

INTRODUCTION

WHY MIXED-USE?

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

HOW WAS IT IMPLEMENTED?

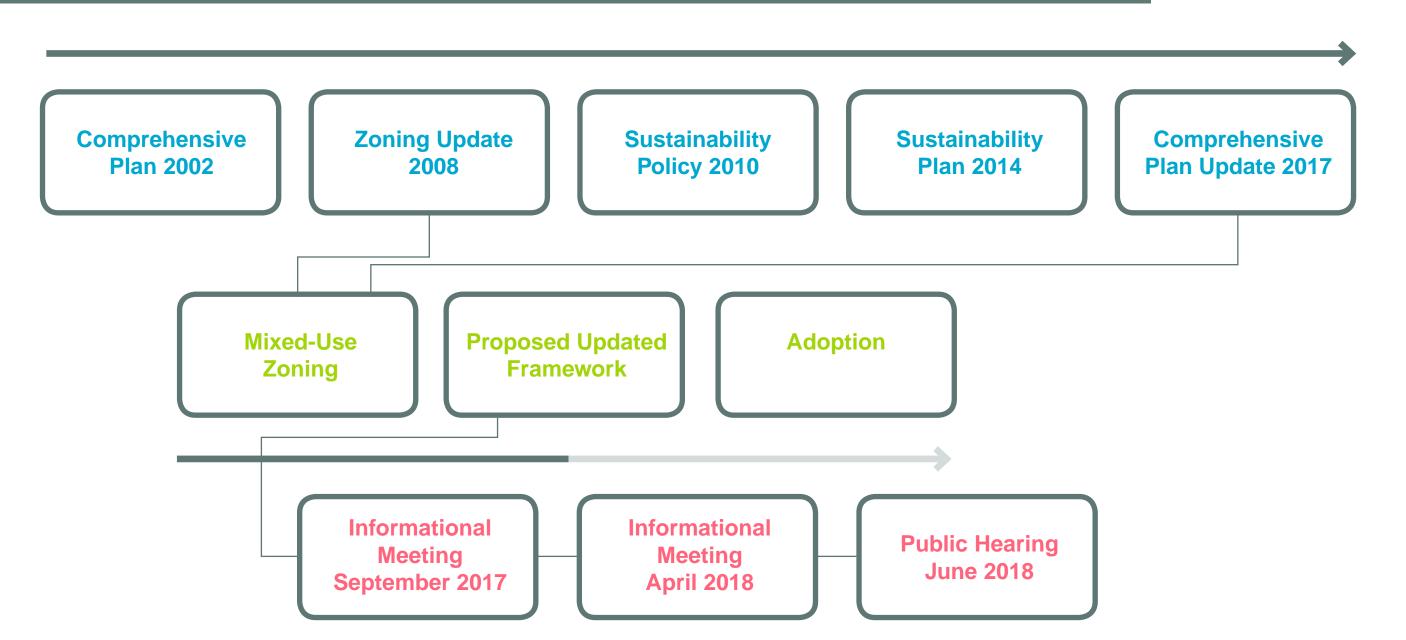
QUESTIONS













WHY MIXED-USE?

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WHY MIXED-USE?

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? HOW WAS IT IMPLEMENTED? QUESTIONS

DEFINITION:

Mixed-use development is a type of urban development that blends residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, or industrial uses, where those functions are physically and functionally integrated, and that provides pedestrian connections.

Creation of walkable, compact, neighborhood areas that have vibrant street-level activity









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WHY MIXED USE?

Growing market wants walkable, mixed use environments for convenience and greater sense of community

Developers recognize and appreciate the premium pricing that can be realized, particularly for multifamily residential associated with retail and restaurants

Millennials, especially those in higher earning professions, are a key target market

A growing share of aging Baby Boomers are seeking high quality rentals and condominiums in urban mixed use environments

Companies are relocating offices to mixed-use environments as part of their hiring and retention strategy to appeal to their younger urban preferring work force



Realtors Land Institute | 9/28/2017 | 3









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QUESTIONS

What were we trying to address?

