

Mixed Use Zoning District

Development of Mixed-Use Zoning Regulations to Support Multi-modal Travel and Connectivity in Small Area Plans

David McGettigan, Sr., AICP
Planning Office

Project Context



- Recommendation from the Development Community
- Implementation of Existing Mixed-Use districts were difficult
- Small Area Plan efforts underway
- County transitioning from Suburban
- Smart Growth Principles guiding planning efforts



Project Overview - Goals



- Uses that Mix
- Pedestrian-friendly Form
- Handle Density
- Address Infrastructure and Facility Needs
- Define Processes within the Zoning Framework



Project Overview – Uses that Mix



- Identify Uses
- Ensure a Mix
- Remove Buffers

TABLE 8-1 MINIMUM BUFFER AREA REQUIRED													
Proposed Use/Development	Adjoining Existing Use/Development												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RESIDENTIAL 1. Single-Family Detached		A	В	В	В	D	D	В	С	В	С	С	С
Single-Family Weak-Link (used only for previously approved weak-link developments that are still valid)	A		A	В	В	D	D	В	С	В	С	С	С
3. Single-Family Attached	В	A		В	В	D	D	В	С	В	С	С	С
4. Multifamily	В	В	В		В	D	D	A	С	В	С	С	С
PUBLIC/SEMIPUBLIC 5. Institutional (e.g., schools, church, library)	В	В	В	В		A	D	A	A	A	В	С	С
6. Public Recreational Use - Passive	D	D	D	D	D		D	В	В	В	В	В	С
7. Public Recreational Use - Active	D	D	D	D	D	D		D	D	D	D	D	D
8. Care Facilities (e.g., mursing home)	В	В	В	A	С	В	D		С	A	В	С	С
Public Facilities (e.g., pump station, treatment plant)	С	С	С	С	A	В	D	С		В	В	A	Α
10. OFFICE	В	В	В	В	A	В	D	A	В		A	В	В
11. COMMERCIAL/RETAIL	С	С	С	С	В	В	D	В	В	A		A	В
INDUSTRIAL 12. Light	С	С	С	С	С	В	D	С	A	В	A		Α
13. Heavy	С	С	С	С	С	D	D	С	A	В	В	A	

A, B, C - Buffer width in accordance with Table 8-2.

D - Determined on a case-by-case basis, depending on the activity.

Form-based Design Standards



1. Minimum Site Density considers the percent of maximum allowable FAR to incent compact development.



3. Street Wall considers the front of a building

location in relation to the street boundary.

2. Block length considers the distance between streets to promote a walkable site.

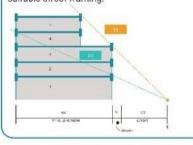


4. Maximum Setback considers the relationship

activity.



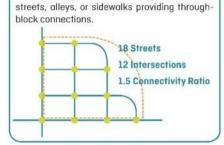
5. Enclosure ratios consider the relationship between building height and street width to incent suitable street framing.



6. Building facade permeability considers the percentage of ground floor frontage covered by windows and doors to incent sidewalk activity.



of the building to the street to incent sidewalk



7. Connectivity Index considers the ratio of

intersections to street segments to incent short,

walkable blocks an dedicated rights of way for

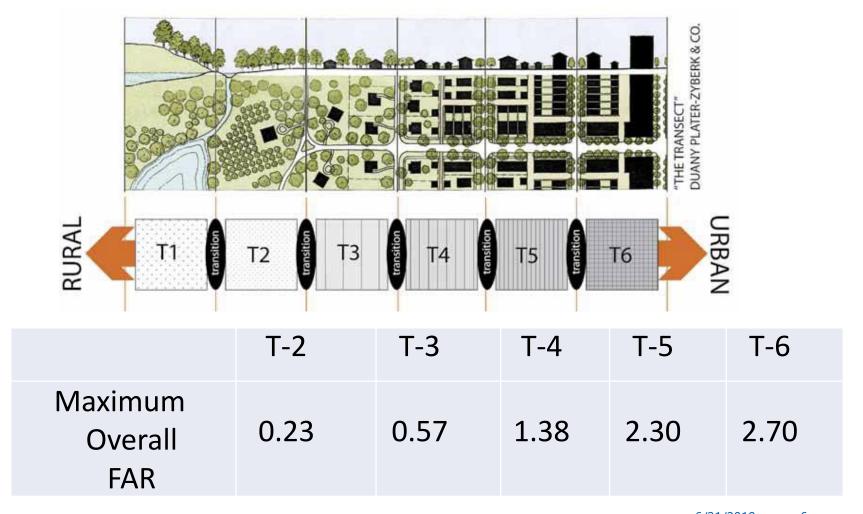
8. Proximity to uses considers uses either provided on site or within 1/2 mile to incent short trips; similar to the Land Use score applied in the state's Smart Scale scoring system.

Destination Type	Definition (specific destinations included)	Polets per destrication
Ose 6	Best, ATH	£74 (41) 15 mm error
Owner	breat	Africalit2 expresses
Distances	Green, Periornes; Asia, Miceson, Rightile, Spots Corples. Convenion/Lutter by Center, Sports Conten. Airest Hans.	56 colo 2 moreowi
-pid 4 Unio	Restaures, Calles Uniqui Wenny, son or mile	\$20 cap to 45 constitutes
specify.	owery	T. Control binembled
HONTON	Hospita Storica Storica Harmary	2 CLASS TOTAL PROPERTY.
make tieneen	Favory Piez Chice Community Crimin City Hall Clear House. Policy Station	If (a) to 2 possessors)
Register.	CoPEronic in Restry Rek. Danggerrolt, NacRicatelon Aries	3 T (serie 3 constraint)
Geograpi	Stragong, Conversation Nov., Clathing Nov., Department Nov., Generally State, Some Improvement & residence State, Other Surgist & Service States Booksoms, Home Specially State, Appling County State, Consultant Ferbiasis Nov.	E Str (point 35 organisme
Total counts		100

Form Based Element	Ideal Range				
1. Density	15%-85% Max FAR				
2. Block length	200-660 feet				
3. Street Wall	50-100%				
4. Front Setbacks	5 -30 feet setback				
Enclosure Ratio	1.1 to 2.1				
6. Façade Permeability	30-80%				
7. Connectivity Index	1.2-2.0				

Transect Zones & Intensity Measures





6/21/2019

Process



(County Process)

Step 1 Adopt Small Area Plan defining MUZD scale, boundary, FAR & height limits



Step 2
Enact ZMA codify SAP MUZD
Rezoning Initiated by County.



Step 3
Establish CDA to pay for infrastructure and facilities.

(Applicant Process)

Application complies with SAP MUZD requirements within preferred ideal range for FAR, height and form



By-right method



Form-Based Element	Low	High		
1. Minimum density	> 25% Max FAR	> 75% Max FAR		
2. Maximum parcel size	< 1 acre	< 0.5 acre		
3. Maximum building footprint	< 10000 GSF	< 5000 GSF		
4. Front setbacks	<25' setback	< 5' setback		
5a. Minimum Enclosure Ratio	>	1:1		
5b. Maximum Enclosure Ratio	<	2:1		
6. Facade permeability	> 30%	> 60%		
7. Connectivity index	> 1.2	> 2.0		
8. Proximity to uses	> 2	>7		

Above or Below incentive ideal range or does not meet all the SAP MUZD requirements



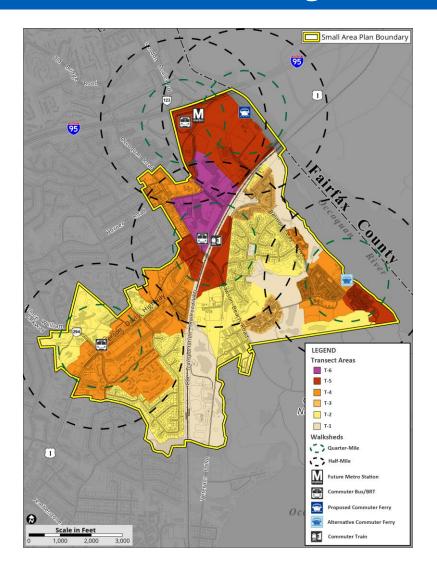
Applicant provides
Generalized
Development Plan with
Form Based Proffers

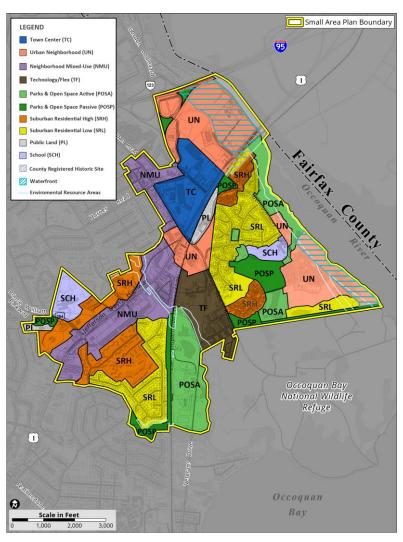


Finish remaining steps of the Land Use Development Process

Transect Zones /Proposed Long Range Land Use (North Woodbridge)







Project Lessons Learned



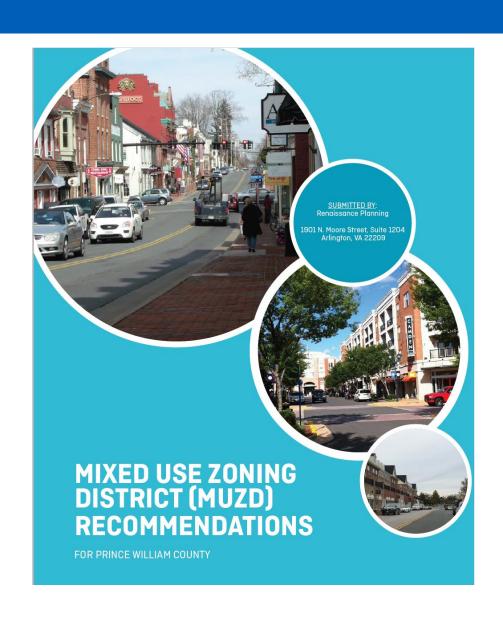
- Understand your legal framework
- Allow ample time for stakeholder input
- Be prepared to take it to the finish line
- Visualization tools are important for explaining form based design standards
- Consider Traffic and Parking



Project Outcomes/ Recommendations



- Draft Zoning District
- Positive Feedback from DORT
- Planning Commission Understanding



Project Next Steps



- Planning Commission Hearing
- BOCS Adoption
- DCSM Update
 - Parking
 - Internal Trip Capture
- Identify the First Guinea Pig

