

LEXINGTON URBAN GROWTH MASTER PLAN

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01.14.25 LFUCG General Government and Planning Committee





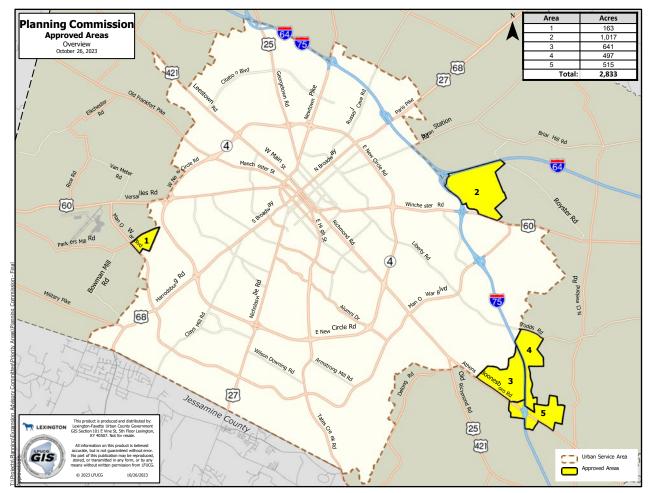
Context

SEE

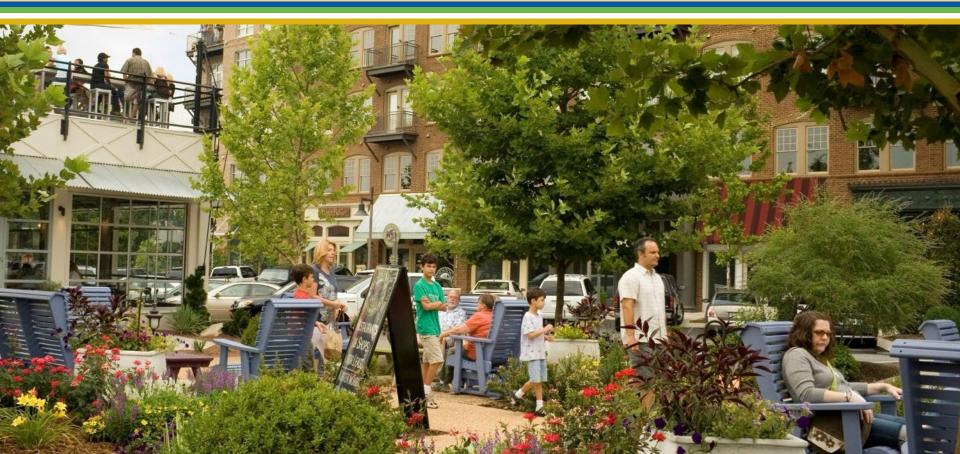
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Recommended Areas

- Identified by Planning Commission on 10/26/23
- 2,800+ acres
- 5 approved areas
- Along major corridors
- Potential as 'gateway' moments into the city



A vision for the next 20 years of growth



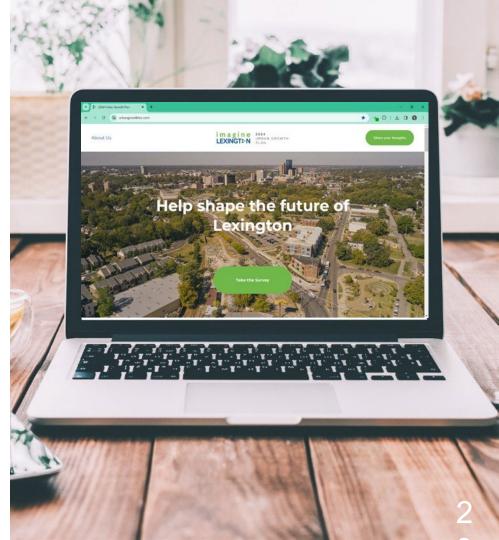
02 Engagement

To Own

Single Family Hou

Getting the Word Out

- Project Website <u>www.urbangrowthlex.com/</u>
- Imagine Lexington distribution materials
- CivicLex newsletter
- Mailings to property owners, adjacent neighbors / neighborhood associations
- Targeted social media ads (Instagram and Facebook)
- Councilmember updates
- By-request meetings
- Developer and property owner discussions





- Dec 12, 2023: Public Kick-Off
- 16 Pop-up engagements
- Apr 29-May 1, 2024: Public Design Charrette/Open House
 - Public presentations, stakeholder meetings, and open studio hours
 - 130+ participants
- May 1: Urban Growth Fest
 240+ attendees



But then there was more...