- The Town of DeWitt does not have a traditional center residential areas are in close proximity to commercial districts without connectivity.
- There are limited opportunities for those looking to age in place as a resident of the Town
- Real-estate development trends favor mixed-use development - maintain DeWitt as a competitive area for development
- Regionally, Downtown Syracuse has a competitive advantage due to its pedestrian-centric, mixed-use center
- DeWitt is losing businesses to Downtown, where it is easier to attract younger employees who are looking for an exciting environment with many activities



Erie Boulevard East, DeWitt

I-SQUARE IRONDEQUOIT, NEW YORK







DESCRIPTION

The I-Square development, located at 400 Bakers Park, is a project conceived of by two Irondequoit locals, Mike and Wendy Nolan. Envisioned as a small town center, the project is being developed in phases and is planned to include an indoor market, an outdoor stage, offices and apartments.

An important feature of the I-Square project is the realignment of Bakers Park Street within the project area. This creates an improved intersection and transition between the development and the existing block structure.

Key Facts

Built 2014 (Phase I)
Height 2-3 stories
Type Commercial Mixed Use

✓ Zoning✓ Mixed Use Commercial✓ Size✓ 2.2 acres

Project Location

Project Website

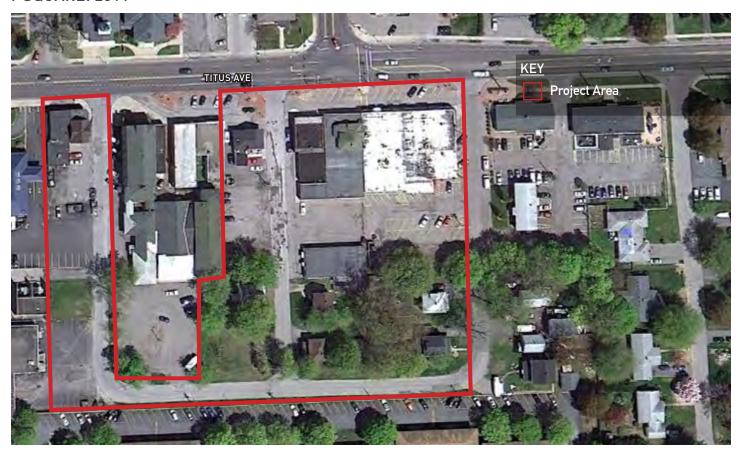
Project Area (Phase I)

Commercial 5,700 sf
Office 9,300 sf
Hospitality None

Residential None

Parking (surface) 76 spaces

I-SQUARE: 2011



I-SQUARE: 2016



MASHPEE COMMONS MASHPEE, MASSACHUSETTS







DESCRIPTION

Mashpee Commons is a mixed-use retrofit of a former suburban mall into a new "downtown" for Mashpee, Massachusetts. Before this project, there had been no town center to speak of. The development is notable for its use of the Cape Cod architecture style, reminiscent of historic town centers in the state.

Mashpee Commons is part of a larger development that includes the expansion of the commercial center, as well as new residential neighborhoods that will create a transition between existing residences and the new town center.

Key Facts

Built 1988

1-3 Stories Height

Type Commercial Mixed Use Zoning

Size 140 acres

Project Location

Project Website

Residential

Project Area

Commercial 130,000 sf

Office 70.000 sf

Hospitality None

Parking (surface) 950 spaces

40 units



MASHPEE COMMONS: 2016



COLLEGE TOWN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK









DESCRIPTION

College Town is a mixed-use development in Rochester, New York. Located at the intersections of Mount Hope and Elmwood, the project is a public-private partnership between the University of Rochester, Fairmount Properties and Gilbane Development Company to create a new activity center designed to serve both students and faculty of the University as well as residents of the city.

