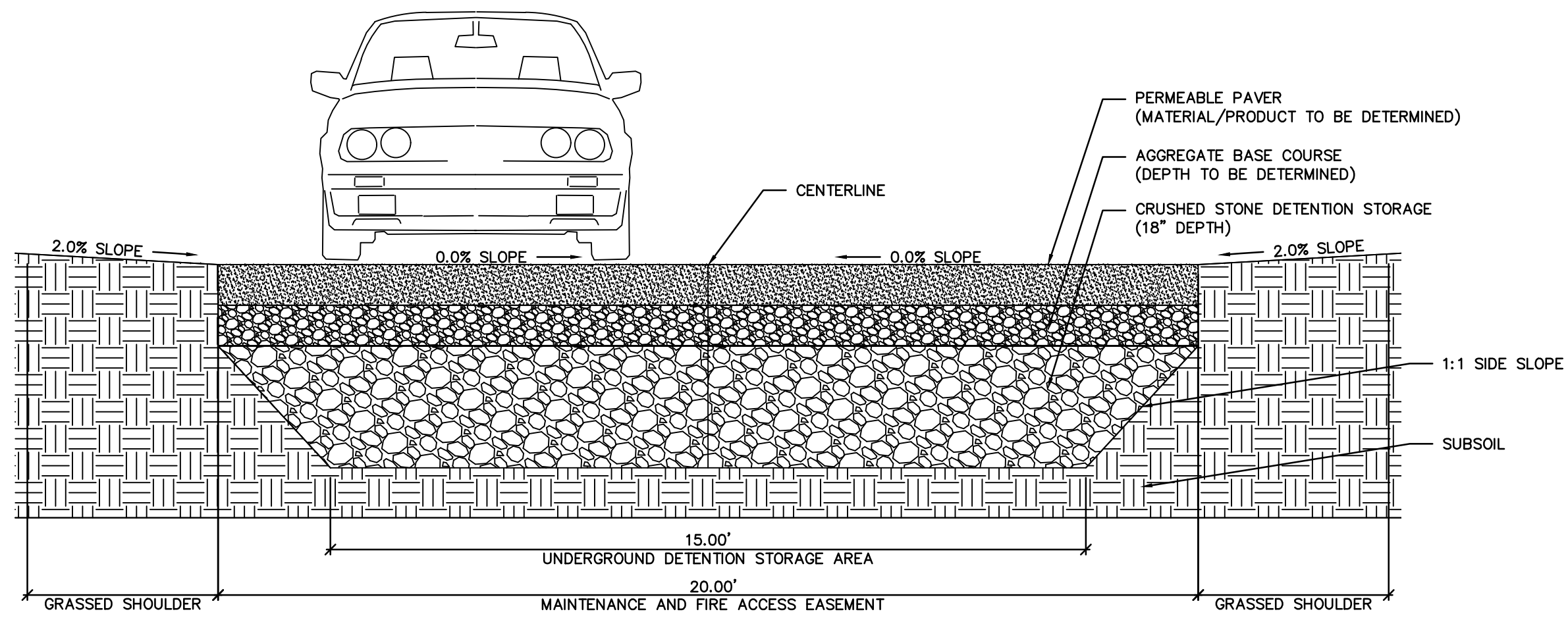
SCALE: 1"=30'
0 15' 30' 60'

C-001

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PRIVATE ALLEY
PERMEABLE PAVER AND UNDERGROUND DETENTION
CROSS SECTION (N.T.S.)



LEGEND	
SYMBOL	
	PROPOSED ALLEYWAY
	PROPOSED BUILDING
	PROPOSED GREENWAY
	PROPOSED GREENWAY EASEMENT
	PROPOSED ALLEY EASEMENT
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE

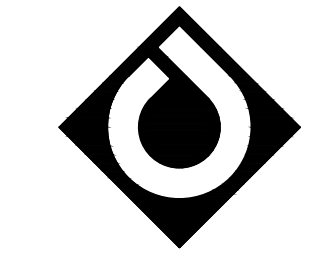
ZONING CODE SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME:	UNDERWOOD RESIDENTIAL		
OWNER:	MEETING STREET HOMES & COMMUNITIES		
APPLICANT:	MEETING STREET HOMES & COMMUNITIES		
JURISDICTION:	TOWN OF DAVIDSON		
ZONING:	LAKESHORE		
PARCEL ID:	003-21-101		
EXISTING USE:	VACANT/RESIDENTIAL		
PROPOSED USE:	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL		
TOTAL SITE ACREAGE:	3.717 AC±		
PARK SITE ACREAGE IN R/W:	0.110 AC± (NCDOT)		
TOTAL DEVELOPING SITE ACREAGE:	3.608		
REGULATED WATERSHED:	LAKE NORMAN CRITICAL WATERSHED (WS-IV-CA)		
BUILT UPON AREA RESTRICTION:	24% MAXIMUM BUA (LOW DENSITY OPTION)		
UNDISTURBED OPEN SPACE REQ:	17.5% (0.631 AC)		
TOTAL PROJECT PARK SPACE:	5.68%	(0.205 AC±)	
TOTAL PROJECT UNITS/ACRE:	3.88 DUA		
TOTAL PROJECT BUILT UPON AREA:	24% BUA±	(0.866 AC±)	
TOTAL PROJECT UNDISTURBED OPEN SPACE:	20.95%	(0.756 AC±)	
BUILDING HEIGHT:	MINIMUM 2 STORIES, MAXIMUM 3 STORIES		
PARK REQUIREMENT:	5% OF SITE AREA	(0.180 AC±)	
CREDIT FROM NEARBY PARK:	50% OF REQUIREMENT	(0.090 AC±)	
ADJUSTED PARK REQUIREMENT:	0.180 - 0.090	(0.090 AC±)	
UNIT COUNT:	14 SINGLE FAMILY		
SETBACKS:			
FRONT:	0' MIN - 20' MAX		
SIDE:	3' MIN - N/A MAX		
REAR:	20' MIN - N/A MAX		
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION DATE:	TBD		
PLANTING AND TREE REQUIREMENTS PER ORDINANCE:			

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION



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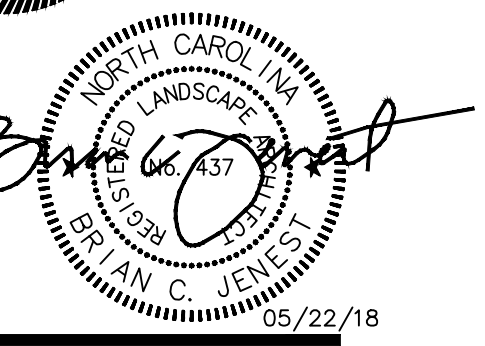
MASTER PLAN

Project No.
4543

Issued
05/22/18

THIS PLAN IS SCHEMATIC IN NATURE AND LOCATIONS
OF ROADS, LOTS, TREES, AND OTHER
IMPROVEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL
DETERMINATION ON PRELIMINARY AND FINAL PLANS.

Revised



SCALE: 1"=30'
0 15' 30' 60'

C-002

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ZONING CODE SUMMARY

PROJECT NAME:	UNDERWOOD RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY OWNER/APPLICANT:	MEETING STREET HOMES & COMMUNITIES
JURISDICTION:	TOWN OF DAVIDSON
ZONING:	LAKE SHORE
TAX PARCEL ID #S:	003-21-101
EXISTING USE:	VACANT/RESIDENTIAL
PROPOSED USE:	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
TOTAL SITE ACREAGE:	3.717± AC±
TOTAL SITE ACREAGE IN R/W:	0.11 AC± (NCDOT)
TOTAL DEVELOPING SITE AREA:	3.608 AC±
REGULATED WATERSHED:	LAKE NORMAN CRITICAL WATERSHED (WS-IV-CA)
BUILT UPON AREA RESTRICTION:	24% MAXIMUM BUA (LOW DENSITY)
TOTAL PROJECT UNITS/ACRE:	3.89 DUA
TOTAL PROJECT BUA:	24% BUA (0.866 AC±)

UNDISTURBED CALCULATIONS:

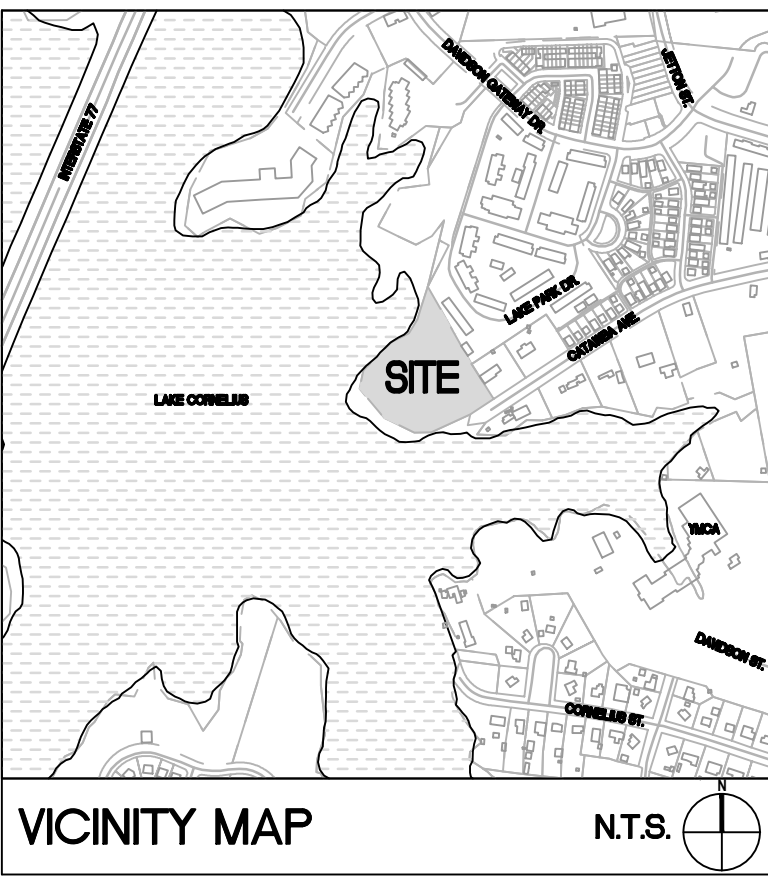
17.5% OF TOTAL SITE AREA TO BE DEDICATED AS UNDISTURBED OPEN SPACE PER TOWN OF DAVIDSON ORDINANCE.	
TOTAL DEVELOPING SITE ACREAGE:	3.608 AC±
UNDISTURBED OPEN SPACE REQUIRED:	0.631 ACRES (17.5%)
TOTAL PROJECT UNDISTURBED OPEN SPACE:	0.756 ACRES (20.95%)
SEE EXHIBIT ON C-004 FOR AREA LOCATIONS AND CALCULATIONS	

SKETCH PLAN (PCO-1) NOTES:

1. NO ENDANGERED SPECIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING A PRESENCE ON THIS SITE.
2. NO AREAS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED ON SITE AS A DISPOSAL LOCATION FOR SOLID WASTE.
3. TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN HEREON WAS TAKEN FROM FIELD RUN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY.
4. INTERNAL DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF AN OPEN GRADED GRANULAR MATERIAL TO PROMOTE THE CAPTURE AND INFILTRATION OF STORMWATER.

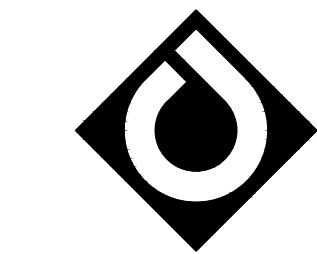
IMPERVIOUS CALCULATIONS:

TOTAL DEVELOPING SITE ACREAGE:	3.608± ACRES
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS:	6,416.35 SF
TOTAL PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS FOR SITE:	0.866± ACRES
IMPERVIOUS AREA BREAKDOWN OF SITE:	
-BUILDING:	28,669± SF
-DRIVEWAYS/PARKING:	1,391± SF
-PRIVATE ALLEY:	7,498± SF
(50% PERVIOUS CREDIT OF 14,996 SF TOTAL COVER)	
-MAIL KIOSK/UTILITIES/LOTS:	164± SF
TOTAL AREA:	37,722 SF (0.866 ACRES)



LEGEND

SYMBOL	
	EXISTING CONTOUR
	PROPOSED CONTOUR



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CATAWBA AVENUE
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CONCEPTUAL
GRADING AND
STORMWATER
PLAN

Project No.
4543

Issued
05/22/18

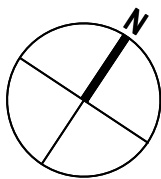
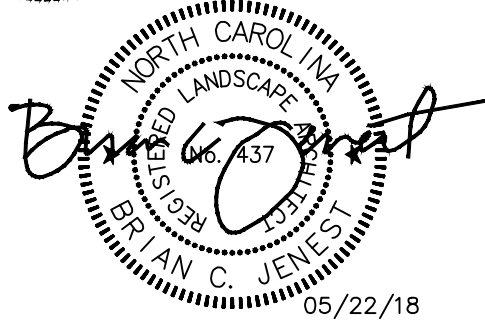
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Revised

