

# PUBLIC HEARING Planning Board

**November 1, 2023** 

### **AGENDA**

- The 2045 Horizon Plan Process
- Structure of the Plan
- Plan Highlights
- Next Steps



# THE 2045 HORIZON PLAN PROCESS



# WHAT IS A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN?



Long-range policy guide



Helps direct future growth and conservation



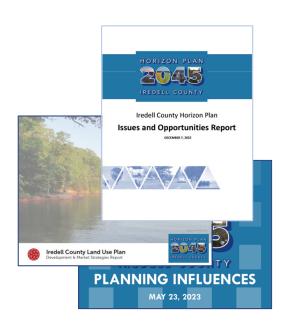
Includes vision for the future and an action plan to achieve it



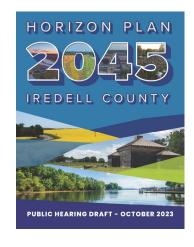
### PROJECT TIMELINE



### BUILDING THE PLAN



- Issues and Opportunity Report
- Development and Market
   Strategies Report
- Planning Influences Report



- Comments from community
- Guidance from the steering committee

All helped lead to the draft plan



Available on IredellHorizonPlan.info (under Resources & Work Products)

### THE PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT WILL STAY THE SAME THROUGH THE PROCESS

January Open Houses Early Reports & Analysis (no plan draft)

August Open Houses Public <u>Review</u> Draft

Planning Board

Public <u>Hearing</u> Draft

Board of Commissioners

Public <u>Hearing</u> Draft + Memo of any notes or changes from the Planning Board

Helps the public keep track of changes during the process



### STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN



Components across five chapters

Ch. 1 About Iredell County and the 2045 Horizon Plan including the structure, the process, and the Horizon Plan Vision



The 2045 Horizon Plan Vision provides a guiding direction for the future of Iredell County.

**Balance Growth and Preservation.** 

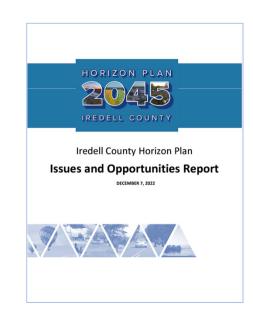
Act as Convenor in the County.

Make Variety a Strength.



Components across five chapters

Three Chapters Structured around Community Issues and Opportunities



Ch.2 Prepare for Oncoming Growth

Ch.3 Preserve Farmland and Agriculture

Ch.4 Coordinate Across the County



#### Components across five chapters

# Ch. 5 Moving Toward the Horizon including performance metrics and detailed implementation actions, organized by type:

- Further Planning
- Capital Investments
- Regulatory Updates
- Programs and Initiatives

#### **Detailed Actions**

#### **FURTHER PLANNING**

#### **FP-1** Implement the Iredell County Transportation Master Plan.

Through existing partnerships with the CRTPO, NC-DOT, and municipalities in Iredell County, work to implement the recommendations included within the Iredell County Transportation Master Plan.

**Timing:** Ongoing **Agency or Partner:** Planning and

Development Department; CRTPO, NC-DOT, municipalites



#### Guidance in the plan

#### **2045 HORIZON PLAN VISION**

HIGHEST LEVEL OF THE PLAN FRAMEWORK.
IDEAL ASPIRATIONS OF THE PLAN.

#### **GOALS**

DESIRED OUTCOME RELATED TO EACH CHAPTER OF THE PLAN.

#### **POLICIES**

COMMITMENT AND DIRECTION TOWARD ACHIEVING GOALS. INFORMS DECISION-MAKING

#### **ACTIONS**

SPECIFIC
IMPLEMENTATION
TASKS FOR THE
COUNTY AND
PARTNERS

**CHAPTER 1** 

**CHAPTERS 2, 3, AND 4** 

**CHAPTER 5** 



Additional ideas and education are shown in light blue boxes, with a magnifying glass icon

