WAKE FOREST

from IDEAS to IMPLEMENTATION

Planning Board Work Session #6 April 1, 2024

Today's Meeting

- Project Overview and Status Update
- Per Preliminary Chapter
 - Proposed Chapter Structure and Content Overview
 - Key Topic Details and Discussion
- Next Steps



PROJECT OVERVIEW

UDO Update Process

- **Step 1**: Project Kick Off
- **Step 2**: Begin Public Engagement
- **Step 3**: Existing UDO Analysis and Preliminary Recommendations
- **Step 4**: Draft UDO Sections and Review Meetings
- Step 5: Manual of Specifications, Standards, and Design (MSSD) Comprehensive Update and Reorganization
- **Step 6**: Draft and Final UDO and MSSD
- **Step 7**: UDO Adoption



UDO Update Process

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Goal of Meeting

Provide a high-level overview of PRELIMINARY

- Chapter 9 Access and Mobility
- Chapter 11 Natural Resource Protection Standards
- Chapter 12 Sign Standards
- Chapter 14 Nonconformities
- Chapter 15 Administrative Standards
- Discuss
 - Whether the proposed regulations are appropriate for Wake Forest
 - How the proposed regulations should be refined to better reflect the vision of the community and modern best practices



CHAPTER 9: ACCESSAND MOBILITY

Chapter 9: Access and Mobility – Refined Sections Overview

- 9.2 Transportation Impact Assessment
- 9.4 Roadway Design
- 9.10 Sidewalks, Greenways, and Pedestrian Walkways
- 9.11 Public Transit Improvements



9.2 – Transportation Impact Assessment

Purpose

- Specialized study that evaluates the effects of a development's traffic on the surrounding transportation infrastructure;
- Helps identify where the development may have a significant impact on safety, traffic, and transportation operations;
- Provides a means for the developer and government agencies to mitigate these impacts; and
- Used to evaluate whether the scale of development is appropriate for a particular site and what improvements may be necessary, on and off the site, to provide safe and efficient access and traffic flow.

Threshold

TIA required if **any** of the following criteria met:

- The development is projected to generate 100 or more vehicle trips in any one-hour period (not just peak hour periods),
- The development includes 100 or more residential dwelling units,
- The development is projected to generate 1,000 or more vehicle trips daily,
- The development is located within one quarter mile of a CTP Hotspot and is projected to generate 50 or more vehicle trips in any one-hour period, or
- Additional phases or changes to existing development bring the development above one of the aforementioned thresholds.

9.2 – Transportation Impact Assessment

Licensed Engineer & Timing

TIAs must have been conducted by a licensed traffic engineer within the previous six months from time of submittal and are valid for two years.

Study Area Boundaries

- Site drives, intersections, adjacent roadways within one-half mile of the proposed development site.
- Any intersection on which at least 7 percent of any traffic movement approach volume are generated by or as a result of the proposed project.

Study Scope

- Prior to submitting a TIA for review, the Professional Engineer preparing the analysis shall conduct a scoping meeting with Town staff, and NCDOT if applicable, to determine the level of detail and assumptions for the scope of the study.
- After the scoping meeting, the agreed upon details shall be outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
- Required factors for discussion and inclusion in the MOU are outlined in the MSSD.

9.2 – Transportation Impact Assessment

Mitigation Requirements and Level of Service

Mitigation improvements required if at least one of the following conditions are met:

- The total average delay at an intersection or individual approach increases by 25% or greater, while maintaining the same level of service,
- The LOS degrades by at least two levels or to LOS D,
- LOS is "F", or
- When the analysis of a turning lane indicates that the 95th percentile queue exceeds the storage capacity of the existing lane.

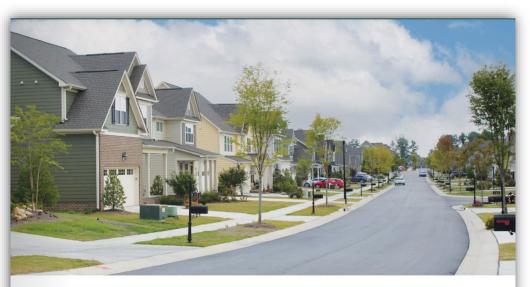
Payment in Lieu

- A payment may be provided in lieu of required mitigation, or a combination of mitigation measures and payment in lieu of improvements.
- At the discretion of the Administrator in cases where the applicant has provided sufficient documentation to demonstrate that the required improvements cannot physically be constructed with the associated development.
- The amount, form, and timing of the payment shall comply with Section 13.2.

9.4 – Roadway Design

Subdivision Connectivity Index

- Used to determine the adequacy of roadway network design.
- Calculated as the ratio of the number of roadway links (road sections between intersections) divided by the number of roadway nodes (intersections and cul-de-sac heads).
 - Intersections located outside a subdivision but entering into it may count as roadway links.
 - Intersections between a road and an alley shall not count as roadway links.
- Minimum connectivity index measurement of 1.5 required.



STREET Connectivi

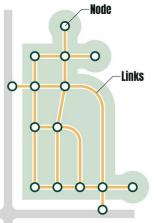
Much of Wake Forest's residential areas feature a curvilinear roadway system with cul-de-sacs common to suburban development patterns. This configuration reduces connections between neighborhoods and major roadways and increases dependency on automobiles. While this can achieve some privacy for residential properties, it contributes to congestion by increasing distances and travel times between destinations and creating bottlenecks during peak travel times. The goal of new development should be to create a road pattern that more closely resembles a grid while allowing for curvature in the road. This would, increase the number of intersections, improve ease of navigation, reduce walking distances, and decrease vehicular travel times—including the response times of emergency services.

Connectivity Index

To improve traffic management and community connectivity, the Town should consider establishing a connectivity index minimum requirement for all new residential subdivisions. A connectivity index measures the ratio of the number of blocks (links) to the number of intersections (nodes) in the street network. A higher connectivity index reflects a greater number of blocks entering each intersection, and thus a higher level of connectivity for the neighborhood. Connectivity indexes typically fall within the range of 1.2 to 1.4.

Key Recommendations

- Promote short blocks of less than 600 linear feet between intersections of local roads to improve walkability.
- Avoid dead-ends, cul-de-sacs, and T-intersections in places where four-way intersections can be aligned.
- Study the appropriateness of traffic circles at four-way intersections to ease congestion and improve safety.



Connectivity Index Calculation

Links: 19 Nodes: 15 Connectivity Index: 19/15=1.26

TOWN OF WAKE FOREST COMMUNITY PLAN



Links (20)

20 Links / 13 Nodes = Connectivity Index Measurement of 1.5

9.4 – Roadway Design

Block Length

Table 9.4(E)(1) Block Length Standards												
	GR; NCR; MUR; TSR;	NB; DC; TOD-O; AC-O	CB; CI; IND	OS								
Minimum Block Length – Local Roadway	250 feet	250 feet	250 feet	250 feet								
Maximum Block Length – Local Roadway	600 feet	600 feet	800 feet	600 feet								
Minimum Block Length – Collector/Thoroughfare Roadway	250 feet	250 feet	250 feet	250 feet								
Maximum Block Length – Collector/Thoroughfare Roadway	800 feet	800 feet	800 feet	800 feet								

9.10 – Sidewalks, Multi-Use Paths, Greenways and Pedestrian Walkways



SIDEWALKS & MULTI-USE

Sidewalks and multi-use paths are critical to pedestrian and bicycle connectivity and promote community interaction and active lifestyles. They connect neighborhoods and provide safe routes to shopping areas, schools, and other key destinations. Historically, Wake Forest developed without sidewalks outside the central business district. While the sidewalk and multi-use paths network has grown over recent years, many gaps still exist and there is an opportunity to connect smaller clusters of existing networks. In coordination with the CTP, the Town should continue to expand its sidewalk and multi-use path network to provide a comprehensive and accessible system. This may require future acquisition of land to construct public sidewalks and paths.

private-public funding, and time frames for closing gaps in the network. • Update the CTP to identify priority areas for high visibility crosswalks, bulb outs, refuge islands, rectangular rapid flashing beacons, and other pedestrian • Work with Public Works to identify crosswalk ramps that are not ADA compliant and prioritize upgrades. In coordination with roadway improvements, upgrade aging sidewalks or install new sidewalks if none exist.

Key Recommendations

 Update the CTP to include an inventory of sidewalks in addition to multi-use

paths and establish project priorities

 Promote sidewalk, multi-use path, or trail connectivity between residential subdivisions and nonresidential development to improve pedestrian and Continue to ensure all new residential development provides sidewalks on

developments include strong pedestriar networks within and between their sites



Like sidewalks and multi-use paths. bikeways, greenways, and trails contribute significantly towards mobility for active transportation within Wake Forest. They also provide outdoor recreational opportunities. and connect residents and visitors to local and regional natural amenities. In coordination with the CTP, the Town should continue to expand its bikeway, greenway, and trail network across the community. This may require future acquisition of land to construct publicly accessible routes. The expanded network should also be marketed as a tourism asset to draw visitors to the community.

Key Recommendations

• Identify trail head locations as the greenway and trail network continues to expand. • Explore opportunities along greenways to add amenities (i.e. water fountains. seating/rest areas, pocket parks, public art, and fix it stations) and programming with the Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Resources Department or other organizations like StoryWalks.

• Encourage development along greenways to incorporate greenway

access into the site, particularly for use attractive to trail users (i.e. restaurant, cafes, and bars).

TOWN OF WAKE FOREST COMMUNITY PLAN

COMMUNITY PLAN TOWN OF WAKE FOREST



PATHS

bicycle connectivity. both sides of the street.

 Encourage multi-use paths to be provided along the main road in developments.

· Ensure multifamily and commercial

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9.10 – Sidewalks, Multi-Use Paths, Greenways and Pedestrian Walkways

Requirements

Sidewalks and Multi-Use Paths

- If do not exist in the public ROW but identified as required by CTP, shall be provided along each frontage.
- Shall connect to existing and adjacent sidewalks or multi-use paths (within 400 feet) or to likely future locations in the ROW along adjacent properties.
- Shall meet the standards established in the CTP and MSSD.
- If development meets threshold, connections to transit facilities, public and institutional uses, and commercial uses must be provided.

