ATLANTIC CITY REVITALIZATION







Create a Revitalization Plan to animate a portion of the city currently known as the "Dead Zone."







Transforming the Dead Zone into the Downtown Loop

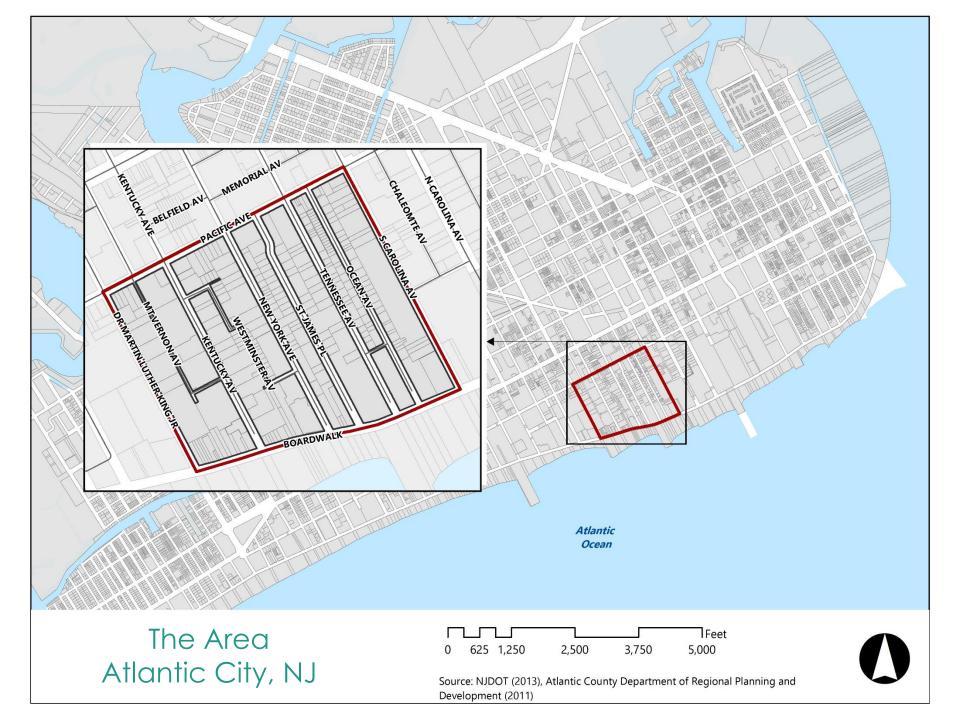


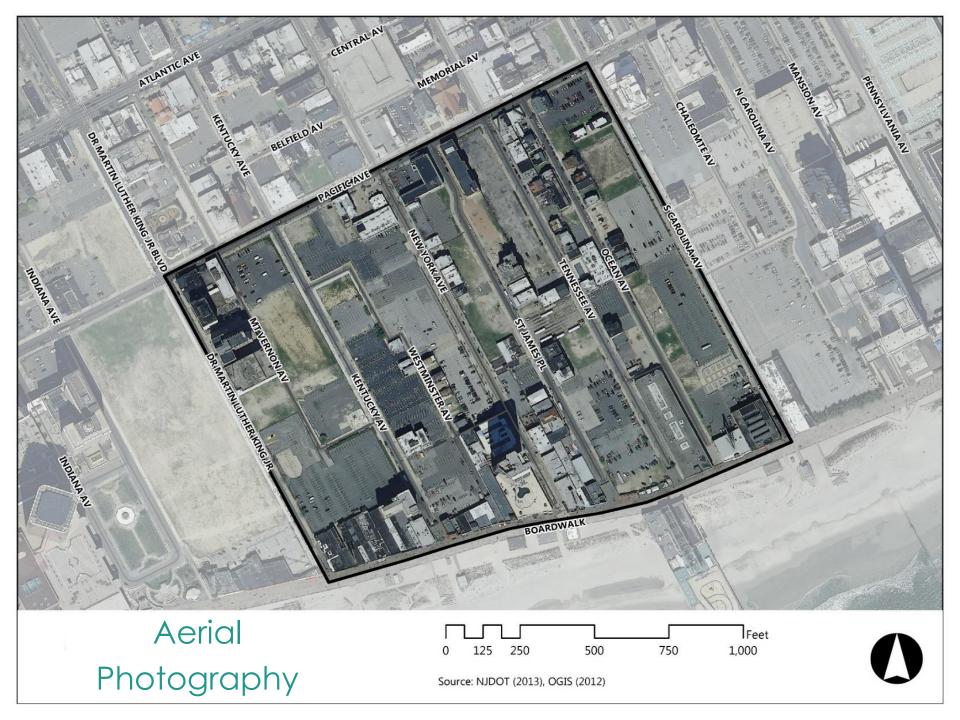
Tanner Springs Park, Portland, Oregon

Establish a new, vibrant, resilient, mixed-use neighborhood in an underutilized area of the City