ZONING

The project has a special zoning designation, College Town Village, one of many floating zones used to identify the city's urban centers. This allows for the district to have special development standards that allow for taller buildings and a more developed streetscape as compared to the surrounding area.

Key Facts

X Built 2015

Height 3-5 stories

Type Commercial Mixed Use

♣ Size
17 acres

Project Location

Project Website

Project Area

Commercial 121,190 sf

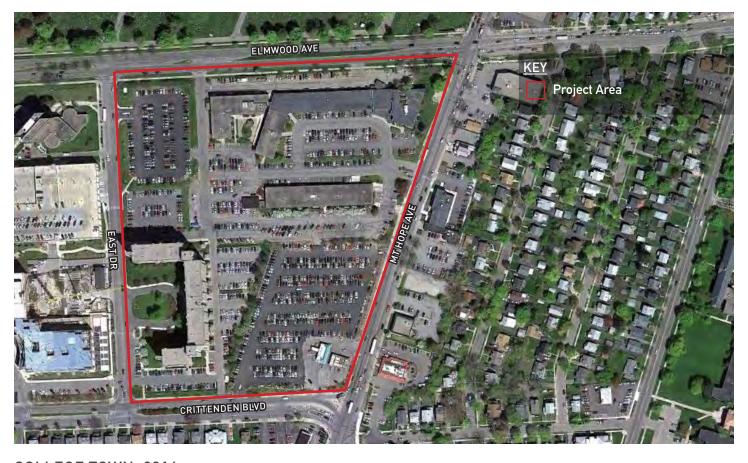
Office 78,080 sf

Hospitality 99,000 sf (136 rooms)

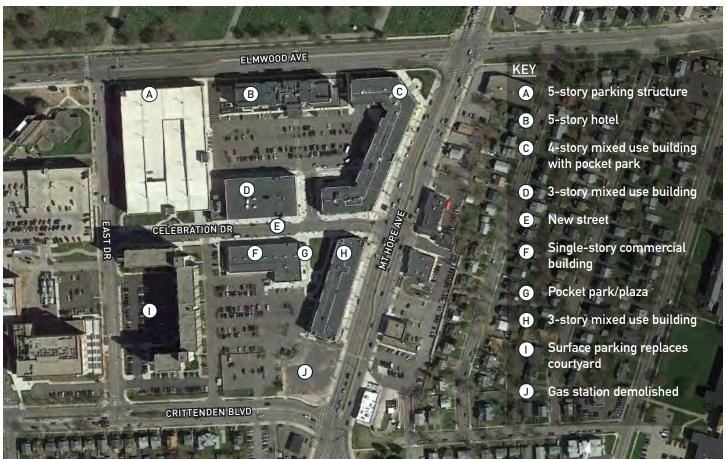
Residential 210,000 sf (150 units)

Parking (structured) 574,000 sf

COLLEGE TOWN: 2011



COLLEGE TOWN: 2016



THE HAMLET SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK









DESCRIPTION

The Hamlet at Saratoga Springs is a full-block mixed use project located in a suburban context. The site was formerly a series of vacant lots and had sat vacant for a number of years. The key factor in the site's development was the interest of Fresh Market, a full service grocery store.

The project's design utilizes several liner buildings that surround an internal surface parking area. Some parking for residential tenants is provided in a structured parking area incorporated into the buildings. The project is a good example of how a mixed use neighborhood can be developed in a suburban neighborhood area. The project is fully leased with the exception of small amount of office space.