Greenways

- If existing or planned, as identified in the CTP, adjacent to or traverse a development, developer shall:
 - Provide a 30-foot easement and construct; or
 - Provide a 50-foot easement if a payment-in-lieu is approved; and
 - Provide pedestrian and bicycle accessways to the greenway every quarter mile

9.10 – Sidewalks, Multi-Use Paths, Greenways and Pedestrian Walkways

Requirements

Pedestrian Walkways

- Shall connect all buildings on site to one another and provide connections to parking areas;
- Shall connect dead end streets to other dead end streets that are within 300 feet of each other and to existing street with sidewalk;
- Shall connect the development site to adjacent greenways, parks, open space, and community space.
- Shall connect building entrances to transit stops on the same property.

- Shall connect building entrances to adjacent public sidewalks along direct routes of travel.
- Designed with minimal disruptions to safe, continuous pedestrian connectivity.
 - Shall be collocated with the internal parking area landscape median in a manner that does not cause a pedestrian to walk over or through required landscape materials
- Shall be lit with one of the pedestrian scale lighting options, as detailed in Chapter 10.

9.11 – Public Transit Improvements

Applicability

- New development and substantial redevelopment meeting one of the following criteria shall meet public transit improvement requirements:
 - A development containing residential uses and proposing 100 dwelling units or more.
 - A development containing nonresidential uses and proposing 100,000 square feet or more of nonresidential space.



PUBLIC TRANSIT

Public transit is important for providing more sustainable transportation options and for helping increase connectivity throughout the Town and to nearby communities like Raleigh. Transit decreases the number of cars on the road, which reduces congestion and greenhouse gas emissions, improves air quality, and frees up land for uses other than parking. Transit also provides equitable and affordable transportation alternatives, which is particularly important for residents who may not have access to a personal car or are unable to drive due to medical conditions, disabilities, or young age.

Bus Services

Wake Forest is currently served by two bus lines provided by GoRaleigh and GoTriangle:

 Wake Forest Loop (WFL) – a free circulator bus route that serves neighborhoods around Downtown, S Main Street, Stadium Drive, and the service roads west of US 1.

 Wake Forest Raleigh Express (WRX)

 a commuter bus service connecting to Downtown Raleigh running hourly service during peak hours.

COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

This Additional Considerations chapter provides a high level overview and recommendations for transportation and mobility within Wake Forest. For more detailed information and recommendations, see the Wake Forest Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP).

A new bus line, Route 2L, is planned by GoRaleigh, which would provide hourly service from Downtown Wake Forest to WakeMed North Hospital in Raleigh. This route will be funded partially by the Wake Country Transit Tax, which was approved by Wake County voters as a half-cent sales tax to improve transit services in the region.

Key Recommendations

 Continue to work with transit partners to consider more frequent service and route network expansions to key locations to improve rider experience and other more users of more transit

 Coordinate with property owners, private developers, and transit partners to set aside land for transit stops at appropriate locations. The Town should obtain a transit easement for these locations and construct and maintain quality bus shelter infrastructure.

 Work with Gokaleigh and Golnangle to construct smart bus shelters, or sustainable shelters that incorporate elements like interactive screens with live timetables, smart lighting, solar panels, and bike lock stations.

 Explore incorporating public art into bus shelters.

 Continue to evaluate and coordinate Park and Ride locations with transit partners.

• Explore best long term transit options such as fixed or microtransit.





COMMUNITY PLAN TOWN OF WAKE FOREST

9.11 – Public Transit Improvements

Requirements

If adjacent to existing or planned transit stop following amenities required:

- Landing pad
- Amenity pad
- Shelter
- Trash Cans
- Benches
- Bike Rack
- Signs
- Transit Easement

If not adjacent to existing or planned transit stop following amenities required:

- Landing pad
- Transit Easement

CHAPTER 11: NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

Chapter 11: Natural Resource Protection Standards Chapter Purpose and Structure

Purpose

- Control erosion and sedimentation from landdisturbing activity
- Minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions
- Control the adverse effects of increased postdevelopment stormwater runoff and nonpoint and point source pollution
- Improve water quality and provide safe drinking water

Structure

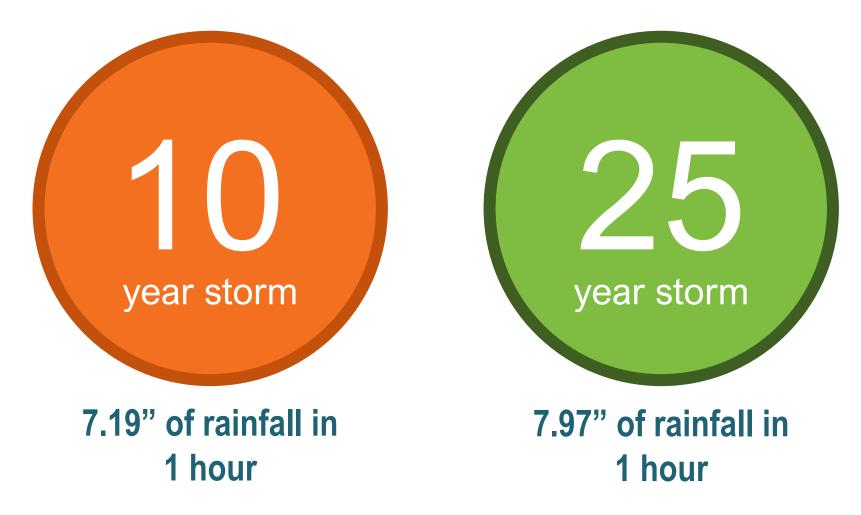
- 1. General Provisions
- 2. Development Site Environmental Assessment
- 3. Permits Required
- 4. Erosion and Sedimentation Control
- 5. Grading
- 6. Flood Damage Prevention
- 7. Stormwater Management
- 8. Watershed Protection
- 9. Watercourse (Riparian) Buffer Areas