Historic Background



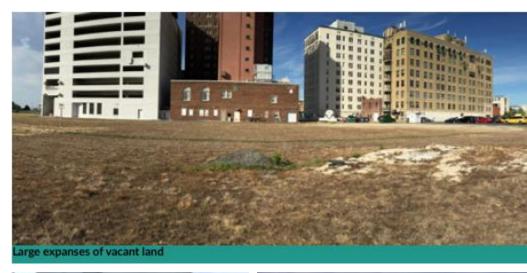
Snake Alley in 1980

- Iconic Boardwalk constructed between 1910 and 1920
- In the following decades, the Area was mixed-use, with multifamily housing and restaurants and bars
- By the early 1960s, density had begun to dissipate and surface lots replaced former sites of housing and restaurants



Barriers

- Excess surface parking
- Vacant or boarded up buildings
- Perception of crime
- Irregular and obsolete layout of parcels and streets
- Perception of over-valued properties
- Sexually-oriented businesses
- Vulnerable to flooding
- Poor pedestrian and vehicular connectivity





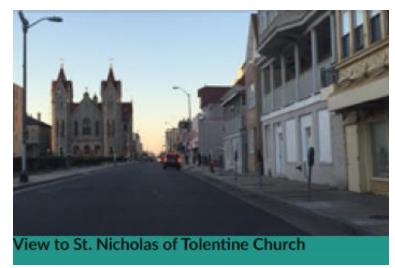




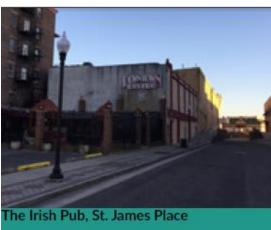


Assets

- Beachfront
- Existing businesses and property owners
- Boardwalk
- Historic properties
- Large existing sidewalks
- Existing townhouses









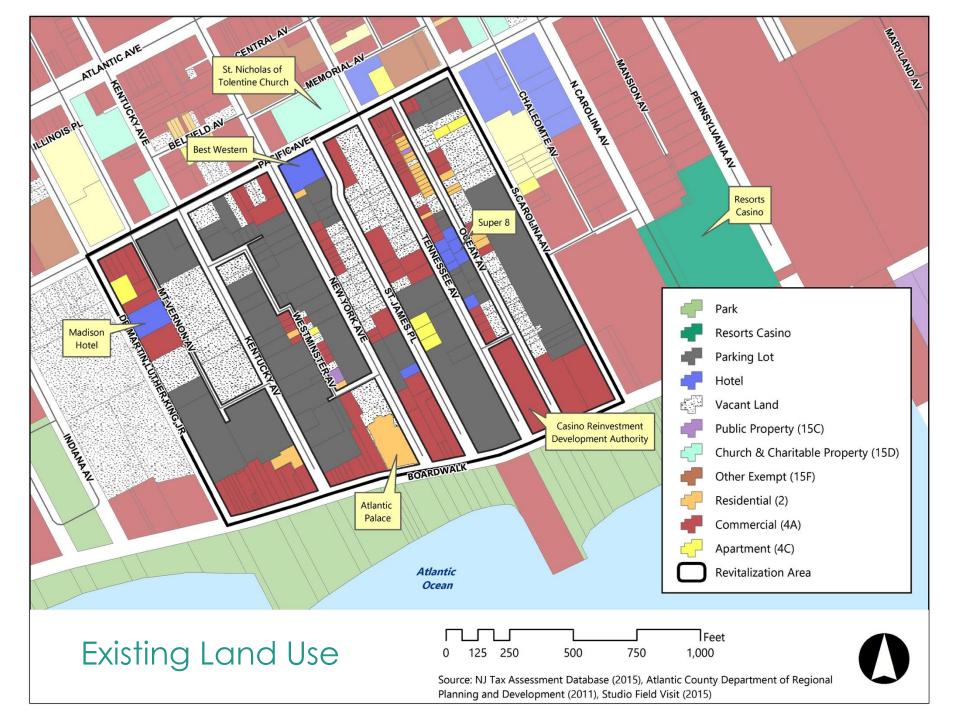


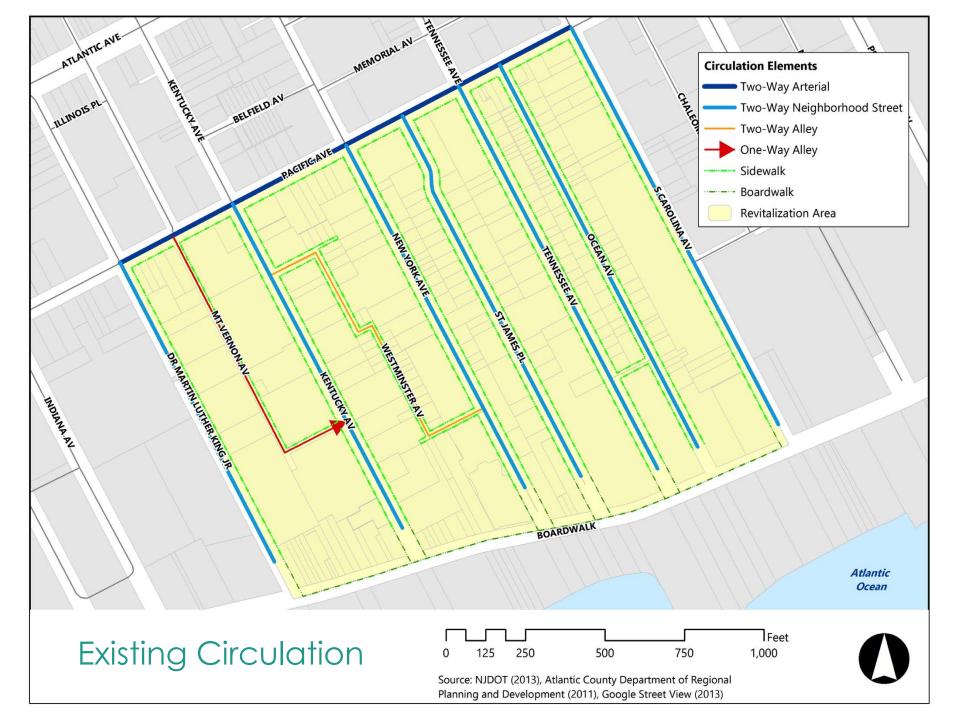
Existing Conditions

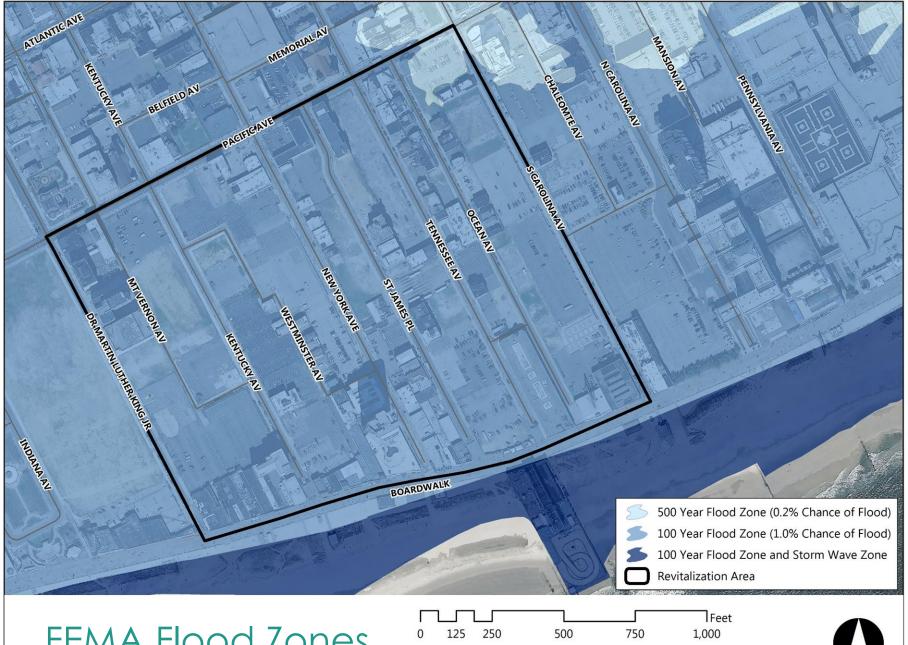
- Land use
- Circulation
- Flood zones
- Vacant land
- Major owners