Key Facts

🕻 Built

Height 1-5 stories

2016-2018

Type Commercial Mixed Use

Zoning Urban Mixed-Use (T5)

Size 5 acres

Project Location

Project Website

Project Area

Commercial 55,000 sf

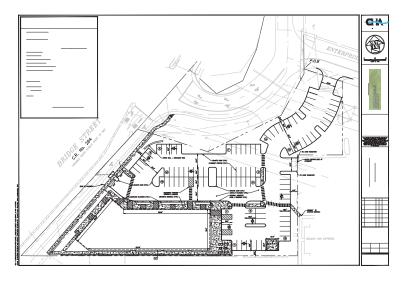
Office approx. 10,000

Hospitality None

Residential 145 units

Parking (surface) 350 spaces

BRIDGE STREET COMMONS DEWITT, NEW YORK









DESCRIPTION

The Bridge Street Commons project in DeWitt is proposed at the site of the former Mixers Grill. The site has been vacant on and off for the last two decades, since the closing of Carmella's Cafe. The site is located in close proximity to Widewaters Office Park as well as the new Empire State Trail.

The project's design consists of a four story building with ground floor retail space, and a small amount of office space proposed on the second floor. Parking is provided in a surface parking lot with access to the adjacent Holiday Inn express.

Key Facts

X Built

Height

Height

Type

Zoning

↔ Size

Project Location

Project Website

-acts

Proposed

4 stories

Commercial Mixed Use

Mixed-Use Village Overlay

2.14 acres

Project Area

Commercial

17,000 sf

Office

approx. 2,000

Hospitality

None 41 units

Residential
Parking (surface)

110 spaces



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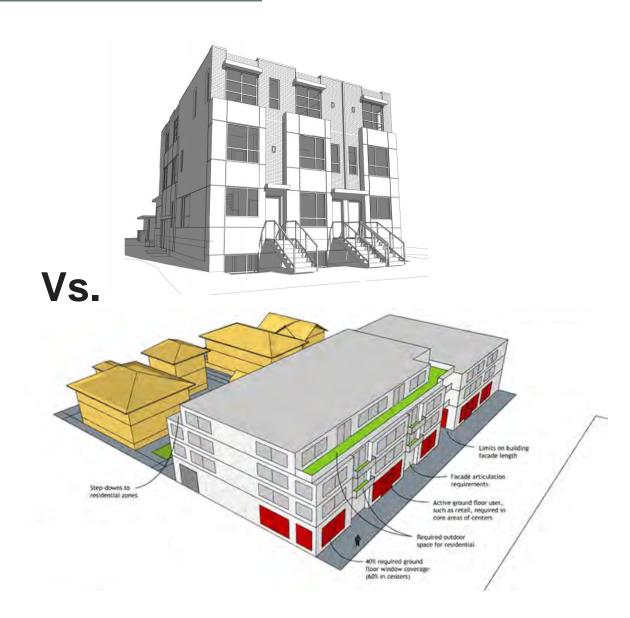
March 2016

Planning Board established sub-committee to review approaches to mixed-use

The previous framework for mixed-use was adopted in 2008 and included a definition and specific regulations for the establishment of mixed-use projects.

The previous definitition mandated a minimum of 10 acres of land for development.

Upper story units were only allowed only if attached to ground floor units





WHY MIXED-USE?

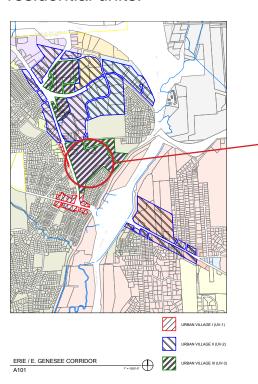
WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

HOW WAS IT IMPLEMENTED?

What could it look like?

SHOPPINGTOWN MALL REDEVELOPMENT

Transformation of aging suburban mall into a mixed-use walkable center for DeWitt with a combination of commercial space and residential units.







WHY MIXED-USE?

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What could it look like?

MASHPEE COMMONS, MA

In 1986, what was constructed as the New Searbury Shopping Center in the 1960's began to be redeveloped into Mashpee Commons. Mashpee Commons is currently the home of national retailers such as the Gap, Talbots, and Starbucks; as well as local retailers. The project includes 480+ upperstory apartment and condominium units on a 140 acre site (60% of the site is preserved as open space).









