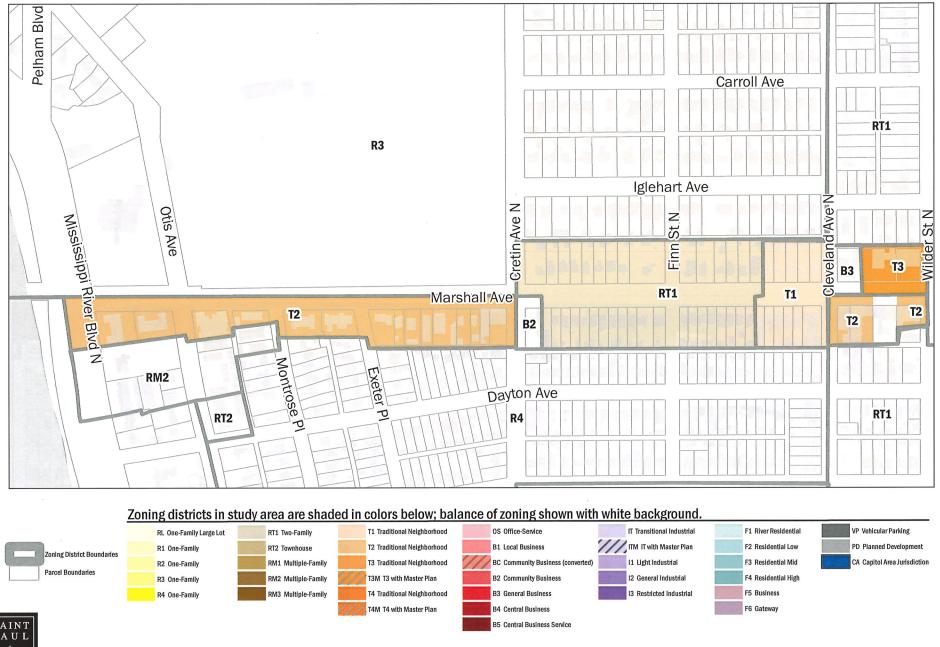




Marshall Avenue: River to Wilder - Existing Zoning MAP 1

0 0.025 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 Miles



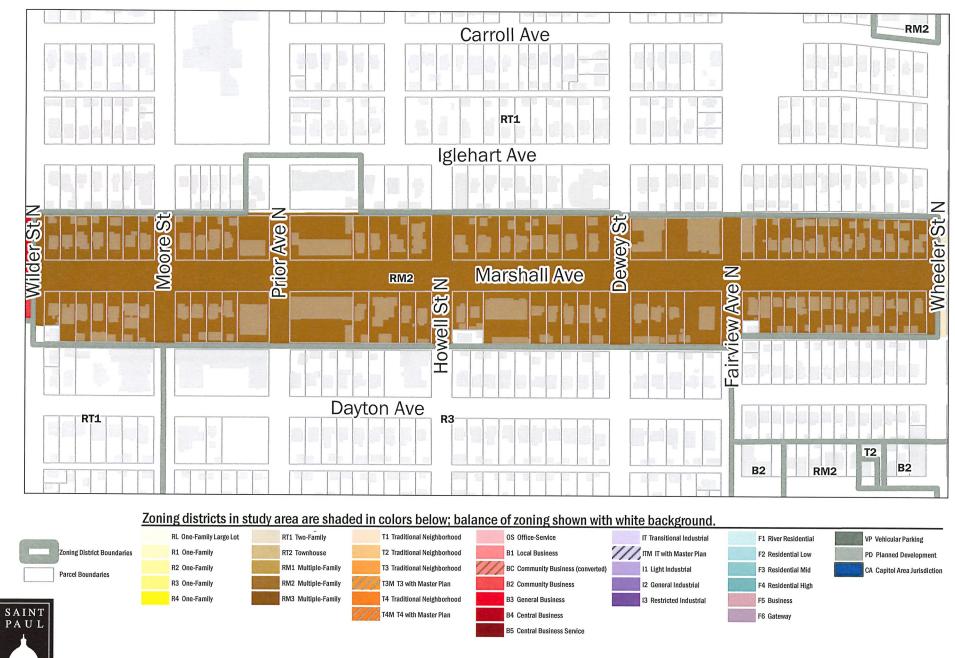


Marshall Avenue: River to Wilder - Proposed Zoning Changes

MAP 2

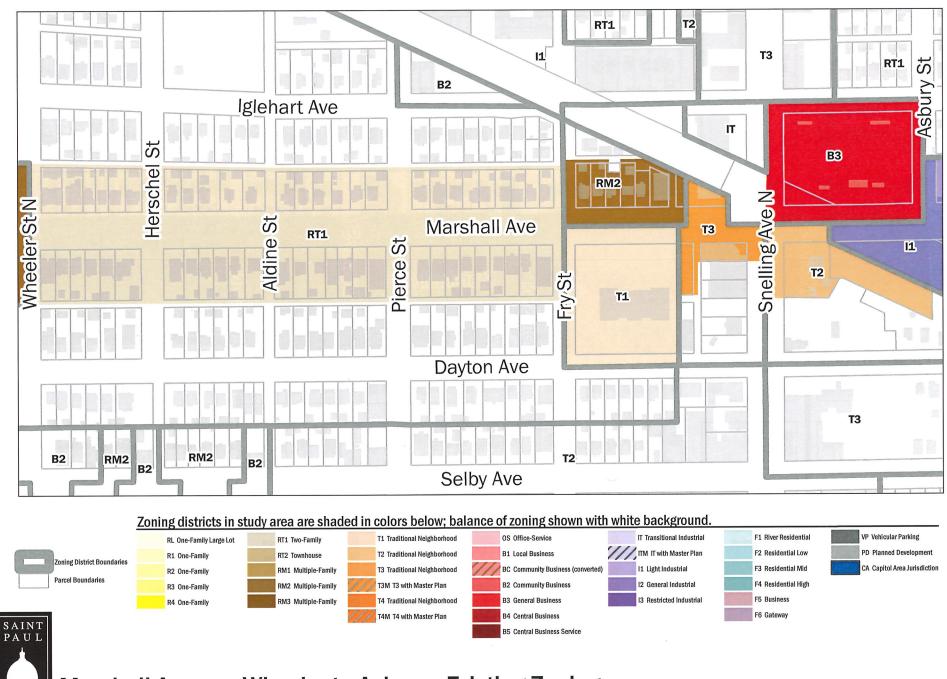
0 0.025 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2





