

Agenda

- This Study's Purpose & Goals
- Engagement Summary
- Plan Results
- Recommendations for the City

4 Redevelopment Sites



North River Village Shopping Center 11.2 acres



River Springs Center 9.8 acres



Northridge Shopping Center 10.5 acres



North Springs Center 8.8 acres

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What this Plan IS

- Conceptual, but feasible, ideas
- Models for redeveloping underutilized commercial centers
- An understanding the community's preferences for future redevelopment

What this Plan ISN'T

- A zoning exercise (we are not rewriting the Code, merely making recommendations)
- A final design for all four sites

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Goals

- 1. Ensure a variety of housing options to accommodate all types of residents.
- 2. Improve multimodal connectivity throughout the North End, starting with the four sites and Roswell Road.
- 3. Model how mixed-use (retail, office, housing, and institutional uses, and green space) environments can work in Sandy Springs.
- 4. Build upon existing green spaces and parks to create a cohesive public space network.
- 5. Attract and support local small businesses in the North End.

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Overall Assumptions

- The key to success is changing North Roswell Road
- Not much demand for retail; retail is changing even faster due to the pandemic
- High demand for a variety of housing types and price points
- Each site is designed differently based on surrounding context



**Street Section from Next Ten Comprehensive Plan



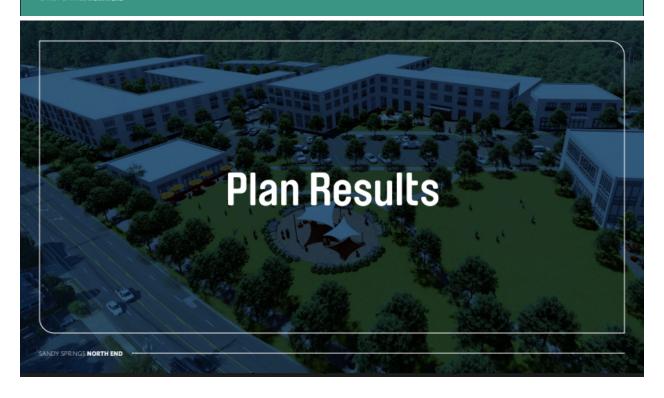
Outreach

- Focus Groups & Stakeholder Meetings (February-April 2020)
- Kick-Off Meeting (March 5, 2020) 200 participants
- Virtual Pop-Up (June 2020) 162 participants
- Weekly Virtual Activities for each Site (August September 2020) participation varied by site
- √ 5 Advisory Committee Meetings
- Final Plan Open House (Virtual) & Farmers' Market Pop-up

Overall Feedback Themes

- Need a mix of housing options that are attainable at many price points, including single-family homes and different forms of multi-unit buildings
- Desire for parks, plazas, green space, and connected parks and trails
- Desire for mixed-use with residential and retail
- New buildings should not be taller than 5-6 stories, but can go taller to support more housing options on certain sites
- Support for public funding of infrastructure and parks in order to accommodate higher-quality redevelopment, attainable housing, and more green space

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Site Plans

- 13 plans created (3 per site, 4 for River Springs) and revised based on financial feasibility and public input
- 6/13 worked financially; 7/13 could work with changes to City code or incentives
- Today's code can create financially-feasible site plans, but the requirements do not allow much room for site design creativity, public space, or affordable housing
- Conflicting preferences and code requirements limit the density on each site



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Financial Feasibility

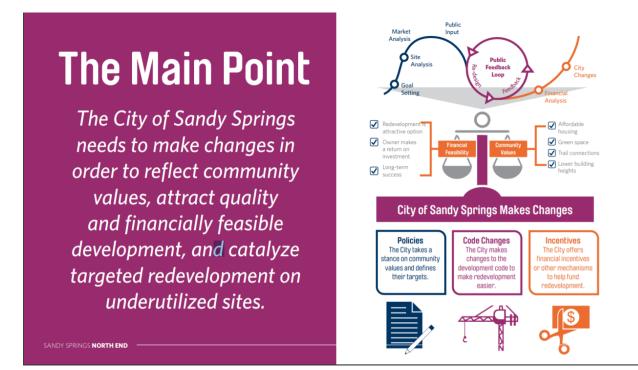
- Broad assumptions are intended to be a screening tool, NOT development recommendations. Refine as development & pricing evolve.
- Each site assessed as though master developer purchased the center, demolished existing buildings, prepared the site for redevelopment, then sold the pads to vertical developers within 24 months.
- Land cost based on recent area comparable sales; adjusted for inflation and speculation
- Three levels of feasibility: not feasible (red light), potentially feasible with modifications, concessions, public-private partnerships (yellow light), feasible (green light)

Site Plan Revisions from Input

- Added more green space, particularly on North River Village and North Springs Center with larger community spaces
- Reduced building heights in some concepts on North Springs and River Springs
- Acknowledged the need for City investment in housing and public infrastructure to make some redevelopment work financially



Striking a Balance One example of where this becomes difficult **Community Affordability Fiscal Values** Gap **Impact** Housing affordability mm Cost to build a typical The City of Sandy Green space & public new housing unit is Springs can benefit \$225-260K spaces To build an affordable through one-time & Quality retail unit at 80% AMI, cost continued revenue on Limited building cannot exceed \$180K redeveloped sites. heights • Gap of **\$45-80K** that Walkability / trails needs to be made up SANDY SPRINGS NORTH END



Policies



- Define what "affordable" or "workforce" housing means for Sandy Springs
- Use the Housing Assessment and this study to set specific targets and timelines
 - Number of units or percentage of new units
 - Types of units and applications in different types of neighborhoods
- Support key public infrastructure and site preparation
 - Use previous plans to set specific targets and timelines for parks / public spaces
 - Prioritize Roswell Road streetscape changes and implementing trails
- Establish Opportunity Zones & GRAD Sites

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Code Changes



- Expedited permitting
- Remove the concrete and steel construction requirements above 3 stories in the North End for key sites
- Change streetscape requirements for internal streets in redevelopments
- Allow more units types by-right, not just as conditional uses
- Reduce lot size requirements for townhouses live / work, cottage court, multi-units to allow a greater diversity of unit types
- Re-zone some sites or change some aspects of the mixed-use districts
- Remove or refine the ground-floor commercial requirement in SX- districts
- Consider options to require or incentivize affordable housing in new development

Development Incentives



- Mitigate risk
 - Place public uses on or near sites
 - Enhance the public realm
 - Enhance transit / mobility options
- Offer financing support
 - Tax Allocation Districts
 - Municipal bonds
 - Development Authority
 - Tax abatements and credits

Do the hard work ahead of time

- Buy and assemble small parcels into marketable parcels.
- Buy aging or contaminated sites and clean them up
- Direct incentives
 - Purchase sites & write down land cost
 - Public Parking Deck
 - CDBG Grants

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Example: Tying it Together

Affordability Gap

- Cost to build a typical new housing unit is \$225-260K
- To build an affordable unit at 80% AMI, cost cannot exceed \$180K
- Gap of \$45-80K that needs to be made up

Policy

• