

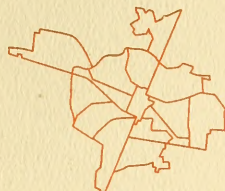
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ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS



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NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS

ROCKY MOUNT

NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA

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Mr. William H. Batchelor, CITY MANAGER

CITY COUNCIL

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Mr. C. H. Felton

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Mr. James Glover, Edgecombe County Welfare Department
Mr. J.I. Nichols, Police Chief
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introduction



Introduction

The largest, single use of land in the City of Rocky Mount is for residential purposes. Residential sites account for over 45% of the City's developed land area; because of this the residential neighborhood becomes one of the most important building blocks of the City. Within these "neighborhoods" families make their homes, children are raised, school is attended, recreation areas are played in, all of the functions of day to day life take place. It is here that the children learn good from bad and right from wrong. Healthful, safe and pleasant living areas are essential to the well being of both the present and future citizens of Rocky Mount.

A brief look at some statistics from the 1960 Census of Housing will clarify some of the problems that exist in Rocky Mount today, and which this report deals with.

Rocky Mount has a total of 9,984 housing units, of which 2,043 are deteriorating and 513 are dilapidated. 4,765 of the housing units in Rocky Mount are owner occupied and 4,731 are renter occupied. 83 of the owner occupied are dilapidated and 364 of the renter occupied are dilapidated.

76 dilapidated units were vacant.

Of the 9,984 housing units:

1,192 were built between 1955 and 1960;

1,534 were built between 1950 and 1954;

1,494 were built between 1940 and 1949;

5,764 were built before 1939.

This report is a study of various residential areas within Rocky Mount and therefore a guide toward making each area a better place in which to live. The Federal Urban Renewal Administration has stated the goal this way: "The establishment and presentation of sound, healthy neighborhoods of decent homes and suitable living environments for adequate family life".

The essential steps in reaching this goal are set out in this report. They are (1) to identify the extent, location, and intensity of blighting influence affecting each of the City's neighborhoods and (2) to recommend steps which the City may take to assure the future well being of each neighborhood.

Before a City can be considered eligible for Federal assistance toward urban renewal, it must first develop a workable program. The workable program is a seven point outline designed to co-ordinate a continuing program of private and public action and interest in urban renewal. In essence, it is a blueprint for implementing the urban renewal concept and requires these actions:

Adequate municipal codes and ordinances including enforcement. These include zoning, subdivision regulations, building codes and housing codes.

The professional preparation of community plans leading toward a Master Plan for future development.

The preparation of a Neighborhood Analysis outlining neighborhood deficiencies and recommending the kind of action needed.

An effective administrative organization to supervise the redevelopment program.

The financial expression of the City's willingness to carry out redevelopment through community revenues and other resources.

Relocation housing for families displaced by the clearance of the redevelopment area.

Citizen participation in the formulation of municipal plans for community development and redevelopment.

background



Background

In a study of residential development, a brief look into the past might help to provide some insight into the problems and solutions of the future.

Old Rocky Mount

Most of the older developed areas of Rocky Mount were developed without the benefits of subdivision regulations, street plans, or a zoning ordinance. As a result, most of the building lots are narrow and the streets not laid out properly for the use intended, so that today they present a major cause of land overcrowding and traffic congestion. The neighborhoods were developed with a gridiron street pattern which encourages through traffic and is accessible to all points along the main thoroughfares. The interior streets, which were originally designed to handle local traffic, were soon to feel the pounding of heavier volumes of traffic. Similarly there is a scattering of industrial and commercial establishments throughout the area, bringing heavy traffic through many of the neighborhoods.

As the part of Rocky Mount around the downtown grew older, many of the wealthier residents sold out or moved to new locations on the outskirts of Town, and then a lower income class succeeded the original occupants. In many cases the new owners were not able to furnish and maintain the structures for single-family uses. Consequently these larger homes were converted into boarding houses, rooming houses, offices, and other uses for which they were not designed. This conversion or process causes a deterioration of the neighborhood and a further decline in value. There are many homes in the older section of Rocky Mount which are not yet blighted, but show evidence of incipient blight. These telltale signs are unpainted trim, crumbling porches, leaking gutters, room-for-rent signs in windows and general misuse and lack of maintenance or repair.

The continual spread of physical deterioration in these areas is a menace to adjacent stable neighborhoods. Since the deterioration is in part the result of an uncontrolled process of neighborhood aging and obsolescence, and in part the result of forces and trends outside the neighborhood, it obviously becomes a community problem.

There is a unique paradox in the older section of Rocky Mount. It can now offer its residents many of the advantages which the suburb may not have for some time. It offers the proximity to schools, churches, work places and shopping areas. It provides City services, has paved streets (many lined with mature shade trees) and has strong water pressure. There seems to be a trend in some of the large cities, toward moving back to or near the central area of Town. It is hoped that this might happen in the Rocky Mount of tomorrow.

Newer Rocky Mount

Since the newer sections of Rocky Mount were developed with the benefit of FHA regulations and the zoning ordinance, the obvious mistakes of the older section were avoided. Street paving is gradually becoming part of home construction, and greater attention is being given to the living environment of the neighborhood. Because of an improved municipal waste collection system, alleys are no longer considered necessary in the newer subdivision and subdivision design has generally improved. The corner grocery store of the older section has been replaced by the supermarket and shopping center, and industry is confined to areas set aside for this purpose. These newer sections have been developed at much lower densities than the older section and therefore take a larger amount of land and facilities for the same number of people. The spreading out over the landscape pushes the suburb further and further from the central area of the City. This causes more traffic coming into the City and more confusion when you get there. Another major disadvantage of this "suburb" is the higher cost of providing municipal services (if provided) to these areas. For these reasons it is hoped, as was mentioned earlier, that the central area around the business district will gradually become used for first class high density residential purposes.

delineation of planning districts



Division of the City into Planning Districts

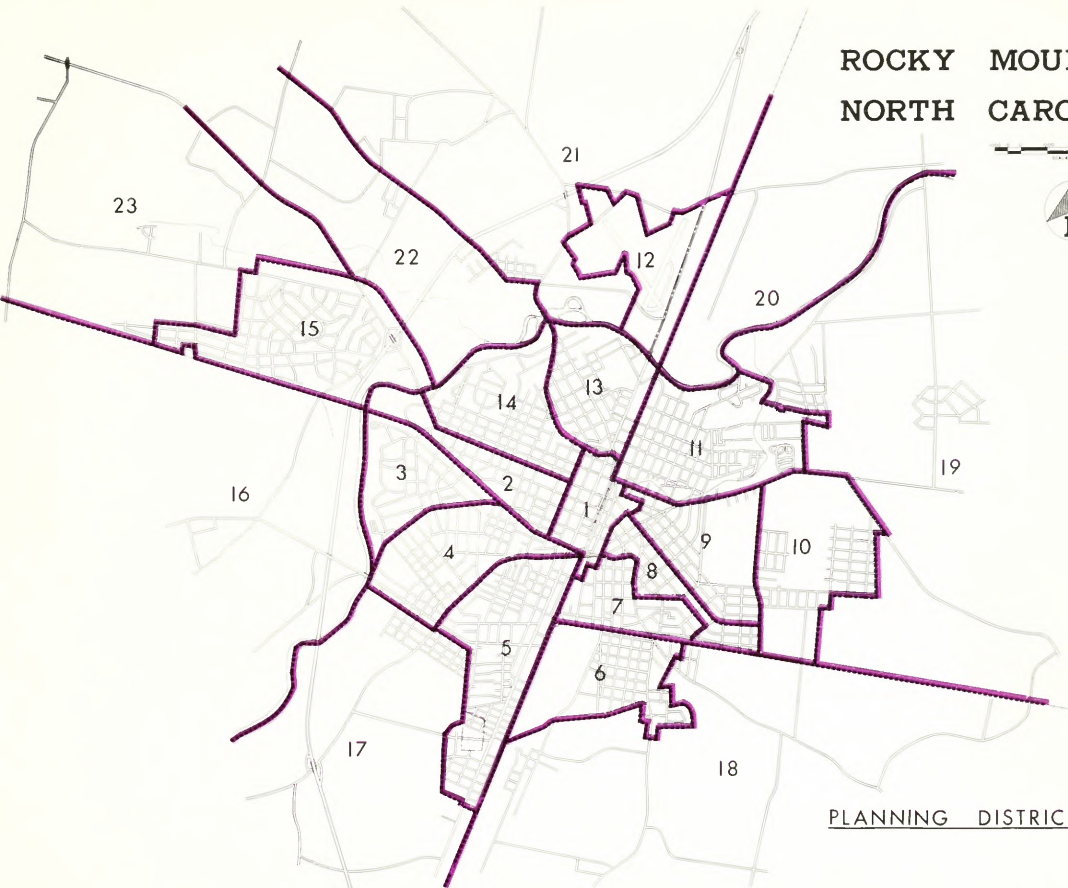
For the purpose of this report and other planning studies, the City of Rocky Mount was divided into smaller study areas or districts. These districts, 23 in number, were delineated by the Rocky Mount Planning Department.

The following criteria were used to delineate the planning districts, which are shown on the accompanying map:

1. Natural or physical boundaries to communication and movement, such as major highways, streets, railroads, rivers and topographic features.
2. Artificial boundaries limiting planning problems, such as census tract boundaries, city limits, major differences of land use, population characteristics, and social strata within the City.

Districts 1 - 15 are within the City limits, while 16 - 23 comprise what is referred to as the "Planning Area". This report will deal primarily with the area inside the City because of the availability of statistical data. Planning Districts 2 - 15 are each discussed separately in the following chapter. Planning district No. 1 represents the Rocky Mount Central Business District and is presented in a less formal fashion. The remaining planning districts are predominately rural in character, with isolated clusters or residential dwellings located in some of the districts. Only general information is included for these areas.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



PLANNING DISTRICTS

planning district analysis



Planning District Analysis

In this chapter, general information is included for Planning District No. 1.

Planning districts 2 - 15 will be examined and evaluated in terms of a similar approach and set of investigative criteria. This provides the basis for a comparative analysis between the districts.

The elements considered in the analysis of each planning district include the following:

General Description - This includes a brief description of the size, location and existing development within each district.

Community Facilities - This section on community facilities surveys all those services or functions provided within the planning district for the physical and mental development, care and enlightenment of persons living within the community. These are usually provided by the municipality and include such services as schools, recreation areas, hospitals, libraries, and the like. The presence, or more than likely the absence, of these facilities has a direct bearing on the total environmental conditions within a district.

Land Use

A major factor influencing the quality of development is the degree to which a mixture of incompatible land uses is present. The presence of commercial or industrial uses in residential areas detract from the amenity of the area. These uses bring to the residential area increased noise, traffic, smoke, odor, dirt, etc. Similarly the presence of residential structures within commercial or industrial areas detracts from the economic efficiency and appearance of these areas. In most cases improvements to homes in mixed areas are withheld in anticipation of industrial or commercial development and deterioration results. Information for this section was obtained from a land use survey undertaken in 1961 by the City of Rocky Mount Planning Department. This survey information was then presented on a land use map by the Division of Community Planning. A separate land use map for each planning district is shown, and the different uses have been tabulated by acres. Information indicating substandard houses was obtained from a visual survey of housing appearance by the Division of Community Planning in 1961. A generalized map of housing appearance is shown in the appendix. The substandard houses are also shown on the land use map.

Population Characteristics

The population and housing statistics shown in this section were obtained from the 1960 census by the City of Rocky Mount Planning Department. Within the total population statistics for Rocky Mount, one of the most important characteristics are the age groupings of the population. Groupings of a particular age, particularly at either end of the age range, can have considerable effect upon the City. This can come in the form of providing new schools for the younger ages, or increased health and welfare expenditures for the senior citizens, as well as have an effect upon the local housing needs.

Social Characteristics - Social characteristics include a number of health, criminal and similar evidence which reflect social conditions. Each of the following has been analyzed for each planning district.

- (a) Tuberculosis - is closely related to the physical conditions within a planning district and reflect overcrowded conditions, low incomes, and a lack of proper ventilation and light. It is a communicable disease of particular importance because of its chronic character. It usually affects an entire family and often results in economic distress. It is a major, but avoidable cause of death. For the purposes of this study, tuberculosis deaths between 1950 and 1960 were plotted on a map according to the place of residence of the person affected. This information was secured from the Nash and Edgecombe County Health Departments.
- (b) Venereal Disease - is an index of social conditions reflecting poor moral, health and physical conditions within a planning district. Known cases of venereal disease were plotted on a map according to the place of residence of the person affected. Information was secured from the Nash and Edgecombe County Health Departments.
- (c) Infant Mortality - in many cases represents conditions within a planning district where incomes are extremely low. The rate of infant mortality has decreased dramatically in recent years in response to medical progress and health care. Nevertheless, while an indeterminate percentage of such deaths remain medically unavoidable, the vast majority reflect some manner of inadequate prenatal or neonatal care. The deaths of infants under two years old for the year 1960 were plotted according to the place of residence of the parents. This information was secured from the Nash and Edgecombe County Health Departments.

- (d) Illegitimate Births - as a social index represents a lapse in community morals and as such does not always reflect a poor physical environment. It is used in this study to determine whether or not a concentrated area of illegitimate births reflects not only a poor moral standard, but also represents a poor physical environment. Illegitimate births for the year 1960 were plotted on a map by the place of residence of the mother. Statistics were received from the Nash and Edgecombe County Health Departments.
- (e) Juvenile Delinquency - represents a direct attack on community social and legal standards. When considered in relationship to other social characteristics, a better more complete picture of the total environmental effects of a planning district can be seen. The cases used in this report were those cases processed and heard before the Juvenile Courts of both Nash and Edgecomb Counties during 1960. These cases were plotted on a map as to the place of residence of the offender. This information was secured from the Rocky Mount Police Department.
- (f) Adult Arrests - are criminal offenses directed against persons or property, and represent the ultimate product of social disorganization. The cases used for this study were those arrests for major crimes (felonies) by the Rocky Mount Police Department during 1960. Arrests were plotted as to the place of residences of the person arrested. This information was secured from the Rocky Mount Police Department.
- (g) Pedestrian Accidents - in which pedestrians are hit by automobiles, do not, when considered seperately, mean that an area is blighted. However, when the number of accidents is used as an index in conjunction with information on street right-of-way, street paving and traffic volumes, it may serve to reflect the adequacy or inadequacy of streets or sidewalks in an area. Pedestrian accidents have been plotted according to the scene of the accident. This information was secured from the Rocky Mount Police Department.

- (h) Fires - as an index of blight, also have to be considered in relationship to the other data presented in this report. This data on fires refers to fire calls answered by the Rocky Mount Fire Department during the years 1958, 1959, and 1960 involving fires with an estimated loss in excess of \$500.00. This data provides insight into the physical conditions of each district, as well as the safety hazard to which its residents are subjected. Fires were plotted according to the location of the fire. Information was supplied by the Rocky Mount Fire Department.
- (i) Public Assistance Cases - are those families or individuals who for a variety of reasons are unable to maintain a minimum standard of living and receive assistance from the Public Welfare Department. Circumstance dictates that the recipients of such assistance reside in areas where the standards of housing and environment are commensurate with the rents that may be afforded. The location of welfare recipients within a planning district becomes a method of indicating economic status and where public expenditures for welfare purposes are concentrated. The cases used in this study are plotted according to the place of residence of the person receiving aid and were secured from the Nash and Edgecombe County Welfare Departments. They reflect cases which have received financial assistance during any month of 1961.

Existing Zoning

This section consists of a brief review of the present zoning map of the City of Rocky Mount. This map (shown in the appendix), along with the Zoning Ordinance was revised in July of 1962.

Streets and Thoroughfares

The character of streets within a city have a great influence on the desirability of various areas for residential purposes and upon rate of physical decay. Unpaved streets and streets with less than 40 feet right-of-way, are generally considered substandard. These streets were plotted on a map and tabulated in terms of miles. Thoroughfares are considered from two viewpoints in this study. The first is from the standpoint of existing traffic volumes. These figures were obtained from the North Carolina State Highway Commission report "Traffic Survey at Rocky Mount, N. C." by the State Highway Commission Planning Department, 1960. The second consideration is that of the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan under preparation by the Advance Planning Section of the N. C. State Highway Commission. The proposals of the Plan are discussed separately within each Planning District. A copy of this plan is shown in the appendix.