State Regulation Changes

- Adds new nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorus) reduction requirements Town-wide (previously only Falls Lake watershed)
 - Nutrient reduction improves water quality and prevents harmful algal blooms that negatively impact aquatic life
- In the Falls Lake watershed, increases design requirements for 25-year storm event instead of 10year storm event
- Adds Little River Watershed and associated restrictions

Stormwater Management

Proposed to enhance standards from protecting against 10-year storm to 25-year storm



CHAPTER 12: SIGN STANDARDS

Chapter 12: Sign Standards Chapter Purpose and Structure

Note: Revisions to existing sign regulations are proposed to ensure all standards are content neutral and to address community feedback that additional flexibility is needed.

Purpose

- Promote the safety of persons and property by ensuring that signs do not create a hazard;
- Promote the efficient communication of messages;
- Enhance the appearance and economic value of the landscape;
- Ensure signs are compatible with their surroundings, and prevent the display of signs that are a nuisance;
- Enhance property values and business opportunities;
- Assist in wayfinding; and
- Provide fair and consistent permitting and enforcement

Structure

- 1. General Provisions
- 2. Permitted and Allowed Sign Types by District
- 3. General Sign Standards
- 4. Permanent Building Sign Standards
- 5. Permanent Ground Sign Standards
- 6. Temporary Attached Sign Standards
- 7. Temporary Freestanding Sign Standards
- 8. Prohibited Signs and Content
- 9. Temporary Sign Plan
- 10. Abandonment

12.3 – Permitted and Allowed Sign Types by District

Key

- Sign Types Requiring a Permit = "●"
- Sign Types Not Requiring a Permit = "○"
- Prohibited Sign Types = blank space

Table 12.3: Permitted and Allowe	d Sign Types b	y Dist	rict								
Sign Types	Reference	GR	NCR	MUR	TSR	DC	NB	СВ	IND	CI	OS
Permanent Building Signs											
Awning Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•
Blade Sign [1]	Section ###			•	٠	•	•	٠			
Bracket-Mounted Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•		•	
Canopy Sign [1]	Section ###	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•
Plaque [2]	Section ###	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wall Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•
Window Sign, Permanent [1]	Section ###	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Ground Signs											
Drive-Through Sign	Section ###						•	•			
Interpretive Marker [2]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Monument Sign [1] [3]	Section ###	٠	•	•	٠		•	٠	•	•	•
Post Sign, Permanent [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	٠		•				
Residential Entry Sign	Section ###	•	•	•	٠						
Temporary Attached Signs	·										
Applied Vinyl Sidewalk Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•
Athletic Field Fence Sign	Section ###							0		0	0
Light Pole Banner Sign	Section ###	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•
Scoreboard Sign	Section ###							0		0	0
Sock Sign [1]	Section ###	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wall Mounted Banner Sign [4]	Section ###					•	•	•	•	•	•
Window Sign, Temporary	Section ###					0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary Freestanding Signs											
Ground Mounted Banner Sign [4]	Section ###	٠	•	•				•	•	•	•
Post and Panel Sign [4]	Section ###							٠	•	•	•
Post Sign, Temporary	Section ###	0	0	0	0						
Sidewalk Sign [5]	Section ###	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yard Sign [6]	Section ###	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•
Notes											
[1] Sign type shall be permitted for	multifamily and	nonres	sidenti	al dev	elopm	ents o	only.				
[2] Sign type shall be allowed only v	vhen installed ir	ı conju	nction	with a	a gove	ernme	nt spo	onsore	d prog	gram f	or
historic preservation.											
[3] Sign type is prohibited in the LH											
[4] A Sign Permit shall not be require				the sig	in sha	ll be p	laced	is act	ively r	narke	ted
for sale or lease. All requirements o				طمالهم	-		م مانه با م	ion 6-	امم مط		~~
[5] Sign type shall be allowed for m only.	ululamily, nonre	sidenti	ai, mo	uei no	ine, a	na su	Daivis	ion sa	ies off	ice us	es
[6] Sign type shall not require a per	mit if placed on	a parc	el dev	eloped	d with	a dwe	ellina-	cottao	e hom	ne cou	rt:
dwelling-duplex; dwelling-single fan											

Sign Types Requiring a Permit = "•" Sign Types Not Requiring a Permit = " \circ " Prohibited Sign Types = blank space

Sign Types	Reference	GR	NCR	MUR	TSR	DC	NB	СВ	IND	CI	OS
Permanent Building Signs											
Awning Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Blade Sign [1]	Section ###			•	•	•	•	•			
Bracket-Mounted Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	
Canopy Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Plaque [2]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wall Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Window Sign, Permanent [1]	Section ###	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notes										,	
[1] Sign type shall be permitted for	or multifamily and	nonres	sidenti	al dev	elopm	ents c	only.				
[2] Sign type shall be allowed onl historic preservation.	y when installed ir	n conju	Inction	with a	a gove	ernme	nt spo	nsore	d prog	gram f	or

Note:

Many of these signs are currently restricted to certain districts and are proposed to be allowed more broadly.
 Proposed sign standards clarify allowances between single user buildings, common entrance buildings, and multi-tenant buildings.