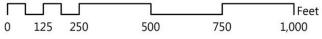




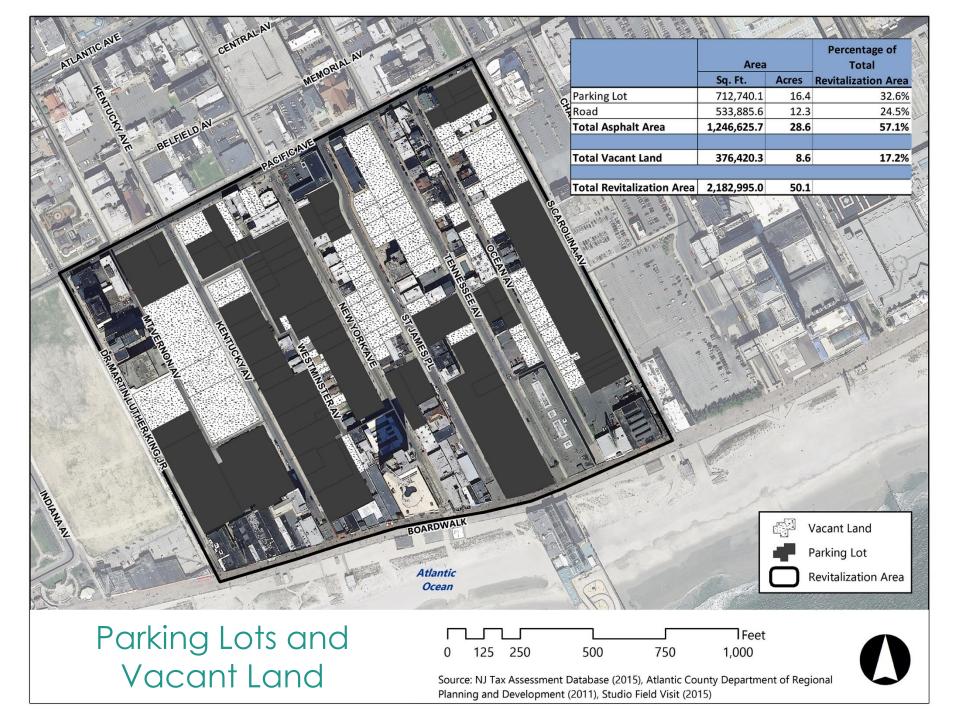




FEMA Flood Zones



Source: Fema Region II Coastal Analysis and Mapping (2015), Atlantic County Department of Regional Planning and Development (2011), NJDOT (2013)