Marshall Avenue: Wilder to Wheeler - Existing Zoning and Proposed Zoning Map 4

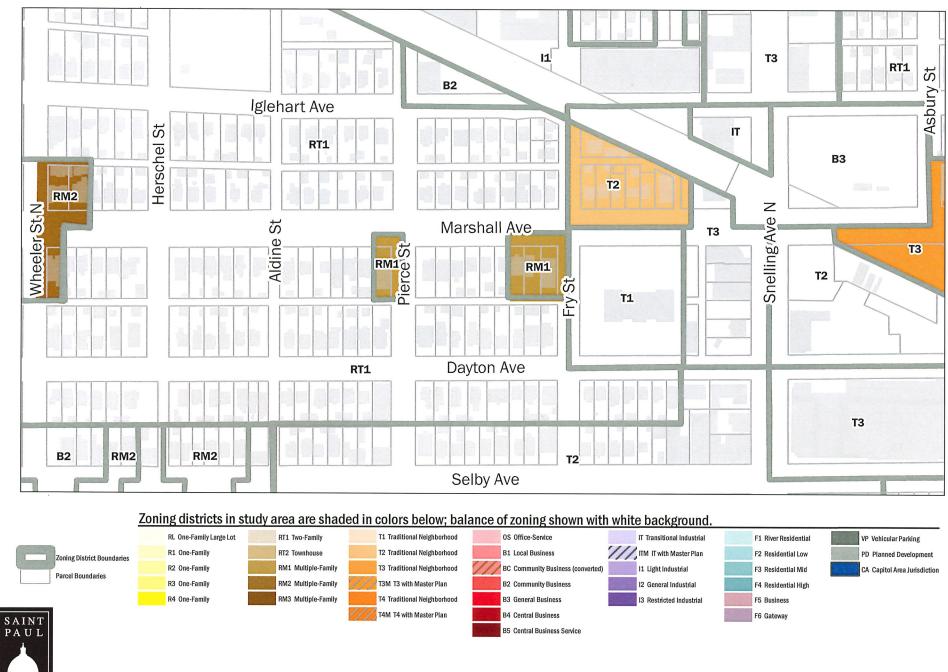
0.025 0.05 0.1 0.15



Marshall Avenue: Wheeler to Asbury - Existing Zoning Map 5

0.02 0.04 0.08 0.12 Miles

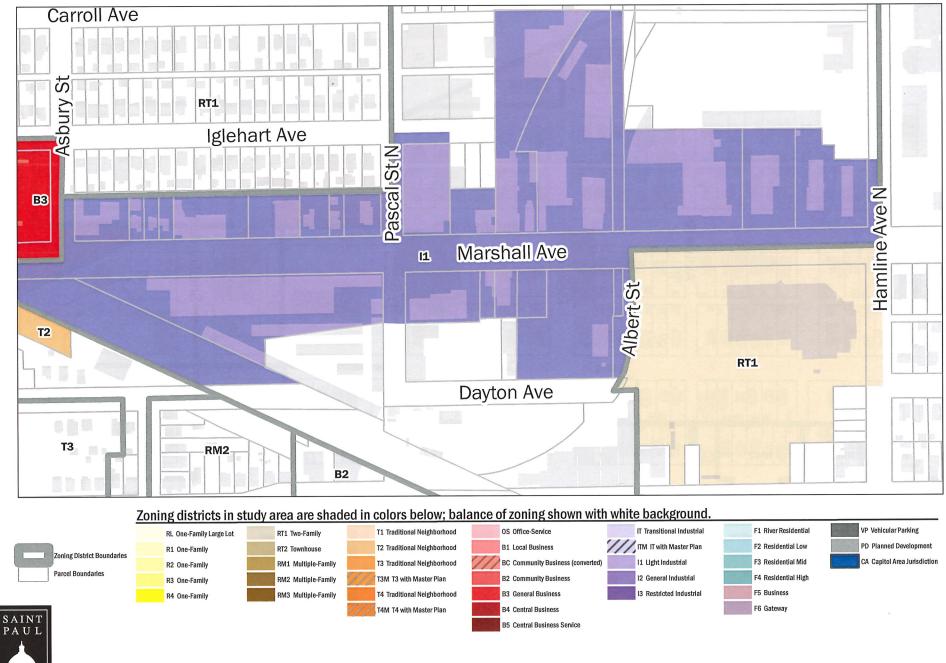




Marshall Avenue: Wheeler to Asbury - Proposed Zoning Changes

Map 6





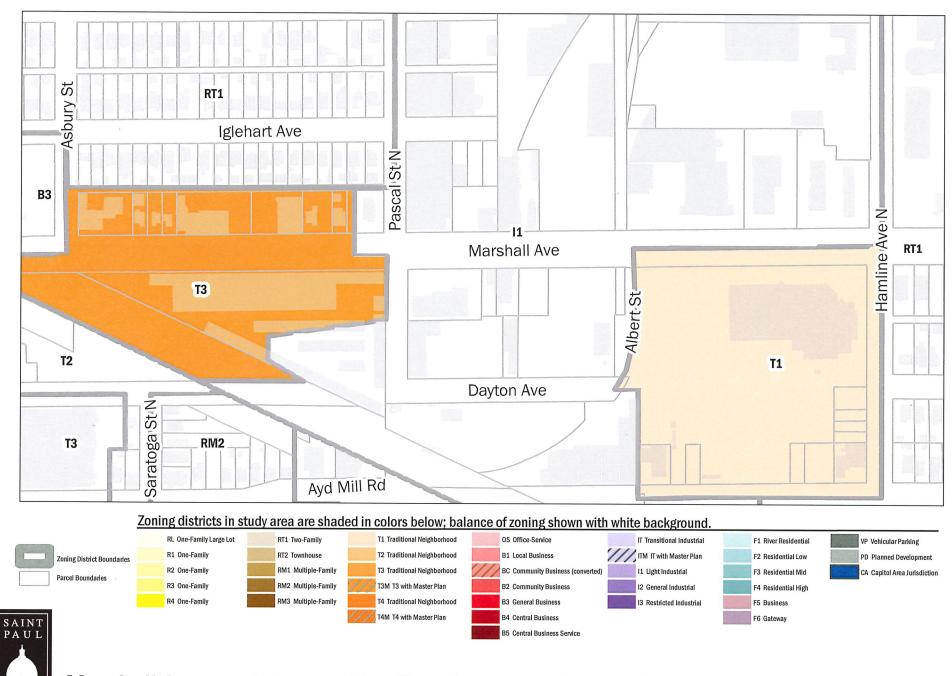
0.025

0.05

0.1

Marshall Avenue: Asbury to Hamline - Existing Zoning Map 8

0.15



Marshall Avenue: Asbury to Hamline - Proposed Zoning Changes

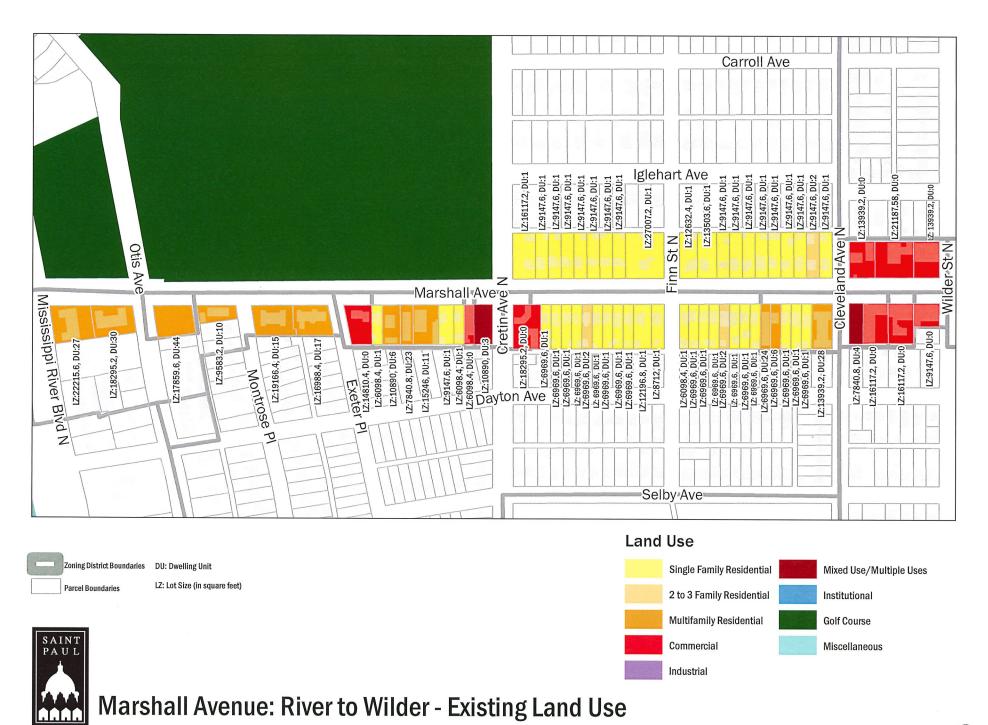
Map 9

0.025
0.05

0

0.15

0.1

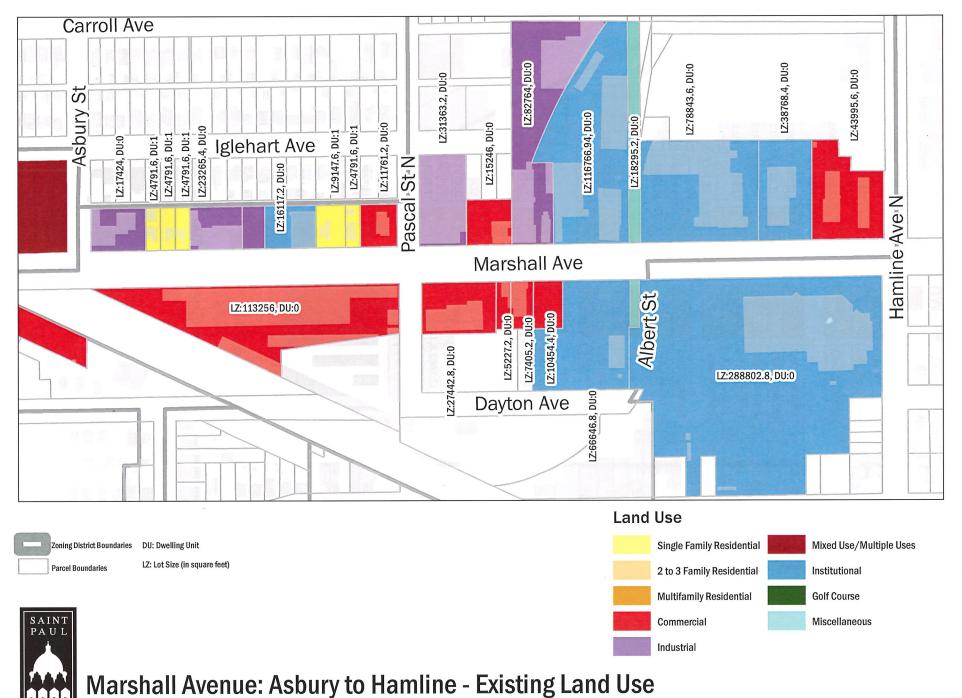


0 0.03 0.06 0.12 0.18 Miles

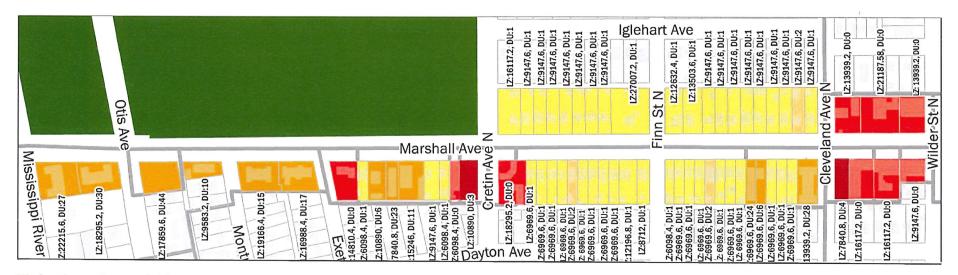


