



Reflecting Raleigh

THE NEXT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



Raleigh
Planning

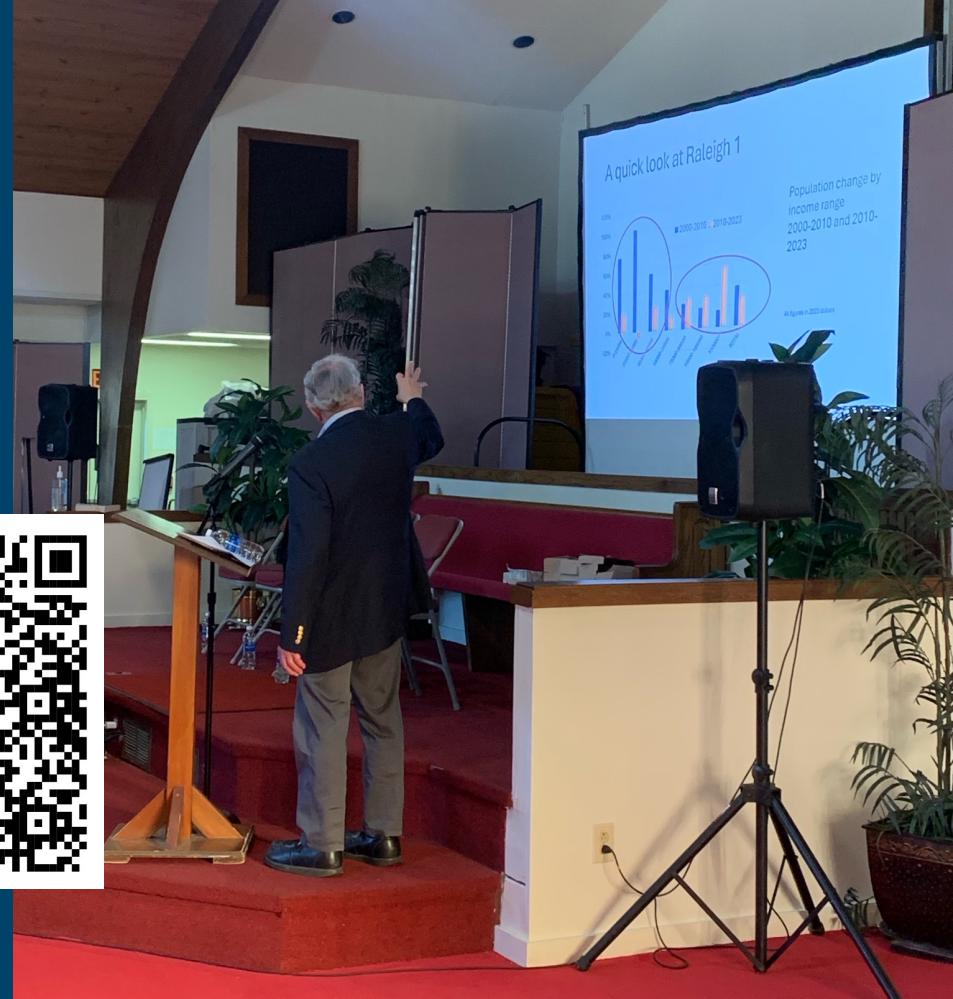
Matthew Klem
Planning and Development

Rooted & Growing: Neighborhood Change

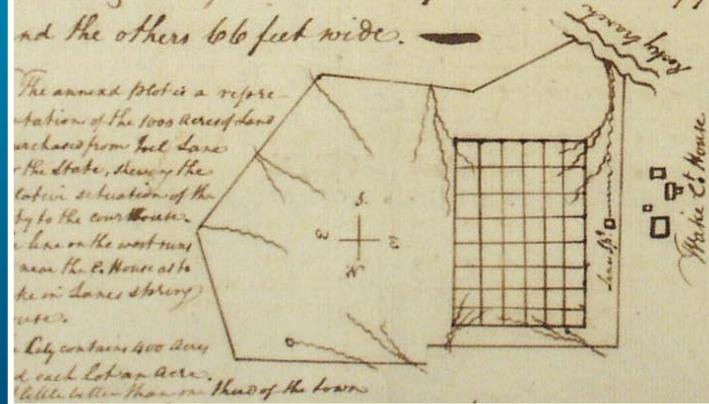
April 15

Alan Mallach

Presentation and
video recording
available here



A. Union Square, a beautiful eminence, which commands a view of the Town, and a fine prospect of the surrounding Country. in the centre of this Square the State house will be placed. B. Four Groves of young oak and hickory containing a Acre each, neatly trim'd & grubbd. C. four open squares reserved for publick purposes. that in the N.E. corner is supposed to be a proper situation for the Governors House. a. b. c. d. Halifax, Newbern, Fayette, Hillsborough Streets. e. f. g. Lane Jones & Edenton Streets. h. i. k. Morgan Hargett & Martin Sts. m. n. Davie, Cabarrus & Lenoir Streets. o. p. q. r. Bloodworth Person, Blount & Wilmington Sts. s. t. v. w. Salisbury, McDowell, Haworth & Harrington Streets. The four main Streets 99 feet and the others 66 feet wide.



		South Street.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		19	18	19	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
		48	49	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
		59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
		69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
		75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
		91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
		107	108	109		C	110	111	112	113	114
		108	109	110			113	114	115	116	117
		115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
		171	172	173	174	175	176	177	B	178	179
		172	173	174	175	176	177	178	B	179	180
		187	188	189	190	191	192	193	B	194	195
		203	214	205	216	207	208	209	210	211	212
		209	210	211	222	223	224	225	226	227	228
		216	226	227		C	228	229	230	231	232
		212	213	214			233	234	235	236	237
		267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274		

William Christmas, 1792



Camille Drie, 1872



1924



1972

Raleigh has changed steadily since 1792 and will continue to change to respond to community needs.