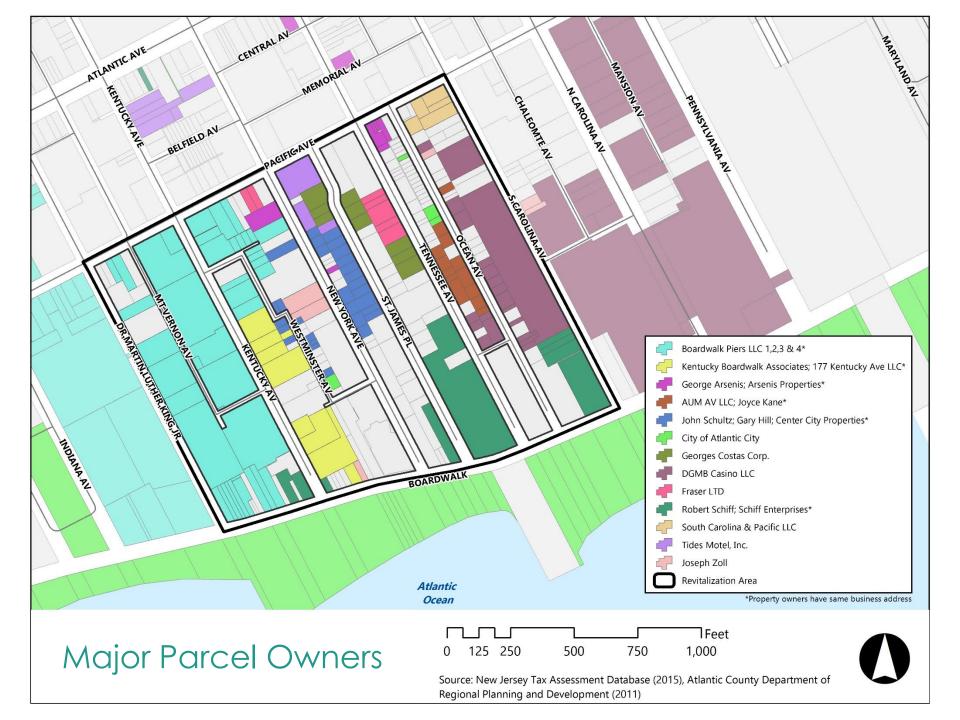


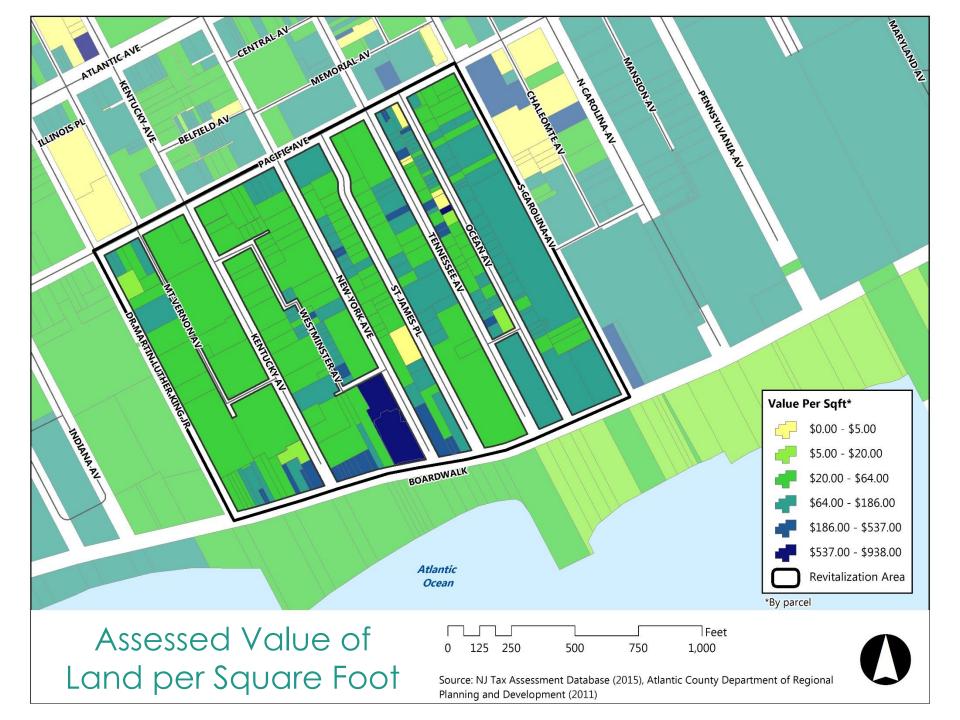
Market Analysis

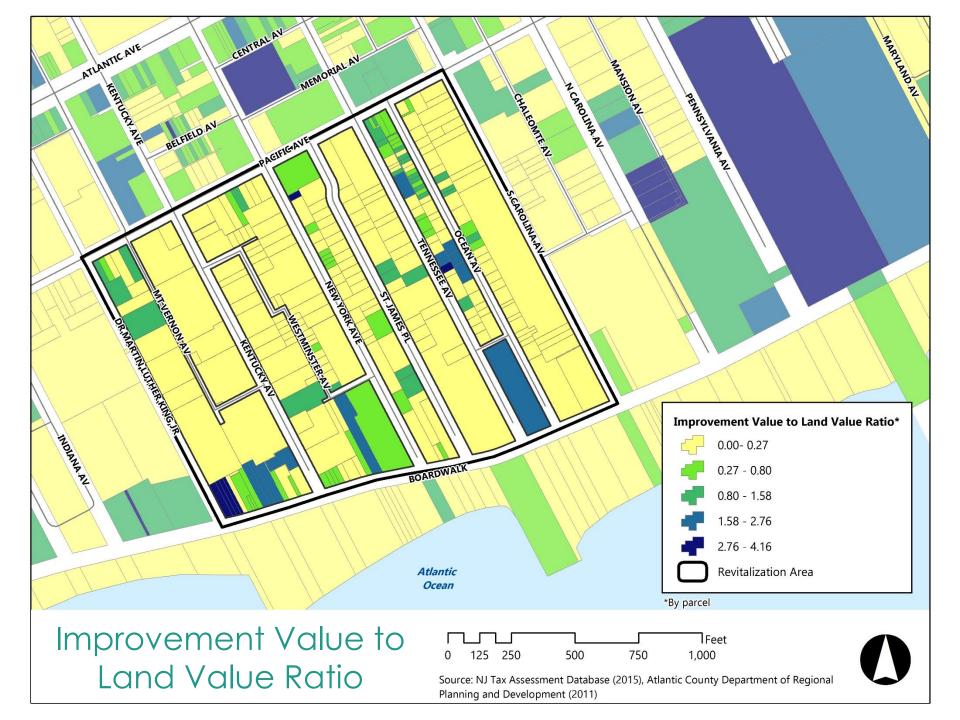
- Major Owners
- Land Value and Improvement Value
- Recent Property Sales
- Industrial and Employment Overview
- Smart Growth
- Development Potential











Market Analysis Main Findings

Property Sales and Assessments

- Over a third of the Area's lots have been sold since 2013, most were not arm's length transactions.
- The land is <u>underutilized</u>. The land value of the Area is assessed lower than adjacent boardwalk-abutting blocks.
- Public perception → land within is assessed too high.
- Analysis of the data as to the appropriateness of the assessments is inconclusive. The possibility of development with abatements exists.