Summary

This section deals with any specific treatment for the planning district. Recommendations for municipal sponsored improvements to streets, utilities and community facilities, and federal improvement programs such as Urban Renewal, are provided.

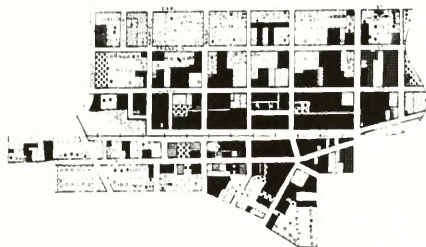




Planning District No. 1 encompasses the Central Business District of Rocky Mount. Because of the complex nature of the development and activity within the business district, a separate study should be made of the areas. It is not analyzed and evaluated within this report because it does not function as a residential neighborhood.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

-  INSTITUTIONAL
-  PUBLIC
-  COMMERCIAL
-  WHOLESALE
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  TRANSPORTATION
-  TOBACCO SALES
-  TOBACCO STORAGE
-  TOBACCO PROCESS
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  STANDARD
-  SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 1



PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 2

General Description

Planning District No. 2 is a long narrow district in the western section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by Sunset Street, on the south by the Springhope branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on the east by Pearl Street, and on the west by the Tar River. The District contains 256.46 acres of land, of which 184.75 acres are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, with most of the houses being old, but very well maintained.

Community Facilities

Rocky Mount High School serves the entire white population of the City. It has a design capacity of 1,200 students and a present enrollment of 841 students in grades 10 through 12. The High School site contains 19 acres.

Braswell Elementary School is an elementary school for whites which serves grades 1 through 6 in the area. It has a design capacity of 450 students and a present enrollment of 475. Even though the school site is small, containing only 2 acres, it serves as a playground for the children of the area.

The City Lake and power plant are located at the western end of the district. The very beautiful and well kept 11 acre lake provides a visual relief in the City, and also provides recreation in form of fishing. The City owned power plant has a capacity of 30,000 kilowatt hours.. The present demand is for 32,000 kilowatt hours. The City produces 15,000 kilowatts and buys 17,000 kilowatts, or about 60% of its power from Carolina Power and Light.

Western Avenue Park is a small neighborhood park about two acres in size. Facilities include picnic and playground areas with various types of play equipment.



Land Use

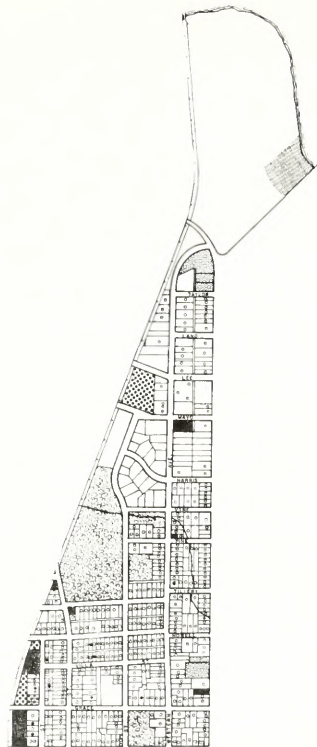
The majority of the land within Planning District No. 2 is being used for residential purposes. This is all one and two family dwellings except for one multi-family apartment group. There are a few existing commercial establishments spotted throughout the district, and some industrial development along the railroad track. A concrete mixing plant (zoned industrial) presents the major land use problem. This facility creates undesirable traffic, noise, and dust for the surrounding residential development, and has slowed development in the area around it. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 2 has only 10 substandard dwellings out of a total of 553.



<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of District</u>	<u>Percent of Developed Land</u>
Single family Residential	69.06	26.93	37.38
Two family Residential	18.96	6.61	9.18
Multi-family Residential	4.60	1.79	2.49
Institutional	4.79	1.87	2.59
Public	23.28	9.08	12.60
Commercial	.37	.14	.20
Wholesale	2.65	1.03	1.43
Industrial	5.35	2.09	2.90
Transportation & Utilities	14.31	5.58	7.74
Tobacco Sales	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage	0	0	0
Tobacco Process	0	0	0
Streets	43.39	16.92	23.49
Vacant or Farm Land	71.71	27.96	0
TOTAL	256.46	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 6.1 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
 - STANDARD
 - SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 2



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 2 has 553 housing units with a total population of 1,456. 100% of the population is white. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	93	220	177	145	191	224	168	238
% of total	6%	15%	12%	10%	13%	15%	12%	16%



Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire city, the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount Planning District No 2 accounted for:

- 3.8 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 1.1 percent of the infant mortality
- 2.3 percent of the adult arrests
- 5.3 percent of the fires
- 2.7 percent of the public assistance cases

The district had no venereal disease cases, no illegitimate births, no juvenile court cases, and no pedestrian accidents.

Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 2 is zoned for residential uses, either R-2 or R-3. An area west of and including the City Lake is zoned R-1. A few small areas along the railroad track are zoned for industrial uses, (under the I-2 classification) and two sections are zoned for business (B-3).

**ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA**

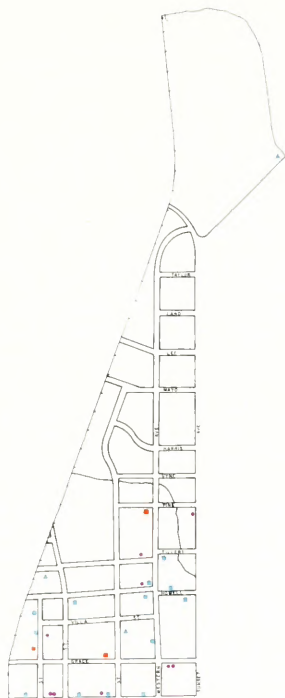


LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1952-1962)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1951)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 5 & UNDER) (1951)
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1951)
- JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1951)
- ADULT ARREST
(1951) (1952) (1953) (1954)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1951)
- ▲ FIRES
(1951-1952) (1953) (1954)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1951) (RESIDENTS)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 2





Street and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 2 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 6.39 miles of streets within the district. Of these, .11 of a mile are unpaved (1.7%) and there are no streets with rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide.

Existing traffic volumes - There are three streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Sunset Street - 5,600 cars per day

Grace Street - 2,090 cars per day

Hammond Street- 3,850 cars per day

Future proposals, as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate Sunset and Grace Street as major thoroughfares. Taylor and Hammond Streets are indicated as major collector streets.



Summary




Planning District No. 2 has relatively few problems regarding blight within the area. The development of business and industrial uses along the railroad needs to be carefully controlled, and if possible buffered from the nearby residential development. As mentioned earlier the presence of the concrete mixing plant in an otherwise residential area is a problem. This facility should be zoned as a non-conforming use, and if possible be eliminated.

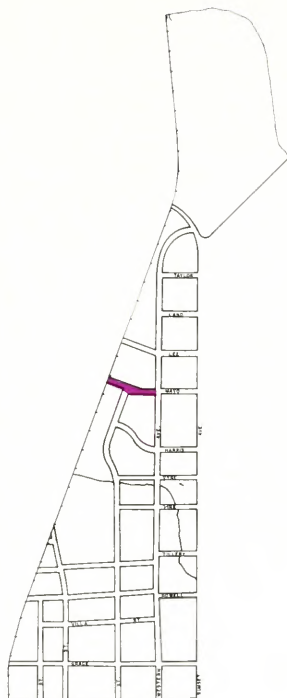
In general the structural conditions within the district are very good, but the age of many of the residences could create a problem if the buildings are not maintained properly.

Normal code enforcement practices by the City's Inspection Department are the only treatments needed within this district.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



- LEGEND
-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
 -  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
 -  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 2



PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 3

General Description

Planning District No. 3 is a triangular shaped district in the western section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by the Springhope Branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on the south by Hammond Street, and on the west by the Tar River. The district contains 326.72 acres of land of which 286.28 acres are developed or built up. The district, which is made up almost entirely of residential uses, is a very exclusive area and includes West Haven proper.

Community Facilities

West Haven Park is a neighborhood park of 5 acres. Its main facility is a neighborhood ballfield.

Wildwood Park is a neighborhood park 2 acres in size. This facility is mainly open land with some playground equipment.



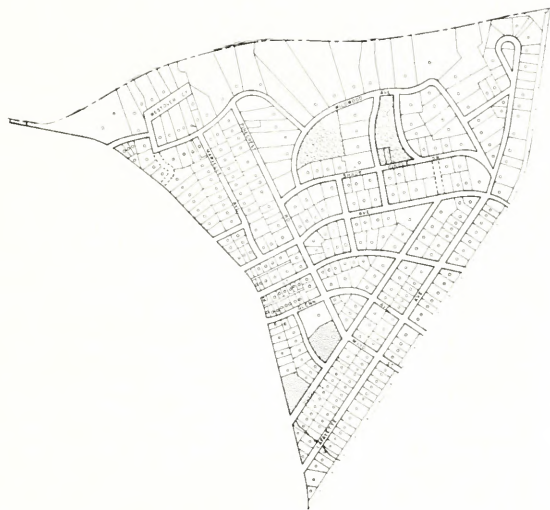
Land Use

Almost all of the land in Planning District No. 3 is used for single family residential purposes. The only other uses in the district are two churches and two parks. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 2 has no substandard dwelling units.

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of District</u>	<u>Percent of Developed Land</u>
Single-family-----	219.85	67.28	76.80
Two-family-----	0	0	0
Multi-family-----	0	0	0
Institutional-----	4.86	1.49	1.70
Public-----	12.67	3.88	4.42
Commercial-----	0	0	0
Wholesale-----	0	0	0
Industrial-----	0	0	0
Transportation & Utilities-----	0	0	0
Tobacco-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Process-----	0	0	0
Streets-----	48.90	14.97	17.08
Vacant or farm land-----	40.44	12.38	
TOTAL	326.72	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 1.58 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA

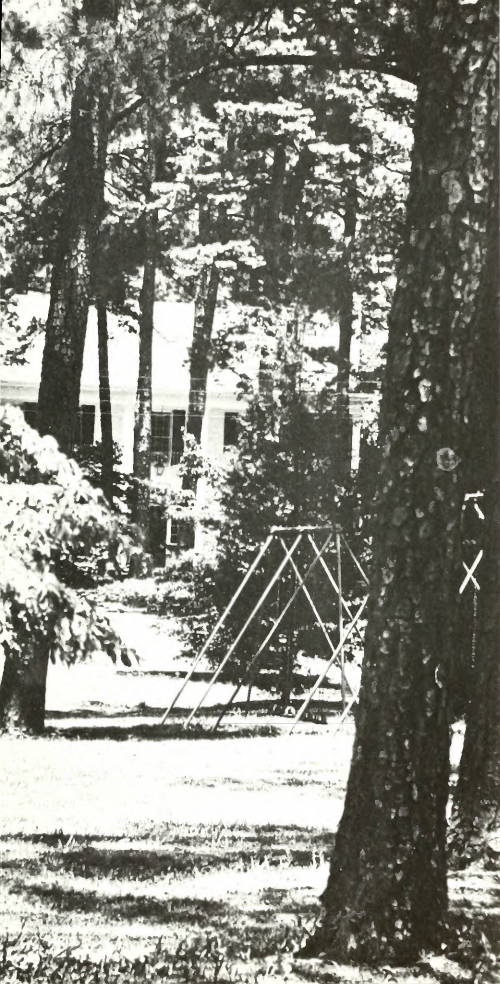


LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
 - STANDARD
 - SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 3



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 3 has a total of 346 residential structures providing approximately 346 housing units. The district has a total population of 1,145. 100 percent of the population is white. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	74	283	101	53	215	229	127	63
% of total	6%	24%	9%	5%	19%	20%	11%	6%

Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 3 accounted for:

- 1.28 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 8.93 percent of the fires
- .21 percent of the public assistance cases

The district had no venereal disease cases, no infant mortality, no illegitimate births, no juvenile court cases no adult arrests and no pedestrian accidents.

Zoning Classification

The entire district is zoned residential, either in the R-1 or the R-2 classification.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1971 - 1980)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1971 - 1980)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 0 - 4 YEARS) (1981 - 1985)
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1981 - 1985)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1981 - 1985)
- ADULT ARREST
(1986 - 1990 - FUGITIVE/RELEASÉ)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1981 - 1985)
- ▲ FIRES
(1958 - 1962) (1966 - 1969) (1970 - 2002)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1981 - 1985) (1986 - 1990)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER _____ **3**



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 3 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 6.72 miles of streets within the district. Of these .38 of a mile are unpaved (5.6%) and there are no streets with rights-of-way less than 40 feet.

Existing traffic volumes - There are two streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Piedmont Avenue	- 1,200 cars per day
Hammond Street	- 1,800 cars per day

Future proposals as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan indicate both Hammond Street and Taylor Street as major collector streets.

Summary

Planning District No. 3 is one of the better residential areas of Rocky Mount and there is no evidence of blight inducing factors present in the district. Housing and environmental conditions throughout the district are excellent.

The district should be continued as strictly residential and no incompatible uses should be allowed. Normal code enforcement practices by the City's Inspection Department are the only treatments needed within the district.



General Description

Planning District No. 4 is located in the southwest section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by the Springhope Branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on the south by Williford Street, on the east by Raleigh Road and on the west by Hammond Street. The district contains 412.83 acres of land, of which 291.25 acres are developed or built up. The primary use in the district is residential, with a large number of new homes being constructed in the northwest or "Cedar Brook" section of the district.

Community Facilities

Edwards Junior High School is a new school for whites which will open in the fall of 1962. It will serve grades 7-9 and has a design capacity of 925 students. The school is located on an eighteen acre site on Hammond Street.

Westwood Elementary School is a proposed school to be located on an eight acre site on Westwood Drive. This proposed school will serve children in grades 1-6. Many of these children now go to Williford School, a county elementary school, just outside the Rocky Mount City Limits.

The Housing Authority of Rocky Mount is a white public housing project located about two blocks west of Raleigh Road. There are 210 apartments in the project, with an estimated population of 741. The project contains approximately 25 acres and is very well maintained.

Municipal Stadium is located on South Howell Street. It has a permanent seating capacity of 2,700 and portable bleachers that will seat an additional 2,000 persons. The stadium is the home of the Rocky Mount Leafs.

National Guard Armory is located next to the Municipal Stadium. This facility may be rented for dances and other social functions.

Aycock Street Park is approximately two acres in size and includes a lighted ballfield which is used at night by adults. Other facilities include a picnic shelter, fire-place and playground equipment.

The Arts and Crafts park is under development at the present time. It will have a fine building to carry out all the activities pertaining to arts and crafts.



Land Use

The majority of land within Planning District No. 4 is being used for residential purposes. There are some commercial uses, mainly along Raleigh Road and a small shopping center on Walnut Street. Industrial uses are lined along the railroad. The major land use problem lies in the triangle formed by Raleigh Road, the railroad and Howell Street. Mixed up in this area are the municipal stadium, the armory, commercial uses on Raleigh Road, industrial uses in the center of the triangle. Most of the residences are deteriorating and many are substandard.



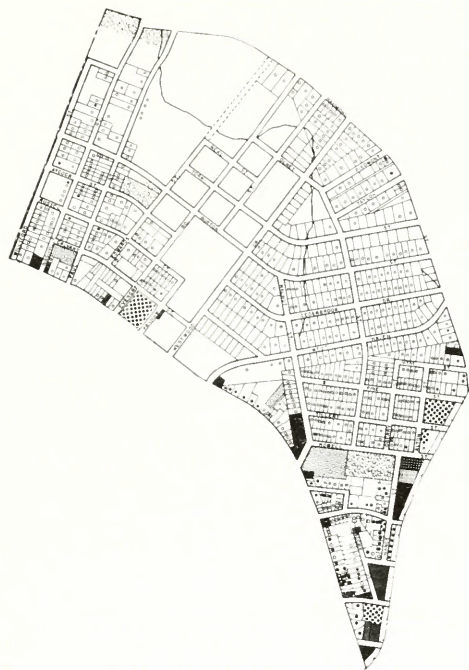
The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 4 has 70 substandard structures out of a total of 607.