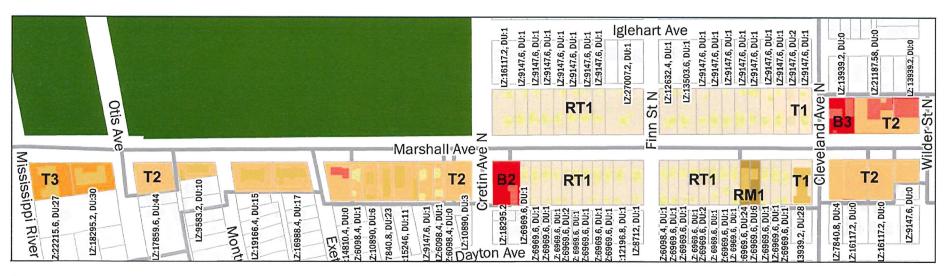


0 0.02 0.04 0.08 0.12 ______Miles



0 0.02 0.04 0.08 0.12 Miles

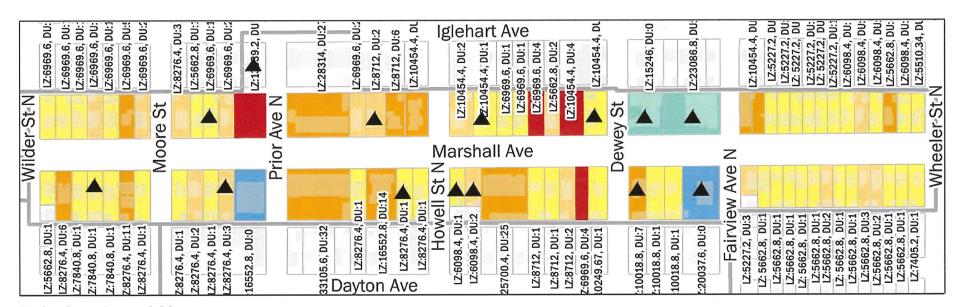




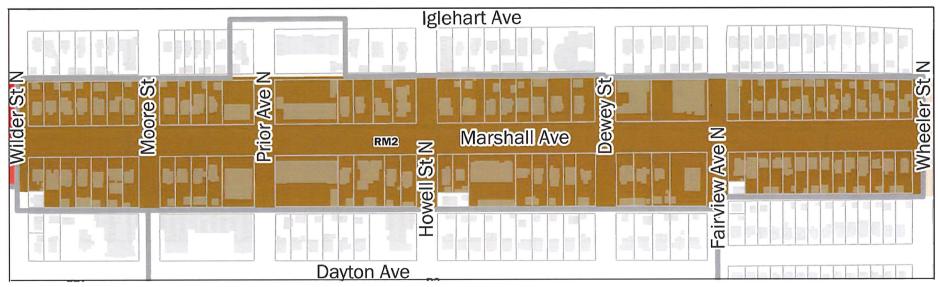
Proposed Zoning

Marshall Avenue: River to Wilder

0 0.03 0.06 0.12

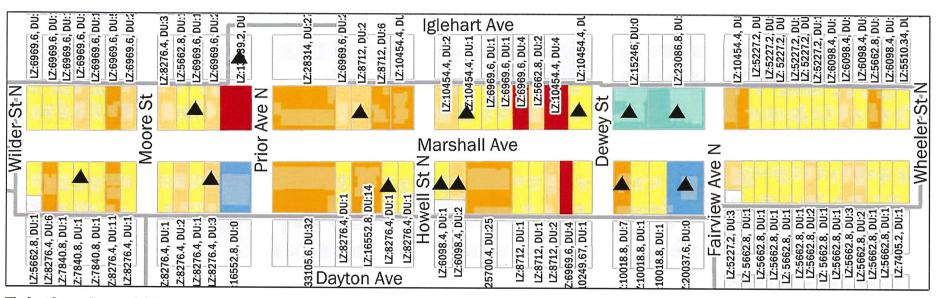


▲ Merriam Park Hisotoric Resources Inventory

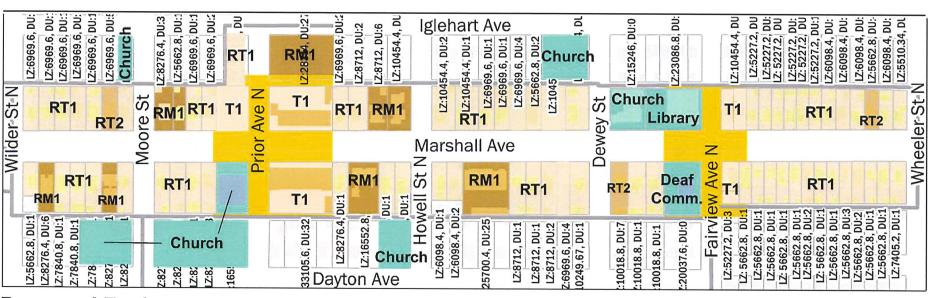


Existing Zoning

Marshall Avenue: Wilder to Wheeler



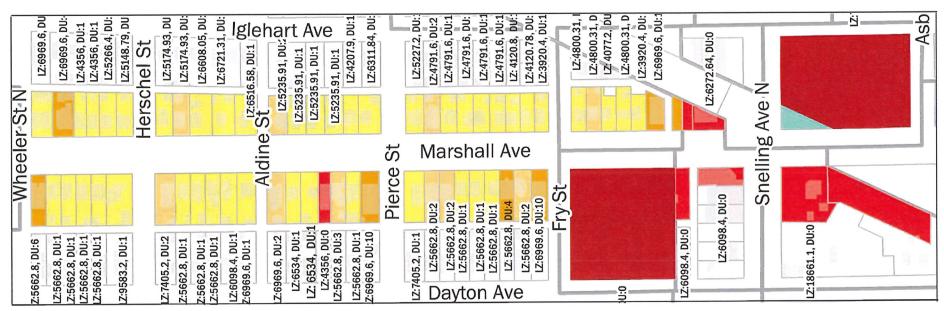
▲ Merriam Park Historic Resource Survey

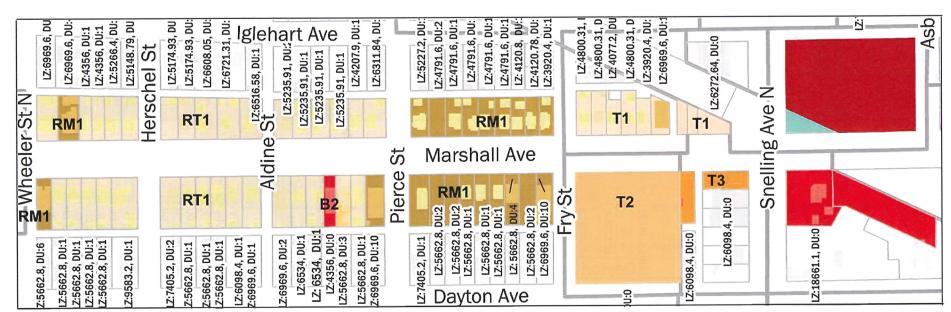


Proposed Zoning

Marshall Avenue: Wilder to Wheeler

0.035 0.07 0.14 Miles

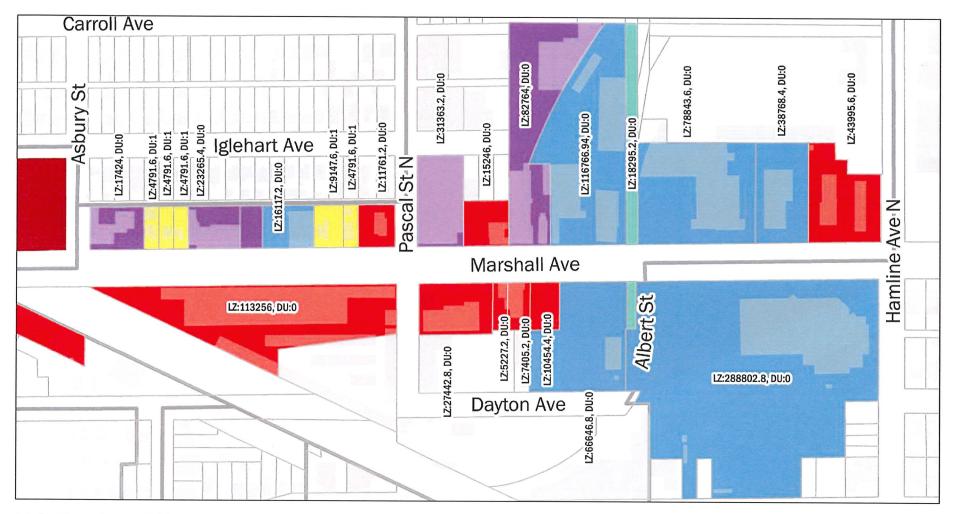




Proposed Zoning

Marshall Avenue: Wheeler to Asbury