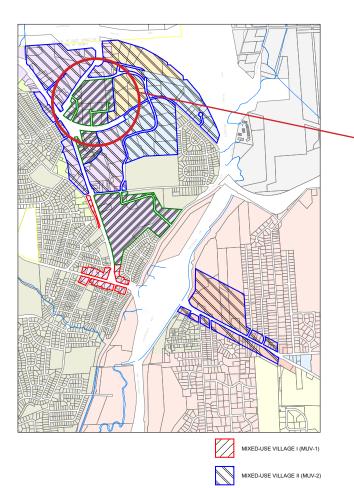
WHY MIXED-USE?

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CANALWAY COMMONS REDEVELOPMENT







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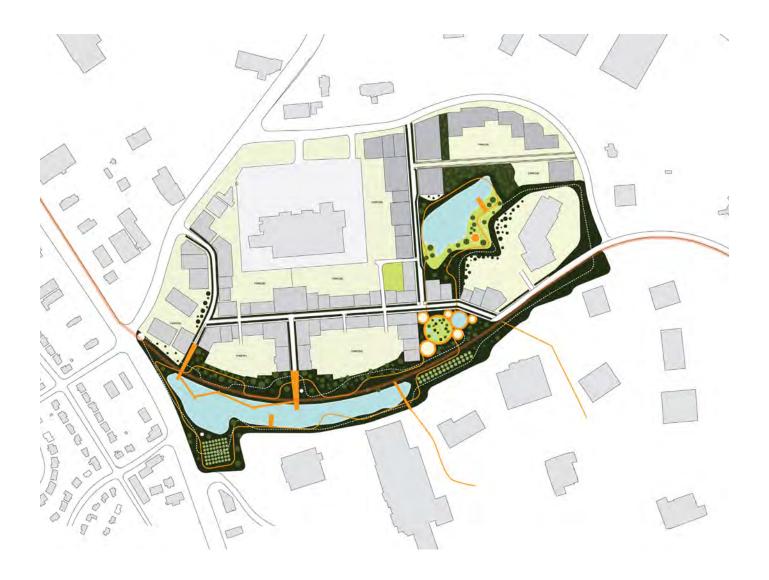
WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

HOW WAS IT IMPLEMENTED?

What could it look like?

CANALWAY COMMONS REDEVELOPMENT

The Town will be undertaking a master planning project for the Erie Commons area beginning this Spring. This project has been funded through New York State Department of State through the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program. The master plan will explore the development of a public park surrounding a remnant of the former Erie Canal; and support the pending investment by New York State in the Empire State Trail along Towpath Road.





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What could it look like?

TUALATIN COMMONS, OR

Tualatin Commons was the result of a public/ private partnership starting in the early 1990s to create an identifiable downtown in Tualatin. This 19-acre site in the town center was the site of a smelly pet food factory fronting on a major road.

Tualatin Commons includes:

3-acre artificial lake
wide public promenade
plazas
interactive fountain
infill commerical development consisting of:
 hotel
 condominiums
 class a offices
 restaurants









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Establishment of a Floating Zoning Overlay

Does not replace underlying zoning -

DOES NOT REPLACE UNDERLYING ZONING

Voluntary Optional Path for Development

Developer applies to the Planning Board for Site Plan Review (public hearing);

Developer applies to the Town Board for a Zone Change (public hearing);

Encourages mixed-use development by reducing parking requirements;