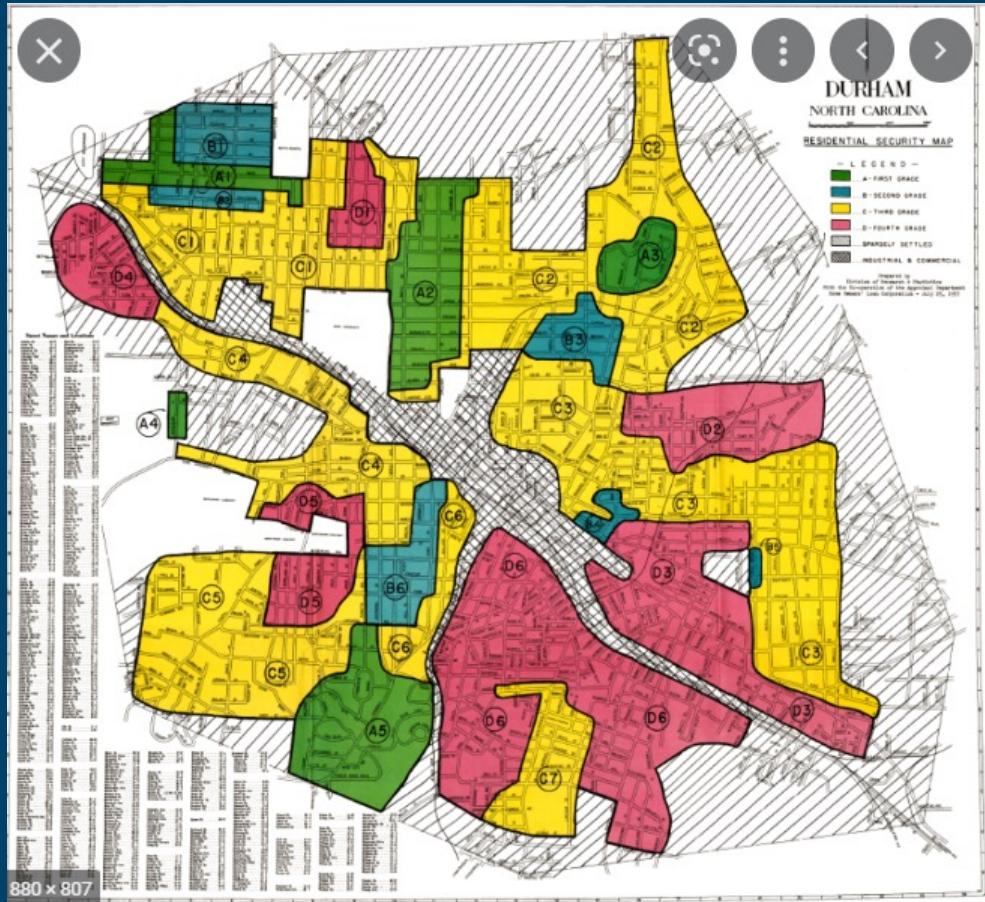
Racial Segregation of Neighborhoods

NC Cities with Homeowners Lending Corporation Maps

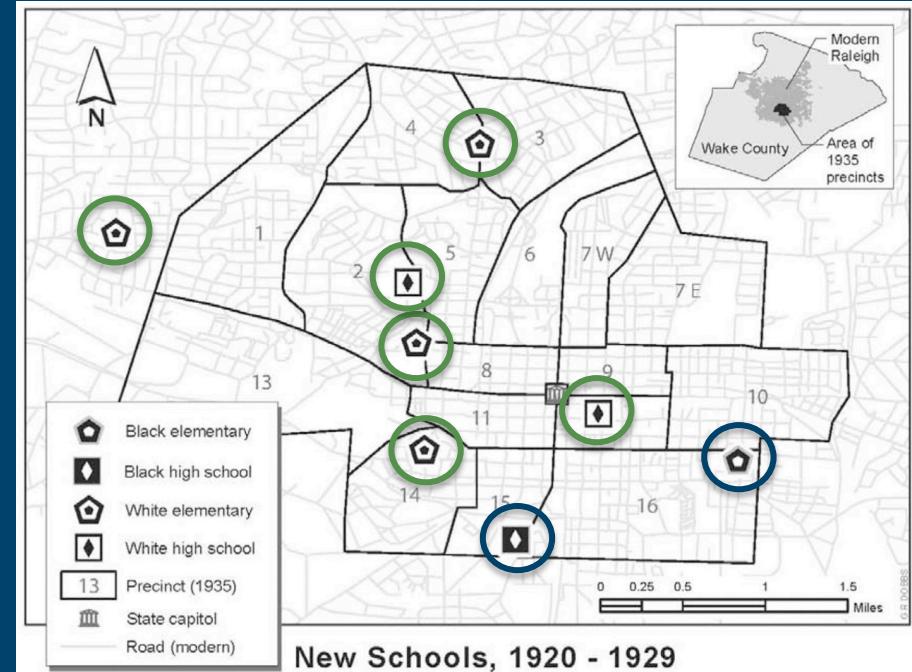
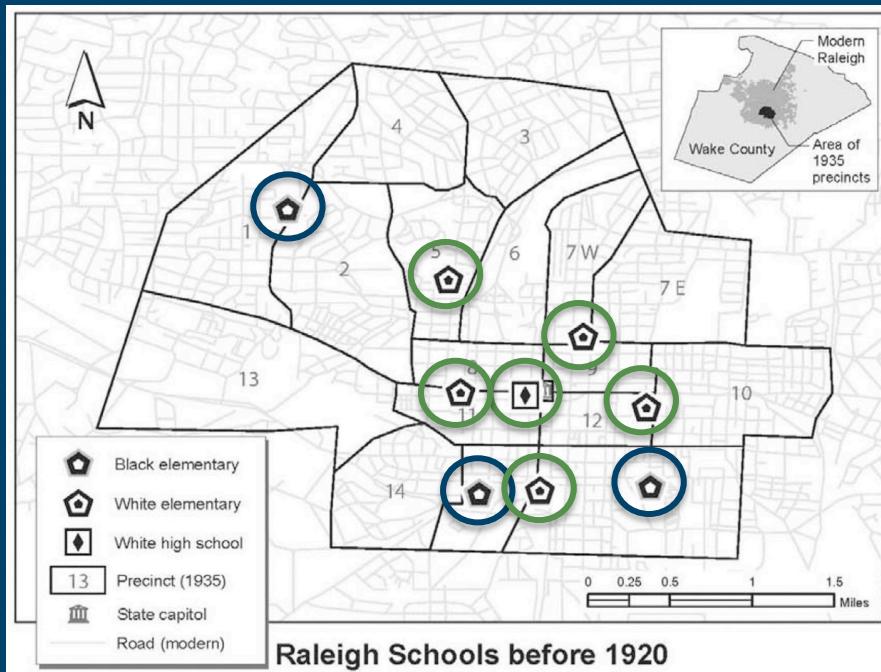
- Asheville
- Charlotte
- Durham
- Greensboro
- Winston-Salem

No map for Raleigh

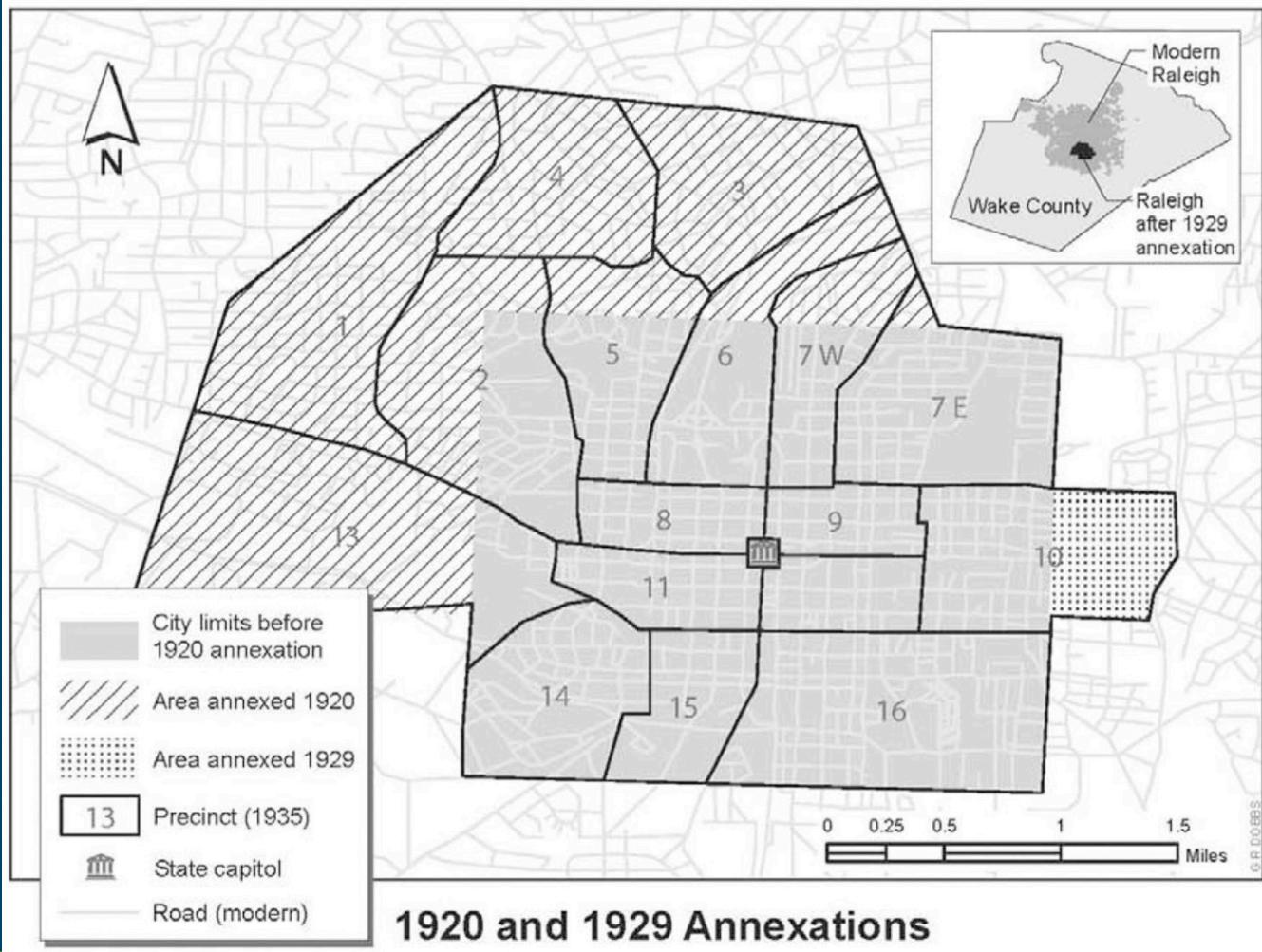
- School location
- Annexation



School Location and Racial Segregation



Annexation and Racial Segregation



Racially Restrictive Covenants

1. Longview Gardens
2. Glenwood-Brooklyn

1

SEC. 12. - EXCLUSIVE WHITE OCCUPANCY, ETC., With the utmost respect and good will for all groups of people, but realizing that a high degree of homogeneity is necessary for that actively congenial community life desired for Longview Gardens, no land in Longview Gardens shall ever be sold, transferred, conveyed, mortgaged or leased to, or occupied (servants excepted) by any person who is not wholly Caucasian, and [in] those blocks in Longview Gardens designated by letters of the alphabet on the recorded maps no land shall be sold, transferred, mortgaged, devised, leased to or occupied by any person who is not predominately descended from those native North European national and racial stocks, who comprise the bulk of North Carolina's white population: English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, French, German, Dutch, Swiss, Belgian, Scandinavian.

3. Boylan Heights
4. Forest Park (Cameron Park)

2

II. That no pigs or hogs shall be kept or allowed upon the granted premises in any manner whatsoever.

III. That the granted premises shall not be occupied by negroes or persons of negro blood, provided, this shall not be deemed to prevent the living upon said premises of any negro servant whose whole time is employed by the occupants of the dwelling house for domestic purposes solely.

IV. All covenants binding upon the grantee, except the third covenant herein contained shall expire January 1st 1920 and thereafter cease to be binding.

V. That all covenants on the part of the grantee shall be considered as covenants running with the land.

3

Whatsoever.

6th. That the premises shall not be occupied by negroes or persons of mixed blood; provided, that this shall not be construed to prevent the living upon the premises of any negro servant, whose time is employed for domestic purposes by the occupants of the dwelling-house.

7th. All covenants binding upon the party of the second part, except the sixth covenant, concerning the occupation by negroes, shall conclude and expire Jan. 1st, 1920; and that all covenants on the part of the party of the second part shall be covenants running with the land. ALL AGREEMENTS shall bind the heirs, executors, administrators, assignees and successors of the parties of the first and second parts.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid tract or lots of land, with

4

front line width 20 feet.