Existing Land Use



Proposed Zoning*

*This proposal is undeveloped, but based on the 2016 Union Park Community Plan, calling for a focus on increasing residential density east of Snelling. It calls into question the role of an industrial neighborhood at this location at this time, and the possible role of the City in helping to transition this neighborhood, now in the shadow of Midway Stadium.

West Marshall Avenue Zoning Study

What Should the New Marshall Avenue Zoning Promote?

- Residential Corridor: Balanced density and smart, pro-growth development consistent with a Residential Corridor, which promotes a residential streetscape:
 - Let's avoid a continuous 4- or 5-story apartment row like west Grand Avenue and in Dinkytown and Uptown in Minneapolis.
 - Prevent density "tipping point" and disinvestment by residents.
- Consistent with the Union Park Community Plan and City's Comp Plan: retain scale, streetscape, designated historic structures and established neighborhoods' look and feel (make Marshall welcoming for all).
- Infill: Identify corners and intersections with more transportation options, where higher density apartment buildings and more growth make more sense and may fit in better (new "residential nodes"):
 - ► For example, possibly Prior, Fairview, Fry, and Pascal.

West Marshall Avenue Zoning Study

What Should the New Marshall Avenue Zoning Promote?

- Encourage Development at Nodes: higher-density mixed-use T2 redevelopment at the Marshall/Cleveland commercial node, and T1 or T2 at Snelling and possibly Cretin intersections as secondary nodes.
- ► Future Zoning/Current Use: New fine-grained zoning schemes based in part on existing land use, NOT broad swath zoning:
 - Precise, surgical approach needed, similar to South Snelling Avenue Zoning Study.
 - ► 56% of West Marshall structures are currently single-family residences.
- **Ease Conversion:** of some larger existing homes to duplexes and triplexes to create naturally occurring affordable housing ("NOAH") for new residents. This allows added density that protects the unique character of the neighborhood.

West Marshall Avenue Zoning Study

What Should the New Marshall Avenue Zoning Promote?

- Student Housing: Let's anticipate and create better existing and new student housing solutions:
 - Update Student Housing Overlay District to include larger apartments.
 - Total number of off-campus students in Overlay District now totals 2,164.
 - Marshall Avenue hosts at least 32 properties identified as student housing.
 - versize private off-campus dormitories may not be the right answer in the long-term.
- City Council did not enact the **Moratorium and Zoning Study** in 2017 for the purpose of increasing overall Marshall Avenue density nor to prevent down-zoning:
 - Instead, the Council requested updated zoning approaches to respond to neighbors' concerns regarding unlimited redevelopment and protecting certain at-risk neighborhoods and structures.

Comprehensive Plans that Govern

City & UPDC Shared Visions for West Marshall Avenue:

- <u>■2030 Saint Paul Comprehensive Plan</u>:
 - Marshall Avenue is a **Residential Corridor**. Specifically guided for medium density, with a density goal of 4-30 dwelling units/acre along a Residential Corridor and adjacent commercial areas. Segments of street corridors that run through Established Neighborhoods, predominantly characterized by medium density residential uses. Portions of Residential Corridors could support additional housing.
- → Coming soon...2040 Saint Paul Comprehensive Plan
- ■2030 Union Park Community Plan (adopted 2016)

Union Park Community Plan

District 13 Addendum Comprehensive November 16, 2016

City & Neighborhood Visions for West Marshall:

- Support land uses that preserve Union Park as a connected, walkable, mixed-use, sustainable neighborhood with a pedestrian-oriented, human-scale streetscape.
- Preserve the well-kept, traditional feel and scale of the neighborhoods.
- Encourage vibrant commercial development that takes advantage of the increased transit availability in Union Park.
- Maintain and establish zoning that preserves lower-density, single-family homes and duplexes outside of mixed-use corridors (such as Snelling).

Union Park Community Plan

District 13 Addendum Comprehensive November 16, 2016

Key Vision Phrases for West Marshall:

- Connected, walkable, mixed-use, sustainable... pedestrianoriented, human-scale streetscape.
- Preserve and improve the character and maintenance of Union Park's neighborhoods for the next 10 years and beyond.
- Preserve Union Park's pedestrian-scale neighborhoods, while promoting a range of housing types and affordability to meet the needs of people at different life stages with different housing needs.

Residential Zoning Options

- RT1 Single-Family, Duplexes
- RT2 Single-Family, Duplexes, Triplexes & Townhouses
- **RM1** Single-Family, Duplexes, Townhouses & up to 3-Story Apartments
- ** SF, Duplexes, Townhouses, & up to 4-Story Apartments with > more sf per unit, > design standards
- **RM2** SF, Duplexes, Townhouses, & up to 5-Story Apartments
- R3 or R4 Single-Family Zoning (exists today between Cleveland & Cretin)
- T1 or T2 only recommended for transportation "nodes"

Recommended Residential Zoning

- ■Generally one step up from current land uses.
- ■RT1 Single-Family, Duplexes.
- ► RT2 Single-Family, Duplexes, Triplexes & Townhouses
- <u>Limited</u> RM1 Above plus up to 3-Story Apartments
- No RM2* Above plus up to 4-Story Apartments, > more sf per unit, > some T2 design standards
- No Standard RM2 SF, Duplexes, Townhouses, & up to 5 Story Apartments, smallest sf minimums, weak design standards

*RM2, note (k)

Key
Differences
between
Multifamily
Zoning
Types
(none may
exceed 35% Lot
coverage)

	Zoning District	Lot Size		Height Maximum		Yard Setbacks		
	Zoning District	Minimum (per unit)				Minimum (feet)		
		Area (sf)	Width (feet)	Stories	Feet	Front	Side	Rear
\times	R3 one-family	6,000	50	3	30	25	6	25
1	RT1 two-	3,000	25	3	40	25	9	25
2	RT2	2,500	20	3	40	25	9	25
3	RM1 multiple-	2,000	n/a	3	40	25	9	25
4	RM2* MF	1,500	n/a	4	40	25	9	25
5	RM2 multiple-family	1,500	n/a	5	50	25	9	25

Key Differences between Multifamily Zoning

Types (per typical 100 x 140 ft, Marshall Ave double lot, before any bonus)

Zoning District	Max Units	Units/ Acre	Stories	Max Ht ft	Front Setback ft
RT1 two-family	2	6	3	40	25
RT2 townhouse	4	12	3	40	25
RM1 multiple-family	7.5	22	3	40	25
RM2* MF	7.4-10	22-29	4	40	25
RM2 MF	10	29	5	50	25
T1	3.4-8.6	10-25	~3	35	10-25
T2	4-34	11-98	~3	35	10-25

What is RM2* (result of Grand Ave Zoning Study and <u>an imperfect approach</u>)

RM2* = Notes to table 66.231 (k), residential district dimensional standards:

- (k) For property along Grand Avenue between Fairview Avenue and Cretin Avenue, between lines defined by the parallel alleys immediately north and south of Grand Avenue:
- (1) Building height shall be limited to four (4) stories and forty (40) feet;
- (2) The minimum lot size for units with three (3) bedrooms shall be one thousand seven hundred (1,700) +13% square feet per unit, and the minimum lot size for units with four (4) or more bedrooms shall be one thousand nine hundred (1,900) +26% square feet per unit; and
- (3) The **T2 design standards** in section 66.343 shall apply.