#### **Conservation Toolkit**

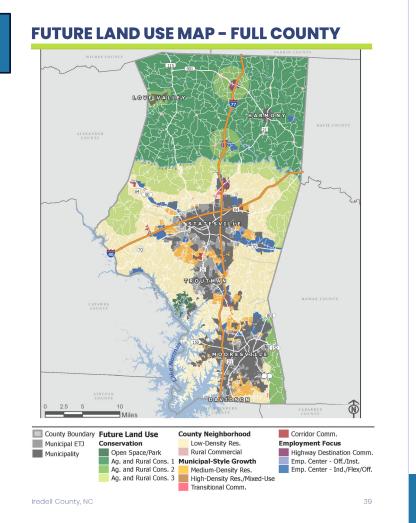
Tools for conserving farmland and agricultural are described in this section. This list includes known available tools that could be utilized as a part of conservation in Iredell County. Implementing the right tool or collection of tools is an exercise in reviewing effectiveness and balancing resources. It may be the case that additional tools that are not listed here, or that have not yet been created, are a part of a successful program. Tools are organized by how the program operates. Regulatory tools confer a benefit to the landowner or a restriction on the land that includes formal rules about what can occur on the land, based on County ordinance or State or Federal law. Financial tools convey a specific lessening of tax burden or payment for conserving land. Market-based and economic incentive tools include different business and investment structures that make farmland and agriculture more economically competitive with other alternative land uses.

CH. 3



#### Maps provide additional key information

CH. 2





### PLAN HIGHLIGHTS



### CHAPTER

# Prepare for Oncoming Growth

2



#### In this Chapter:

**Trends And Issues** 

Jurisdiction and Authority

**Guidance for the Future** 

**Future Land Use (**and Future Land Use Map)

Other Relevant Plans

#### Goal

Growth will be managed and planned for in collaboration with jurisdictional partners to align land use and transportation planning efforts across the County. These efforts will support both rural preservation efforts and municipal growth that is served by adequate infrastructure and public service capacity.



#### **CHAPTER 2 TRENDS & ISSUES**

- (1) Growth Management
  Includes "Community Preference for Planning Before Growth"
- (2) Future Land Use
  Includes "Variety of Places and
  Character in the County"
- (3) Transportation
  Includes "Transportation and Land
  Use Connected"

#### Strategic Changes in Municipal Planning

The most recent plans from Statesville, Troutman, and Mooresville show that all three are being deliberate and strategic with their growth. Statesville and Mooresville have connected their future land use designations to utility services tiers, and in its most recently adopted future land use map, Troutman created new designations with limited density and greater environmental considerations along Lake Norman and the Catawba River. In all three cases, even though the most recent plans account for oncoming growth, they include designations for some areas with less intensive land uses than they showed in their previous plans or maps. (For additional discussion coordination with municipalities see Chapter 4: Coordinate Across the County)

#### Community Preference for Planning Before Growth

During all public engagement activities that occurred as a part of the development of this Horizon Plan. community members raised concerns about arowth exceeding available infrastructure capacity and the impacts this has on schools, traffic congestion, and the provision of public safety, Fire, and EMS services. The County can act as a convenor of partners that play a role in making growth decisions in Iredell. Iredell County can create a process for collective and deliberate planning, in coordination with municipalities, the state, and other jurisdictional partners to help address community concerns. This collaboration is needed because ultimately, the County does not build or manage the road network or municipal development and there are not tools available to local governments in

North Carolina that guarantee all infrastructure will arrive before the demand it serves. Creative solutions will need to be developed in collaboration with partners to truly plan for growth related impacts before they occur.

#### **Future Land Use**

#### A Variety of Places and Character in the County

Iredell County does not have a single uniform land use character. It has vibrant, urban downtowns and large, bucolic farms. Even outside of the municipalities there is still a range of development types and intensities leading to different neighborhood characteristics from the houses on Lake Norman to subdivisions in view of the foothills and mountains, and from the destination retail shopping centers to the rural crossroads with a general store or restaurant. The future land use map and classifications in this Plan provides quidance for all these different place and character types.

#### Broad Areas Have Been Dedicated to Low Density

In the 2030 orizon Plan, over three quarters of the land in the county was planned for low densities (Agricultural Residential, Low Density Residential, and Rural Conservation). In the zoning classifications that exist at the start of this Horizon Plan, over 300,000 acres of the county is regulated as Residential Agricultural or Rural Residential. The County is large, and though there has been growth, much has been expected to remain rural or low density residential. Much of that land is in the northern planning area and in areas away from the municipalities.