- Councilmember Requests
 - 3 District-wide meetings for 1 area
- July 15: Public Open House
 - 170 attendees
 - Sharing initial design concepts
- Developer Stakeholders Meetings
 - Monthly
 - Focus on infrastructure, development standards, and density



Plan Development

In-CIENT

Oy

03

Market Analysis

Retail

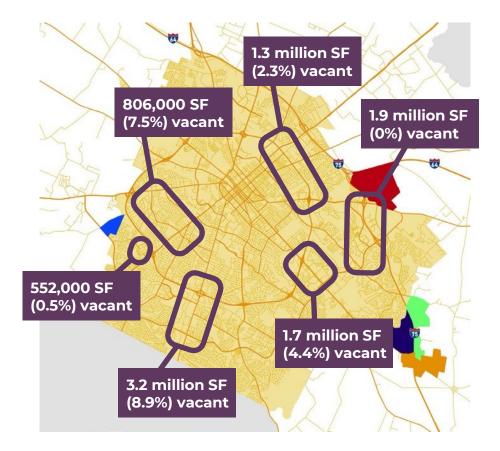
- · Lots of newly built / successful retail
- Retail follows rooftops

Office

- Vacancy likely to climb with work- fromhome trend
- Move toward mixed-use locations

Industrial

- Regional growth
- Land costs prohibitive



Market Analysis

Residential

What are people looking for?

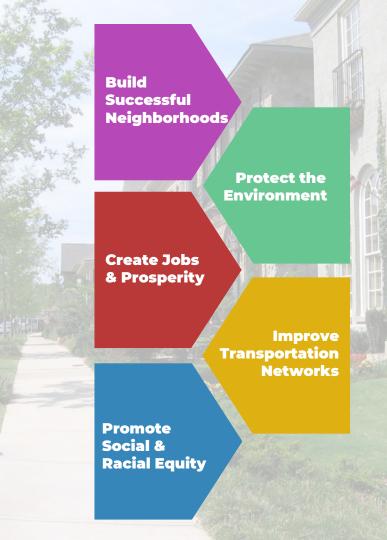
- Diverse neighborhoods
- Variety of housing/unit types, sizes and price/rent ranges
- Addressing gaps in the current housing supply
- Attainable housing
- Walkable amenities = Greater density





Principles of Good Design

Mix of Housing Types
Diversity of Uses
Gentle Density
Connectivity
Multimodal Transportation
Sustainability



MIX OF HOUSING TYPES

What does well-designed **mixed housing** achieve?

- Addresses different needs

 (own vs. rent, singles vs. families)
- Can promote affordability
- Provides visual diversity / interest





DIVERSITY OF USES

What does a **mix of uses** and a **diversity of uses** achieve?

- \cdot More plentiful amenities/things to do
- More market support for retail, jobs
- Greater walkability and shorter trips
- Greater **sense of discovery** ("random encounters")



GENTLE DENSITY

What does well-designed gentle density achieve?

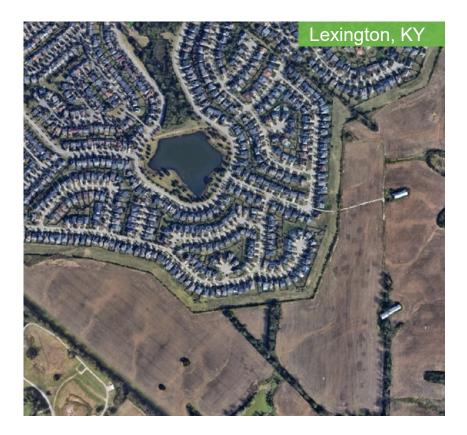
- More connections with neighbors
- \cdot Collective open space
- A mix of uses (in some cases)
- Greater support for retail and other economic drivers
- Greater support for entertainment





What does greater **connectivity** achieve?

- · Reduced isolation
- \cdot Reduced traffic congestion
- Greater transportation safety
- Greater flexibility/adaptability and change over time
- Greater opportunity for flexible transit service



MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION

What does **multimodal transportation** achieve?

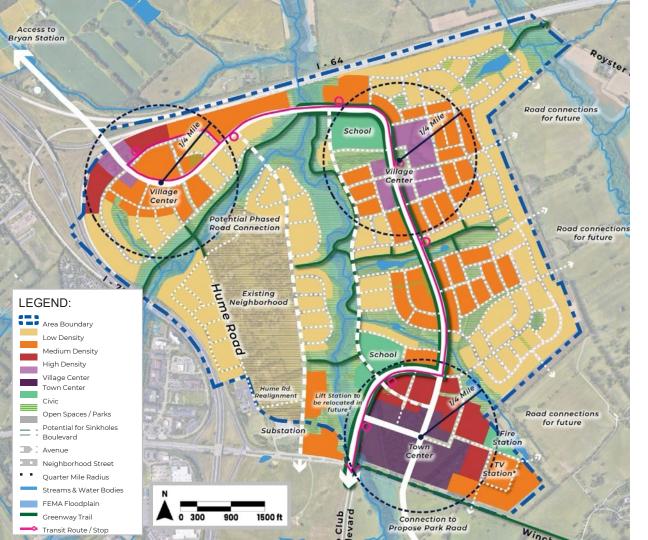
- Provides a transportation network to serve ALL users
- Creates a shift in transportation equity
- Encourages active lifestyles and active transportation opportunities



Regulating Plans & Regulation Changes

04





Regulating Plans

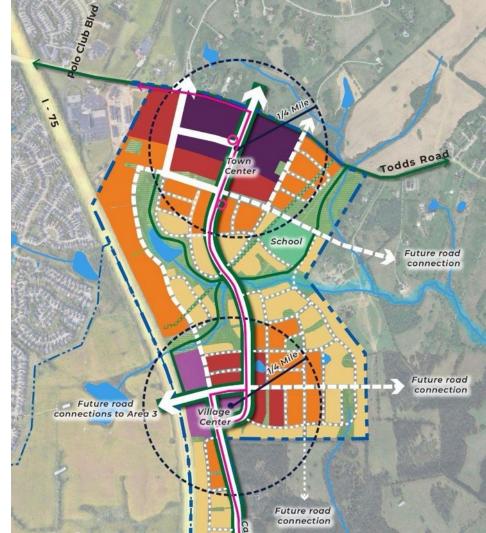
- Works to ensure the community's vision
- Aids in review of Development Plans
- Guides zone change decisions for Planning Commission and the Urban County Council

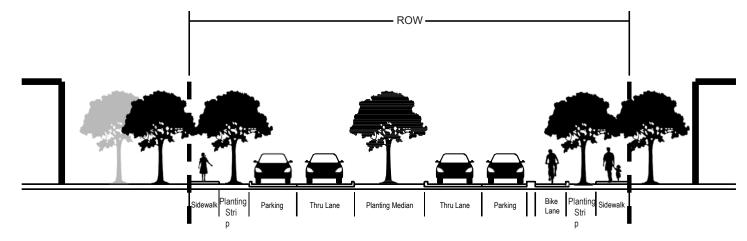
Regulating Plans

Specific Compliance

- Village / town center land uses*
- Boulevard, avenue, path locations*
- Future connections*
- Minimum densities

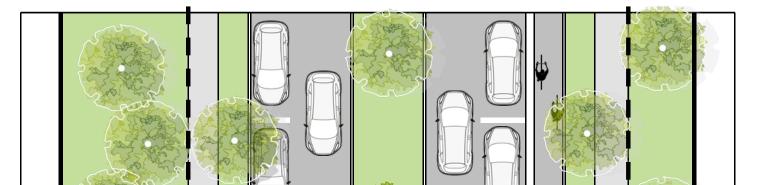
*With flexibility for existing site features and design considerations.





Typical Street Sections

*All sections are subject to compliance with the Complete Street Design Manual



Regulation Changes: Density & Use

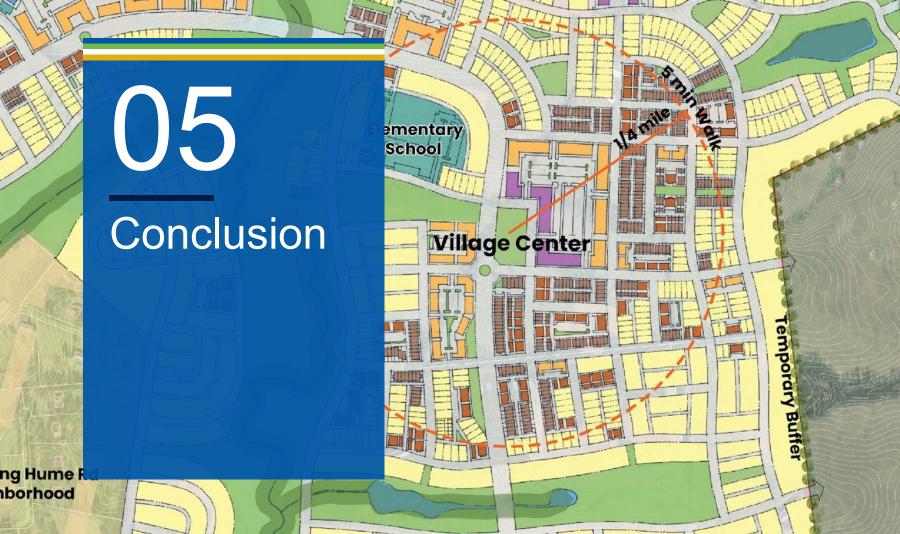
Regulation Changes: Open Space

Contraction of the

-

Regulation Changes: Circulation

are



What Set This Project Apart

- Laying the regulatory groundwork before the project start
- Planning setting standards for minimum density, walkability, and environmental sustainability
- Two-tiered engagement approach neighborhood and developers
- Tying urban design to regulatory elements



Action Items & Follow-Up

- Complete Streets Design Manual
- Infrastructure Funding Plan
- Parkland Dedication Ordinance
- Zoning Ordinance Text Amendments





DISCUSSION

PLANNING ARCHITECTURE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE











Infrastructure Funding Plan Department of Planning and Preservation For Information Only





Infrastructure Funding Plan (IFP)

- The Urban Growth Master Plan recommends development of an Infrastructure Funding Plan by LFUCG to establish how to fund infrastructure required for the recent Urban Services Area expansion.
- The plan would include estimates and funding recommendations for:
 - Roadways/Trails
 - Sewer
 - Public Safety
 - Parks





IFP Timeline

- In the fall of 2024, Council allocated \$750,000 for a consultant to provide recommendations on the development of an Infrastructure Funding Plan.
- Consultants should:
 - Create a process for project prioritization
 - Recommend preferred funding mechanisms
 - Conduct a methodology report
 - Provide guidance on implementation of an IFP





IFP Timeline



A work group led by Brandi Peacher met through the summer and fall of 2024



RFP was issued in November 2024



RFP closes January 17th



The project is projected to take between 12 and 18 months to complete and includes 3 phases:

- Phase I Project Identification, Prioritization, and Phasing recommendations
- Phase II Funding Mechanisms Assessment
- Phase III Funding Mechanisms Implementation



Infrastructure Funding



BENEFITS OF AN INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING PLAN (IFP):

- Opportunity to establish an innovative infrastructure financing plan that:
- Increases revenue efficiency without raising taxes,
- Improves cash flow,
- Supports policy objectives,
- · Pursues economic sustainability,
- Provides accountability, transparency and enhanced service across public infrastructure, and
- Provides need analysis and support for the creation of new or dedicated funding sources.

INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS OF AN IFP:

- Transportation
- Roads & Highways
- Bridges
- Public Transit
- Sidewalks, Bike Lanes, and Pedestrian Paths
- Utilities
- Stormwater & Detention
- Sanitary Sewer
- Telecommunications
- Public Safety

- Fire & Emergency Services
- Police
- Public Facilities
- Parks
- Trails & Greenways
- Community & Senior Centers
- Housing

Model IFP Attributes:

- 1. Clearly Identified Policy Priorities
- 2. Community Process/Review
- 3. Projects Prioritized
- 4. Ongoing Needs Assessments
- 5. Comprehensive Financing Strategy



Sample Organizational structure for long-range IFP planning

Questions?