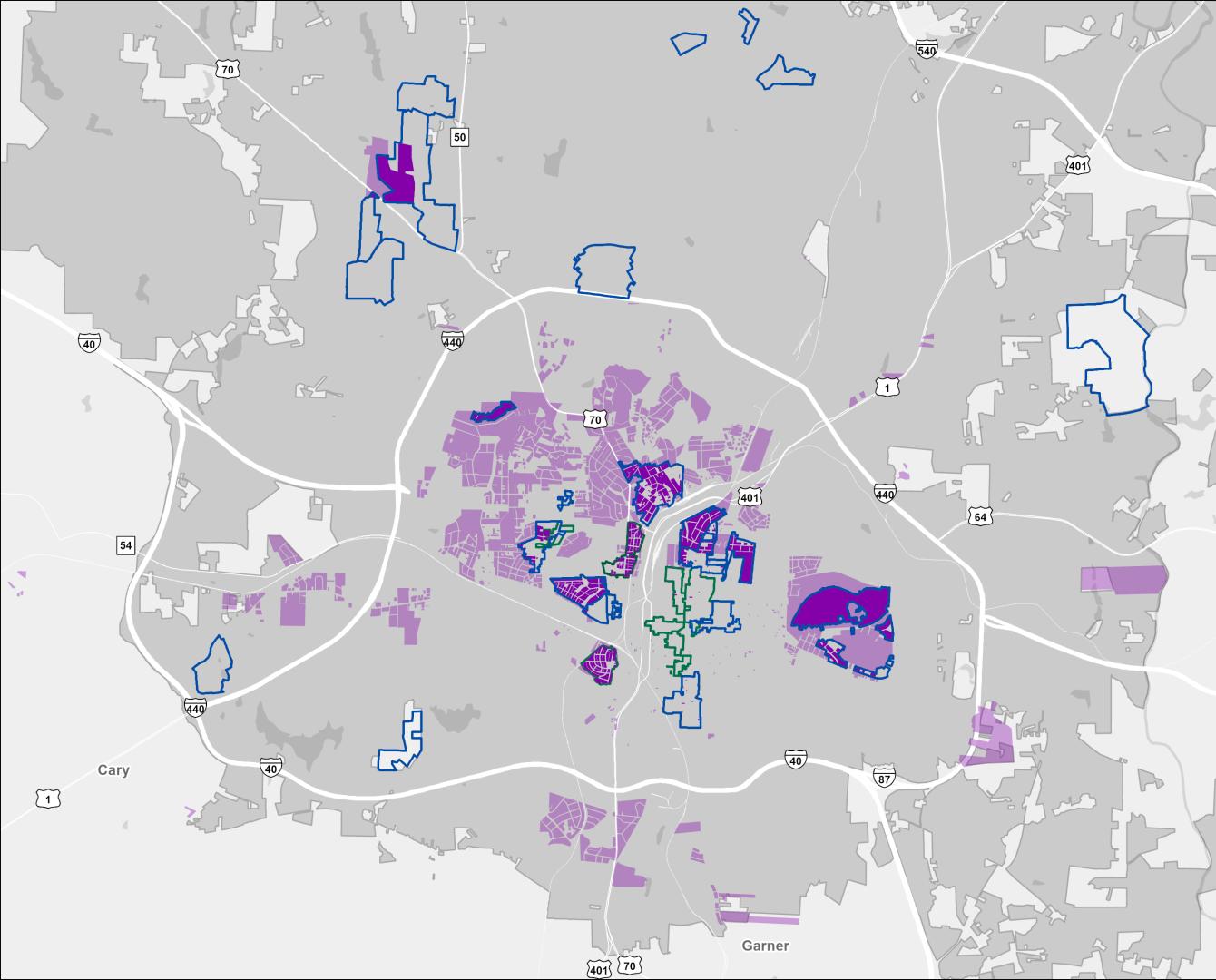
Third: That the premises shall not be occupied by Negroes or persons of Negro blood; provided that this shall not be construed to prevent the living upon the premises of any Negro who is employed for domestic purposes by the occupants of the dwelling houses on said land.

Fourth: That no pigs or hogs shall be kept upon the premises in any manner whatsoever.

Fifth: That only one dwelling shall be constructed upon a lot, and that each dwelling so constructed shall cost not less than \$5,000.00, (The word "lot" shall be construed to mean a piece of land the size and dimensions as shown in the map referred to above), and each dwelling house built upon the premises shall be connected at the expense of the owner with the common sewer.

Sixth: All covenants binding upon the party of the second part, except the third covenant concerning the occupation by Negroes or persons of Negro blood, shall conclude and expire on Jan. 1st, 1930; and that all covenants on the part of the parties of the second part shall be covenants running with the land and shall be binding upon the said party of the second part, her heirs, assignees, executors and administrators.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid tract or parcel of land, with all privileges and immu-



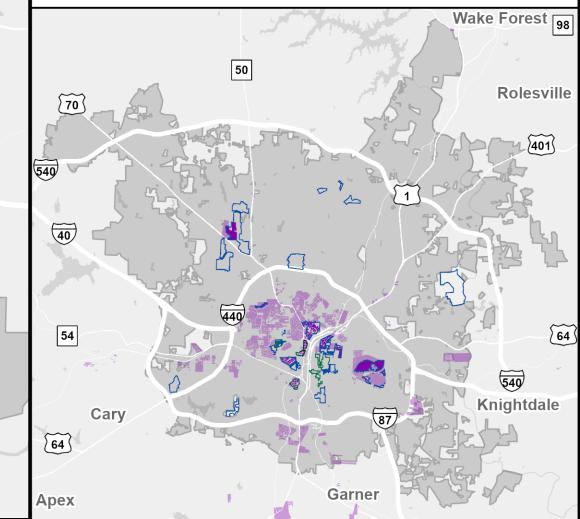
Racially Restrictive Covenants

Racially Restrictive Covenants*

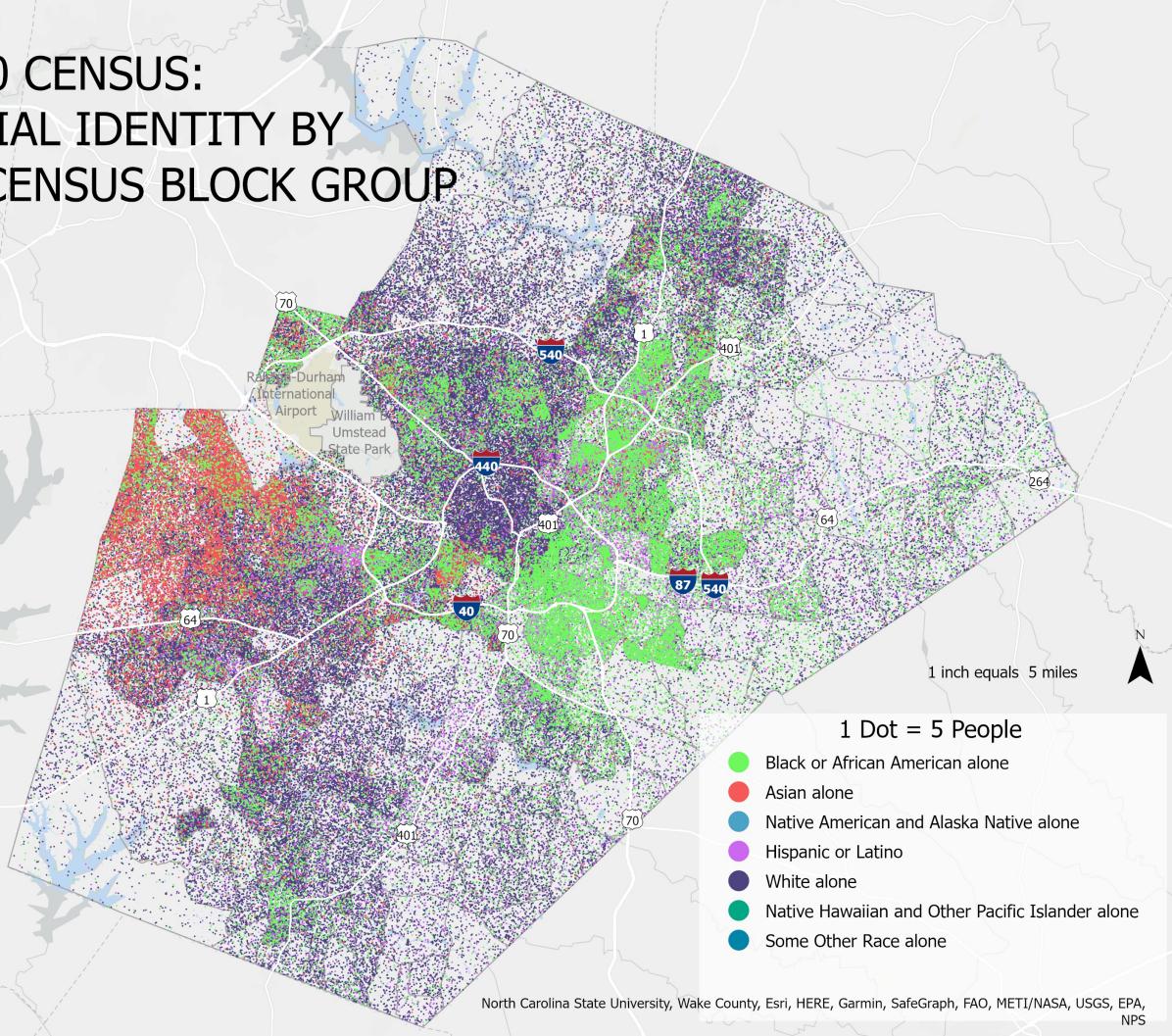
Historic Overlay District

Neighborhood Conservation Overlay District

*As identified by the Wake County Register of Deeds (<https://www.wake.gov/departments-government/register-deeds/racially-restrictive-covenants-project>)



2020 CENSUS: RACIAL IDENTITY BY US CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

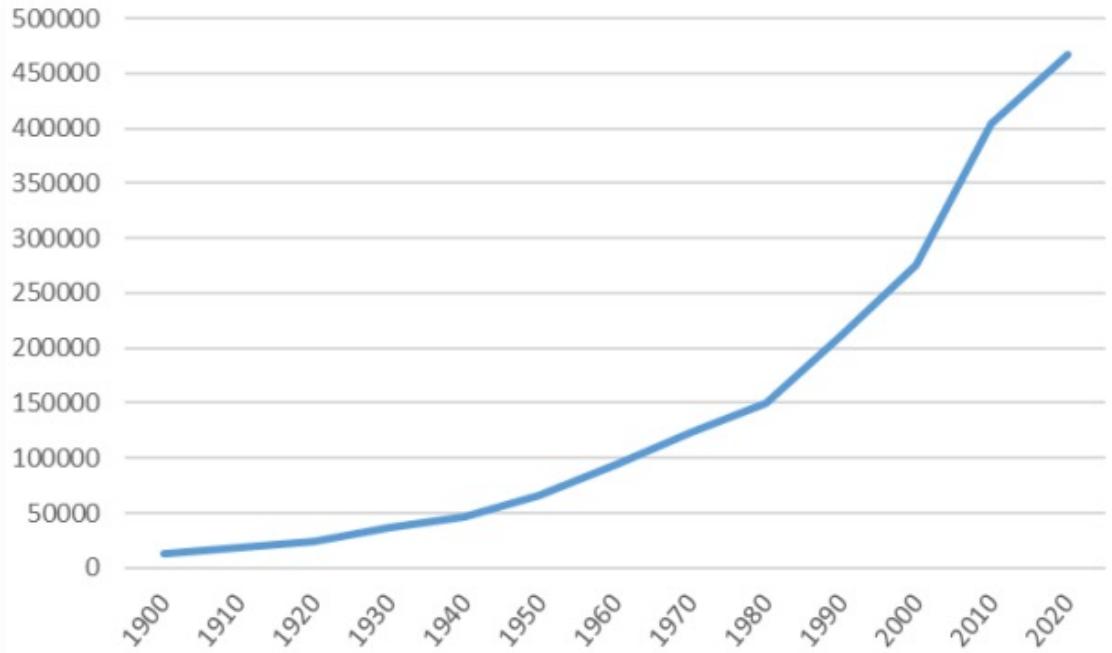


Choices made 100 years ago are still
shaping how we experience Raleigh.
Choices we make today will shape
how people experience Raleigh 100
years from now.

Population Growth in Raleigh

Between 1950 and 2000 population increased by 480% and land area increased by 1,670%

RALEIGH CITY POPULATION, 1900-2020



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU DECENTNIAL CENSUS

Raleigh's Building Stock is Young

Raleigh's housing stock is relatively young; approximately 82% of housing units were built in the last 50 years.

RALEIGH CITY HOUSING UNITS BY YEAR BUILT, 2019

Year	Number	Percent
Built 1939 or earlier	6,229	3.1%
Built 1940 to 1949	4,300	2.1%
Built 1950 to 1959	9,032	4.5%
Built 1960 to 1969	15,636	7.7%
Built 1970 to 1979	21,454	10.6%
Built 1980 to 1989	35,044	17.3%
Built 1990 to 1999	38,500	19.0%
Built 2000 to 2009	50,590	25.0%
Built 2010 or later	21,632	10.7%
Total units	202,417	100.0%

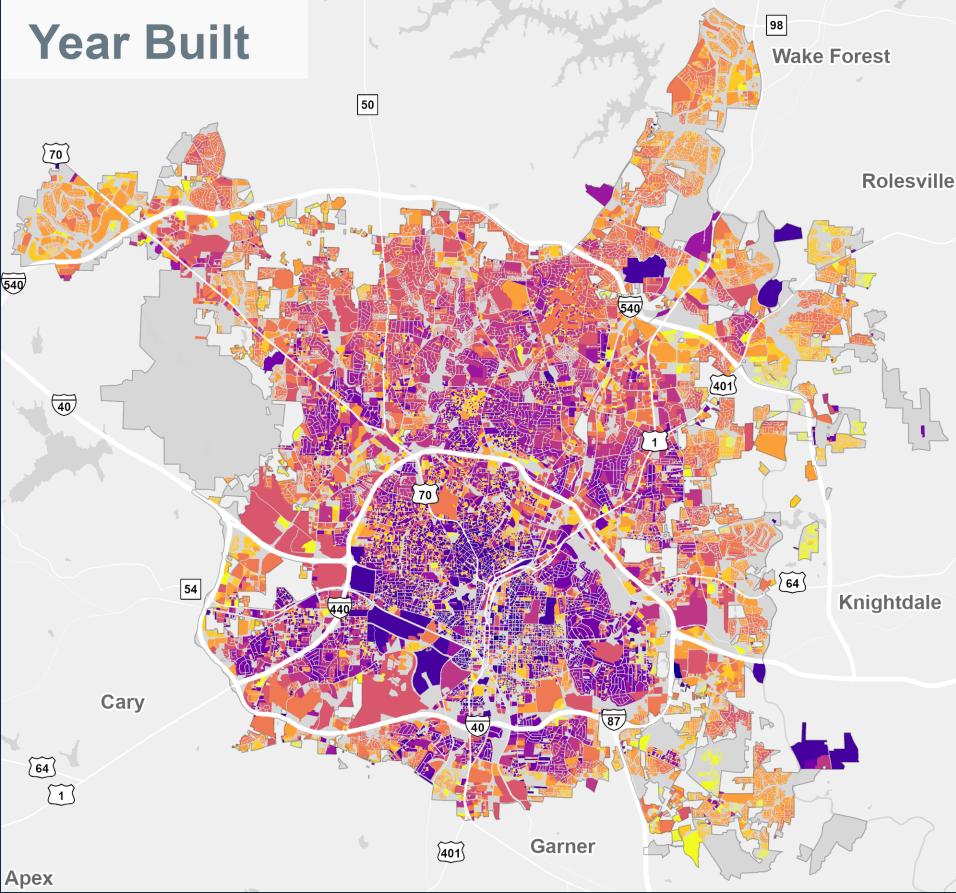
SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2019 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 5-YEAR ESTIMATES