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### CHAPTER 2 EDUCATION

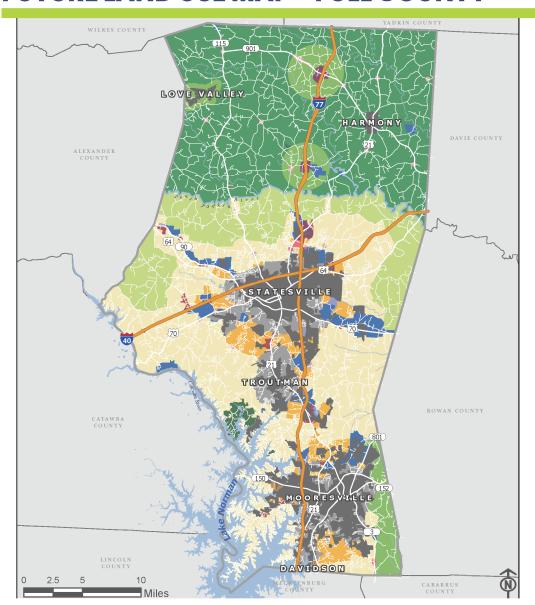
- (1) Encouraging Connectivity
- (2) Land Development, Zoning, and Annexation
- (3) Additional Transportation Plans
- (4) Recent Plans in Iredell County Municipalities





### CHAPTER 2 FUTURE LAND USE **CLASSIFICATIONS & MAP**

#### **FUTURE LAND USE MAP - FULL COUNTY**



#### **Future Land Use Classifications**

All future land use classifications are within one of four categories:

#### Conservation

OSP ARC1

Open Space & Parkland

Agricultural and Rural Conservation Tier 1

Agricultural and Rural ARC2 Conservation Tier 2

Agricultural and Rural A RCS Conservation Tier 3

#### **County Neighborhoods**

LDR

Low Density Residential

**Rural Commercial** 

#### **Municipal-Style Growth**

MDR

Medium Density Residential

High Density Residential/ HDRMU Mixed Use

TC

Transitional Commercial

Corridor Commercial CC

#### **Employment Focus**



Highway Destination Commercial

**Employment Center** Office/Institutional

**Employment Center** Industrial/Flex Space/Office

#### CH 2 FUTURE LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

NAME OF CLASSIFICATION

INTENT (DESCRIBES THE CLASSIFICATION)

APPLICATION GUIDANCE
HELPS ADVISE HOW TO
TREAT IN THE FUTURE

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
USES

JURISDICTION: ARE THESE

AREAS WHERE

LANDOWNERS MAY BE

INTERESTED IN

ANNEXATION & SEWER

### EMPLOYMENT CENTER - OFFICE/INSTITUTIONAL

#### **EMPLOYMENT FOCUS**

INTENT

Employment Center - Office/Institutional lands are intended to provide concentrated areas of high quality employment facilities, integrated with or adjacent to complementary retail and commercial uses and/or medium- or high-density residential uses. These lands require public or private water or sanitary sewer systems for full development. These areas will provide a mix of commercial/retail and office uses at critical nodes or activity centers along major roadways. Developments should be organized using a "campus" style design that is consistent and integrated.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

- Development should have direct access to existing or planned arterial and collector streets and should not rely on local streets for primary access.
- Development should be integrated into the context of the surrounding area, and should not be walled off as an isolated pod of development.

PRIMARY USES

Corporate office headquarters, hospital/medical facilities, business parks, educational facilities, and civic uses

SECONDARY USES Parks, and convenience retail and restaurants intended to serve the office/institutional developments

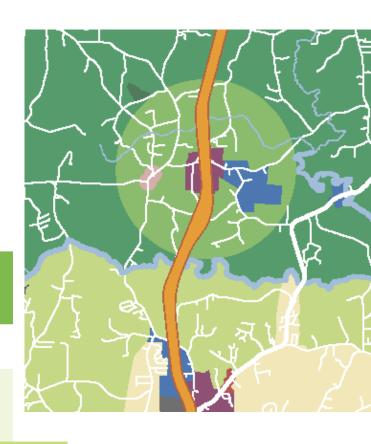
JURISDICTION

Employment Center – Office/Institutional areas are appropriate for annexation and public sanitary sewer service if within a mile of a municipality.