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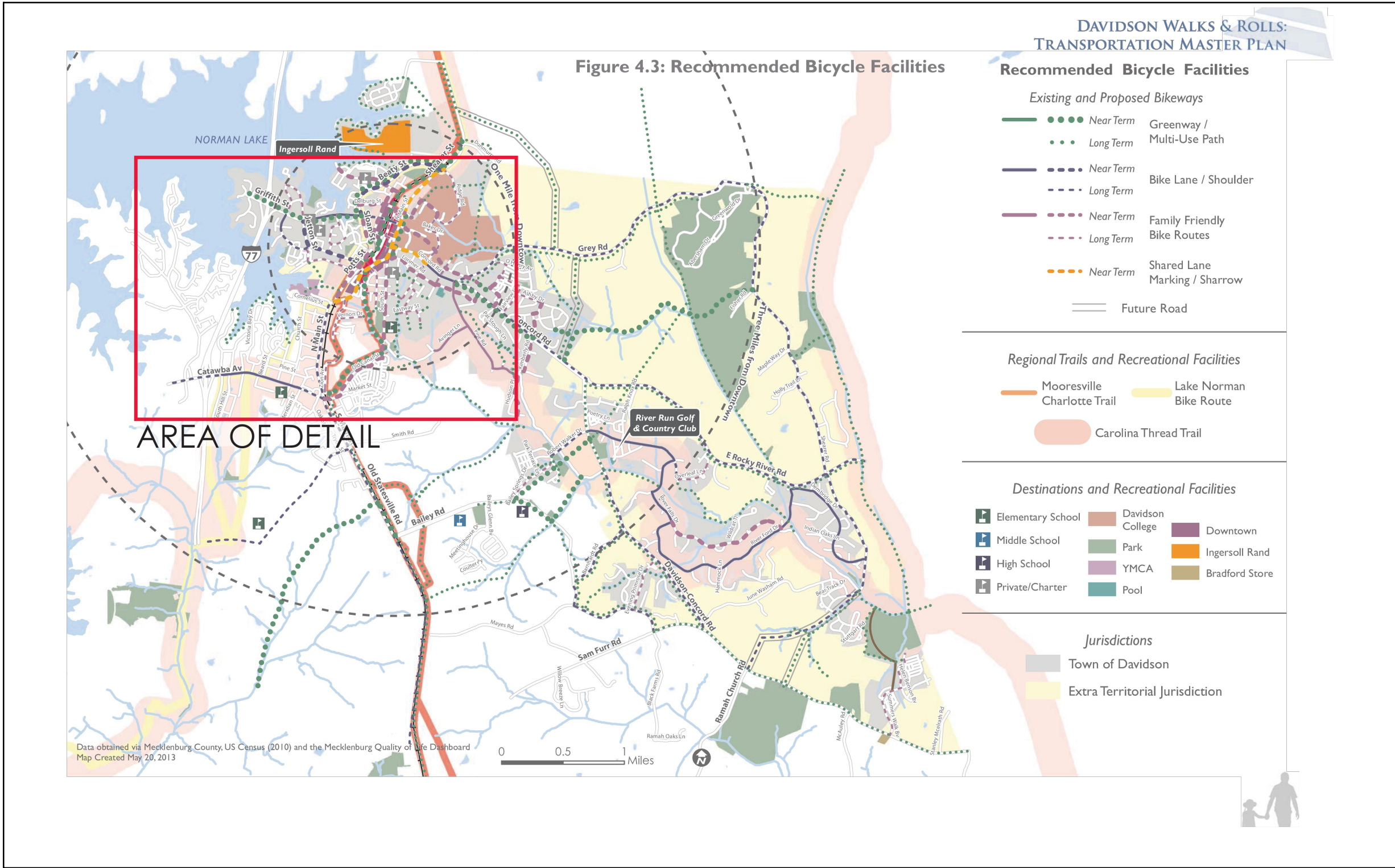


SCALE: 1"=30'
0 15' 30' 60'