Land Use	Acres	Percent of District	Percent of Developed Land
Single-family	144.36	34.97	49.56
Two-family	6.86	1.66	2.36
Multi-family	26.05	6.31	8.94
Institutional	5.41	1.31	1.86
Public	10.97	2.66	3.77
Commercial	4.65	1.13	1.60
Wholesale	2.59	.63	.89
Industrial	5.41	1.31	1.86
Transportation & Utilities	6.86	1.66	2.35
Tobacco Sales	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage	0	0	0
Tobacco Process	0	0	0
Streets	78.09	18.91	26.81
Vacant or farm land	121.58	29.45	
TOTAL	412.83	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 4.54 dwelling units per acre.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
- STANDARD
- SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 4



Population Characteristics

Planning District No.4 has a total of 607 residential structures providing approximately 804 housing units. The district has a total population of 2,736 of which 2,530 are white and 206 are nonwhite. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	364	594	392	401	396	267	182	140
% of Total	13%	22%	14%	15%	14%	10%	7%	5%



Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 4 accounted for:

- 5.55% of the tuberculosis deaths
- 7.74% of the venereal disease cases
- 3.70% of the infant mortality cases
- 1.15% of the illegitimate births
- 4.24% of the juvenile court cases
- 10.71% of the adult arrest
- 15.38% of the pedestrian accidents
- 5.36% of the fires
- 12.61% of the public assistance cases



Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 4 is zoned for residential uses, in either the R-2 or the R-3 zones. Other zoning in the district is industrial (I-2) along the railroad and one block on Raleigh Road, and some scattered business (B-1) along Raleigh Road.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS (1970-1980)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES (1970)
- INFANT MORTALITY (1970-79 & 1980-89)
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1980)
- JUVENILE COURT CASES (1980)
- ◻ ADULT ARREST (1980: 1 OR FEWER)
- ◻ PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS (1980)
- ▲ FIRES (1978-1982: OVER \$100,000)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES (1980: RECIPIENTS)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER ——— 4



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street characteristics for Planning District No. 4 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 11.93 miles of streets within the district. Of these 2.06 miles are unpaved (17%) and there are no streets with right-of-way less than 40 feet.



Existing traffic volumes - There are three streets in the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Nashville Road	- 2,151 cars per day
Grace Street	- 2,090 cars per day
Raleigh Road	- 4,910 - 7,490 cars per day

Future proposals, as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan indicate Raleigh Road, Nashville Road, and Grace Street as major thoroughfares and West Haven and Hammond Street as major collector streets.

Summary

Planning District No. 4 has one major problem area. This is the triangular area east of Howell Street. The existing street layout in this area is very awkward and there is a mixture of land uses as well as a concentration of the social indices of blight. This area would best be handled by a clearance and redevelopment project, since a large percentage of the residential structures are substandard. Treatment within other areas of the district should consist of spot clearance of the substandard residential structures and normal code enforcement procedures.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
- UNPAVED STREETS
- UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 4



PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 5

General Description

Planning District No. 5 is a long irregular shaped district in the southern section of the City. It is bounded on the north by Raleigh Road, on the south and west by the City limits, and on the east by the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The district contains 541.16 acres of land, of which 431.27 acres are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, with most of the houses being old and many becoming delapidated.

Community Facilities

Battle Elementary School is a school for whites which serves grades 1 through 6 in the area. It has a design capacity of 315 students and a present enrollment of 325. The school is located on a 2.25 acre site.

Annie W. Holland Elementary School is a Negro school which serves grades 1 through 6 in the area. It has a design capacity of 375 students and a present enrollment of 412. The school is located on a 7 acre site.

Grace Street Park for Negroes, contains approximately four acres of land. Its facilities include a tennis court, Little League Ballfield, outdoor fireplace, playground equipment and a community building.

Boone Town Park for whites is a small park with a Scout Hut, Little League Ballfield, and various playground equipment.

Home Street Park is a three acre park for Negroes. It is undeveloped at this time, but will have a ballfield, picnic area, and different types of playground equipment.



Land Use

The majority of land within Planning District No. 5 is being used for residential purposes, although there are many other uses within the district. Along Church Street there is a mixture of almost all types of uses. Schottland Mills is located on Nashville Road within the district. Tobacco Warehouses are located east of Davis Street, and somewhat hinder development in that section of the district.

The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 5 has approximately 320 substandard structures out of a total of 1,069.

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of</u>	<u>Percent of</u>
		<u>District</u>	<u>Developed Land</u>
Single-family-----	176.62	32.64	40.95
Two-family-----	21.30	3.93	4.94
Multi-family-----	2.15	.40	.50
Institutional-----	8.91	1.65	2.07
Public-----	13.53	2.50	3.14
Commercial-----	25.59	4.73	5.93
Wholesale-----	5.86	1.08	1.36
Industrial-----	16.57	3.06	3.84
Transportation & Utilities-----	29.64	5.48	6.87
Tobacco-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage-----	8.57	1.58	1.99
Tobacco Process-----	0	0	0
Streets-----	122.53	22.64	28.41
Vacant or farm land-----	109.89	20.31	
TOTAL	541.16	100.00%	100.00%

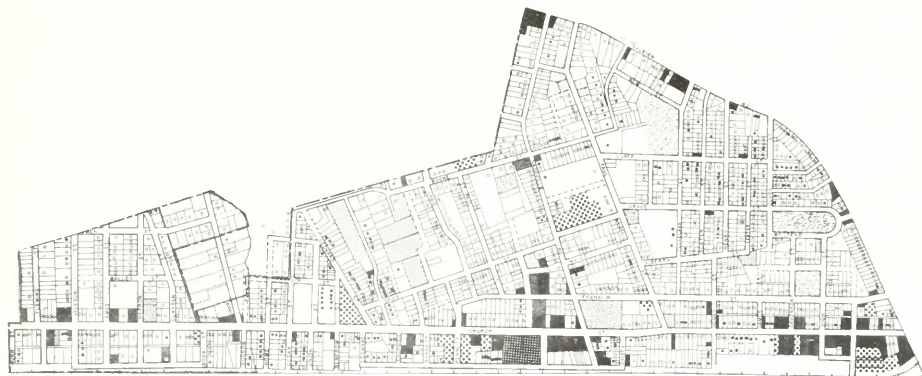
The district has a net residential density of 6.64 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA

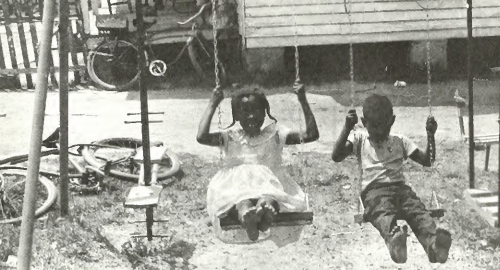


LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
STANDARD
- RESIDENTIAL
SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 5



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 5 has a total of 1,069 residential structures providing approximately 1,329 housing units. The district has a total population of 4,457 of which 2,506 are white and 1,951 are nonwhite. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	497	948	615	577	601	522	391	306
% of Total	11%	21%	14%	13%	13%	12%	9%	7%



Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for this entire City the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 5 accounted for:

- 11.5 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 10.7 percent of the venereal disease deaths
- 14.8 percent of the infant mortality cases
- 18.4 percent of the illegitimate births
- 34.7 percent of the juvenile court cases
- 25.0 percent of the adult arrests
- 26.9 percent of the pedestrian accidents
- 14.3 percent of the fires
- 19.1 percent of the public assistance cases

Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 5 is zoned for residential uses, either in the R-2 or R-3 classification. Along Church Street there are many areas zoned Business, in either the B-1, B-3, or B-4 classification. Within the district there are three tracts zoned industrial, two of which are I-2, the other I-1.



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 5 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 20.22 miles of streets within the district. Of these, 1.02 miles have right-of-way less than 40 feet wide, 4.06 miles are unpaved (20.08%) and 1.06 miles are unpaved with rights-of-way less than 40 feet.

Existing traffic volumes - There are four streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Raleigh Road - 4,910 - 7,490 cars per day

Nashville Road - 2,130 cars per day

Church Street - 4,600 - 7,780 cars per day

Kinston Avenue - 800 cars per day



Future proposals as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate Church Street, Raleigh Road, and Kinston Avenue as major thoroughfares. Kinston Avenue is indicated extended across Church Street and the railroad to tie in with 4th Street. Nashville Road and Henry Street are indicated as major collector streets.

Summary




Planning District No. 5 contains two major problem areas. One of these, (in the general vicinity between Hudson Street and Burnett Street, both east and west of Church Street) is included in a design proposed in a later section of this report. This area has an inadequate street system, a large majority of the streets are unpaved, and a large part of this area could be included in a renewal project (shown on the design plan). The other area lies generally between Liberty Street, and Raleigh Road, and Cleveland Street. The main problem in this area is that there are many scattered substandard residential structures. The street system in this area works well and the land is used to its best advantage. For these reasons a rehabilitation program in the area would be the best solution. This program would include spot clearance to eliminate the substandard structures that could not be brought into standard condition. Treatment within the remaining areas of the district should consist of spot clearance of the substandard residential structures and normal code enforcement procedures.



ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
-  UNPAVED STREETS
-  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER — 5



PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 6

General Description

Planning District No. 6 is an irregular shaped district in the southeast section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by the Norfolk Branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on the west by the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and on the south and east by the City Limits. The district contains 444.51 acres of land, of which 319.31 are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad shops which take up over 30 percent of the district. Of the residential portion of the district the Negro housing at the southern end is very poor, while the majority of the other housing is average.

Community Facilities

Daughtridge Park has approximately four acres of land and is mainly a Pony League Baseball Park with lights. Other facilities include some playground equipment, picnic tables and a fireplace.



Land Use

The majority of the land within Planning District No. 6 is being used for industrial purposes in the form of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Shops. This facility takes up approximately 149 acres of land. The secondary use within the district is residential with commercial uses spotted throughout the district. There is a grouping of commercial and industrial uses at the Cokey Road intersection of the Norfolk branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District Number 6 has approximately 48 substandard structures out of a total of 393.

Land Use	Acres	Percent of	
		District	Developed Land
Single-family-----	87.49	19.68	27.40
Two-family-----	6.57	1.48	2.06
Multi-family-----	.57	.13	.18
Institutional-----	2.54	.57	.80
Public-----	1.99	.45	.62
Commercial-----	6.90	1.55	2.16
Wholesale-----	.91	.20	.28
Industrial-----	2.71	.61	.85
Transportation & Utilities	149.01	33.52	46.67
Tobacco-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Process-----	0	0	0
Streets-----	60.62	13.64	18.98
Vacant or farm land-----	125.20	28.16	
TOTAL	444.51	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 4.91 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
- STANDARD
- SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 6



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 6 has 393 residential structures providing approximately 465 housing units. The district has a total population of 1,608 of which 1,283 are white, and 325 are nonwhite. Age groupings of this population are shown below:

Age groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	199	383	202	255	255	126	106	82
% of Total	12%	24%	13%	16%	16%	8%	6%	5%



Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City, the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 6 accounted for:

- 3.4% of the tuberculosis deaths
- 1.2% of the venereal disease cases
- 11.1% of the infant mortality cases
- 2.3% of the illegitimate births
- 5.4% of the fires
- 2.1% of the public assistance cases

The district had no juvenile court cases, no adult arrests and no pedestrian accidents.



Zoning Classification

Approximately 50% of Planning District No. 6 is zoned for industry in the I-2 classification. The majority of the remaining 50% is zoned residential either R-2 or R-3. There is one area along the Norfolk Branch of the Railroad zoned business in the B-3 category and one spot in the district zoned B-1.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1963-1965)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1963)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 1-9 UNDER 1000)
(1963)
- ◻ ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1963)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1963)
- ADULT ARREST
(MAY 1963 - FEBRUARY 1965)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1963)
- ▲ FIRES
(1958-1960 - OVER 1000.00)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1963 - REGISTRANTS)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 6



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 6 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 8.47 miles of streets within the district. Of this, 2.02 miles are unpaved (23.84%) and there are no streets with rights-of-way less than 40 feet.

Existing traffic volumes - there are three streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic

Cokey Road - 3,570 cars per day
Wilson Road - 2,840 cars per day
Vance Street - 1,500 cars per day

Future proposals as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate Wilson Road and Cokey Road as major thoroughfares and Vance Street as a major collector street.

Summary

The majority of Planning District No. 6 is reasonably free from blight inducing factors. There are a few commercial uses within the district, but these have been zoned as non-conforming uses. The biggest problem in the district is the lack of paved streets (23% of the streets are unpaved). The City of Rocky Mount should undertake a street paving program in the district and bring the streets up to standard.

There are two small blighted areas within the district, but their limited size would prohibit redevelopment. Because of this, the best way they could be handled is through spot clearance and a strict code enforcement policy of the City.




A sketch plan of the majority of the district is shown in the design section of the report.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
-  UNPAVED STREETS
-  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER ——— 6



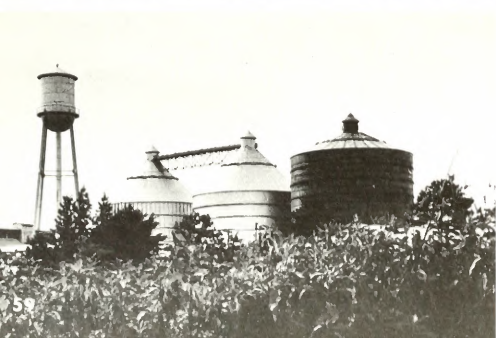
PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 7

General Description

Planning District No. 7 is an irregular shaped district in the southeast section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by Edgecomb Street, Cokey Road, Redgate Avenue and Hill Street, on the south by the Norfolk Branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; on the east by Parrish Street; and on the west by Washington Street, Arlington Street and on the Main Line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The district contains 235.11 acres of land, of which 212.98 acres are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential with other uses spread along the railroad. The district contains two separate Negro sections, one between Washington Street and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and the other off Cokey Road. Both of these sections are small but the housing in each is in bad condition.

Community Facilities

Basset School is an elementary school for whites which serves grades 1-6. It has a design capacity of 315 students and a present enrollment of 300. The school is located on a 2.1 acre site.



Land Use

The majority of the land within Planning District No. 7 is being used for residential purposes. There are some industrial and business uses located along the railroad track. (Planters Cotton Oil Company, being one of these). Some neighborhood business establishments are scattered throughout the district, and there is some commercial development along Cokey Road.

The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 7 has 114 substandard structures out of a total of 554.

Land Use Characteristics - Planning District Number 7

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of District</u>	<u>Percent of Developed Land</u>
Single-family-----	100.76	42.86	47.31
Two-family-----	21.02	8.94	9.87
Multi-family-----	1.48	.63	.69
Institutional-----	1.67	.71	.78
Public-----	2.40	1.02	1.13
Commercial-----	7.62	3.24	3.58
Wholesale-----	6.70	2.85	3.14
Industrial-----	10.95	4.66	5.14
Transportation & Utilities--	15.62	6.64	7.33
Tobacco Sales-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Process-----	0	0	0
Streets-----	44.78	19.04	21.03
Vacant or farm land-----	22.13	9.41	
TOTAL	235.11	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 6.29 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
 - STANDARD
 - SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 7



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 7 has 554 residential structures providing approximately 775 housing units. The district has a total population of 2,388 of which 1,913 are white and 475 are nonwhite.

Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	281	476	319	303	336	243	214	216
% of Total	12%	20%	13%	13%	14%	10%	9%	9%

Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 7 accounted for:

- 9.40 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 8.33 percent of the venereal disease cases
- 7.41 percent of the infant mortality
- 11.49 percent of the illegitimate births
- 5.93 percent of the juvenile court cases
- 7.14 percent of the adult arrests
- 7.69 percent of the pedestrian accidents
- 10.71 percent of the fires
- 7.77 percent of the public assistance cases

Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 7 is zoned for residential uses, either R-2 or R-3. One section, at the intersection of Cokey Road and the railroad, is zoned industrial (I-2), and other areas along the railroad are zoned Business (B-3). Two small sections within the district are zoned business in the B-1 classification.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS (1947-1952)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES (1947-1952)
- INFANT MORTALITY (1947-1952)
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1947-1952)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES (1947-1952)
- ADULT ARREST (1947-1952)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS (1947-1952)
- ▲ FIRES (1947-1952)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES (1947-1952)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER ——— 7



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 7 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 7.39 miles of streets within the district. Of this, .47 miles have rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide, .88 miles are unpaved (1.19%) and .16 miles are unpaved with rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide.

Existing traffic volumes - There are two streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Pender Street - 1,500 cars per day
Cokey Road - 6,000 cars per day

Future proposals as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan indicate Cokey Road and a portion of Arlington Street as major thoroughfares, and Redgate Avenue and Arlington Street as major collector streets.