Sign Types	Reference	GR	NCR	MUR	TSR	DC	NB	СВ	IND	CI	OS
Permanent Ground Signs	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-								
Drive-Through Sign	Section ###						•	•			
Interpretive Marker [2]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Monument Sign [1] [3]	Section ###	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Post Sign, Permanent [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	•		•				
Residential Entry Sign	Section ###	•	•	•	•						
Notes											
[1] Sign type shall be permitted	for multifamily and	nonre	sidenti	al dev	elopm	ents o	only.				
[2] Sign type shall be allowed of historic preservation.	nly when installed ir	n conju	Inction	with a	a gove	ernme	nt spo	nsore	d prog	gram f	or

Note: In response to community feedback, electronic displays are proposed to be allowed to be incorporated into monument signs in the CB Corridor Business and CI Civic and Institutional Districts. This could help cut down the need for temporary signs since digital changeable copy can be used to display temporary messages.

Sign Types Requiring a Permit = "•" Sign Types Not Requiring a Permit = " \circ " Prohibited Sign Types = blank space

Table 12.3: Permitted and Allowe	Reference GR NCR MUR TSR DC NB CB IND CI OS Section ### •												
Sign Types	Reference	GR	NCR	MUR	TSR	DC	NB	СВ	IND	CI	OS		
Temporary Attached Signs													
Applied Vinyl Sidewalk Sign [1]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Athletic Field Fence Sign	Section ###							0		0	0		
Light Pole Banner Sign	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Scoreboard Sign	Section ###							0		0	0		
Sock Sign [1]	Section ###	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Notes		·	·	·									
[1] Sign type shall be permitted for	multifamily and	nonres	sidenti	al dev	elopm	ents d	only.						

Sign Types	Reference	GR	NCR	MUR	TSR	DC	NB	СВ	IND	CI	OS
Temporary Freestanding Signs											
Ground Mounted Banner Sign [4]	Section ###	•	•	•				•	•	•	•
Post and Panel Sign [4]	Section ###							•	•	•	•
Post Sign, Temporary	Section ###	0	0	0	0						
Sidewalk Sign [5]	Section ###	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yard Sign [6]	Section ###	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Notes											
[4] A Sign Permit shall not be require for sale or lease. All requirements of	f Section ### s	hall be	met.			•			-		
[5] Sign type shall be allowed for monly.	ultifamily, nonre	sident	ial, mo	del ho	ome, a	nd su	bdivisi	ion sa	les offi	ce us	es
[6] Sign type shall not require a per dwelling-duplex; dwelling-single fan	-	-		-			-	-			

Note: Yard signs are new type of temporary sign proposed to be allowed to offer more options and flexibility.

Permanent Building Signs

Current Types

- Awning / Canopy Sign
- Gas Station Canopy Sign
- Historic Identification Plaque
- Murals / Wall Art
- Projecting / Suspended Sign
- Theater Marquee Signs
- Wall Signs
- Window / Door Signs

Proposed Types

- Awning Sign
- Blade Sign
- Bracket-Mounted Sign
- Canopy Sign
- Plaque
- Wall Sign
- Window Sign

- Awning Sign
- Blade Sign
- Bracket-Mounted Sign
- Canopy Sign
- Plaque
- Wall Sign
- Window Sign



- Awning Sign
- Blade Sign
- Bracket-Mounted Sign
- Canopy Sign
- Plaque
- Wall Sign
- Window Sign



- Awning Sign
- Blade Sign
- Bracket-Mounted Sign
- Canopy Sign
- Plaque
- Wall Sign
- Window Sign



- Awning Sign
- Blade Sign
- Bracket-Mounted Sign
- Canopy Sign
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- Wall Sign
- Window Sign



Types

- Awning Sign
- Blade Sign
- Bracket-Mounted Sign
- Canopy Sign
- Plaque
- Wall Sign
- Window Sign

WAKE COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK

FALLS OF THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WAKE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

12.4 Permanent Building Sign Standards

- Awning Sign
- Blade Sign
- Bracket-Mounted Sign
- Canopy Sign
- Plaque
- Wall Sign
- Window Sign



12.4 Permanent Building Sign Standards

- Awning Sign
- Blade Sign
- Bracket-Mounted Sign
- Canopy Sign
- Plaque
- Wall Sign
- Window Sign