C-003

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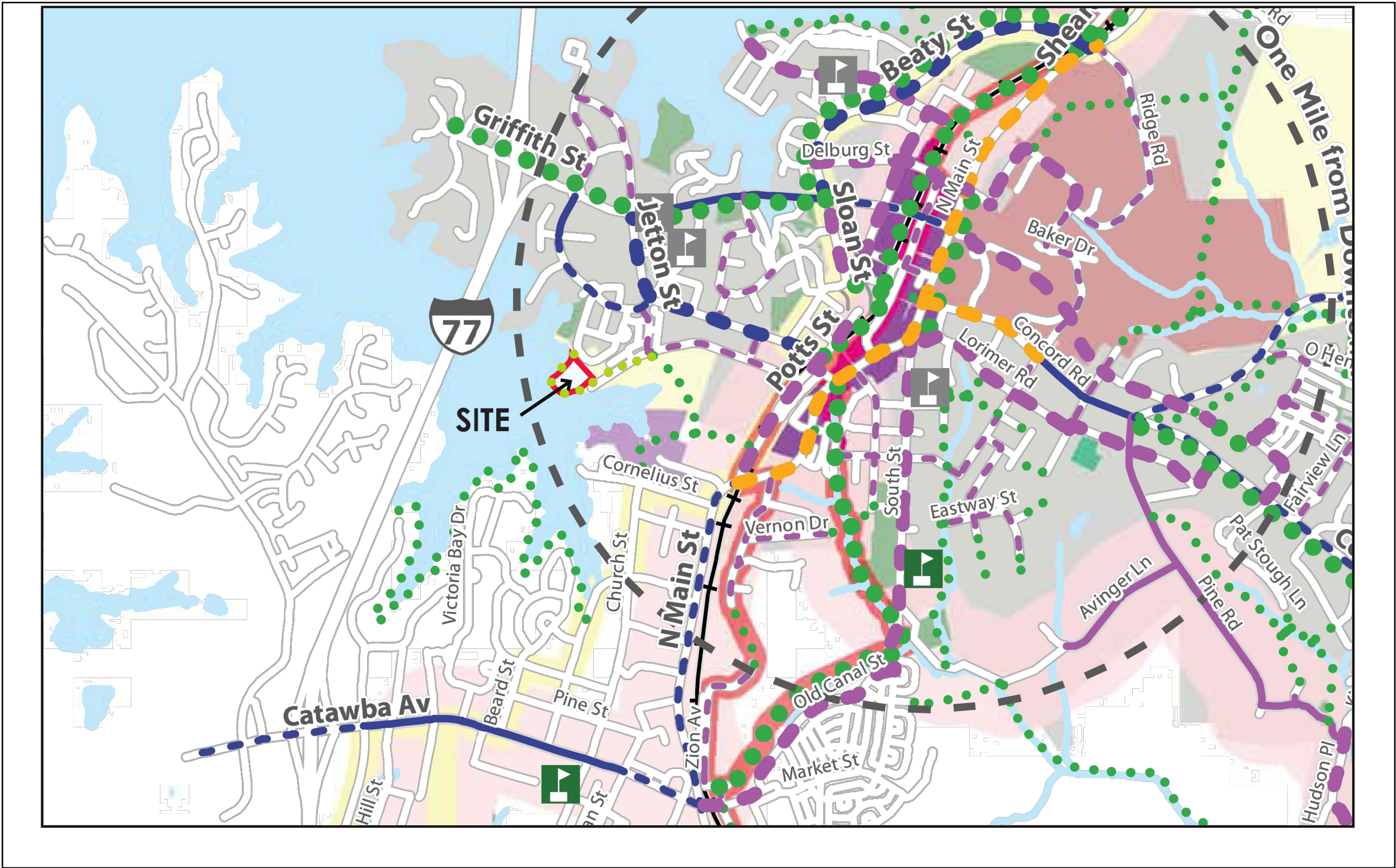
PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CONNECTIONS



PRIMARY TREE CONSERVATION AREAS



IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREAS



UNDISTURBED OPEN SPACE AREAS

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREAS

ZONE	SIZE
BUILDINGS:	28,669 SF
DRIVEWAYS/PARKING:	1,391 SF
PRIVATE ALLEY:	7,498 SF
(50% PVIOUS CREDIT OF 14,996 SF TOTAL COVER)	
MAIL KIOSK/UTILITIES/LOTS:	164 SF
TOTAL:	37,722 SF (0.866 AC) (24.00%)

UNDISTURBED OPEN SPACE AREAS

ZONE	SIZE
A	6,248 SF
B	9,325 SF
C	17,347 SF
TOTAL	32,920 SF (0.756 AC)
PERCENTAGE OF SITE:	(20.95%)

GENERAL NOTES

- Schematic Plan.** The lots, configurations, open spaces, roads, alleys and proposed improvements shown on the Master Plan are schematic in nature and may be modified during the design development and construction document phases.
- Amendments.** Applicant may request an amendment to the Master Plan and/or approved zoning without the consent of any other owner of all or any portion of the Property shown on the Master Plan so long as the recorded declaration of protective covenants for the Property contains a valid and enforceable provision with the stated purpose of granting power of attorney to the Declarant to execute an amendment to the Master Plan and/or approved zoning on behalf of such owners.