#### CH 2 FUTURE LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL CONSERVATION TIER 1

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL CONSERVATION TIER 2

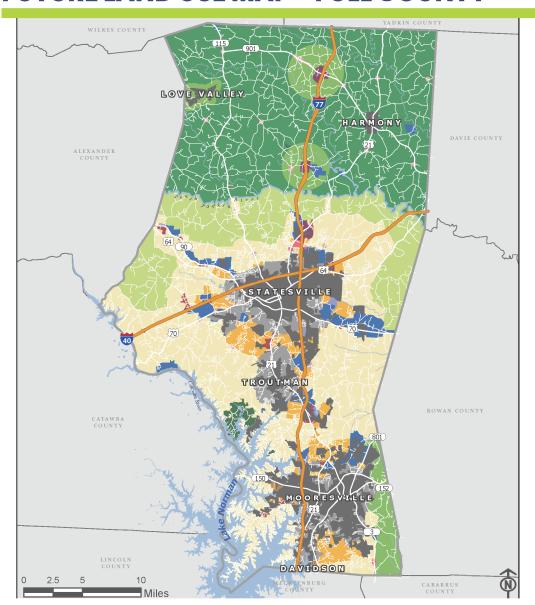


AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL CONSERVATION TIER 3



### CHAPTER 2 FUTURE LAND USE **CLASSIFICATIONS & MAP**

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Open Space & Parkland

Agricultural and Rural Conservation Tier 1

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Highway Destination Commercial

**Employment Center** Office/Institutional

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### CHAPTER

### Preserve Farmland and Agriculture





#### In this Chapter:

**Trends and Issues** 

**Conservation Toolkit** 

**Jurisdiction and Authority** 

**Guidance for the Future** 

#### Goal

Agriculture and farmland will remain an integral part of the Iredell County's character, identity, and economy. The County will take action and assist partner efforts that allow farmers to protect the continued economic viability of agriculture and the continued integrity of rural open spaces.



#### CHAPTER 3 TRENDS & ISSUES

## IMPORTANCE OF FARMLAND AND AGRICULTURE

Includes "Agriculture and Farmland as Economic Assets"

Includes "Farmland and Rural Views as a Community Benefit"

#### PRESERVE FARMLAND AND AGRICULTURE

Farmland and agriculture are a part of the core identity and economy of Iredell County. Preserving and protecting agricultural industries requires creativity and effort. This chapter describes the importance of farmland in the County and presents a collection of tools that can be used to ensure that farmland and agriculture continue to thrive.

#### Trends and Issues

The trends and issues that affect Iredell County lay a foundation for the policies and actions this Horizon Plan proposes. Assessing trends and issues is a necessary step to understand the current situation and potential future of Iredell County, and to then apply that knowledge effectively.

Agriculture and farmlands are key economic assets, and rural lands are essential to the identity of the County. These values warrant consideration of an extensive toolkit.

#### Importance of Farmland and Agriculture

Agriculture and farmland have been a part of Iredell County's identity and character for over 200 years. While residential communities in the County have grown and non-farm-based industries have risen in prominence, agriculture has continued to flourish. This is particularly true in the northern part of the County and in land away from the municipalities. Though the continued existence of agriculture and farmland has proved resilient over the years, the industry faces challenges.

#### Agriculture and Farmland as Economic Assets

Iredell is an agricultural powerhouse. Farmers in the County produce the most cows in the state, including both milking cows for dairy and beef cattle. Relatedly, the County is also number one in production of corn silage and grows significant amounts of corn for feed. Much of the farming is commodity-scale, feeding North Carolina and the country. There are also local farmers specializing in production for local consumption in restaurants and resident's homes, or for sale at one of the farmers markets in the area.

To the individual farmer, farmland is a way of making a living and an investment in the future. Farms are consolidating in Iredell County. According to the two most recent available USDA Census of Agriculture years, between 2017 and 2012 Iredell saw a 12% loss of farmland and a 12% reduction in the overall number of farms. Stakeholders in the County have identified trends reaching back to the 1990s suggesting that the overall number of animals raised in Iredell County has remained relatively stable, however, they are held on fewer larger farms. The consolidation is one of many industry-wide challenges in securing land for newer, younger, or smaller farms that help the next generation of farmers. Larger holdings are harder to secure when a farmer is starting out.

Farmland is managed for future generations either through direct inheritance on family farms or through sale to the next generation of farmers.

### CHAPTER 3 EDUCATION

#### **CONSERVATION TOOLKIT**

- (1) Regulatory Tools
  Includes "VAD & EVAD"
- (2) Financial Tools
  Includes "Conservation Easements"
- (3) Market-Based and Economic Incentive Tools

Includes "Agritourism"

#### Agritourism

Agritourism is a newer concept, though many aspects of it have existed formally or informally in the past. It consists of commercial activities on traditional farms that invite the public in. This includes activities such as u-pick fields, seasonal corn-mazes and pumpkin patches, and farm tours. It also includes activities that use the rural land as a backdrop, including hosting events or meetings in a barn or in open space surrounded by the farm and fields. Agritourism activities are open to creativity, as farms have opened their doors to everything from summer camps and field trips to exercise classes alongside the livestock. Cooking classes or farm dinners can showcase local ingredients from the farm. Agritourism activities can be confined to an individual farm, connected to a trail of sites for visitors in the areas (as with the Yadkin Valley vineyards north of Iredell County) or associated with an event week or weekend (similar to the Fiedmont region).