Permanent Ground Signs

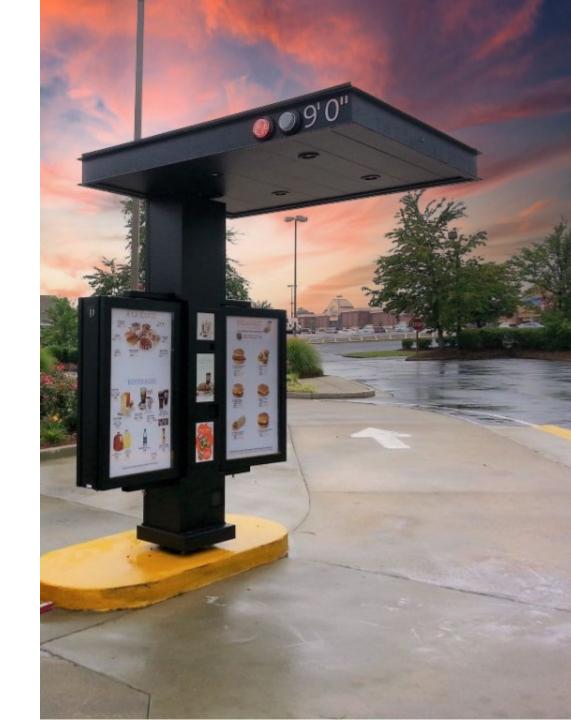
Current Types

- Directional Sign
- Drive-Thru Menu Sign
- Monument
- Residential Monument Sign
- Post and Arm Sign

Proposed Types

- Drive Through Sign
- Internal Circulation Safety Sign
- Interpretive Marker
- Monument Sign
- Post Sign, Permanent
- Residential Entry Sign

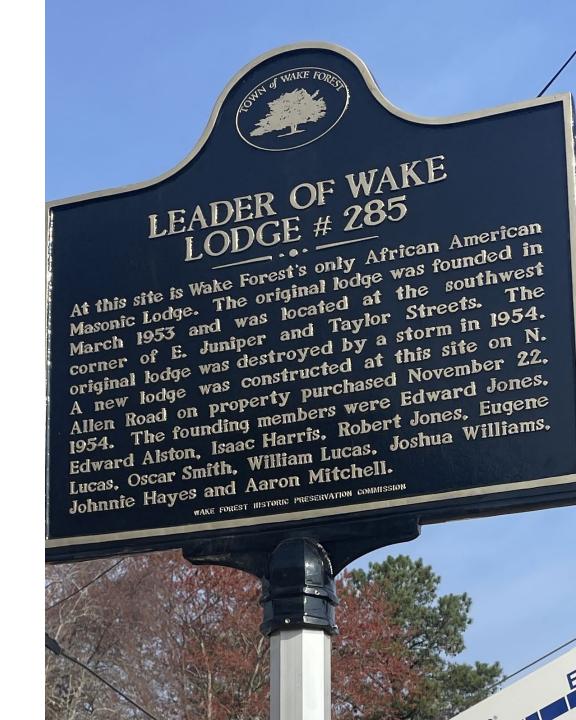
- Drive Through Sign
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- Residential Entry Sign



- Drive Through Sign
- Internal Circulation Safety Sign
- Interpretive Marker
- Monument Sign
- Post Sign, Permanent
- Residential Entry Sign



- Drive Through Sign
- Internal Circulation Safety Sign
- Interpretive Marker
- Monument Sign
- Post Sign, Permanent
- Residential Entry Sign



- Drive Through Sign
- Internal Circulation Safety Sign
- Interpretive Marker
- Monument Sign
- Post Sign, Permanent
- Residential Entry Sign



- Drive Through Sign
- Internal Circulation Safety Sign
- Interpretive Marker
- Monument Sign
- Post Sign, Permanent
- Residential Entry Sign



- Drive Through Sign
- Internal Circulation Safety Sign
- Interpretive Marker
- Monument Sign
- Post Sign, Permanent
- Residential Entry Sign



Temporary Attached Signs

Current Types

- Special Event
- Grand Opening
- Utility Pole

Note: A Temporary Sign Plan option is proposed to allow flexibility in the timing of the display of temporary signs while not allowing an increase to the maximum duration of display. Temporary Sign Plan also streamlines permitting (a benefit to the applicant and Town staff).

Proposed Types

- Applied Vinyl Sidewalk Sign
- Athletic Field Fence Sign
- Light Pole Banner Sign
- Scoreboard Sign
- Sock Sign
- Wall Mounted Banner Sign
- Window Sign, Temporary

- Applied Vinyl Sidewalk Sign
- Athletic Field Fence Sign
- Light Pole Banner Sign
- Scoreboard Sign
- Sock Sign
- Wall Mounted Banner Sign
- Window Sign, Temporary



- Applied Vinyl Sidewalk Sign
- Athletic Field Fence Sign
- Light Pole Banner Sign
- Scoreboard Sign
- Sock Sign
- Wall Mounted Banner Sign
- Window Sign, Temporary



- Applied Vinyl Sidewalk Sign
- Athletic Field Fence Sign
- Light Pole Banner Sign
- Scoreboard Sign
- Sock Sign
- Wall Mounted Banner Sign
- Window Sign, Temporary



- Applied Vinyl Sidewalk Sign
- Athletic Field Fence Sign
- Light Pole Banner Sign
- Scoreboard Sign
- Sock Sign
- Wall Mounted Banner Sign
- Window Sign, Temporary