Provides three levels of density depending on the neighborhood context







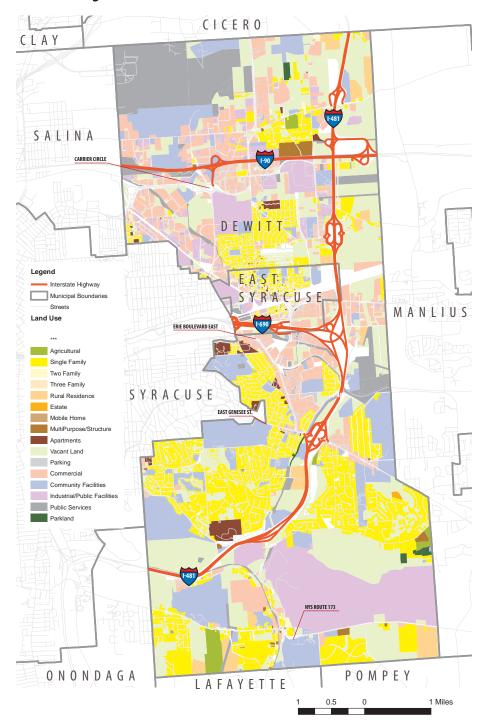
At the opposite end of the spectrum, 474 of the Town's household units were considered to be below the poverty level in 1990 which, for a family of four, was \$12,674, which increased to 810 households considered being below poverty level in 2013. (Poverty status is determined by a number of indicators and is related to family and household size).

Between 1970 and 2000, the number of housing units in the Town increased from 7,256 to 9,191; and by 2010 housing units had increased to 10,967. Continuing the historical trend, ownership continues to be the most popular form of tenancy, with over 75 percent of the 8,675 occupied units in the Town owner-occupied in 2000, 7,436 of 10,329 occupied units were owner occupied in 2010 (72%), and 7,179 of 10,095 occupied units considered owner occupied in 2014 (71%). The Town's housing supply consists mostly of single-family homes, accounting for slightly over 71 percent in 1990, 68 percent in 2010, and 70 percent in 2014. Mobile homes accounted for 4 percent of the units in 2000 and 2 percent of units in 2014. Apartment complexes with between 3 and 9 units accounted for 13.6 percent in 2000, and approximately 13.1 percent in 2014. There were 636 units in complexes of 10 to 49 units, about 7 percent of the total in 2000; and 838 units in complexes of 10+ units in 2014, about 8 percents of the total.

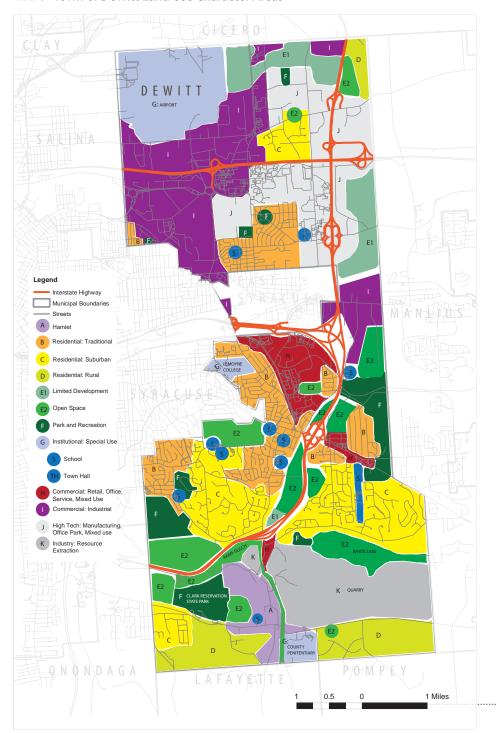
EXISTING LAND USE

Existing Land Use information on Map 1 is based on the uniform classification code developed by the NYS Office of Real Property Services as recorded in the Onondaga County Real

MAP 1—Existing Land Use



MAP 5-Town of DeWitt Land Use Character Areas



variation and an at-grade railroad crossing in the hamlet center. These conditions are characteristic of the hamlet atmosphere. In the future, some hamlet characteristics might be replicated in areas like Collamer and Lyndon Corners.

The actual physical extent of the hamlet area must be flexible since it tends to blend into adjacent areas at the edges. Planning issues relate to maintaining the historic integrity of the area, supporting a variety of new land use activities that are compatible with existing development, adjusting to inevitable traffic increases and providing adequate water and sewer services to accommodate new growth.