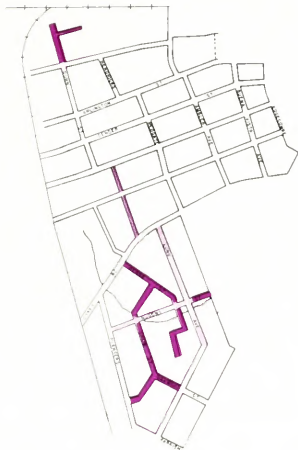
Summary

Planning District No. 7 has two separate areas which should merit attention. One of these areas (west of Arlington Street) contains a mixture of land uses and a large percentage of substandard residential structures. This area will require clearance and redevelopment. The other area lies between Cokey Road and Leroy Avenue. In this area approximately 30% of the residential structures are substandard. There are commercial, industrial, and wholesale uses along Cokey Road and Planters Street. The street system within this area is very inefficient and should be redesigned. The best treatment for this area is a rehabilitation project with the City making any necessary street changes.

Treatment within the rest of the district should consist of the spot clearance of substandard residential structures and normal code enforcement procedures.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- STREETS LESS THAN
40' RIGHT OF WAY
UNPAVED STREETS
UNPAVED STREETS LESS
THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 7



PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 8

General Description

Planning District No. 8 is a long narrow district in the eastern section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by Tarboro Street; on the south by Edgecomb Street, Cokey Road, Redgate Avenue, Hill Street, Parrish Street and the Norfolk Branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; on the east by Fairview Road and on the west by Arlington Street. The district contains 176.55 acres of land, of which 152.28 are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, with many of the houses being old but in good condition.

Community Facilities

R. M. Wilson Jr. High School serves white students in grades 7-9. It has a design capacity of 750 students and a present enrollment of 1,171. The school is situated on a 2.51 acre site.

Fannie W. Gorham School is an elementary school for whites which serves grades 1 - 6 in the area. It has a design capacity of 425 students and a present enrollment of 395. The school site contains 2.6 acres.

Marigold Park is a four acre park for whites. It contains a wading pool, tennis court, basketball court and a picnic area.

Kite Park is a small neighborhood park for whites. Its only facility is playground equipment.

George Street Park is a Little League Baseball Field and is used by the Junior High School as a play area.



Land Use

The majority of land within Planning District No. 8 is being used for residential purposes. There are a few scattered commercial uses in the western section of the district. With this exception, the entire district is free of mixed uses.

The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 8 has only 9 substandard structures out of a total of 418.



Land Use	Acres	Percent of District	Percent of Developed Land
Single-family-----	75.91	43.00	49.85
Two-family-----	3.14	1.78	2.06
Multi-family-----	3.14	1.78	2.06
Institutional-----	3.80	2.15	2.49
Public-----	13.69	7.75	8.99
Commercial-----	3.98	2.25	2.61
Wholesale-----	0	0	0
Industrial-----	0	0	0
Transportation & Utilities	5.39	3.05	3.54
Tobacco Sales-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage-----	0	0	0
Tobacco Process-----	0	0	0
Streets-----	43.23	24.49	28.39
Vacant or farm land-----	24.27	13.75	
TOTAL	176.55	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 5.62 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
 - STANDARD
 - SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 8





Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 8 has a total of 418 residential structures providing approximately 462 housing units. The district has total population of 1,566. 100% of the population is white. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	110	273	180	195	247	207	174	180
% of Total	7%	17%	12%	12%	16%	13%	11%	12%

Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City, the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 8 accounted for:

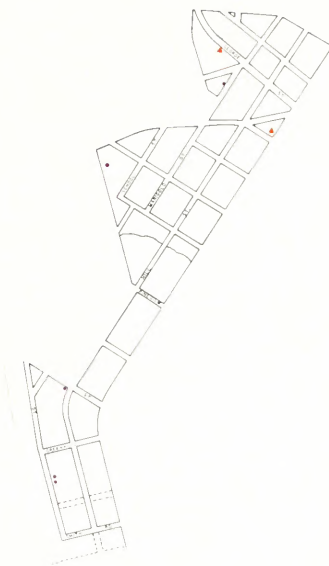
- 2.14 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 1.69 percent of the juvenile court cases

The district had no venereal disease cases, no infant mortality, no illegitimate births, no adult arrests, no pedestrian accidents, no fires and no public assistance cases.

Zoning Classification

Almost all of Planning District No. 8 is zoned for residential uses, either R-2 or R-3. The only exceptions to this are a small business section near the downtown zoned B-4, and a business section in the eastern end zoned B-1.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1947-1948)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1947)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 2 & UNDER - 1947)
- ◻ ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1947)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1947)
- ADULT ARREST
(1947-1948)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1947)
- ▲ FIRES
(1947-1948) - (BLACK - 1947)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1947) - (RESIDENTS)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER ——— 8



Street and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 8 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 6.49 miles of streets within the district. Of these, .14 miles have rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide, and .13 miles are unpaved (2.0%).



Existing traffic volumes - There are three streets in the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Tarboro Street - 1,650 - 2,300 cars per day

George Street - 5,440 cars per day

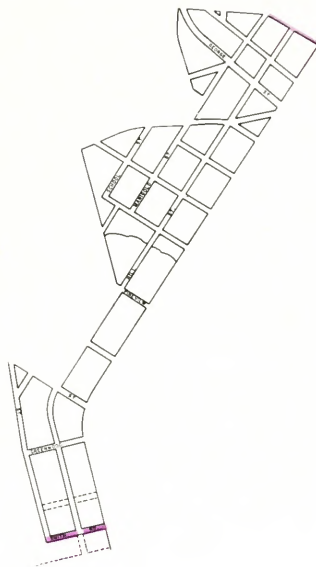
Cokey Road - 4,900 cars per day

Future proposals as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate George Street (U.S. 64), Arlington Street, and Cokey Road as major thoroughfares. Tarboro Street and Pineview Street are indicated as major collector streets.

Summary



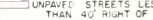
The only evidence of blight inducing factors in Planning District No. 8 is the presence of a few scattered sub-standard residential structures. Otherwise, conditions within the district seem to be excellent. Treatment within the district should consist of spot clearance or upgrading of the substandard structures and normal code enforcement procedures.





ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



- LEGEND
-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
 -  UNPAVED STREETS
 -  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 8



PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 9

General Description

Planning District No. 9 is a triangular shaped district just east of the downtown section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by Thomas and Raleigh Streets, on the south by Tarboro Street, on the east by Fairview Road, and on the west by Albemarle Street, Rose Street and Arlington Street. The district contains 381.14 acres of land, of which 355.17 are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, with the white cemetery taking up a very large portion of the district. The homes in close proximity to the downtown are in need of some minor repairs but in general, most of the houses in the district are in good condition.

Community Facilities

Fairview School is a elementary school for whites which serves grades 1-6. It has a design capacity of 315 with a present enrollment of 313. The school is situated on a 19 acre site.

Pineview Cemetery is a 100 acre cemetery owned and operated by the City of Rocky Mount. Approximately fifty-four acres are under care at the present time.

The Girl Scout Park is a City owned park used monthly by the Girl Scouts. It has a cabin and approximately two acres of wooded land with ample space for camping and playing.

Eastern Avenue Park is a 13 acre park for whites. Its facilities include a lighted ballfield, lighted tennis court, picnic shelter, outdoor fireplace and various playground equipment.

Eastern Avenue Playground is one-half acre playground with different types of playground equipment.

Eastern Neighborhood Park is two-tenths of an acre with playground equipment.



Land Use

The majority of the land within Planning District No. 9 is being used for residential purposes. A large portion of the district is taken up by Pineview Cemetery. There are some commercial uses along Raleigh Street and in the tip of the district next to the downtown area. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 9 has only 34 substandard structures out of a total of 610.



Land Use	Acres	Percent of District	Percent of Developed Land
Single-family	145.40	38.15	40.94
Two family	9.27	2.43	2.61
Multi family	3.81	1.00	1.07
Institutional	10.61	2.78	2.99
Public	115.80	30.38	32.60
Commercial	4.19	1.10	1.18
Wholesale	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0
Tr ansportation & Utilities	0	0	0
Tobacco Sales	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage	0	0	0
Tobacco Process	0	0	0
Streets	66.09	17.34	18.61
Vacant or farm land	25.97	6.82	
TOTAL	381.14	100.00%	100.00%

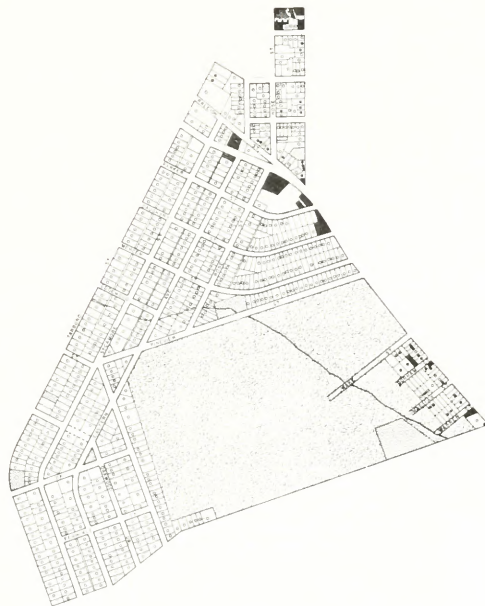
The district has a net residential density of 4.48 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
- STANDARD
- SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 9



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 9 has 610 residential structures providing approximately 710 housing units. The district has a total population of 2,191 of which 1,998 are white and 193 are nonwhite. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	183	440	222	229	343	296	278	200
% of Total	8%	20%	10%	10%	16%	14%	13%	9%

Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions, have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City, the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 9 accounted for:

- 5.98 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- .19 percent of the venereal disease cases
- 3.70 percent of the infant mortality
- 2.30 percent of the illegitimate births
- 5.08 percent of the juvenile court cases
- 1.19 percent of the adult arrests
- 3.85 percent of the pedestrian accidents
- 3.57 percent of the fires
- 2.10 percent of the public assistance cases

Zoning Classification

Almost all of Planning District No. 9 is zoned for residential uses, either R-2 or R-3. There is some business zoning (B-1), along Raleigh Street and Thomas Street, and some B-4 business zoning in the western tip of the district. One block in the western tip of the district is zoned O-1 for office uses.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1950-1959)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1950-1959)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 0 - 1950-1959)
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1950-1959)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1950-1959)
- ADULT ARREST
(1950-1959)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1950-1959)
- ▲ FIRES
(1950-1959)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1950-1959)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 9



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 9 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 9.56 miles of streets within the district. Of these .53 of a mile are unpaved (5.54%) and there are no streets with rights-of-way less than 40 feet.

Existing traffic volumes - There are five streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Tarboro Street 1,650 - 2,300 cars per day
Pineview Street 760 cars per day
Rosewood Avenue 800 cars per day
Raleigh Street 5,440 - 8,500 cars per day
Thomas Street 6,000 - 7,090 cars per day

Future proposals, as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfares Plan, indicate George Street, Raleigh (U.S.64) Street, and Fairview Road as major thoroughfares. Atlantic Avenue and Thomas Street are also indicated as major thoroughfares, Atlantic Avenue being part of the central business district loop. Pineview Street and Tarboro Street are indicated as major collector streets.

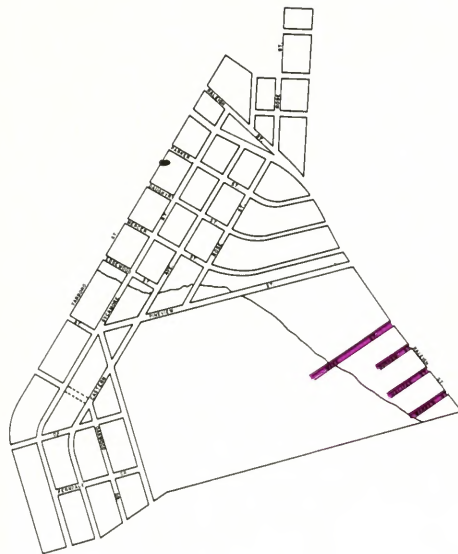
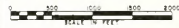
Summary

A large majority of Planning District No. 9, contains no evidence of blight inducing factors. A small area in the northwest tip of the district contains a few substandard residential structures which would require spot clearance. Another small section on Raleigh Street, adjacent to the cemetery merits considerable attention. In this area 70% of the structures are substandard, the streets are all unpaved and dead-end into the cemetery. Because this area is too small to economically justify a redevelopment project it is proposed that it be included in a larger area proposed for rehabilitation in Planning District No. 11.




Treatment throughout the rest of the district should consist of normal code enforcement practices by the City's Inspection Department.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
-  UNPAVED STREETS
-  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 9



10

81

PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 10

General Description

Planning District No. 10 is a rectangular shaped district in the eastern section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by Raleigh Street, on the south by the Norfolk branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on the west by Fairview Road and on the east by the City Limits. The district contains 580.90 acres of land, of which 170.17 are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, with the development being made up of four subdivisions, Meadowbrook Park, Edgewcombe Park, Edgemont and Kenwood. Almost all of the development within the district is less than five years old. A very large portion (410 acres) of the district is still undeveloped, either vacant or in farmland.

Community Facilities

The district contains the site for the Rocky Mount Fair, which is located on Fairview Road. A new location for the fair has been purchased on U.S. 64 east, outside the City, and it is expected that 1962 will be the last year that the fair will be held on the present site.

Meadowbrook Park for whites consists of approximately nine acres of land and is in the process of development. In the future it will contain a lighted ballfield, playground equipment, picnic area, and possibly a swimming pool and community center.



Land Use

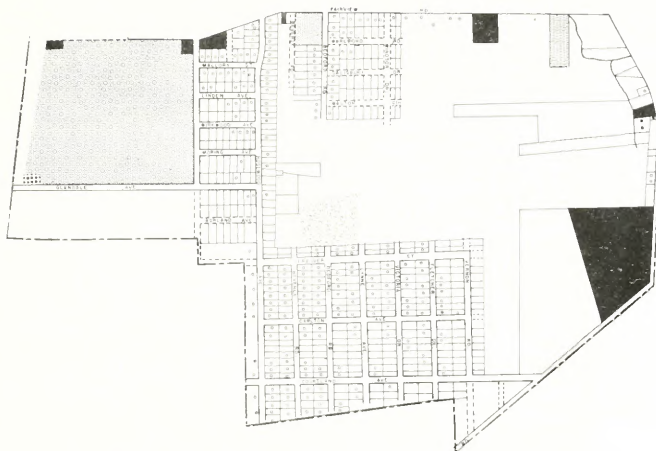
The majority of the developed land in Planning District No. 10 is being used for residential purposes (all single family). Commercial development within the district includes a drive-in theatre and a small shopping center. Approximately 71 percent of the district is either vacant or used as farm land. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 10 has only two sub-standard structures out of a total of 247.

Land Use	Acres	Percent of District	Percent of Developed Land
Single-family	62.57	10.77	36.78
Two-family	0	0	0
Multi-family	0	0	0
Institutional	3.08	.53	1.80
Public	10.50	1.81	6.17
Commercial	22.84	3.93	13.42
Wholesale	0	0	0
Industrial	1.26	.22	.74
Transportation & Utilities	7.60	1.31	4.47
Tobacco Sales	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage	0	0	0
Tobacco Process	2.06	.35	1.21
Streets	60.26	10.37	35.41
Vacant or farm lands	410.73	70.71	
TOTAL	580.90	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 3.40 dwelling units per acre.



ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA

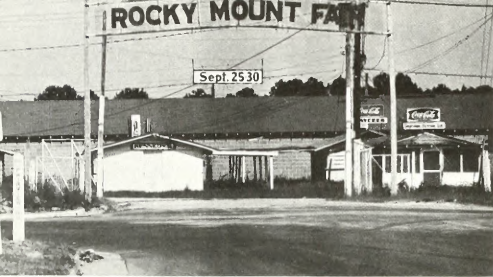


LEGEND

-  INSTITUTIONAL
-  PUBLIC
-  COMMERCIAL
-  WHOLESALE
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  TRANSPORTATION
-  TOBACCO SALES
-  TOBACCO STORAGE
-  TOBACCO PROCESS
-  RESIDENTIAL
 - STANDARD
 - SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 10



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 10 has 247 residential structures providing 247 housing units. The district has a total population of 807 of which 772 are white and 35 are non-white. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	131	221	57	183	145	37	20	13
% of Total	16%	26%	7%	23%	19%	5%	2%	2%



Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City, the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 10 accounted for:

- .41 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 1.19 percent of the venereal disease cases
- 3.70 percent of the infant mortality
- 2.38 percent of the adult arrests
- 3.85 percent of the pedestrian accidents
- 1.78 percent of the fires
- .21 percent of the public assistance cases

The district has no illegitimate births and no juvenile court cases.



Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 10 is zoned for residential in either the R-2 or R-3 category. There are two industrial areas in the district. One along Fairview Road is zoned I-1, and the other along the railroad is zoned I-11. Land is zoned commercial (E-1) along Raleigh Street and along Fairview Road.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1951-1962)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1963)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 0-4 UNDER-1962)
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1962)
- JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1962)
- ADULT ARREST
(1962) (1963) (1964)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1962)
- ▲ FIRES
(1958-1962) (OVER 100000)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1962) (1963)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER ——— 10



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 10 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 8.29 miles of streets within the district. Of these, 4.23 miles are unpaved (51.02%) and there are no streets with rights-of-way less than 40 feet.

Existing traffic volumes - There are two streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Rosewood Avenue - 800 cars per day

Raleigh Street (U.S. 64) 7,224 - 5,700 cars per day

Future proposals, as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate Raleigh Street (U.S. 64), Meadowbrook Road and Fairview Road as major thoroughfares. Dreaver Street and a proposed extension of Tarboro Street are indicated as major collector streets.




Summary

Although the housing and social conditions throughout Planning District No. 10 are good, there are two problem areas within the district. One is the development of commercial and industrial uses along Raleigh Street and Fairview Road. These uses should be controlled so that there is no encroachment on the residential areas. The other problem, which is found throughout the newer sections of the City, is the unpaved streets in the new subdivisions. Fifty-one percent of the streets in Planning District No. 10 are unpaved. This puts quite a burden on the City and on the home-owners in the area to have the streets paved. The City should undertake a street paving program and bring the streets up to standard. This problem could be solved for future developments if the City's subdivision regulations were amended to require the developers to install the proper facilities before lots are sold.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
-  UNPAVED STREETS
-  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 10



General Description

Planning District No. 11 is a large irregular shaped district in the northeast section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by the Tar River and the City Limits, on the south by Thomas and Raleigh Streets, on the east by the City Limits and on the west by the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The district contains 592.82 acres of land of which 515.64 are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, with a large percentage of the houses in very bad condition.

Community Facilities

Booker T. Washington Senior High School serves the entire Negro population of the City. It has a design capacity of 750 students and a present enrollment of 473 students in grades 10-12. The school site contains 4.25 acres.

Parker Junior High School (grades 7-9) for Negroes has a design capacity of 925 students and a present enrollment of 786. The school is situated on a 14.25 acre site.

Barkerville Elementary School (grades 1-6) for Negroes has a design capacity of 435 students and a present enrollment of 433. The school site contains 12 acres.

O. R. Pope Elementary School (grades 1-6) for Negroes has a design capacity of 750 students and a present enrollment of 651. The school site contains 6 acres.

Weeks-Armstrong Public Housing Project for Negroes contains 310 apartments with an estimated population of 1,474. The housing project site contains approximately 75 acres.

Northeastern Cemetery for Negroes contains approximately 11 acres of land. Six of these acres are presently under care.

City facilities include the City Sewage Disposal Plant, City Incinerator (at present used for storage) and the City Garage and shops.

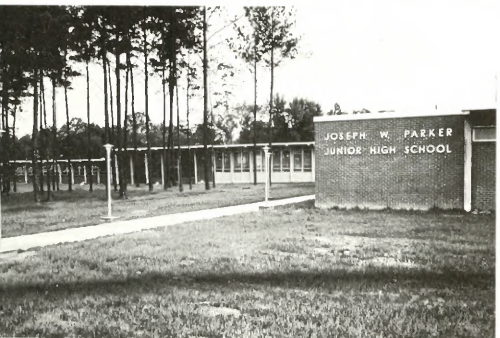
Stith Park for Negroes is a 6 acre park with a youth center and swimming pool. Other facilities include a wading pool, picnic area, merry-go-round, miniature train, Little League Baseball field, lighted tennis court and horseshoe pits.



baseball field. It has a grandstand for baseball, and is well lighted for night playing. The park has dressing rooms with hot showers and heat, and includes a play yard. The Negro High School uses this park for their games, as well as the City Recreation Department.

East Virginia Street Park for Negroes is undeveloped at this time, but will have a Girl Scout Cabin, playground equipment, and a picnic area.

Albemarle Avenue Community Center for Negroes is located on a two acre tract. Facilities include a gym and tennis courts.



Land Use

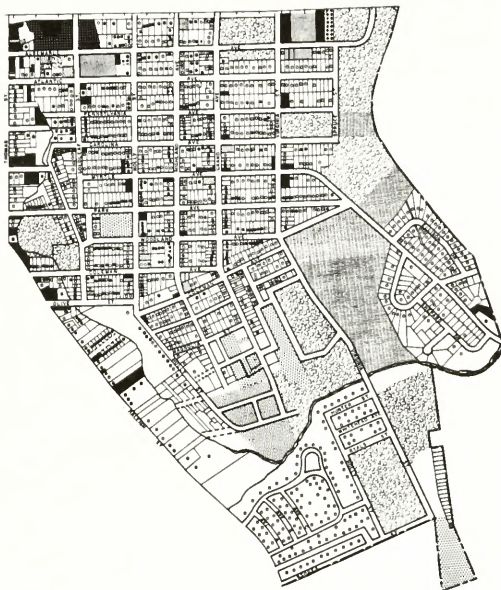
The majority of the land within Planning District No. 11 is being used for residential purposes. There is a mixture of one and two family units throughout the district and a large portion of multi-family in the form of the public housing project. Commercial development is spotted throughout the district and concentrated on Thomas Street and North Main. Tobacco warehouses and factories are located within the district and somewhat hinder residential development. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 11 has 358 substandard structures out of a total of 1,217.

Land Use	Acres	Percent of District	Percent of Developed Land
Single-family	163.37	27.56	31.68
Two-family	28.62	4.83	5.56
Multi-family	43.81	7.39	8.49
Institutional	13.17	2.22	2.55
Public	96.43	16.27	18.70
Commercial	12.94	2.18	2.51
Wholesale	0	0	0
Industrial	1.07	.18	.21
Transportation & Utilities	31.81	5.37	6.17
Tobacco Sales	5.70	.96	1.11
Tobacco Storage	9.86	1.66	1.91
Tobacco Process	7.12	1.20	1.38
Streets	101.74	17.16	19.73
Vacant or farm lands	77.18	13.02	
TOTAL	592.82	100.00%	100.00%



The district has a net residential density of 7.08 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
 - * STANDARD
 - * SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER II



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 11 has 1,217 residential structures providing approximately 1,699 housing units. The district has a total population of 5,979 of which 30 are white, and 5,949 are nonwhite. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	776	1456	811	724	748	632	454	378
% of Total	13%	23%	14%	12%	13%	11%	8%	6%

Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City, the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 11 accounted for:

- 28.21 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 50.59 percent of the venereal disease cases
- 33.33 percent of the infant mortality
- 47.13 percent of the illegitimate births
- 27.97 percent of the juvenile court cases
- 28.57 percent of the adult arrests
- 15.38 percent of the pedestrian accidents
- 8.93 percent of the fires
- 27.73 percent of the public assistance cases

Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 11 is zoned for residential uses, either R-2 or R-3. A section along the railroad and a section between the Tar River and Virginia Street is zoned industrial in the I-2 classification, and a section running from Virginia Street to Raleigh Street is zoned industrial in the I-1 classification. Business zoning in the district includes a B-3 area in the vicinity of North Main and a B-1 area on Raleigh Street. Three small areas within the district are also zoned B-1. One block on Thomas Street is zoned O-1 for offices.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1947-48)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1947)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 0-9 (1947) (1948))
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1947)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1947)
- ADULT ARREST
(1947) (1948)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1947)
- ▲ FIRES
(1947-1948) (OVER 1000.00)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1947) (REGISTRATION)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER _____ II



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 11 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 14.72 miles of streets within the district. Of these .16 miles have rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide, and 1.68 miles are unpaved (11.4%) and .11 miles are unpaved with rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide.

Existing traffic volumes - There are six streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Raleigh Street - 8,500 - 7,224 cars per day
Thomas Street - 7,090 - 6,000 cars per day
Atlantic Avenue - 2,500 - 1,000 cars per day
Leggett Road - 2,292 cars per day
Park Avenue - 1,660 cars per day
Virginia Avenue - 760 - 653 cars per day

Future proposals as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate Thomas and Raleigh Streets (U.S. 64) to continue as major thoroughfares. Grand Avenue is shown as a major thoroughfare extending straight at Coleman Street and typing into Raleigh Street (U.S. 64). Atlantic Avenue is shown as a major thoroughfare extending straight across the Tar River. Leggett Street and a small section of Myrtle Avenue (from Leggett to Grand) are indicated as major collector streets.




Summary

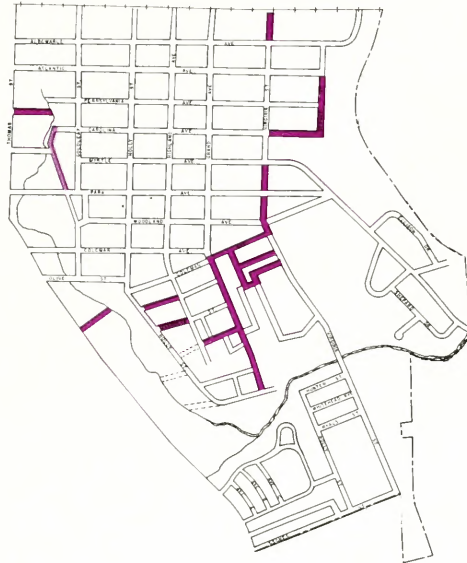
Planning District No. 11 contains over 50% of the total Negro population within Rocky Mount. Of this 50%, almost 30% live in substandard dwelling units. These substandard structures are scattered in almost all directions throughout the district and contribute to the other blighting conditions present in the district. Because of this scattering of blight, the best treatment for the district would consist of a large rehabilitation project. A project of this type would serve to upgrade a large number of structures in the district which are structurally sound but have been permitted to fall into disrepair. Completely dilapidated structures and some of the mixed land uses could be cleared in such a project. One area in the district (in the vicinity of Holly Street and Park Avenue) should be treated as clearance and redevelopment project. This area has a concentration of blighted conditions and would make up a small urban renewal project. A sketch plan of part of the district is shown in the design section.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA

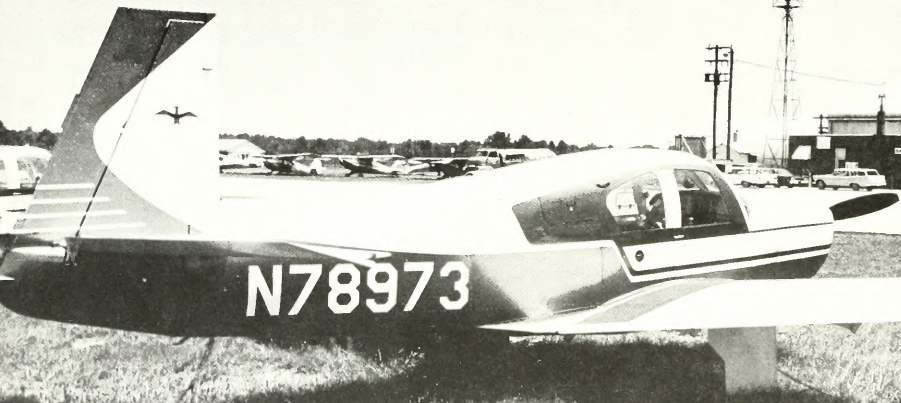


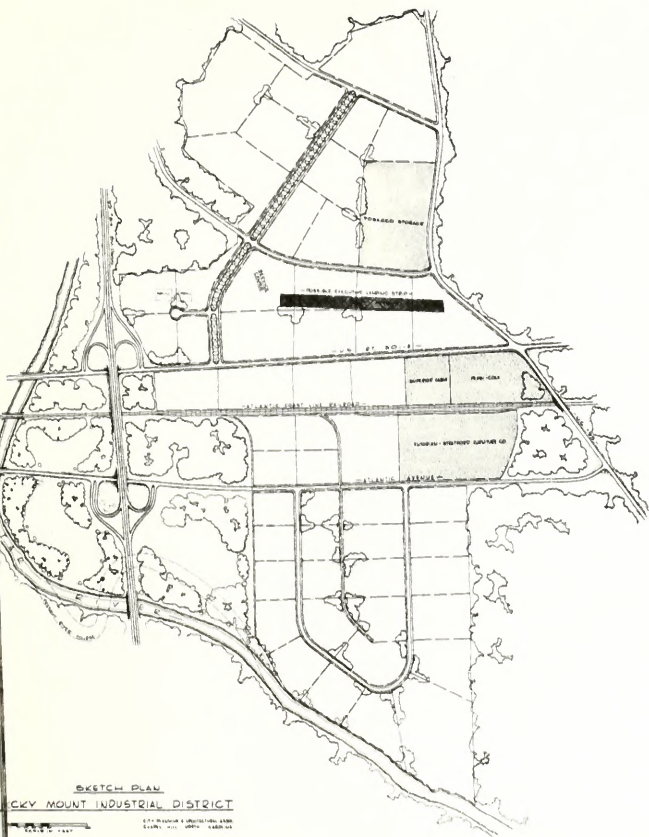
LEGEND

-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
-  UNPAVED STREETS
-  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER ——— II





PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 12

Planning District No. 12 is an irregular shaped district in the northern section of Rocky Mount. The district contains 435.78 acres of land, the majority of which is being used for the Rocky Mount Municipal Airport. This district, along with a portion of Planning District No. 20 is the site of the proposed Rocky Mount Industrial District. More information about the proposed district can be found in an "Industrial Study" for the City of Rocky Mount by City Planning and Architectural Associates, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. A sketch plan of the district is shown here. This plan is from the above study.

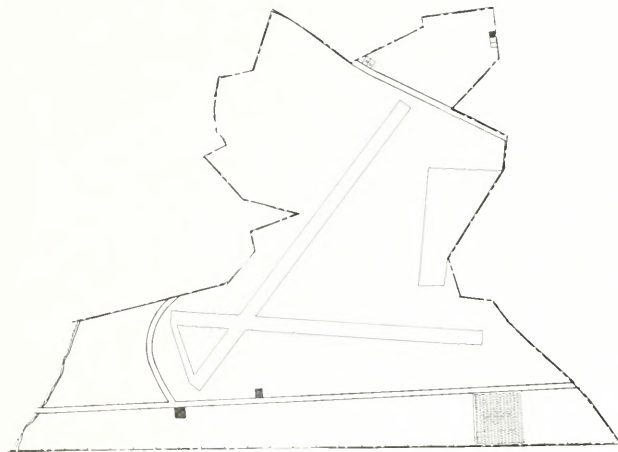
SKETCH PLAN

ROCKY MOUNT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT



DATE: 11/15/55



ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

-  INSTITUTIONAL
-  PUBLIC
-  COMMERCIAL
-  WHOLESALE
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  TRANSPORTATION
-  TOBACCO SALES
-  TOBACCO STORAGE
-  TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
 -  STANDARD
 -  SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 12



PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 13

General Description

Planning District No. 13 is a triangular shaped district in the northwest section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by the Tar River, on the east by the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and on the west by a spur line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The district contains 364.67 acres of land, of which 267.85 acres are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, with most of the houses in fair condition.

Community Facilities

Wilkinson Elementary School is an elementary school for whites which serves grades 1-6 in the area. It has a design capacity of 315 students and a present enrollment of 302. The school site contains 4 acres.

Braswell Memorial Library is the only library in Rocky Mount. It has approximately 48,000 volumes, and has been recently remodeled with a new wing being added to the present building. It is located on Falls Road at the intersection of Church Street.

Braswell Park is the oldest park in the City, and consists of approximately five acres. Facilities include various playground equipment and a picnic area.

Park View Hospital is a 142 bed hospital located on Falls Road, just a few blocks from downtown. The facility also includes a school of nursing with a present enrollment of 59.

Rocky Mount Mills Park is a small park with various types of playground equipment.