City Growth

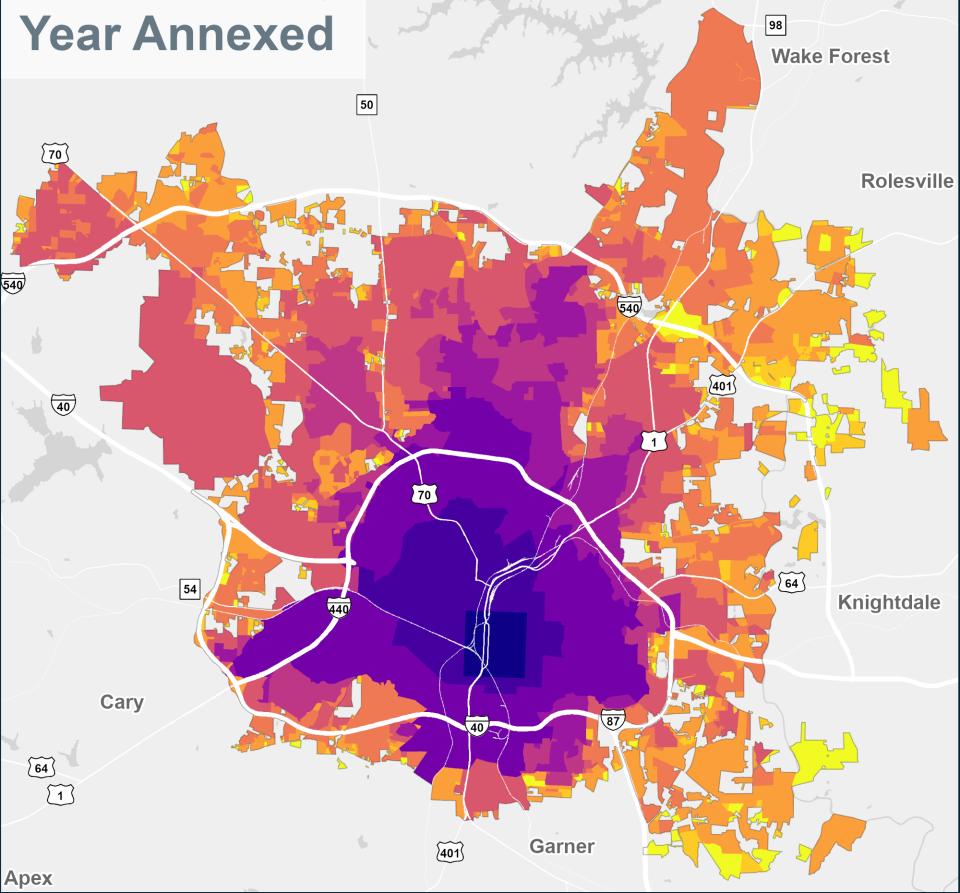
March 2025



Year Built

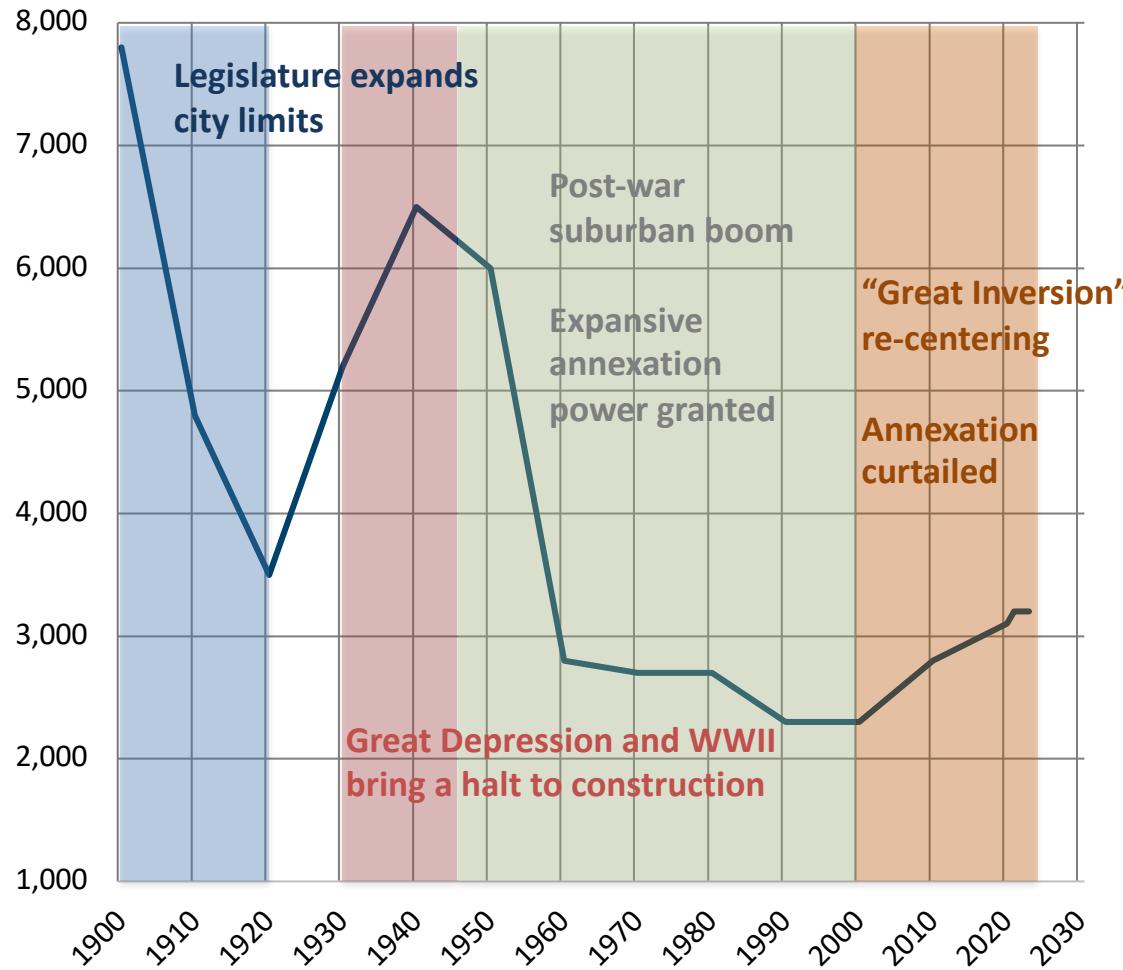


Year Annexed



Population Density in Raleigh

Persons / Square Mile



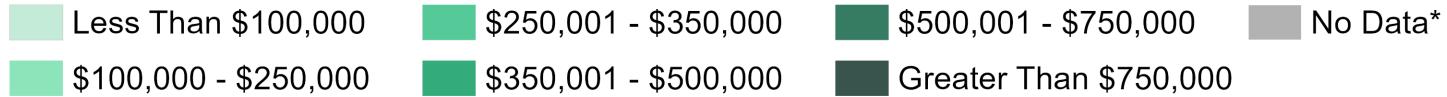
Population Growth in Raleigh



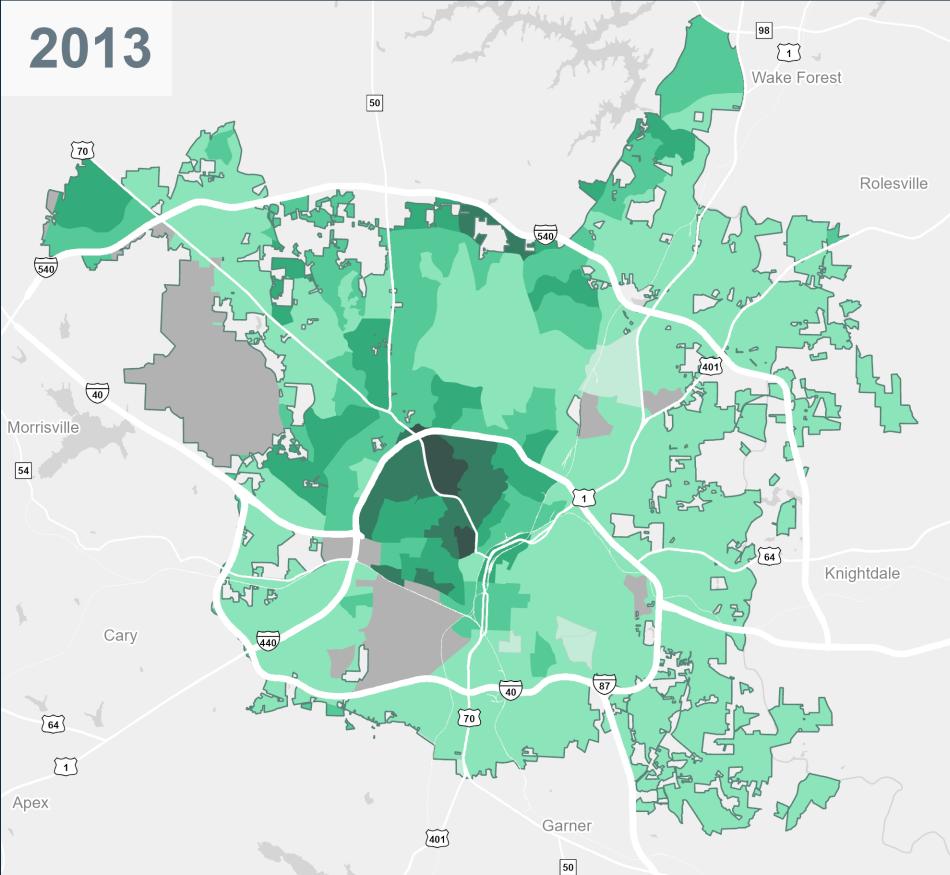
- Raleigh is one of the **fastest growing places** in the nation
- Raleigh ranked at **#2** on the list of the Top 20 Fastest-Growing U.S. Metro Areas
- Raleigh's population has doubled since 2000, reaching a total of **482,295** residents
- Increasing population increases demand for places to live

Property Values

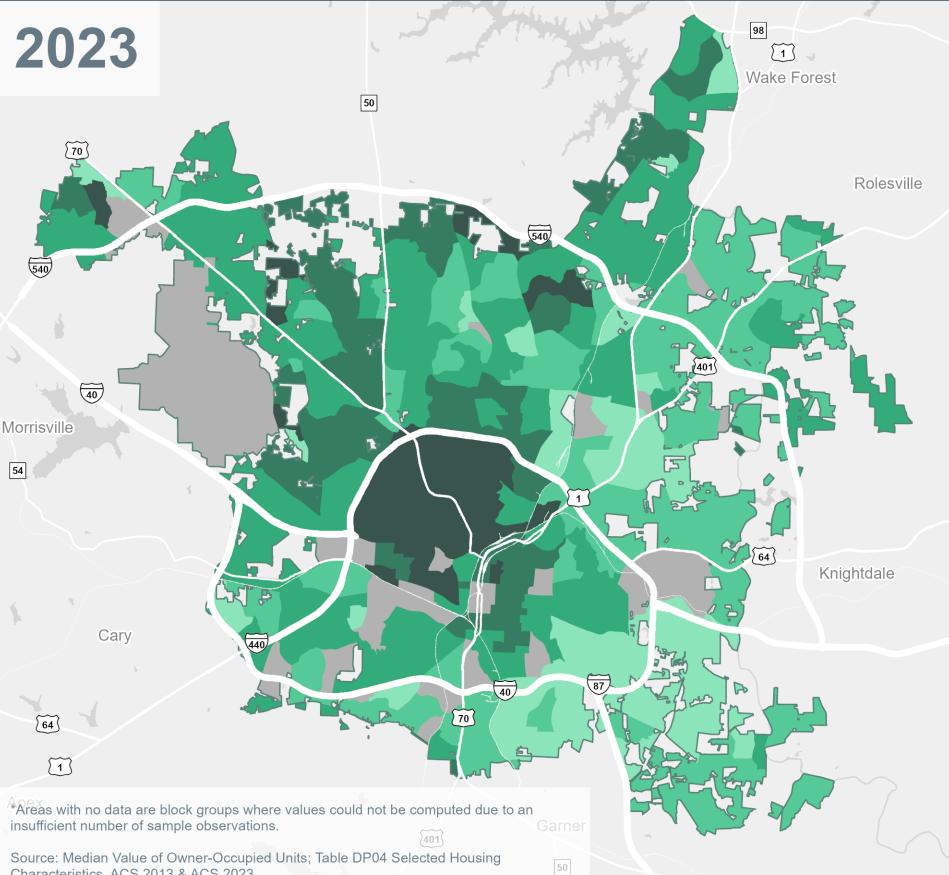
Census Block Groups



2013



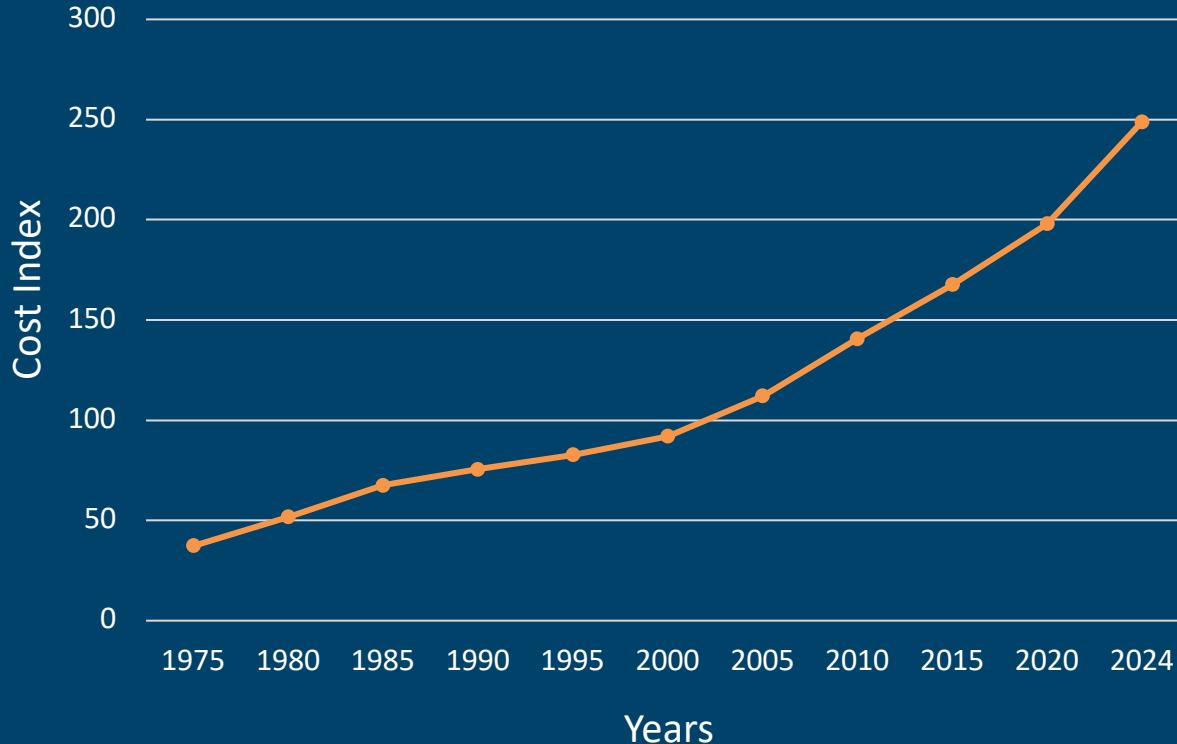
2023



*Areas with no data are block groups where values could not be computed due to an insufficient number of sample observations.

Source: Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units; Table DP04 Selected Housing Characteristics, ACS 2013 & ACS 2023

Construction Costs Have Accelerated



Source: RSMeans (January 1, 2025), Historical Cost Index; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers

High-Income Earners Moving to the Triangle



Fujifilm to break ground on Holly Springs facility that will bring 725 jobs, \$2 billion investment



Google picks Durham for new Google Cloud Hub; hub to 'eventually support' 1,000+ jobs



Apple unveils \$1B investment to build east coast hub in Research Triangle

Raleigh Has a Housing Affordability Crisis

A community's affordability is influenced by four factors:

Housing
Demand

Housing
Supply

Development
Costs

Household
Income

Significant shifts in these four factors have reduced Raleigh's affordability and have contributed to growing homelessness.