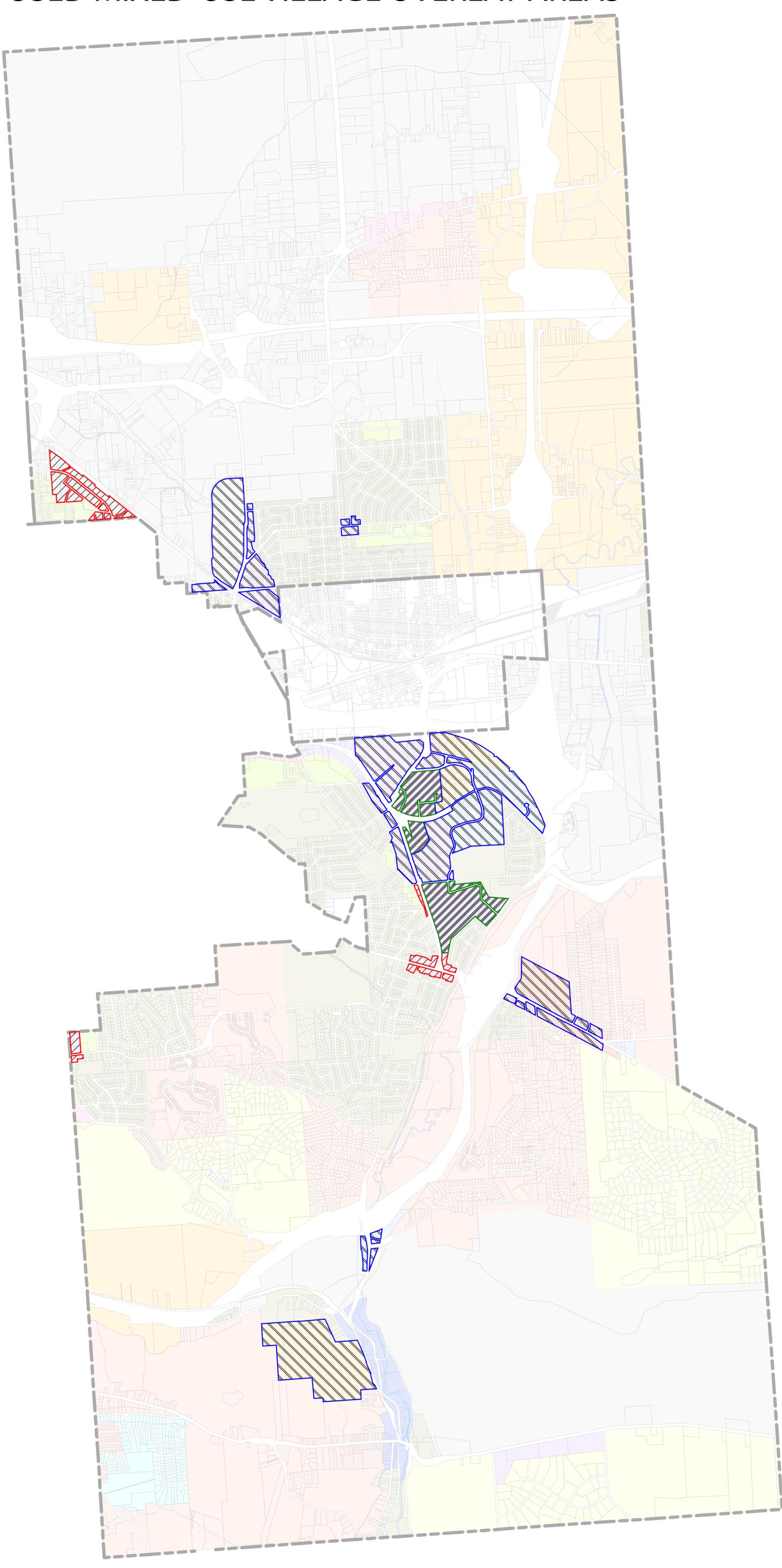
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Traditional

These areas describe portions of the Town where concentrated housing development has occurred over an extended period of time and where identifiable neighborhoods have been established. Density, lot size and dwelling type vary but the prevailing and desired character is that of relatively dense, single-family housing concentrated in an urban setting. Schools and small parks are often focal points of cohesive neighborhood activity. In some locations small concentrations of retail and personal service businesses have been established and have survived. These businesses provide land use diversity and a measure of convenience to residents of the surrounding area.