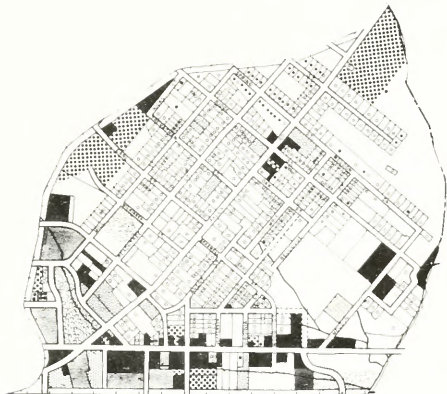
Land Use

The majority of land within Planning District No. 13 is being used for residential purposes, primarily single family. In this district the residential development is almost entirely surrounded by other uses. Commercial development is located along Church Street and in other areas scattered throughout the district and industrial uses are located along the railroad track. Rocky Mount Mills, Southern Cotton Oil Plant, some tobacco factories and warehouses, and a horse stable, all take up considerable land in the district. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 13 has 55 sub-standard structures out of a total of 443.

Land Use	Acres	Percent of District	Percent of Developed Land
Single-family	109.03	29.90	40.71
Two-family	5.64	1.55	2.11
Multi-family	2.53	.69	.94
Institutional	10.30	2.82	3.85
Public	12.04	3.30	4.49
Commercial	26.60	7.29	9.93
Wholesale	2.70	.74	1.01
Industrial	11.63	3.19	4.34
Transportation & Utilities	27.17	7.45	10.14
Tobacco Sales	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage	3.68	1.01	1.37
Tobacco Process	0	0	0
Streets	56.53	15.50	21.11
Vacant or farm lands	96.82	26.56	
TOTAL	364.67	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 4.72 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- INSTITUTIONAL
- PUBLIC
- COMMERCIAL
- WHOLESALE
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- TOBACCO SALES
- TOBACCO STORAGE
- TOBACCO PROCESS
- RESIDENTIAL
 - STANDARD
 - SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 13



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 13 has 443 residential structures providing approximately 533 housing units. The district has a total population of 1,708 of which 1,675 are white and 33 are nonwhite. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	160	304	267	203	220	248	160	146
% of Total	9%	18%	16%	12%	13%	15%	9%	8%



Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City, the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 13 accounted for:

- 3.42 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 1.19 percent of the venereal disease cases
- 11.12 percent of the infant mortality
- .85 percent of the juvenile court cases
- 3.85 percent of the pedestrian accidents
- 5.36 percent of the fires
- 3.36 percent of the public assistance cases

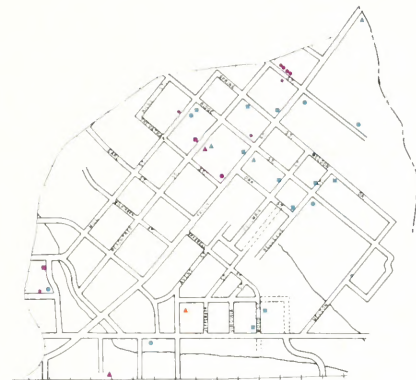
The district had no illegitimate births and no adult arrests.



Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 13 is zoned residential in the R-3 classification. Three large areas in the district are zoned industrial in the I-2 classification. These are between Church Street and the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, along the spur line of the Atlantic Coast Line, and along the Tar River. Other zoning in the district includes a O-1 district for offices, a B-2 business district and two small B-1 business zones.

**ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA**



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS (1947-1950)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES (1947-1950)
- INFANT MORTALITY (1947-1950)
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1947-1950)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES (1947-1950)
- ADULT ARREST (1947-1950)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS (1947-1950)
- ▲ FIRES (1947-1950)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES (1947-1950)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER ——— 13

Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 13 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 9.33 miles of streets within the district. Of this, .43 miles have rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide., .74 miles are unpaved (.79%) and .08 miles are unpaved with rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide.

Existing traffic volumes - There are five streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic

Falls Road - 5,664 - 6,320 cars per day
Church Street - 6,360 - 5,300 cars per day
Grace Street - 2,240 - cars per day
Grand Avenue - 3,730 cars per day
North Main - 4,700 - 1,650 cars per day

Future proposals as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate Falls Road and Church Street as major thoroughfares. Grace Street is shown as a major thoroughfare extending to and tying in with Grand Avenue.

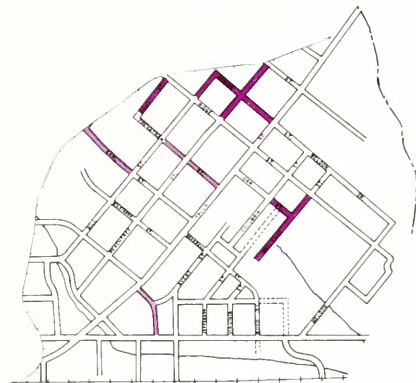
Summary

Planning District No. 13 contains one major problem area. This is in the vicinity of Spring Street and Elm Street, and extends into Planning District No. 14, on Elm Street. Along both of these streets, there is a concentration of substandard houses and Spring Street is unpaved. The street system in the general area, although not ideal, ties in with the rest of the district, and seems to function reasonably well. Because of the workable street system and the relatively small size of the blighted area, a redevelopment project is not justified. The best treatment would be a municipal oriented program of code enforcement, spot clearance of structures not brought up to standard, and a program of conservation practices by the property owners. One other problem that should be considered in the district is the commercial uses along Church Street and the industrial uses along the spur railroad track. These should not be allowed to infringe upon the residential sections of the district. As noted earlier the residential area of this district is almost entirely surrounded by other types of uses.




Treatment throughout the rest of the district should consist of normal code inspection practices and spot clearance of any substandard structures.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA

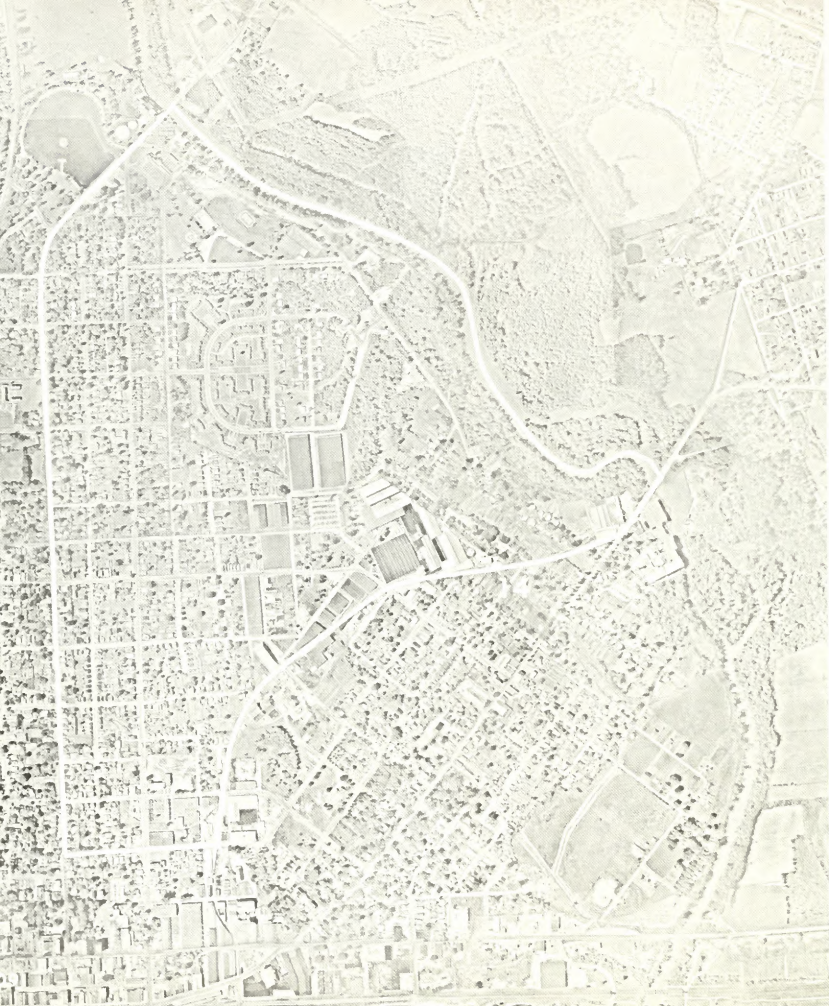


LEGEND

-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
-  UNPAVED STREETS
-  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 13



PLANNING DISTRICT NO.14

General Description

Planning District No. 14 is an irregular shaped district in the northwest section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north by the Tar River and the spur line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, on the south by Sunset Street, on the east by Grace Street and on the west by Sunset Street and the Tar River. The district contains 428.69 acres of land of which 352.16 acres are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, this being split into a white section and a negro section. The houses in the white section are well maintained and in good condition but many houses in the negro section are in a bad rundown condition.

Community Facilities

Lincoln Elementary School is an elementary school for negroes in grades 1-6 in the area. It has a design capacity of 350 students and a present enrollment of 296. The school site contains 2.5 acres.

Sunset Park is a large City park which contains 27 acres of land. The park contains a zoo, swimming pool, wading pool, tennis courts, miniature golf, miniature train, merry-go-round, picnic shelters, outdoor fireplaces, concession stand, horseshoe pits, outdoor dance area, Little League baseball field, a museum, basketball courts, and various playground equipment. It is adjacent to the Tar River, and has a boat ramp that is well used.

The Municipal Water Plant is located on U.S. 64 west, across from the power plant. The capacity of this plant is 11,750,000 gallons daily and the average pumpage is 7,500,000 gallons.

The Lee Health Center is located on U.S. 64 west next to the Municipal Water Plant.



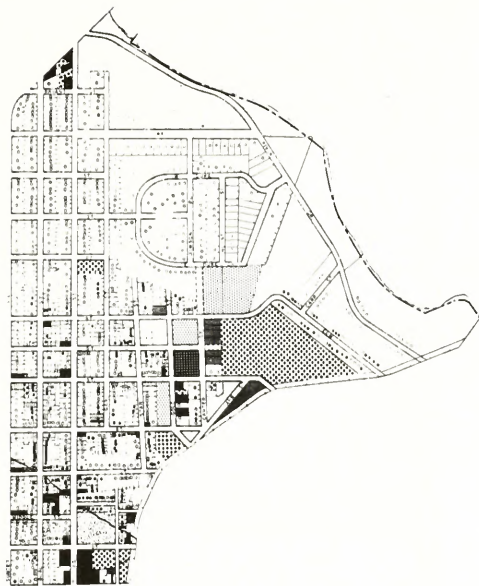
Land Use

The majority of land within Planning District No. 14 is being used for residential purposes, predominately single-family with a relatively large amount of two family and multi-family (Riverside Apartment) development. Caromount Mills and Cord Mills are the main industrial uses, with some small industrial uses scattered in various areas of the district. Public land is furnished in the form of Sunset Park which takes up a large percentage of the riverfront development. A small shopping center is located on Thomas Street, otherwise the commercial uses are scattered throughout the district. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 14 has 219 substandard structures out of a total of 890.

Land Use	Acres	Percent of District	Percent of Developed Land
Single-family-----	127.83	29.82	36.30
Two-family-----	26.84	6.26	7.62
Multi-family-----	23.23	5.42	6.60
Institutional-----	1.92	.45	.55
Public-----	29.36	6.85	8.34
Commercial-----	9.63	2.25	2.73
Wholesale-----	2.30	.53	.65
Industrial-----	25.85	6.03	7.34
Transportation & Utilities--	15.98	3.73	4.54
Tobacco Sales-----	2.30	.53	.65
Tobacco Storage-----	10.02	2.34	2.84
Tobacco Process-----	0	0	0
Streets-----	76.90	17.94	21.84
Vacant or farm lands--	76.53	17.85	
TOTAL	428.69	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 6.66 dwelling units per acre.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

	INSTITUTIONAL
	PUBLIC
	COMMERCIAL
	WHOLESALE
	INDUSTRIAL
	TRANSPORTATION
	TOBACCO SALES
	TOBACCO STORAGE
	TOBACCO PROCESS
	RESIDENTIAL
	STANDARD
	SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 14



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 14 has a total of 890 residential structures providing approximately 1,185 housing units. The district has a total population of 3,691 of which 1,745 are white and 1,946 are nonwhite. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	401	659	517	556	517	444	328	269
% of Total	11%	18%	14%	15%	14%	12%	9%	7%

Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions, have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City, the following facts are determined.

Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 14 accounted for:

- 13.68 percent of the tuberculosis cases
- 17.27 percent of the venereal disease cases
- 16.09 percent of the illegitimate births
- 7.41 percent of the infant mortality
- 16.10 percent of the juvenile court cases
- 21.44 percent of the adult arrests
- 7.69 percent of the pedestrian accidents
- 17.86 percent of the fires
- 15.55 percent of the public assistance cases

Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 14 is zoned for residential uses, either R-2 or R-3. The area along the railroad track is zoned industrial, either I-1 or I-2. Other industrial zoning in the district includes the water plant (I-2) and a small portion on Mayo Street in the center of the district. There are two business zones in the district: one Thomas Street (B-1) and the other on Sunset Street (B-1).

**ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA**



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1947-1957)
- ▲ VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1958-1962)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 0-9 (1963-1965))
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1962)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1962)
- ADULT ARREST
(1962-1963)
- ▲ PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1962)
- ▲ FIRES
(1954-1965) (1962-1965)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1962-1965)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 14





Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 14 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 12.69 miles of streets within the district. Of this, .20 miles have rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide, 1.87 miles are unpaved (14.73%) and .29 miles are unpaved with rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide.

Existing traffic volumes - There are three streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

Thomas Street - 5,050 - 7,420 cars per day

Sunset Street - 5,600 cars per day

River Drive - 620 - 1,100 cars per day



Future proposals, as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate Thomas Street, Sunset Street, and Grace Street as major thoroughfares and Taylor Street and River Drive as major collector streets.

Summary

Planning District No. 14, like No. 11, contains a large portion of the Negro population of Rocky Mount. Also, like Planning District No. 11, blighted conditions are scattered throughout a large section of the district (namely east of Riverside Apartments). This large area should be considered as a rehabilitation area with a redevelopment project within the area. The redevelopment project would be in the vicinity of the area bounded by Pine, Middle, Star and Beal Streets, where the blighted conditions are concentrated. This area has a large percentage of substandard structures, an inadequate street system, and a concentration of the social indices of blight. Both the rehabilitation area and the renewal project are shown on the treatment map in the next section. There is a need in this district for a neighborhood park or recreation area for the Negro population, as no parks exist in the area at the present time. The blighted section of Elm Street was discussed in the section on Planning District No. 13.




Treatment throughout the rest of the district should consist of normal code enforcement practices by the City's Inspection Department.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

-  STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY
-  UNPAVED STREETS
-  UNPAVED STREETS LESS THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 14



PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 15

General Description

Planning District No. 15 is a long irregular shaped district in the most westerly section of Rocky Mount. It is bounded on the north, south and west by the City Limits line and on the east by the Tar River. The district contains 728.30 acres of land of which 357.76 are developed or built up. The primary use within the district is residential, which is made up primarily of Englewood and Westridge developments. Both of these subdivisions are reasonably new and the houses are in very good condition.

Community Facilities

Englewood is an elementary school for whites, which serves grades 1-6. It has a design capacity of 435 students and a present enrollment of 294. The school site contains 9 acres.

Englewood Park is a neighborhood park that is being developed at the present time.

Westridge Park is a one and one-half acre park which is undeveloped at this time.



Land Use

The majority of land within Planning District No. 15 is being used for single family residential purposes. Other uses within the district include a small shopping center on Nashville Avenue, and various commercial uses along Sunset Avenue Extension (U.S. 64 west). U. S. 301 Bypass runs through the district and there are plans for a large shopping center at the intersection of the bypass and U. S. 64. The survey of housing appearance indicated that Planning District No. 15 has 4 substandard structures out of a total of 525.



<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of District</u>	<u>Percent of Developed Land</u>
Single-family	179.05	24.58	50.05
Two-family	.58	.08	.16
Multi-family	1.96	.27	.55
Institutional	6.22	.85	1.74
Public	13.93	1.91	3.89
Commercial	13.82	1.90	3.86
Wholesale	0	0	0
Industrial	3.68	.51	1.03
Transportation & Utilities	25.57	3.51	7.15
Tobacco Sales	0	0	0
Tobacco Storage	0	0	0
Tobacco Process	0	0	0
Streets	112.95	15.51	31.57
<u>Vacant or farm lands</u>	<u>370.54</u>	<u>50.88</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	728.30	100.00%	100.00%

The district has a net residential density of 2.49 dwelling units per acre.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

-  INSTITUTIONAL
-  PUBLIC
-  COMMERCIAL
-  WHOLESALE
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  TRANSPORTATION
-  TOBACCO SALES
-  TOBACCO STORAGE
-  TOBACCO PROCESS
-  RESIDENTIAL
- STANDARD
- SUBSTANDARD



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER 15



Population Characteristics

Planning District No. 15 has a total of 525 residential structures providing approximately 538 housing units. The district has a total population of 1,510 of which 1,478 are white and 32 are nonwhite. Age groupings of this population are shown below.