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Temporary Freestanding Signs

Current Types

- Model Home / Sales Office Sign
- Political Sign
- Portable / A-Frame Sign
- Public Event Sign
- Real Estate Sign
- Residential Temporary Marketing Sign
- Residential Temporary Directional Sign
- Yard Sale Sign

Proposed Types

- Ground Mounted Banner Sign
- Post and Panel Sign
- Post Sign, Temporary
- Sidewalk Sign
- Yard Sign

- Ground Mounted Banner Sign
- Post and Panel Sign
- Post Sign, Temporary
- Sidewalk Sign
- Yard Sign



- Ground Mounted Banner Sign
- Post and Panel Sign
- Post Sign, Temporary
- Sidewalk Sign
- Yard Sign



- Ground Mounted Banner Sign
- Post and Panel Sign
- Post Sign, Temporary
- Sidewalk Sign
- Yard Sign



- Ground Mounted Banner Sign
- Post and Panel Sign
- Post Sign, Temporary
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- Ground Mounted Banner Sign
- Post and Panel Sign
- Post Sign, Temporary
- Sidewalk Sign
- Yard Sign



CHAPTER 14: NONCONFORMITIES

Chapter 14: Nonconformities Chapter Purpose and Structure

Purpose

- Bring as many nonconformities into conformance or closer to conformance as feasible or reasonably practical;
- Recognize the existing investments made and interests of property owners in continuing to use nonconformities; and
- Preclude the expansion, reconstruction or reestablishment of nonconformities

Structure

- 1. General Provisions
- 2. Nonconforming Lots
- 3. Nonconforming Buildings and Structure
- 4. Nonconforming Site Elements
- 5. Nonconforming Uses
- 6. Nonconforming Signs

14.2 Nonconforming Lots

 May be used for any allowed use or structure if all applicable dimensional standards (setbacks) and use requirements are met

14.3 Nonconforming Buildings and Structures

- Cannot be moved unless on historic register
- Cannot be enlarged or extended if nonconformity is increased, can be modified if all standards of UDO are met
- Can undergo change of use if proposed use complies with all standards of UDO

14.5 Nonconforming Uses

- Can continue but cannot expand
- If use ceases for 90 consecutive days or 180 total days subsequent use must comply with UDO

14.4 Nonconforming Site Elements

Applicability

Following site elements if not in compliance with code:

- fence,
- wall, retaining wall,
- berm,
- screening,
- sight distance triangle obstruction,
- utility,
- open space,
- community space,

- tree preservation,
- buffers,
- landscaping,
- parking,
- loading,
- driveways,
- bicycle parking,
- pedestrian infrastructure,
- transit accommodations, or
- outdoor lighting

UDO Standards Applicability

Applicability

Redevelopment

- Major Redevelopment. 50 percent or more increase
- Intermediate Redevelopment. 25 percent or more up to less than 50 percent increase
- Minor Redevelopment. Any exterior changes to buildings or changes to required site elements not meeting the thresholds of other development categories.
- Change of Use. Changing from one use category to another use category.

- **Single-Family Detached, Duplex, or Manufactured Housing on Lot of Record**. Development on existing lots, or lots created from an exempt subdivision
- Infrastructure Project.
 - Projects undertaken by a governmental agency, such as greenway, right-of-way, water, sewer, and drainage construction.
 - Does not include construction of buildings/structures.
 - Does not include any infrastructure construction undertaken as part of development projects.

Table ###: UDO Standards Applicability Overview									
 Key: = Standards apply to entire development site and building(s) + = Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) impacted by development activity and portions of site or building(s) adjacent to right of way, public park or residential uses = Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) impacted by development activity * = Additional applicability provisions may apply 	Single-family detached, duplex, or manufactured housing on existing lot	nfrastructure only project	Minor redevelopment	intermediate redevelopment	Major redevelopment	Change of use	New development		
Standard	Si du ho	Int	W	Int	M	C/	Ne		
4. General Development Standards									
4.1 Fences and Walls			0	0	•	•	•		
4.1 Retaining Walls							•		
4.1 Berms							•		
4.2 Screening			0	0	•	0	•		
4.3 Height Transitions	0						•		
4.4 Residential Infill	0						•		
4.5 Clear Sight Triangles	0			0	0		•		
4.6 Utilities	0				•		•		

 Key: = Standards apply to entire development site and building(s) + = Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) impacted by development activity and portions of site or building(s) adjacent to right of way, public park or residential uses = Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) impacted by development activity * = Additional applicability provisions may apply Standard 	Single-family detached, ai duplex, or manufactured housing on existing lot	Infrastructure only project	Minor redevelopment	Intermediate redevelopment	Major redevelopment	Change of use	New development
6. Building Design Standards							
6.2 Materials					+		•
6.3 Glazing					+		•
6.4 Entryway Design*			0	0	+	0	•
6.5 Façade Design					0		•
6.6 Roof Design					0		•
6.7 Cottage Home							•
6.8 Two over Two							•
6.9 Multifamily				0	0		•
6.10 100,000sf+*							•