Planning concerns in traditional residential areas include the need to maintain the historic

PROPOSED MIXED-USE VILLAGE OVERLAY AREAS





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Multiple code changes:

Strike and replace the existing definition of 'Mixed-Use' and replace with:

Mixed Use, Village Overlay District - A development or redevelopment that allows for two or more principal uses, which are permitted in the district, in any single development, or in a single building or on a single lot, one use of which must be residential use.

Add Mixed-Use Village Overlay Districts to the Town of DeWitt Zoning Map:

Mixed-Use Village 1 (2 Stories)

Mixed-Use Village 2 (4 Stories)

Mixed-Use Village 3 (6 Stories)

Establish a new code section 192-64.4 Mixed-Use Village Floating Overlay District that:

Sets standards for height, density, and parking requirements

Establish new section of parking requirements specific to mixed-use

Add **Overarching Principles** to the Design Guidelines and establish **Design Guidelines** for **Mixed-Use Village Overlay District**

Underlying zoning uses do **NOT** change



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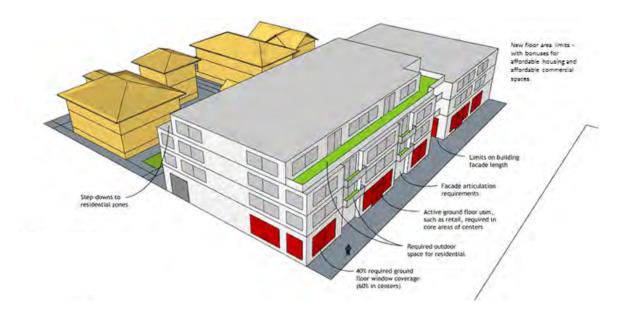
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Multiple code changes:

Mixed Use, Village Overlay District - A development or redevelopment that allows for two or more principal uses, which are permitted in the district, in any single development, or in a single building or on a single lot, one use of which must be residential use.

Mixed-Use is further defined in the proposed code to allow only for the vertical integration of uses

+ Street level uses are required to be commercial uses





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What steps did we need to take?

Draft code shared with the local development community for input/feedback.

Planning Board recommended proposed floating overlay legislation to the Town Board.

Town Board reviewed proposed legislation:

- + Several Informational Hearing were held
- Public Hearing
- Legislation was referred to the Onondaga County Planning Board
- + SEQR review and findings
- + Adoption





WHY MIXED-USE? WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? **HOW WAS IT IMPLEMENTED?**

QUESTIONS







For more information visit:

http://www.townofdewitt.com/MixedUseVillageOverlayZoningUpdate.aspx

email: sgordon@townofdewitt.com phone: (315)446-3910 ext. 3







505 E. FAYETTE ST, SUITE SYRACUSE, NY 13202

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OR LAND SURVEYOR TO ALTER AN ITEM IN ANY WAY. IF AN ITEM BEARING THE STAMP OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL IS ALTERED, THE ALTERING SINGNEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OR LAND SURVEYOR SHALL STAMP THE DOCUMENT AND INCLUDE THE NOTATION "ALTERED BY" FOLLOWED BY THEIR SIGNATURE, THE DATE OF SUCH ALTERATION, AND A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERATION.

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SITE LAYOUT PLAN

Designed By:	Drawn By:	Checked By
BFB	ZPT	BFB
Issue Date:	Project No:	Scale:
9/24/18	34017	AS SHOWN

C-101