Age Groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
Population	193	344	121	299	296	120	81	62
% of Total	13%	23%	8%	20%	19%	8%	5%	4%



Social Characteristics

Social indices, reflecting poor environmental conditions have been located on the map on the opposite page. When these indices are compared with those for the entire City, the following facts are determined. Within the City of Rocky Mount, Planning District No. 15 accounted for:

- 1.28 percent of the tuberculosis deaths
- 3.70 percent of the infant mortality
- .85 percent of the juvenile court cases
- 1.78 percent of the fires
- 1.47 percent of the public assistance cases

The district had no venereal disease cases, no illegitimate births, no adult arrests and no pedestrian accidents.



Zoning Classification

The majority of Planning District No. 15 is zoned for residential uses, R-1, R-2, or R-3. Two areas along Nashville Avenue are zoned for Business in the B-1 classification. There is no industrial zoning in the district.

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND

- TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
(1942 - 1960)
- VENEREAL DISEASE CASES
(1942 - 1960)
- INFANT MORTALITY
(AGE 0 - 4 (1942 - 1960))
- ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
(1942 - 1960)
- ▲ JUVENILE COURT CASES
(1942 - 1960)
- ▲ ADULT ARREST
(1942 - 1960)
- PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
(1942 - 1960)
- ▲ FIRES
(1942 - 1960)
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
(1942 - 1960)



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER — 15



Streets and Thoroughfares

Street Characteristics for Planning District No. 15 are shown on the opposite page. There are approximately 15.53 miles of streets within the district. Of these, 4.08 miles are unpaved (26.27%) and there are no streets with rights-of-way less than 40 feet wide.

Existing traffic volumes - There are three streets within the district which carry a considerable amount of traffic.

U. S. 301 Bypass - 5,926 - 5,520 cars per day

Nashville Avenue (U. S. 64) - 4,060 - 9,878 cars per day

Country Club Road - 2,000 cars per day

Future proposals, as outlined in the Preliminary Thoroughfare Plan, indicate Nashville Road and Englewood Drive as major thoroughfares. U. S. 301 Bypass is shown as a controlled access thoroughfare.

Summary

There are very few blight inducing factors present in Planning District No. 15. Commercial uses have been confined to Sunset Avenue, and should not be allowed to encroach upon the residential area. The main problem within the district is the high percentage (26%) of unpaved streets. The City should undertake a street paving program in the district and bring all the streets up to standard.

Treatment within the district should consist of spot clearance of the substandard structures and normal code enforcement procedures.



ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



- LEGEND**
- STREETS LESS THAN
40' RIGHT OF WAY
 - UNPAVED STREETS
 - UNPAVED STREETS LESS
THAN 40' RIGHT OF WAY



PLANNING DISTRICT
NUMBER — 15



Planning Districts 16-23 comprise what is known as the outer planning area of Rocky Mount. At present, these districts are predominately rural in character. Residential development is taking place along the existing state or county roads or in subdivisions scattered throughout the area. Streets in most of the subdivisions are unpaved and water and sewer facilities are furnished by wells and septic tanks.

There are two schools in this outer area, both operated by Nash County school system. Williford School in Planning District No. 17 serves children in grades 1-8.

Benvenue School is in Planning District No. 21, and serves grades 1-12.

There are three sections of this outer planning area which should be studied further. These are subdivisions in planning districts 18, 19, and 22. In each of these subdivision there is evidence of blighted conditions and cause for concern.



treatment areas



PRESENT METHODS

A number of programs are now underway which are designed to correct and or prevent some of the problems which have been identified in this report. These programs include:

1. Zoning Program: The City of Rocky Mount adopted a new Zoning Ordinance in August of 1962. Before that, the City was operating under a Zoning Ordinance adopted in 1946. The present Zoning Ordinance is a new up to date ordinance and contains controls for all types of land uses.
2. Subdivision Regulations Program: The City of Rocky Mount adopted subdivision regulations in 1955, but the administration of the regulations was never effective. In March of 1959, the City adopted a new set of regulations and has been administering these regulations effectively. The ordinance contains all the necessary requirements for the subdivision of property. The only deficiency found in the ordinance was that the subdivider or developer is not required to install curb and gutter and pavement. This is reflected in many of the new subdivisions in the City with a large percentage of streets still unpaved after the subdivision has been open for a few years.
3. Minimum Housing Program: The City has adopted a minimum housing ordinance and is administering this ordinance at the present time. First inspections have been made on about half of the substandard housing and hearings were begun in the latter months of 1962.
4. Other Codes: Other codes such as the building code, electrical code, and plumbing code are now in effect in the City

PROPOSED TREATMENT TYPES

Preliminary treatment areas are shown on the map on the following page. The treatment area delineations are preliminary and will be subject to revision as additional information is obtained and renewal plans are refined. Four types of renewal treatment have been proposed for the City. These are as follows:

Minor Conservation

Minor conservation is the treatment applied to an area where good environmental conditions exist and advance blighting factors are relatively nonexistent. The goal of a minor conservation program is to preserve and protect the existing conditions of an area. Such a goal can be attained by strict enforcement of building codes and a minimum housing code, by proper administration of sound zoning and subdivision controls and by implementation of comprehensive community plans.

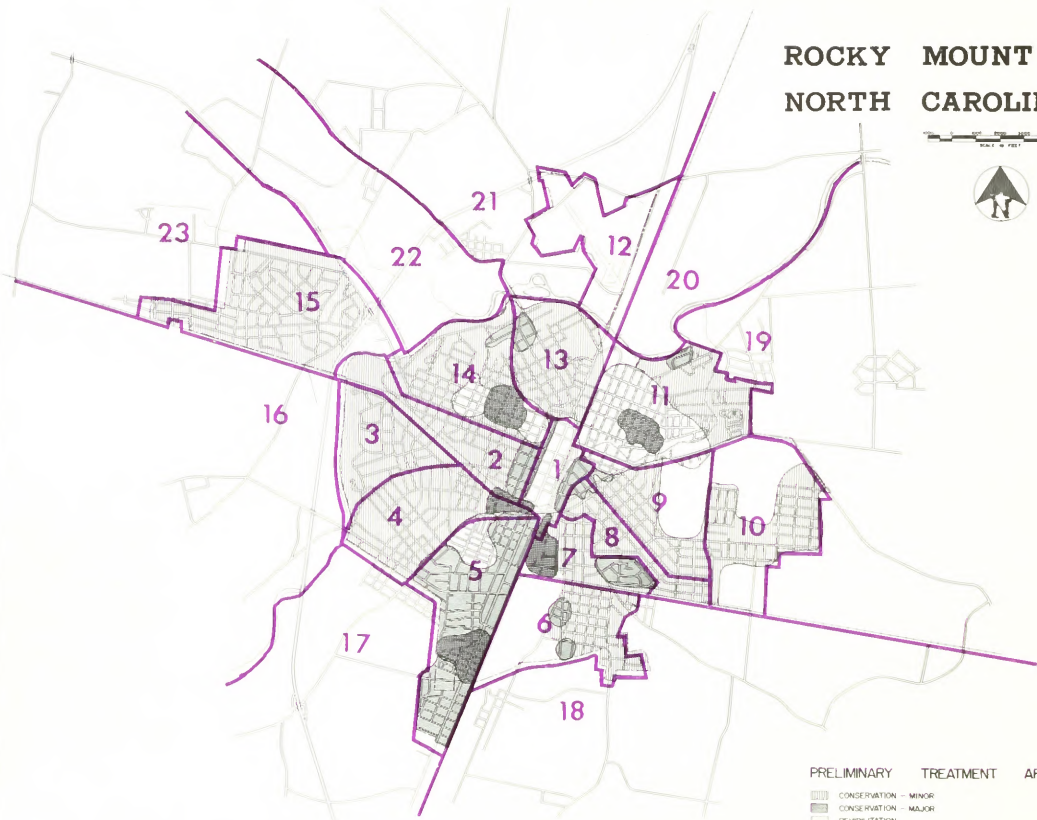
Major Conservation

Major conservation is very similar to minor conservation except that isolated spots or even blocks of substandard structures may exist. The promotion and encouragement of neighborhood self-help organization supplement municipal regulations may be desirable in this type of area.

Rehabilitation

This classification is applied to declining areas which are in danger of becoming thoroughly blighted. The goal in such an area is to eliminate the existing causes of blight and restore healthy environmental conditions. This may involve a former rehabilitation program requiring federal and local financial assistance, or voluntary rehabilitation and rigid code enforcement might prove sufficient.

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



PRELIMINARY TREATMENT AREA

- CONSERVATION - MINOR
- CONSERVATION - MAJOR
- REHABILITATION
- REDEVELOPMENT

Redevelopment

Areas which have declined into an advanced stage of deterioration and blight are designated as redevelopment. Considerable or total clearance and rebuilding will be required in an urban redevelopment program. Federal assistance is available for areas which qualify as Urban Renewal Projects. A priority should be established for undertaking Urban Renewal Projects, and such projects should be redeveloped in accord with the policies and proposals of the community's comprehensive planning program.

Each of these different types of treatment are not necessarily limited to the exact definition and may be combinations of more than one type. A rehabilitation program may include redevelopment and conservation action; a redevelopment project might very well include a great deal of rehabilitation; and an area in need of some type of conservation action may include isolated structures which require clearance or repair work.

The treatment recommended for a defined area simply indicates the principal type of action required or needed.

design



Three different areas were chosen in which a detailed examination of land uses, traffic patterns and development conditions provided basic design recommendations for improvements. These were not entire planning districts which were most often too large and diverse in their land use, but smaller areas within planning districts, within which a particular problem was more readily defined.

For each of the areas chosen, two sketch plans are shown, one of the existing situations and one showing the design proposal. The proposed plan indicated for each area should not be interpreted to be a fixed or set plan of how the area is to serve as a guide for change, indicating a more desirable arrangement of streets, pedestrian ways, and land uses.

The first area which was planned for residential improvement is part of Planning District No. 11. It is just west of the Weeks-Armstrong Public Housing, and within the area between Raleigh Street and Virginia Street. This area is part of a larger area which has been designed as a rehabilitation project. Within this area the following different improvements are recommended:

(1) Two important changes in the street system are proposed. Each change is a part of the proposed major throughfare plan. Grand Avenue is extended as a major street so that it connects with Fairview Road. Coleman Street is designed as a collector street to connect with Pineview Street.

(2) A park and recreation area has been created along the creek which runs between Raleigh and Holly Street. This would provide play areas for the people living within the immediate area, and would include picnicking spots and pedestrian ways.

(3) In order to protect the development of Grand and Coleman Streets as major thoroughfares, Woodland Avenue and several other minor residential streets have been converted into cul-de-sacs. These are used to discourage through-traffic on the minor or residential streets.

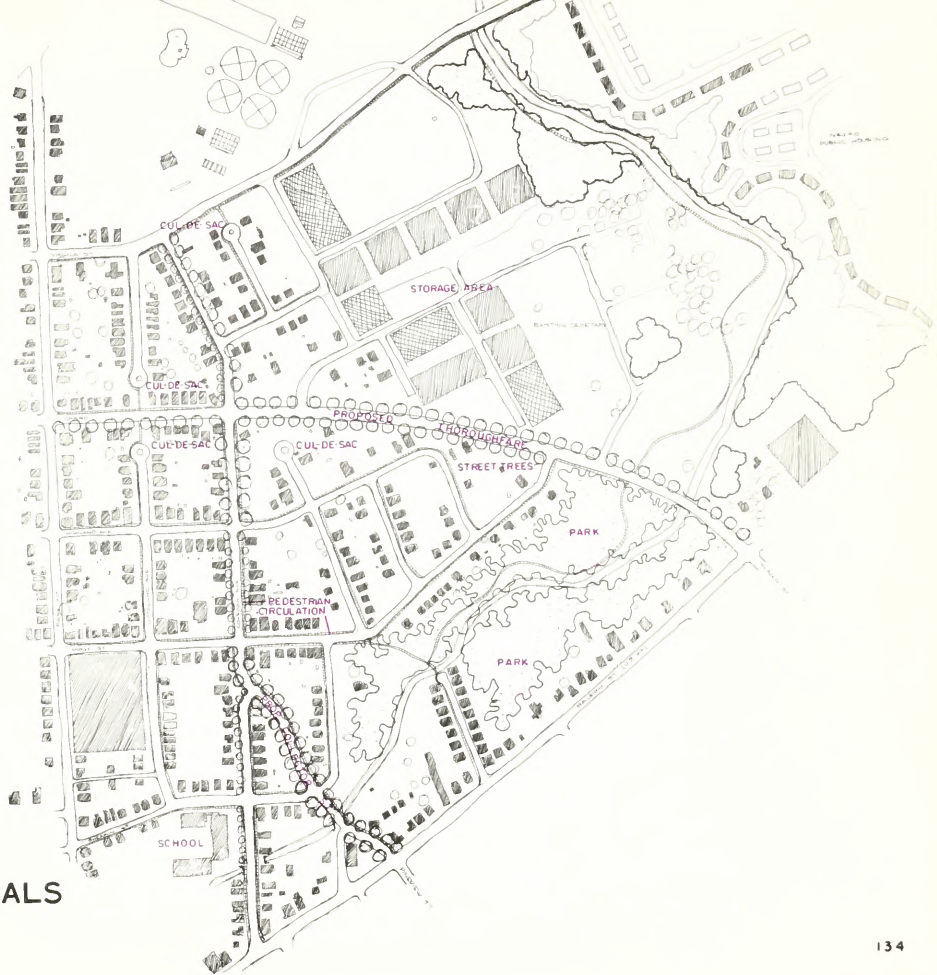
(4) In order to protect pedestrians, especially children going to school, a system of sidewalks and pedestrian ways have been proposed which lead toward Pope Elementary School, Parker Junior High School and the park and recreation area. These will provide a specific place for people to walk keeping them out of the streets and away from traffic.

(5) A program of street tree planting has been proposed, especially for the major streets; Grand Avenue and Coleman Streets. Street trees or small flowering trees like Crepe Myrtle might be considered for the other minor residential streets.

(6) An expansion of the existing tobacco storage buildings is shown. This should be kept separate from the residential areas.



EXISTING CONDITIONS



DESIGN PROPOSALS

The second area chosen for more detailed planning is within Planning District No. 6. It is located to the west of Vance Street and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Shops, to the east of Wilson Road and north of Norfolk Street. This area has not been designated for redevelopment or rehabilitation but is an area of average homes, some of which are very attractively kept while others need minor repair and painting. The area itself is self contained and one in which the City can promote several different programs of improvement. The following different improvement programs are proposed.

(1) In order to help protect Wilson Road as a major collector street a number of the streets leading into it have been redesigned as cul-de-sacs. This protects these streets from through traffic making them quiet residential streets.

(2) Hargrove and Clark Streets are presently used as collector streets on which traffic from outside the immediate neighborhood travels to go through the area. These have been turned into minor residential streets.

(3) Some of the more important improvements which are proposed for this neighborhood area are the construction of curb and gutters, the paving of all streets and the installation of sidewalks. This would improve the appearance of the area as well as make the streets safe for pedestrians. It would also take care of drainage problems.

(4) A park and recreation area has been proposed for the area in the block bordered by Lancaster, Branch and Hargrove streets. This would provide play space for children and small fields for high school children and adults. The park area would be located next to the creek and contain play spaces as well as picnicking areas.

(5) It is also proposed that the entire neighborhood be improved by the institution of a tree and a shrub planting program. Large trees such as Willow, Oaks or Sugar Maple could be planted along the major streets. On other streets decorative flowering trees like Dogwood and Crepe Myrtle might be planted to enhance the appearance of the neighborhood.



EXISTING CONDITIONS



DESIGN PROPOSALS

The third area in which detailed planning proposals are presented is within Planning District No. 5. It is located to the east of Church Street and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, to the north of Nashville Road and to the west of Boone Street. It contains an area proposed for redevelopment. Within this area the following different improvements have been proposed.