Table ###: UDO Standards Applicability Overview									
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Standard	d S	<u> </u>	2	4	Z	C)	2		
7. Open & Community Space Standards									
7.3 Open Space					•		•		
7.4 Community Space					•		•		
7.5 Cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	•		
7.6 Recreation Facility Fee*	•								
8. Tree Protection, Buffers, & Landscaping Standards									
8.2 Tree Canopy Coverage					•	0	•		
8.2 Tree Protection			0	0	0	0	•		
8.3 Perimeter Buffer				0	•	0	•		
8.4 Street Buffer				0	•	0	•		
8.5 Foundation Landscape			0	0	•	0	•		
8.6 Parking Area Landscape – Perimeter			0	•	•	0	•		
8.6 Parking Area Landscape - Interior			0	0	•				
8.7 Street Trees	•		•	•	•	•	•		

 Key: Standards apply to entire development site and building(s) Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) adjacent to right of way, public park or residential uses Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) Standards apply to portion of site or building(s) 	Single-family detached, duplex, or manufactured housing on existing lot	Infrastructure only project	Minor redevelopment	Intermediate redevelopment	Major redevelopment	Change of use	New development
Standard 9. Access & Mobility Standards	S P 4	4	~	4	~	0	<
9.2 TIA*			0	0		•	
9.3 CTP- right-of-way dedication			<u> </u>	•	•	•	•
9.3 CTP- sidewalk/MUP				•	•		•
9.3 CTP- all other improvements					•		•
9.4 Roadway Design				0	•	•	•
9.5 Internal Access Drives				0	0	0	•
9.6 Vehicle Parking				0	•	•	•
9.7 Loading				0	•	•	•
9.8 Driveways	•			0	•	•	•
9.9 Bicycle Parking		0	0	0	•	•	•
9.10 Pedestrian			0	•	•	•	•
9.11 Transit				0	•	•	•

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Standard	h di S	<u> </u>	Z	l	¥	S	2		
10. Lighting Standards									
10.4 Design - LED					•	•	•		
10.4 Design - BUG					•	•	●		
10.4 Design - Footcandles					•	•	•		
10.4 Design - Luminaire					•	•	•		
10.5 Street Lighting				•	•	•	•		
10.5 All other Lighting Types			0	0	0	0	•		
11. Natural Resource Protection Standards					L				
See Chapter 11									
12. Sign Standards									
12.4 Building Signs				•	•	•	•		
12.5 Ground Signs					•	•	•		
12.8 Prohibited Signs			•	•	•	•	•		

CHAPTER 15: ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS

Chapter 15: Administrative Standards Chapter Purpose and Structure

Purpose

- Establish an orderly process to develop land the Town.
- Provide a clear and comprehensible development process that is fair and equitable to all interests including:
 - Petitioners,
 - Affected neighbors,
 - Town Staff and related agencies, and
 - The Board of Commissioners.

Structure

- 1. General Provisions
- 2. Administrative Agencies
- 3. Procedures Overview
- 4. General Procedures
- 5. Administrative Procedures
- 6. Quasi-Judicial Procedures
- 7. Legislative Procedures

15.5(G) Administrative Modifications

- Allows Administrator to approve modifications to UDO standards, such as:
 - Allowed encroachment of accessibility ramps and fire escapes
 - Min/max dimensional standards (lot area/width; setbacks; frontage build out; building coverage)
 - Maximum building height of ADUs based on building height transition standards
 - Allowed location of fence/wall in front and street side yards
 - Visibility of trash/recycling enclosures from a right of way
 - Vehicular cross access between adjoining parking lots
 - Payment in lieu of specified improvements

15.5(G) Administrative Modifications

General Review Criteria

- 1. Consistent with the purpose and intent of the applicable regulation;
- 2. Smallest modification necessary to accommodate the proposed improvement or resolve the subject issue; and
- 3. Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

Additional Review Criteria

- 1. Compensate for some unusual aspect of the development site or the proposed development
- 2. To protect sensitive natural resources or save healthy existing trees;
- 3. To eliminate a minor inadvertent failure to fully comply with a standard;
- 4. Required due to natural conditions, such as watercourses, riparian buffers, natural rock formations, or topography;
- 5. Required due to the presence of existing utilities or other easements.

Map Amendment Types

Base District

Allows parties to propose a change to the base district designation of a parcel or development site.

Conditional District

Accommodates uses or developments which are not appropriate in a base district without additional reasonable, appropriate, and mutually agreed upon conditions.

Planned Unit Development

Provide flexibility in the strict application of the standards of this UDO to accommodate innovative design and development practices that would not otherwise be achievable in exchange for higher quality development and additional community benefits.

Map Amendment Application Requirements

Base District

Conditional District

PUD Type 1 (5 acres or more)

PUD Type 2 (less than 5 acres)

Sketch Plan: shape and dimensions of the lot on which the proposed building or use is to be constructed or conducted

Site Plan: detailed twodimensional drawing that illustrates all of the required site features and all related development calculations in sufficient detail to show compliance with this ordinance.

NEXT STEPS

Next Steps

- Mid-Summer: Full Draft presented to TRG, Planning Board, and Board of Commissioners and at Public Open House for public feedback
- Late-Summer: Begin Adoption Process



THANK YOU!