There are two critical benefits to agritourism. First, it can provide additional income to farms, making farming more lucrative and delaying or avoiding the financial pressure to sell the property for development. Second, it invites the broader community to experience the agricultural parts of the county and to take part in its continued survival. Agritourism helps bridge the disconnect between food production, the grocery store, and the dinner table. Agritourism can also be an attraction to the county as it contributes to the general collection of tourism opportunities (see Chapter 4).



### CHAPTER

### Coordinate Across the County





#### In this Chapter:

**Trends and Issues** 

**Guidance for the Future** 

#### Goal

The County will serve as a convenor for discussions on issues of cross-jurisdictional interest and will collaborate with local and regional partners to support planning efforts focused on economic vitality, preservation of natural resources, and organizing utilities to support growth areas identified on the Future Land Use and Tiered Services maps.



### CHAPTER 4 TRENDS & ISSUES

- (1) Economic Development
- (2) Natural Resources
- (3) Public Services and Facilities
- (4) Working with County Partners
- (5) Residents, Workers, Employers, Landowners

### PLOYMENT POTENTIAL LOVE VALLEY County Boundary 3 Interstate Interchange **Employment Focused Area** Municipal ETJ The Employment Focused Area classification is comprised of categories from two key sources Railroad (with labels) Large Employment Site Iredell County adopted Future Land Use Map (FLUM) categories: Transitional Commercial, Corridor Commercial, Highway Interchange Commercial Opportunity Zone Employment Center - Office/Institutional , Employment Center - Industrial/Office/Flex M-1 (Light Manufacturing), M-2 CD (Heavy Manufacturing Conditional), M-2 Heavy Manufacturing

Also includes a Tourism Potential Map

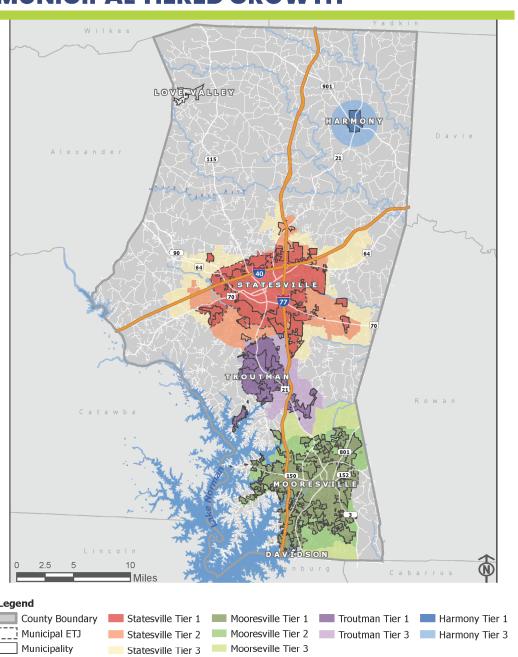
### CH 4 EDUCATION KEY TOOL

### Municipal Tiered Growth

Identify in one place how municipalities have considered growth and utility expansion in their own plans

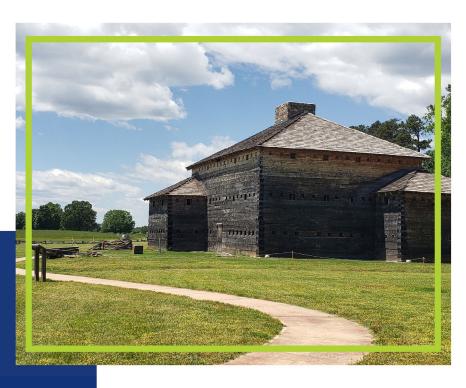
(Based on tiered growth maps and FLU designations in their plans)

#### **MUNICIPAL TIERED GROWTH**



### CHAPTER

### MOVING TOWARD THE HORIZON



#### **In this Chapter:**

**Identifying Priority Actions** 

**Using Policies** 

**Performance Metrics** 

**Updating the Plan** 

**Detailed Actions** 





#### CHAPTER 5: A HABIT OF ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Performance Metrics

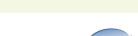
Measurement helps promote accountability and understanding of plan progress. To support a culture and habit of tracking results, one performance metric for each goal is recommended. Review of the plan over time may suggest revising the tracked metrics. Selected metrics should be easily measured by County staff so that the history of the metric over time can be tracked and trends discovered.