Industry and Employment Market Analysis

• There is a work flow imbalance. Many residents work outside of the city and many city employees live outside of the city.





Market Analysis Main Findings

Smart Growth

- Atlantic City is the third most compact metropolitan area in the country, behind only New York City and San Francisco.
- The marketplace and geography for the Area has opportunity for a vibrant, connected, and walkable mixed use community.

<u>Development Potential</u>

- The market analysis projected a high likelihood of profitable residentially-driven mixed use development.
- The Area could become a vibrant residential location offering primary residential and live-work opportunities.

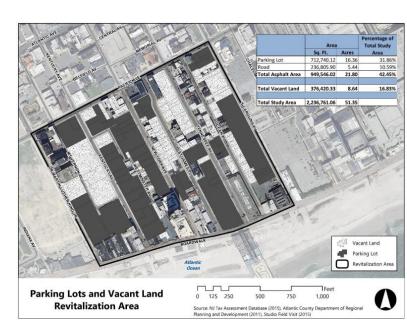




Market Analysis Potential for Development

- 50% of the Area can be developed
 - Vacant Land + Parking Lots
 - 25 Acres or almost 1.1 Million SF
- Ratio of assessed improvement value to land value is 0.22 to 1
- A 3:1 ratio of improvement to land would indicate better utilization.
- As developed, Atlantic City could receive over \$6.7 million in tax revenue annually from the Area.





Assessments and Taxes

25 Developable Land, Acres 1,089,160 Developable Land, Square Feet \$ 60.00 Average Sale Price of Land per SF

\$ 65.349.600 Total Land Purchase

\$ 45.00 Average Assessed Value of Land per SF

\$ 49,012,200 Assessment Value of Developable Land

\$ 147,036,600 Estimated Assessment Value of Proposed Improvements

\$ 196,048,800 Total Estimated Assessment Value

3.42% 2015 Tax Rate

\$ 1,676,217 Total Taxes on Land per year

\$ 5,028,652 Total Taxes on Improvements per year

\$ 6,704,869 Total Taxes per year

Sources: 2015 MOD IV Data, Atlantic City Board of Taxation Comprehensive Planning Studio Fall 2015 Resources



Vision





Vision

Develop standards and strategies that harness the strength and character of the City and transform the Area into a resilient, economically diverse, and pedestrian-friendly mixed-use neighborhood

Through a set of objectives, transform the Area from "Dead Zone" to "Downtown Loop," the City's premier neighborhood to live, work, and play





Objectives







Create a Mixed Use Neighborhood to Attract and Retain Residents



Churchill Field, Chicago, Illinois

- Incentivize private investment in mixed-use development projects.
- Establish a form-based code to promote a mix of residential, office, and retail uses.
- Utilize a pedestrianoriented framework to revitalize the area.







Economic Development

- Capitalize on existing assets and the history of the City to leverage economic development.
- Rebrand the Area as an attractive neighborhood with assorted housing choices to improve the economy.
- Attract small businesses that complement the character of the neighborhood.



Asbury Park, New Jersey







Resiliency



Meijer Gardens, Grand Rapids Township, Michigan

- Encourage development of parks and open spaces to promote livability and vitality for the community.
- Reduce impervious surfaces to address stormwater management challenges.
- Adopt building standards to mitigate environmental concerns.
- Promote resiliency through intentional design strategies.







Circulation and Accessibility

- Create a pedestrian-bicycle oriented environment
- Adopt complete streets policies to improve safety and accessibility for all users.
- Enhance the compatibility and connectivity of the street grid with the built environment.
- Improve and preserve access to the waterfront.