The Housing Crisis Requires Action on Three Fronts:

Improving Housing Affordability

*across Raleigh's entire
housing supply*

Increasing Affordable Housing

*or the supply of income-
restricted units*

Addressing Homelessness

*preventing and ending
homelessness with
evidence-based, data-
driven practices*

As of June 30, 2024, the City of Raleigh had built or preserved 3,848 affordable units since 2016, and another 3,300+ were in the pipeline.

Expanding Housing Supply – Regulation Change

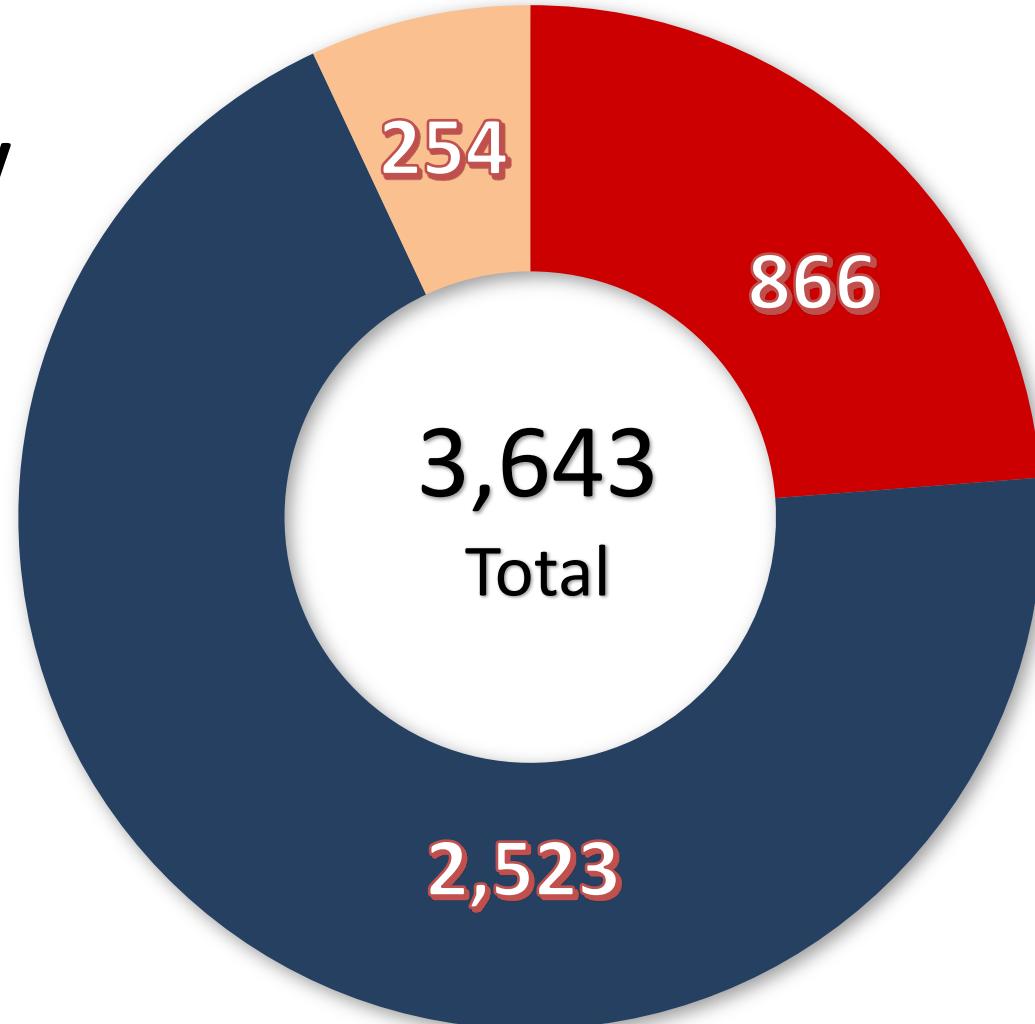
- Allow More Types of Housing
 - Accessory Dwelling Units
 - Duplexes
 - Townhouses
 - Apartments
 - Tiny Houses
- Increase Allowed Density
- Reduce Lot and Site Widths
- Allow Flag Lots
- Frequent Transit Development
- Compact & Conservation Development

Total Missing Middle Dwelling Unit Count by Review Status

■ Under Review: 866 DUs

■ Approved: 2,523 DUs

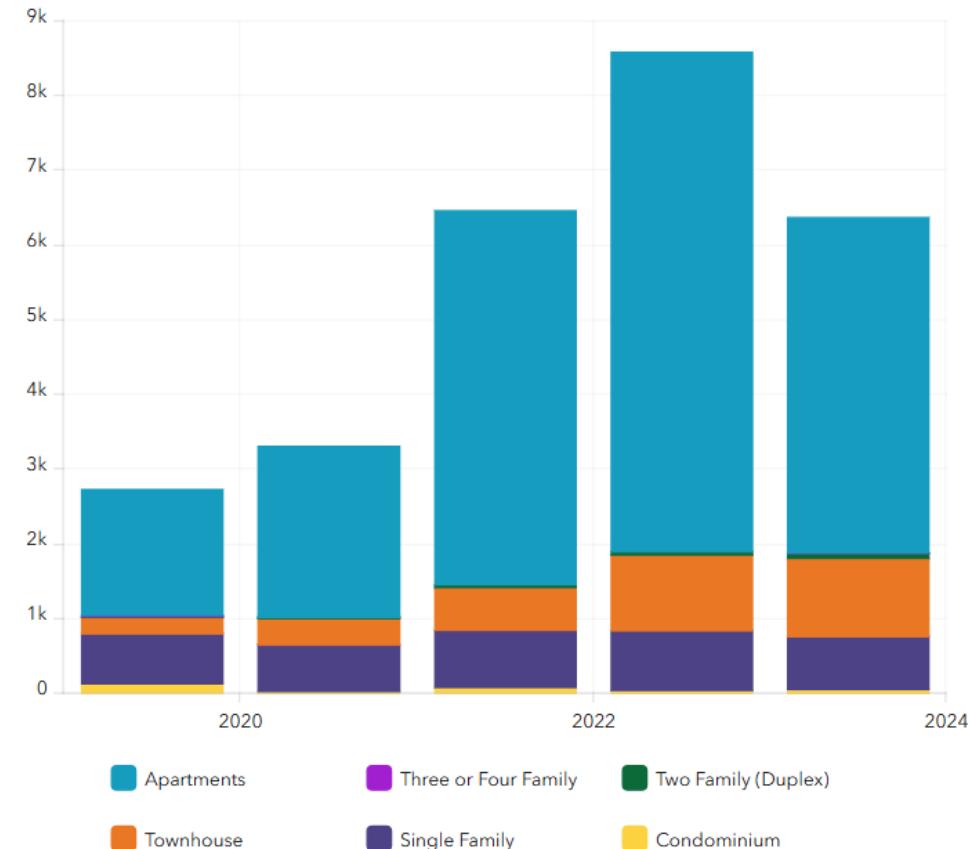
■ Constructed: 254 DUs



Expanding Housing Supply

- More than 26,000 new units permitted in the last 5 years

Residential Units Permitted



Source: (4) City of Raleigh Building Permit Data

Since 2021
Vacancy is Up;
Rents are
Down



Commitment to Increasing Affordable Housing

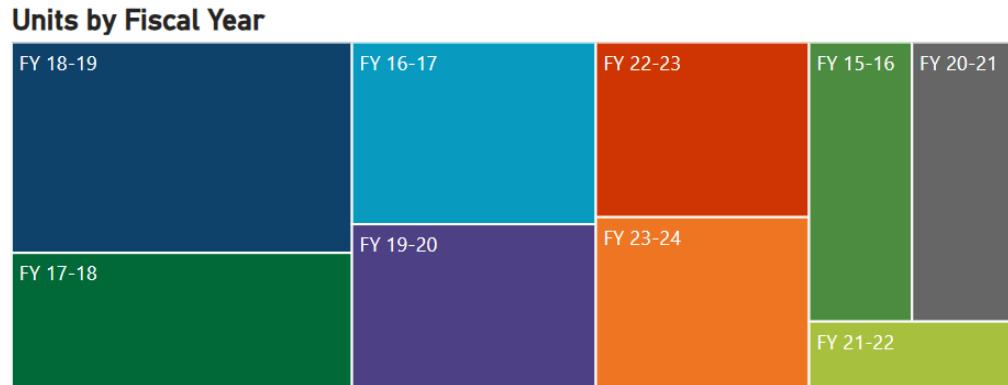
Create, preserve, and encourage development

As of June 30, 2024, the City of Raleigh had built or preserved 3,848 affordable units since 2016, and another 3,300+ were in the pipeline.

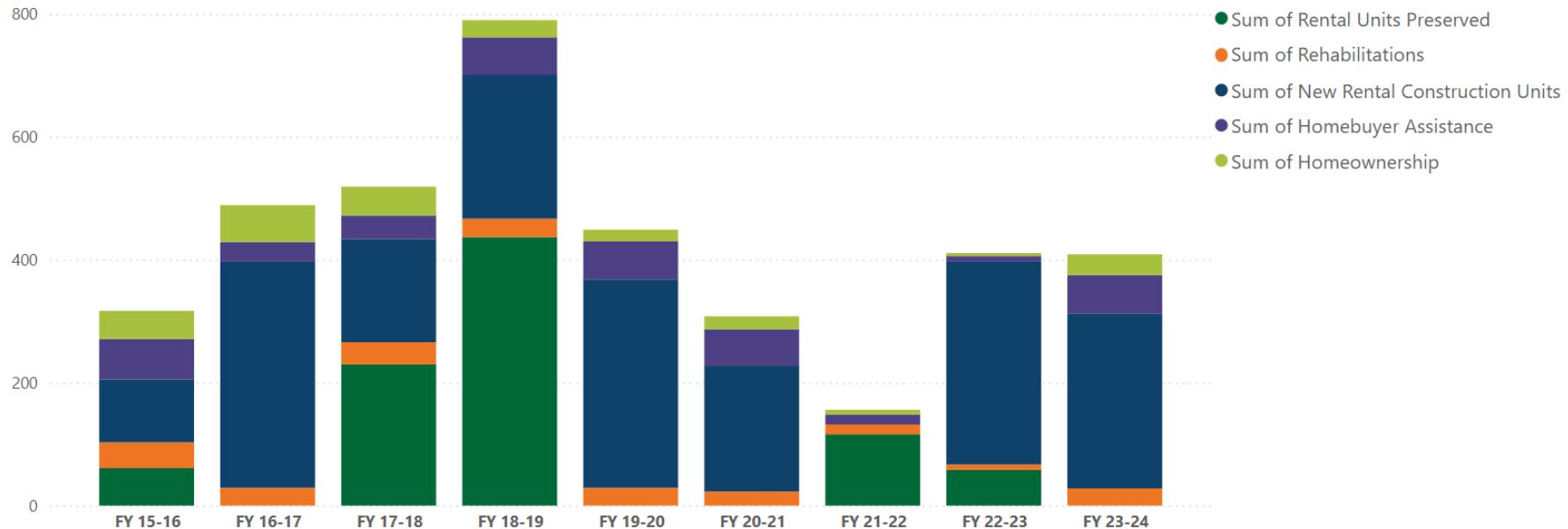


3,848 Units Built or Preserved

2016 – June 30, 2024



Unit Details by Fiscal Year



Unsheltered Homelessness Response

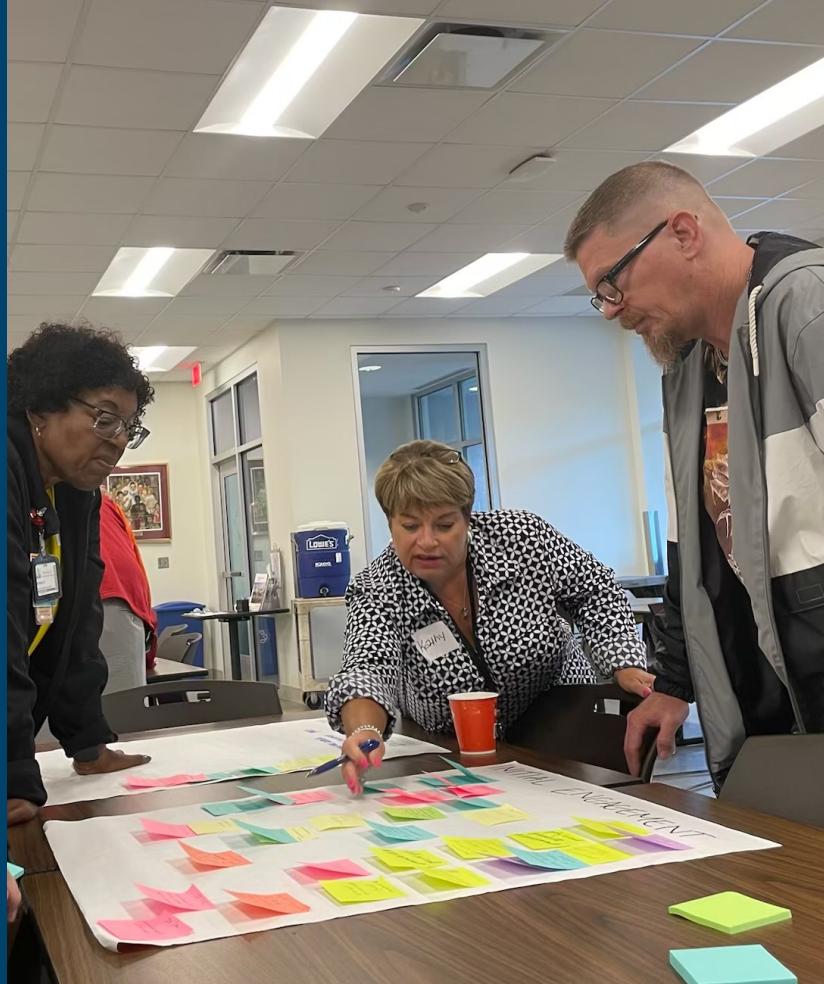
Pilot Program and Planning Initiative

- Financial Assistance for Housing
- Homelessness Support Services
- Coordinated Community Response



Unsheltered Homelessness Response

- Led by steering committee of community leaders, partners, people with lived experience
- Identifying strategies to reach “functional zero” for unsheltered homelessness
- Camp decommissioning toolkit, strategy, and operations guide



Public Project Community Support Fund

Established July 1, 2023

- Provides funding to areas where public investments are being made
- Infrastructure investments that will increase community benefit of public investments
- Support for Business, Housing and Neighborhood Stabilization and Capacity Building

Ongoing Partnerships

Business Stabilization & Capacity Building



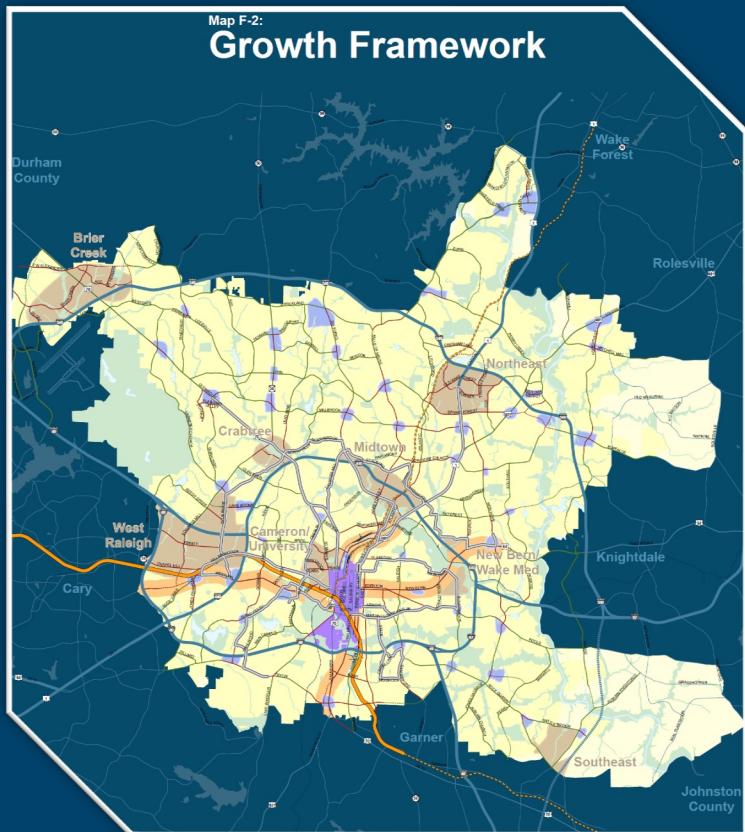
Housing Stabilization & Community Building



**City initiatives are moving the
needle on housing affordability.
There is still more work to be done.**

2030 Comprehensive Plan

- Direct 60% of future growth into downtown and eight city growth centers, four BRT corridors, and 40+ mixed-use community centers, connected via a network of parkways, frequent bus service routes, and urban streets.
- Half of the 60% should be accommodated within the four BRT corridors.