**Chapter 2 Metric:** Percent of development approvals certified in conformance with the comprehensive plan, to track the continued support for the future land use map and policies.

**Chapter 3 Metric**: Acres of farmland protected by VAD, EVAD, and other conservation tools, to track efforts to preserve agriculture in Iredell County.

**Chapter 4 Metric**: Number of meetings a year by each coordination group, to track ongoing efforts at communication and collaboration.

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### CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION

#### **Further Planning**

#### **Example:**

### **FP-7** Create a Strategic Plan for the Outdoor Recreation Economy.

Iredell County should develop an Outdoor Recreation Strategic Plan: a county-wide strategic planning process focused on growing the local outdoor recreation economy. The process would identify primary activity areas for further development, map key assets similar to the Tourism Potential Map with more detail and comprehensive entries, and analyze outdoor recreation assets. The plan could also identify gaps in those experiences that present business development opportunities. Timing: Within 5 to 10 years Agency or Partner: Parks & Recreation, Planning & Development Departments; Convention and Visitors Bureaus

#### **Capital Investments**

#### **Example:**

**C1-1** Pursue Additional Funding Sources for County-wide Transportation Projects.

Available resources are a bottleneck in pursuing additional transportation improvements across the County. The County, its municipalities, and regional partners can band together to pursue grants and selection in competitive programs where additional funds are available. This may include planning preparation to use as a part of applications, effective advocacy through the region's elected officials, or reserving matching funds which may be required as a part of various fund selection criteria.

**Timing:** Within 2 years **Agency or Partner.** Planning &

Development Department; CRTPO and municipalities

### CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION

#### Regulatory Updates

#### **Example:**

**RU-1** Update the Land Development Code to Match the Guidance of the 2045 Horizon Plan.

Creating new development standards in the Land Development Code is an important implementation step to realize the guidance of the 2045 Horizon Plan. Update the Land Development Code with the following changes:

- Add or revise a zoning district to match the Agricultural and Rural Conservation Tier I future land use classification.
- Add or revise zoning district or use standards to limit the size and design features, and/or require separation of similar business types in the Rural Commercial nodes.
- Explore revision to the Municipal Growth Overlay (MGO) considering the future land use classifications. Any additional areas should come from Municipal -Style Growth and Employment Focus classification, while any new Conservation and County Neighborhood classifications in the MGO should be limited. The MGO is a planning tool built on the urban service areas of the 2030 Horizon Plan meant to

assist coordination on development that is likely to be municipal when served by utilities. The MGO definition as an overlay zone may be described directly in the land development code.

- Add municipal transition standards building on the existing Municipal Growth Overlay standards to encourage any higher density growth to be connected to voluntary annexation into a municipality.
- Ensure mixed use development is a possibility through mixed use zoning districts or with mixed use site standards.
- Add standards or incentives used to negotiate bicycle and pedestrian facility construction when adjacent road projects are occurring.
- Add connectivity standards that requires new development to connect to adjacent development by sidewalk, trails, and road connections as available.

**Timing:** Within 2 years and Ongoing **Agency or Partner.** Board of Commissioners, Planning Board, and Planning & Development Department

### CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION

#### **Programs & Initiatives**

#### **Examples:**

**PI-2** Advertise Options for Preservation Designations to Landowners.

Provide information to rural land owners on the benefits and effects of rezoning to the A-C Agricultural Conservation zoning district.

**Timing:** Ongoing **Agency or Partner:** Farm Preservation

Board, Planning & Development

Department; NC State Agricultural

Extention

PI-7 Convene Countywide
Discussions with Local and Regional
Partners to Address Areas of Common
Benefit and Concern.

Iredell County should act as convenor to bring community partners together to engage in regional discussions of importance. This should occur on many parallel tracks including elected officials, planning and development and public works staff, and public safety officials.

Initial discussions should be informative, keeping partners updated on the strategic thinking and actions of each other. Where possible they should progress to coordination, especially where there are opportunities for County comments to serve as inputs into other efforts, including transportation and infrastructure priorities.

**Timing:** Within 2 years and Ongoing **Agency or Partner:** Board of Commissioners, County Management and staff at various levels; municipalities, and other regional stakeholders

### NEXT STEPS



### PLANNING BOARD ACTION

Consider Recommendation to Board of Commissioners

Direct Any Particular Notes, Changes, or Reservations