Hoboken, New Jersey



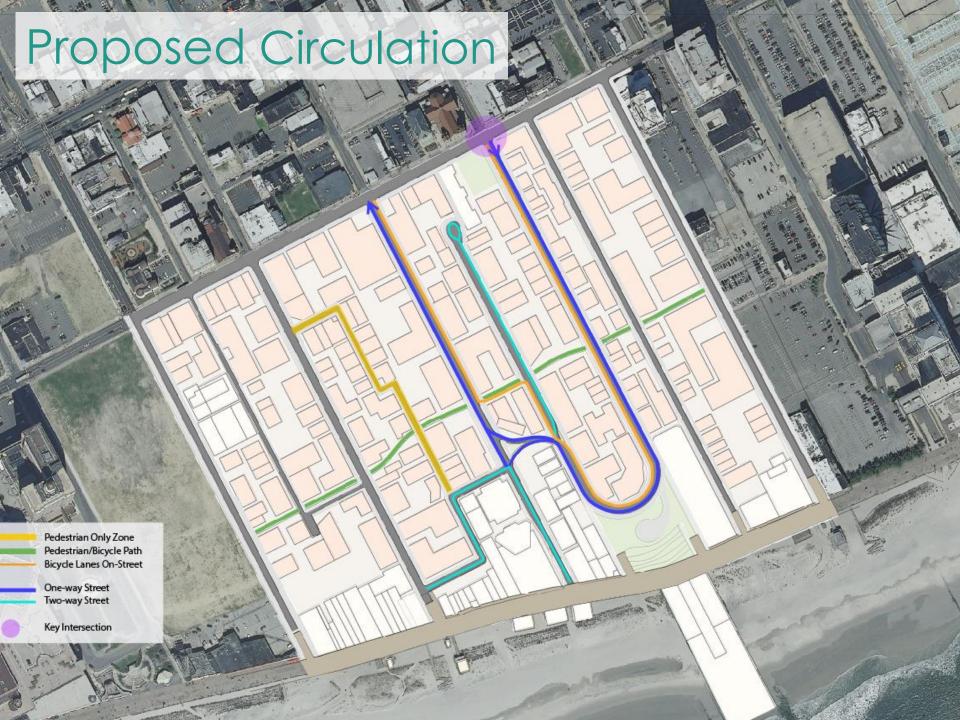


Design

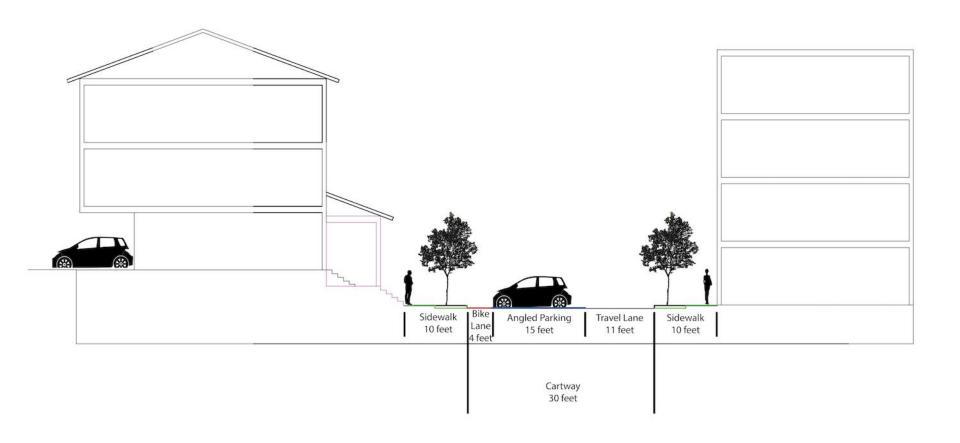








Tennessee Ave, Cross Section





Form based code

Traditional Zoning	Form-Based Codes	
Auto-oriented, separated land-use planning principles	Mixed use, walkable, compact development- oriented principles	
Organized around single-use zones	Based on spatial organizing principles that identify and reinforce an urban hierarchy	
Use is primary	Physical form and character are primary, with secondary attention to use	
Reactive to individual development proposals	Proactive community visioning	
Proscriptive regulations, regulating what is not permitted, as well as unpredictable numeric parameters, like density and FAR	Prescriptive regulations, describing what is required, such as build-to lines and combined min/max building heights	
Regulates to create buildings	Regulates to create places	



Source: Form-Based Codes: A Guide for Planners, Urban Designers, Municipalities, and Developers, by Daniel G. Parolek, Karen Parolek, Paul C. Crawford, 2008.