- ► Max 4 Stories and 40 ft
- 13% fewer 3 Br units / parcel
- 26% fewer 4 BR units / parcel
- T2 v. RM2 Design Standards



Despite T2 design standards, they look the same, except the one to the right is a story shorter!

- Grand & Finn Student Apartments (5 stories, 20 units, 80+ residents), built in 2013 Currently RM2 Zoning
- Finn Alley Student Apartments, at right (4 stories, 14 units, 56+ residents), built in 2015 Currently Modified RM2 Zoning with "enhanced" T2 design standards



VIEW 2

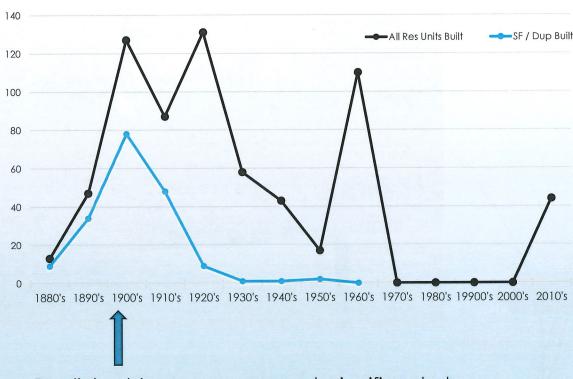
- Grand & Finn Student Apartments (5 stories, 20 units, 80+ residents), built in 2013 Currently RM2 Zoning
- Finn Alley Student Apartments, at right (4 stories, 14 units, 56+ residents), built in 2015 Currently Modified West Grand Avenue RM2 Zoning with "enhanced" T2 design standards

West Marshall Evolution Since 1881

Three MF Waves:

- **■** 1900-1930
- **■** 1960's
- 2013 a new wave has begun!
- → Is zoning aligned?
- Flow to achieve smart growth while retaining historical character and residential scale?

Housing Units Built on W. Marshall Since 1880



Declining blue curve represents significant at risk "character"

Typical West Marshall Apartments Today

RM-1 ~ Conforming

1990 Marshall (1925, west of Moore)

1630 Marshall (1929, at Fry Street)





RM-1 60's Style









Currently Permitted in RM2 Higher-Density Zoning on Marshall Avenue

Proposed Marshall & Moore Student Apartments, to be built soon (5 stories, 16 units, 61+ student residents)



1973 & 1977 Marshall Avenue (both slated for demolition), each built in 1906, designed by notable architects

Marshall & Moore Apartments Site RM2 Higher-density Zoning

Learnings from the 2-year South Snelling Zoning Study

- Snelling Avenue is a much higher-density Mixed-Use Corridor, with a range of uses, more heavily commercial a north end.
- Zoning largely reflects underlying uses; existing uses drove much of the new zoning code.
- Quick transition to "Established Neighborhoods" away fror Snelling, particularly on south end of study area.
- A-Line; currently higher frequency transit than on Marshall.
- New fine-grained zoning schemes developed based in a large part on existing land use, NOT broad swath zoning a proposed for Marshall; more precise, surgical approach.

Learnings from the 2-year Snelling Study

2017 South Snelling Zoning Study:

Residential Areas not at or near nodes allowed to maintain singlefamily zoning.

- Mixed-Use Corridor versus
- ResidentialCorridor(Marshall Ave.)





Vintage on Selby (at Snelling Avenue)

5-story mixed-use building (236 residential units), built in 2015

Currently T3 Traditional Neighborhood, Mixed-Use, High-density Zoning

Mixed-Use Zoning Options

Best Resources for more housing units and commercial development via T1/T2 zoning:

Moving East to West Along Study Area:

- Emerging Mixed-Use Industrial Zone between Hamline
 Snelling, near the new soccer stadium.
- Snelling & Marshall Node
- Cleveland & Marshall Node
- Cretin to Mississippi River Blvd, south of Town & Country Club.

Traditional Neighborhood Zoning Optio

T1 traditional neighborhood district is intended to provide for compact, pedestrian-oriented mixed-use areas of limited size, with a variety of residentia office and service uses that primarily serve neighborhood needs."

It has been used in several small-scale neighborhood districts such as Como Avenue/Luther Seminary and along West 7th Street. It overlaps with the OS distin some respects.

T2 traditional neighborhood district is designed for use in existing or potential pedestrian and transit nodes. Its intent is to foster and support compact, pedestrian-oriented commercial and residential development that, in turn, ca support and increase transit usage."

T2 has been used quite widely along higher-frequency transit corridors and shopping precincts, including Highland Village.

Current Zoning along West Marshall