(1) Streets along the edges of this area should be developed as proposed in the Thoroughfare Plan; Nashville Road as a collector street, Church Street as a major street and Kinston Avenue as a major street. These provide major access and keep traffic from moving through the neighborhood area.

(2) It is proposed that the northeastern end of the area be redesigned for residential purposes. Craig and St. Paul Streets are redesigned on both ends as cul-de-sacs providing good residential areas.

(3) A buffer strip has been outlined to separate the warehouse-industrial area located between Smith and Martin Streets from the residential areas.

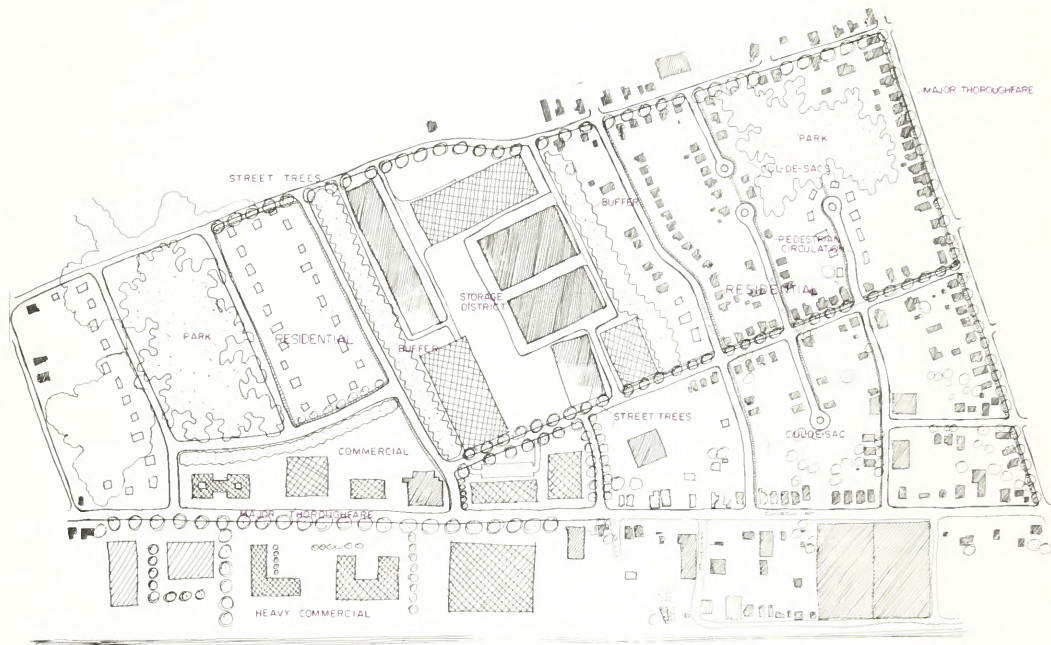
(4) The area proposed for redevelopment on the southwestern end has been redesigned into three different uses. The area between Smith and Martin Streets is recommended for industrial uses. That area along Church Street from Bennett Street to Hudson Street is recommended for commercial use and the remaining area is recommended to be redesigned for residential development.

(5) Sidewalks should be developed within the residential portions of this area leading toward schools and to both the Boone Town and Home Street Parks.

(6) A program of street tree planting along major streets and within residential areas is recommended.



EXISTING CONDITIONS

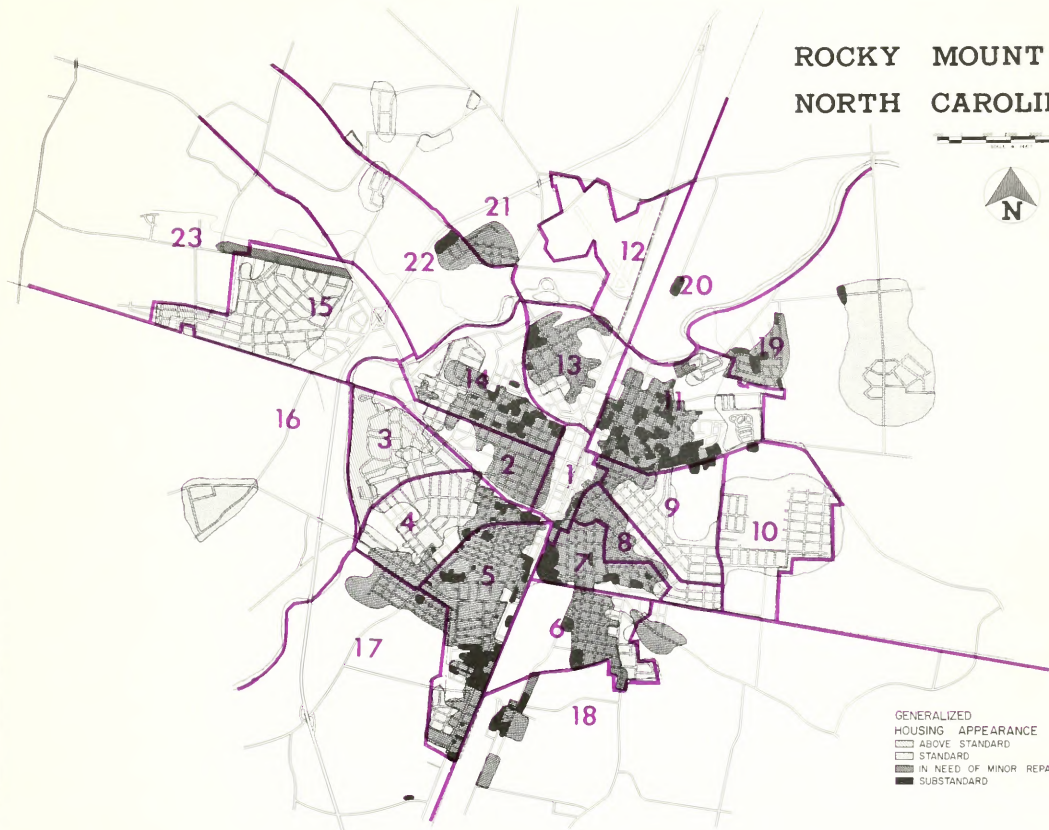


DESIGN PROPOSALS

appendix



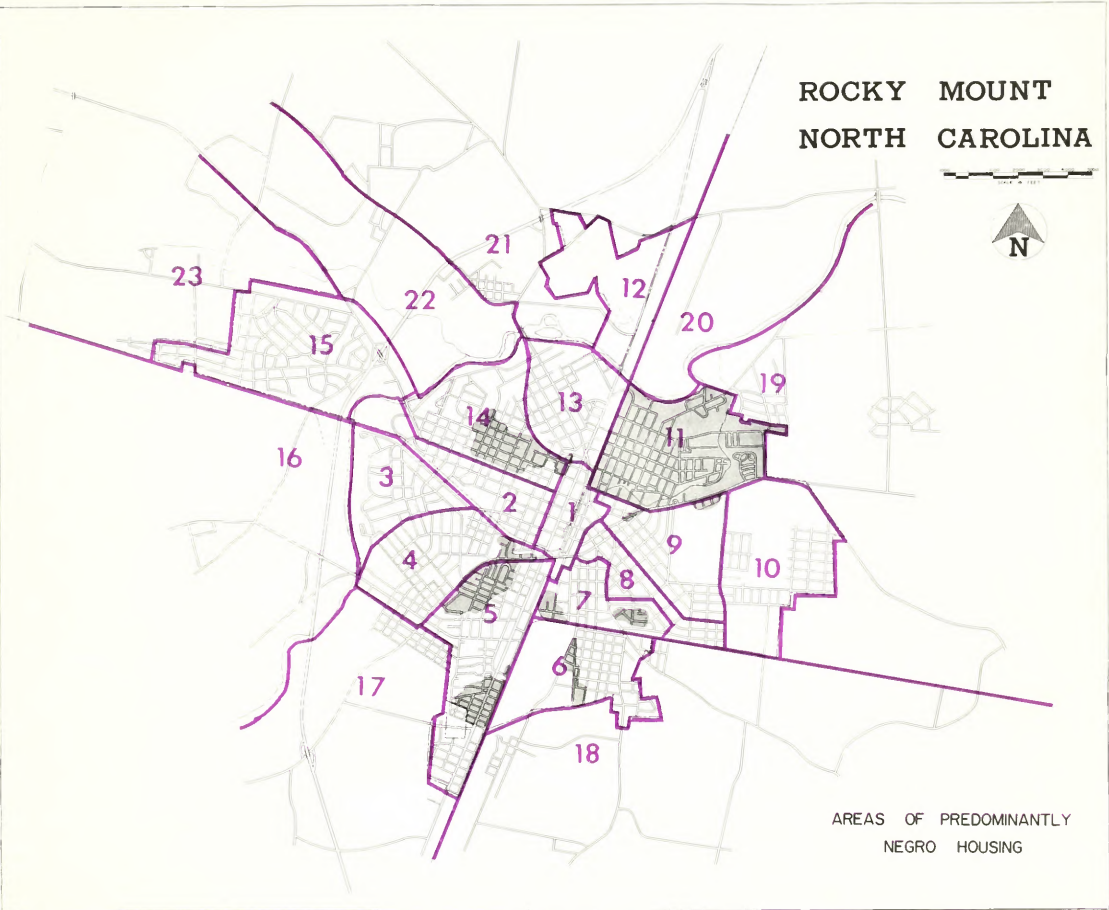
ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



GENERALIZED
HOUSING APPEARANCE

- ▨ ABOVE STANDARD
- STANDARD
- ▒ IN NEED OF MINOR REPAIR
- SUBSTANDARD

ROCKY MOUNT
NORTH CAROLINA



AREAS OF PREDOMINANTLY
NEGRO HOUSING



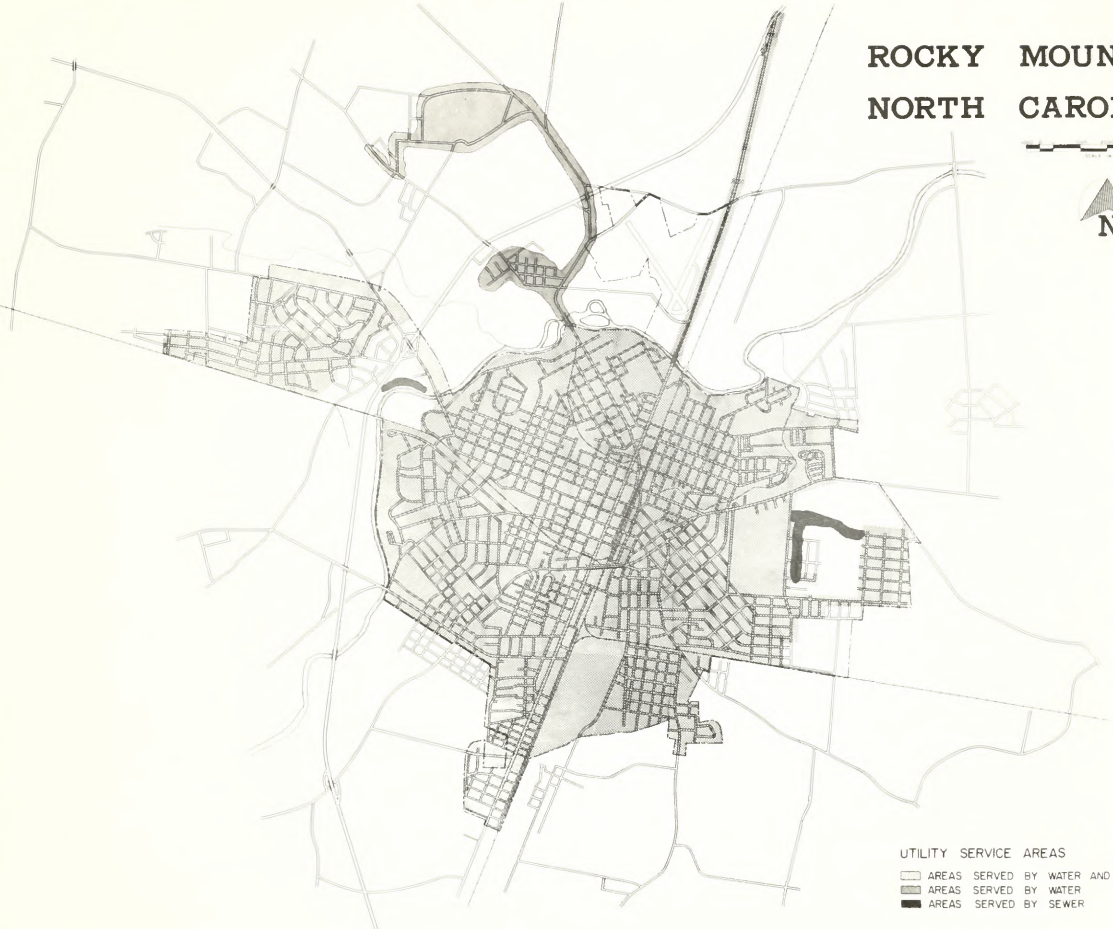
LEGEND

- R-1
- R-2
- R-3
- R-4
- D-1
- B-1
- B-2
- B-3
- B-4
- L-1
- T-1




ZONING MAP FOR THE
 CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT
 AND SURROUNDING AREA
 CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.
 DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
 JUNE, 1961 SCALE 1"=1000'



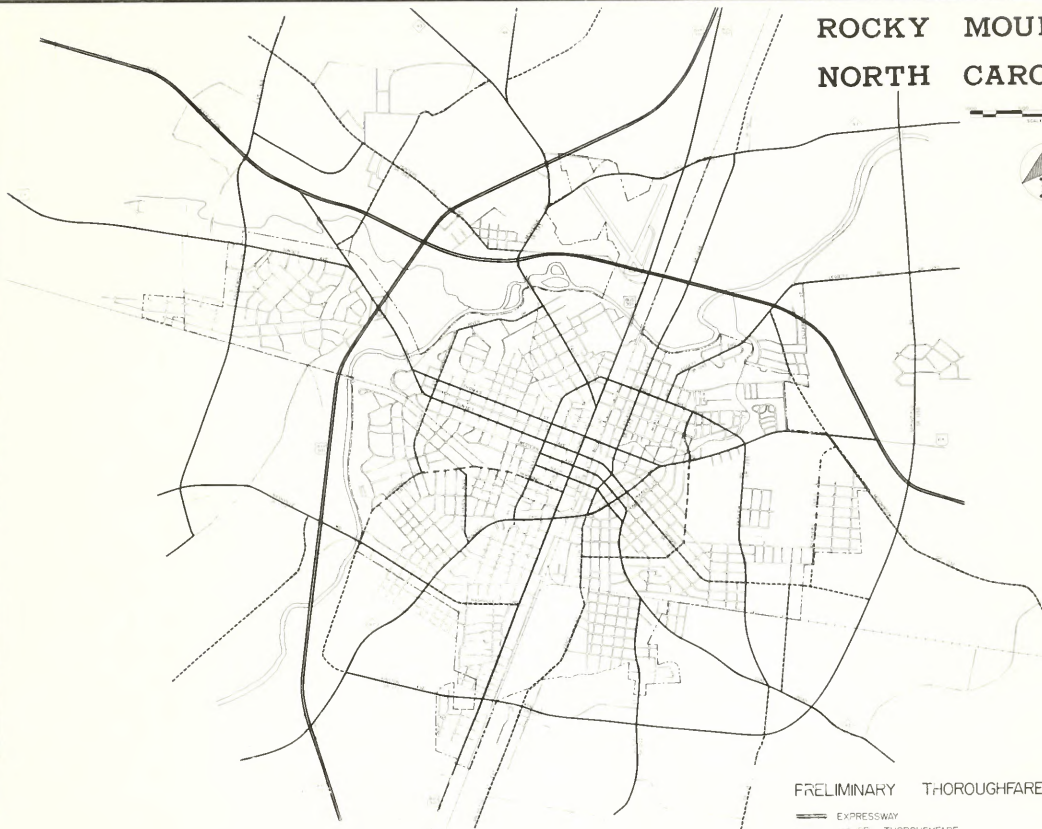
ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA





UTILITY SERVICE AREAS

-  AREAS SERVED BY WATER AND SEWER
-  AREAS SERVED BY SEWER
-  AREAS NOT SERVED

ROCKY MOUNT NORTH CAROLINA



PRELIMINARY THOROUGHFARE PLAN

-  EXPRESSWAY
-  MAJOR THOROUGHFARE
-  MINOR COLLECTOR STREETS

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