Parks, Open space and Amenities

- The Master Plan (the "Site Plan") indicates areas to be utilized as open space, community parks or amenities. The areas designated on the Site Plan are schematic in nature and intended to convey general intent. Final locations of such requirements shall be determined during construction documents and final platting, provided however, that the final locations, sizes, components, and construction meet the requirements of section 7.4 of the Ordinance.
- The Applicant, its successors or heirs, shall at a minimum provide the required park amenities defined in section 7.4.1(F) of the Ordinance.
- A mail kiosk is to be provided.

Utilities

- A Willingness to Serve letter has been provided by Charlotte Water stating access to water and sanitary sewer.

Annexation

- The Applicant agrees to a voluntary annexation of the Site into the Town of Davidson. Voluntary annexation requires a petition meeting all State statutory requirements for the entire property, and must be presented to the Town and approved by the Town Board prior to approval of preliminary plat.

Landscape Requirements

- Per Town of Davidson Planning Ordinance section 9.3.1(A) All parcels shall maintain a minimum tree coverage of 2 large maturing trees per 9,000 square feet of parcel area, OR 1 large maturing tree and 1 small maturing tree per 6,000 square feet of parcel area.

Affordable Housing

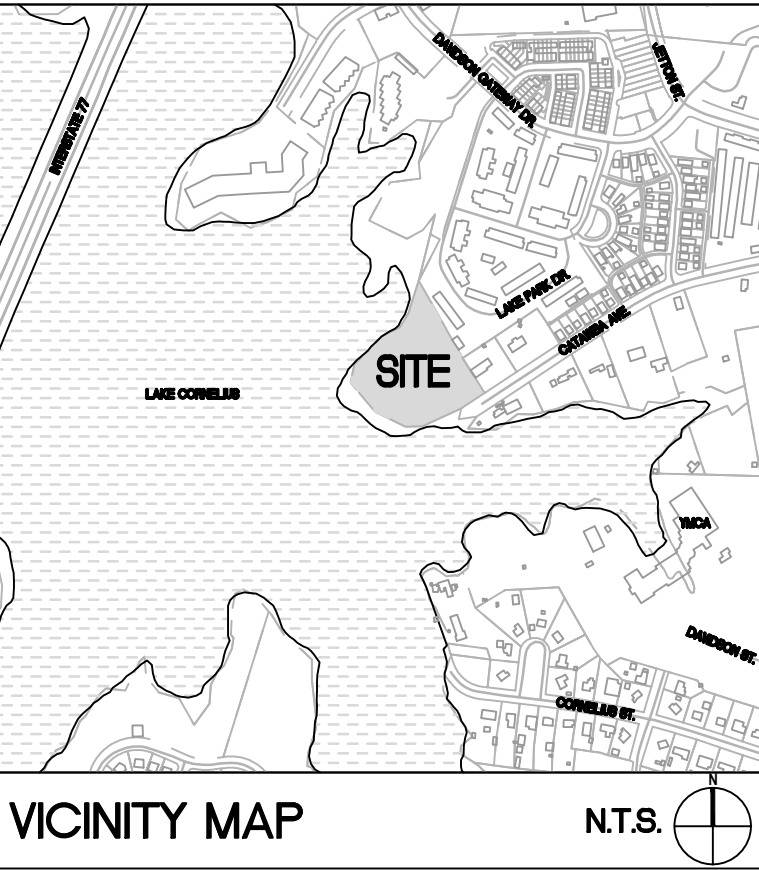
- A total of 12.5% affordable housing units shall be provided, or mitigated for, within the proposed development. Meeting Street Homes & Communities, (the "Applicant") reserves the right to utilize the payment in-lieu option defined in the Town of Davidson Planning Ordinance (the "Ordinance"), section 5.2(D). Payment in-lieu of construction of affordable housing units shall be tied to final platting. The Applicant shall provide funds for the associated payment prior to the approval of individual final plat. Calculation of the payment in-lieu amount required for the project is provided below.

- Total number of proposed units = 14
- Total number of affordable units required = 2 (12.5% x 14)
- Payment in-lieu = \$53,100.00 (\$26,550.00 x 2)

Transportation Impact Analysis

- The developer elects to provide Payment-In-Lieu per Section 6.10 of the Town of Davidson Planning Ordinance. Calculation of the payment-in-lieu amount required for the project is provided below:

- Total number of proposed units = 14
- Fee per dwelling unit (<20) = \$500
- Payment in-lieu = \$7,000 (\$500 x 14)



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MEETING STREET
HOMES &
COMMUNITIES

1930 ABBOTT STREET
CHARLOTTE, NC 28203

UNDERWOOD
RESIDENTIAL

CATAWBA AVENUE
DAVIDSON, NC 28036

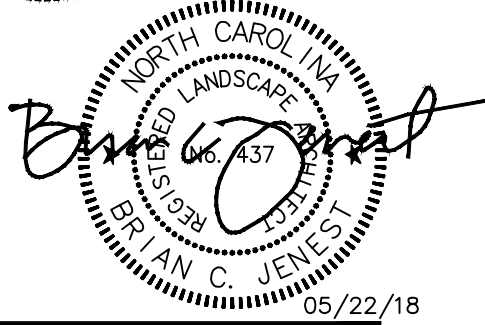
EXHIBITS AND
NOTES

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4543

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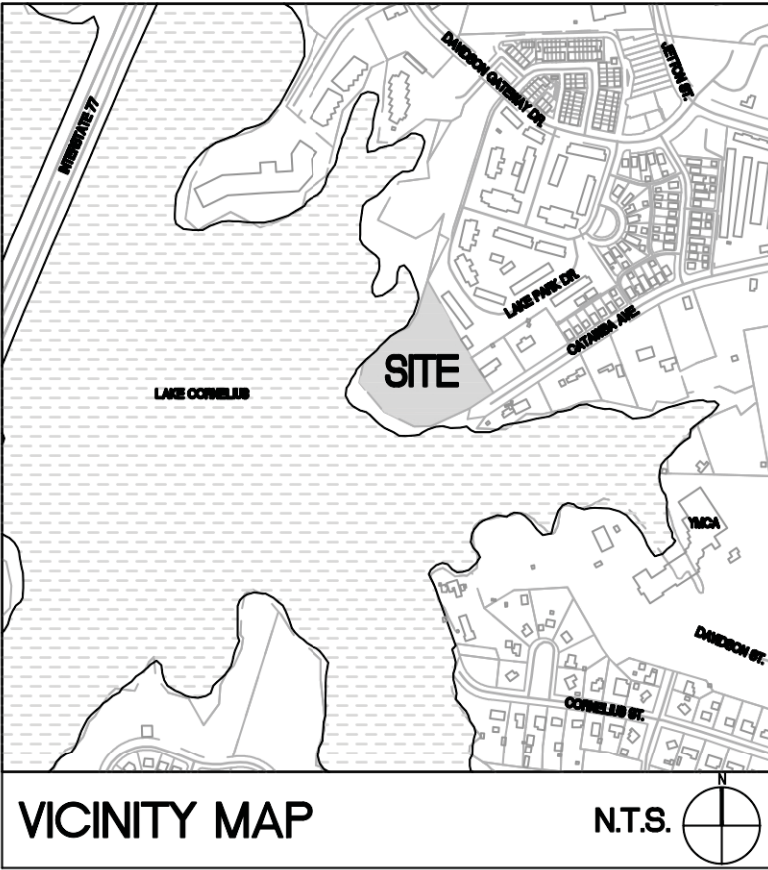


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C-004

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ILLUSTRATIVE RENDERING

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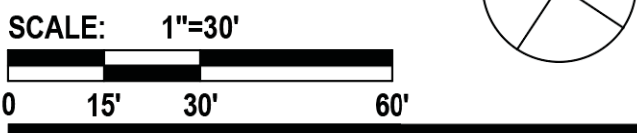
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Agenda Title: Comprehensive Plan Update

Summary: Planning Board member Michael Flake and Senior Planner Trey Akers will provide a brief update on the upcoming Comprehensive Plan process. Additional information about the Comprehensive Plan is available on the project webpage.