Height Regulations

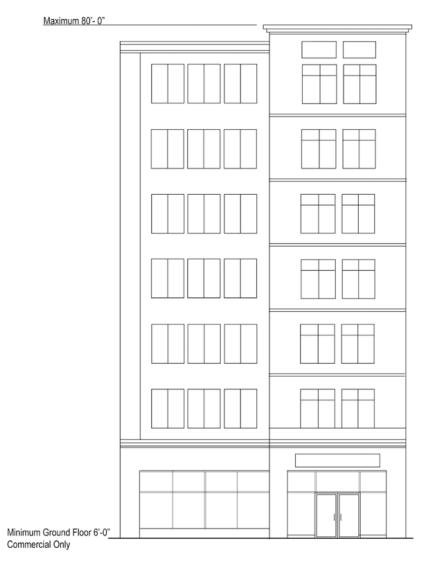




Mixed Use Large



Pedestal Building in Jersey City, New Jersey







Mixed Use Medium



Mixed Use Development in Morristown, NJ



Mixed Use Development in Asbury Park, NJ





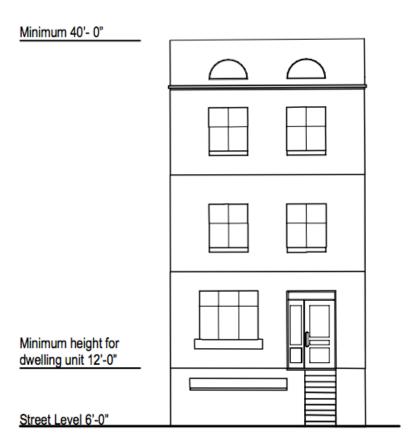




Service Alley



Well-lit Alley in Nashville, Tennessee







Snake Alley



Rue Cler, Paris, France



Pedestrian Plaza in Jersey City, New Jersey



aximum 40 - 0	

Minimum Ground Floor 6'-0"

Commercial Only



Snake Alley Rendering



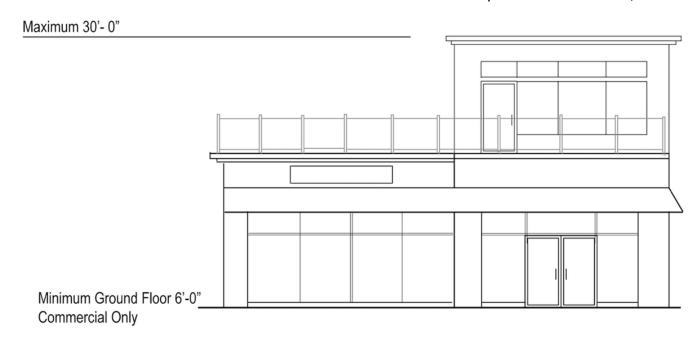




Boardwalk Area



Myrtle Beach Boardwalk, South Carolina



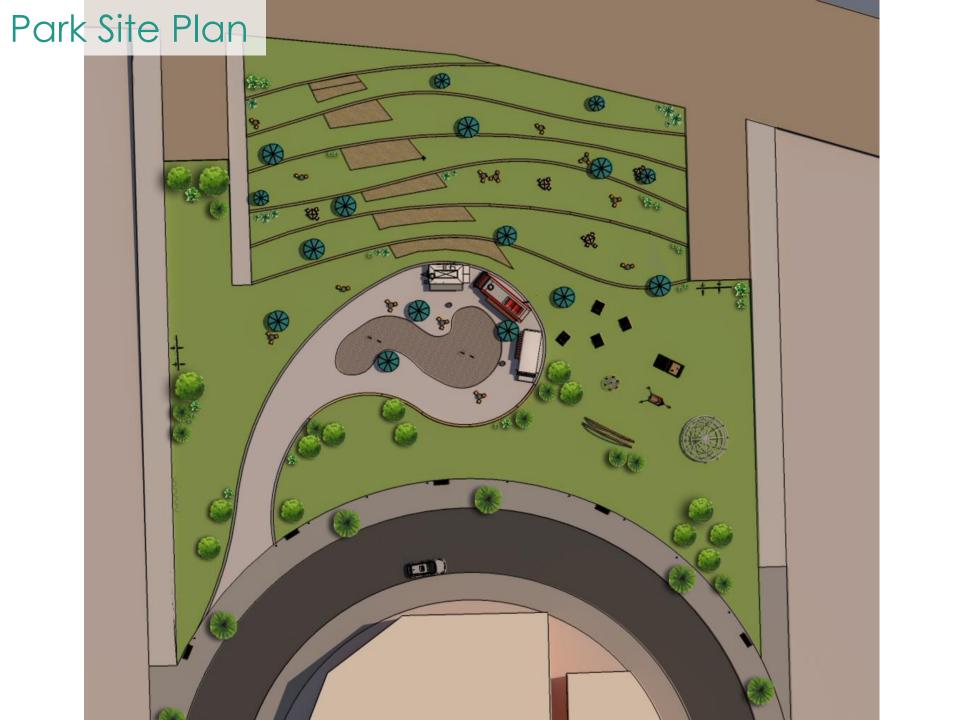






Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy





Park Rendering