New Residential Units

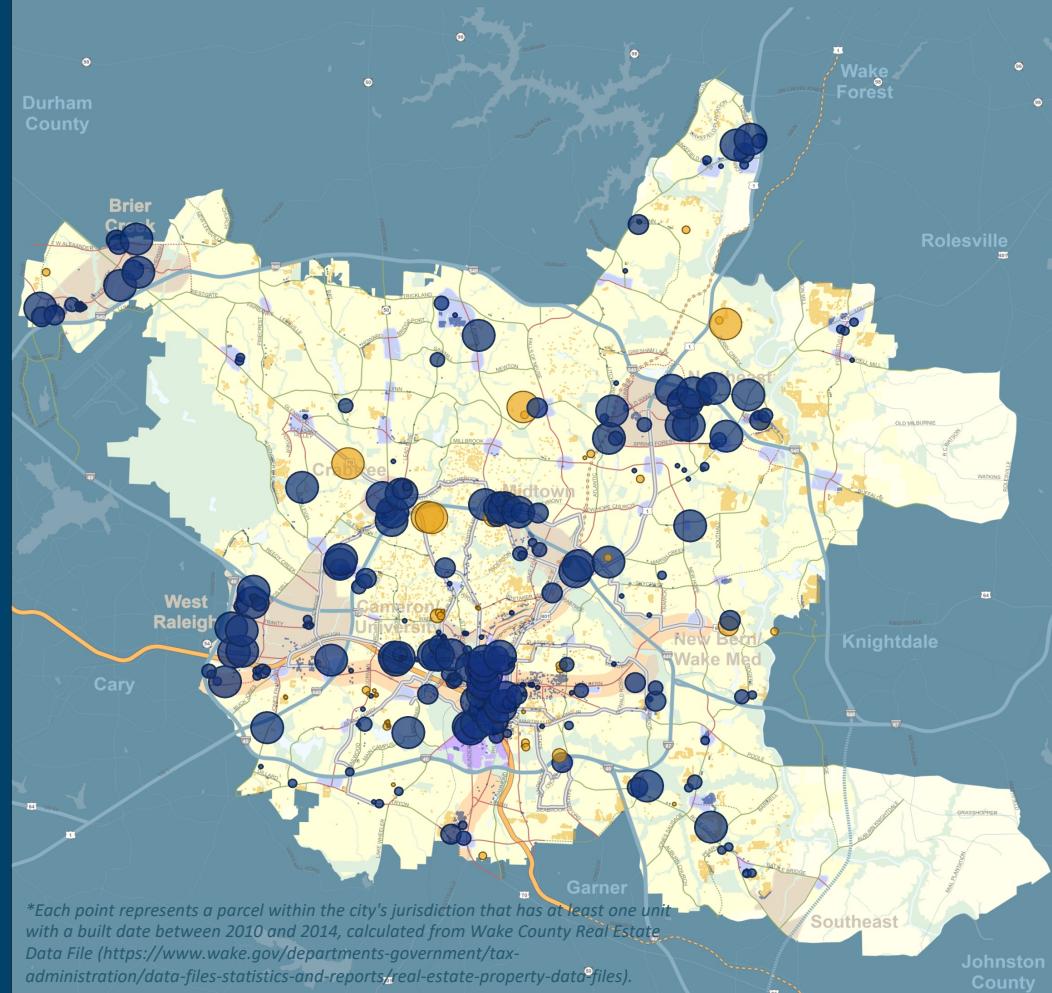
2010-2024

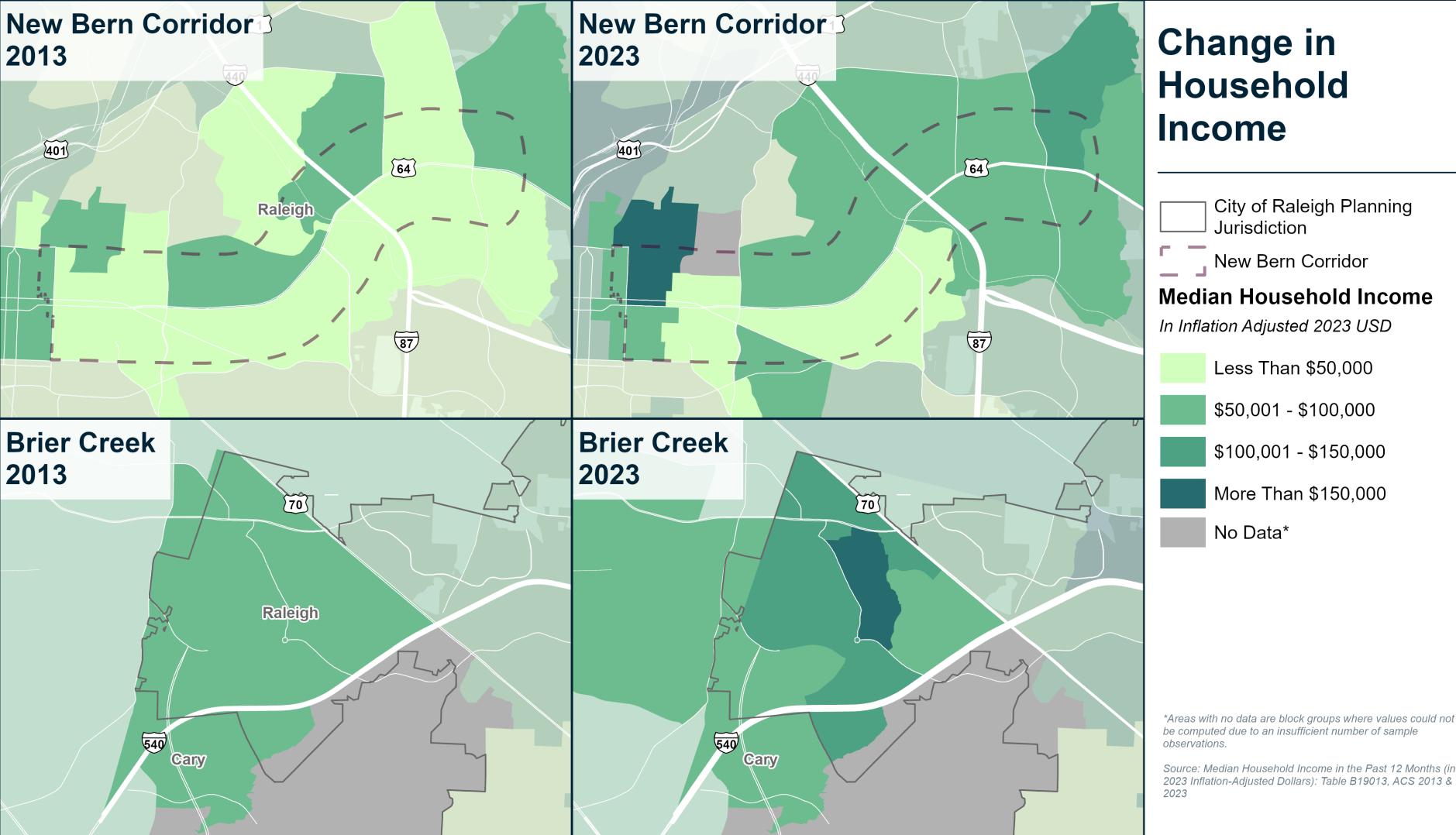
New Residential Units

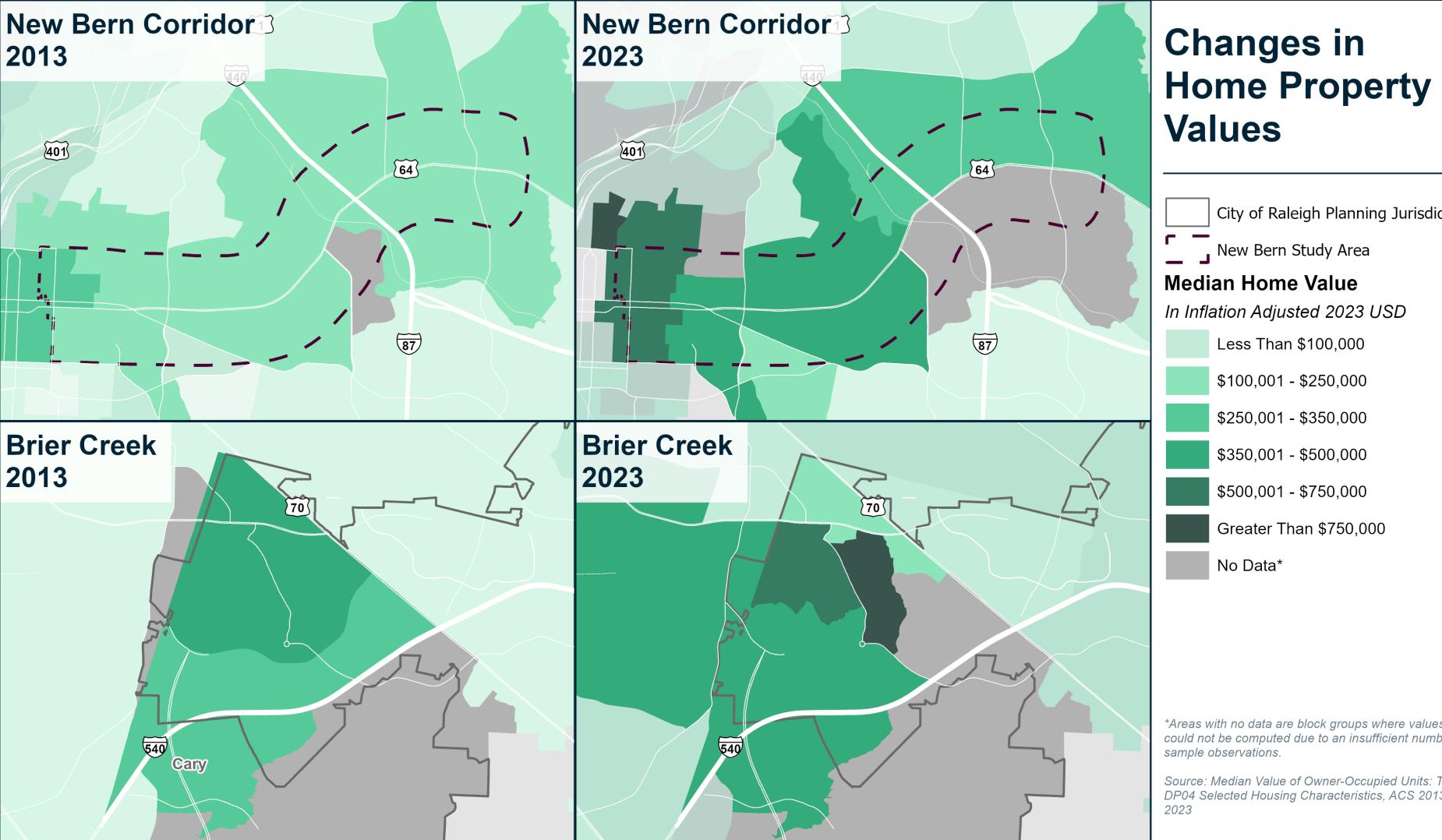
- Within Growth Framework
- Outside Growth Framework

Number of New Units

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 37
- 38 - 97
- 98 - 171
- 172 - 232
- 233 - 442







New Construction: Pender Hill 2007



Address	1125 Boyer St	103 Pettigrew St	105 Pettigrew St
Zoning	R-10	R-10	R-10
Year Built	1935	1959	1950
Heated Area	900	983	544
Date Sold	2007	1951	1989
Sales Price*	\$110,330	-	-

*adjusted for inflation to 2023 \$

New Construction: Pender Hill 2011



Address	1125 Boyer St	103 Pettigrew St	105 Pettigrew St
Zoning	R-10	R-10	R-10
Year Built	-	-	-
Heated Area	-	-	-

New Construction: Pender Hill 2022



Address	1125 Boyer St	103 Pettigrew St	105 Pettigrew St
Zoning	R-10	R-10	R-10
Year Built	2016	2017	2015
Heated Area	1,548	1,720	1,234
Date Sold	2017	2018	2015
Sales Price*	\$408,648	\$463,858	\$239,303

*adjusted for inflation to 2023 \$



Address	625 New Bern Ave	10 Seawell Ave	810 New Bern Ave
Zoning	OX-3-GR w/NCOD	OX-3-GR w/NCOD	OX-3-GR w/NCOD
Year Built	1980	1928	1930
Number of Units	non-residential	1	7
Date Sold	2019	2019	2019
Sales Price*	\$2,177,002	\$541,315	\$1,264,663

*adjusted for inflation to 2023 \$



Address	625 New Bern Ave	10 Seawell Ave	810 New Bern Ave
Zoning	OX-3-GR w/NCOD	OX-3-GR w/NCOD	OX-3-GR w/NCOD
Year Built	2021-2022	2022	2022
Number of Units	18	10	10
Date Sold	2021-2022	-	-
Total Sales*	\$10,751,237	-	-
Avg. Price per Unit*	\$597,291	-	-

**adjusted for inflation to 2023 \$*

Without increases in density,
housing gets bigger and
more expensive.

Questions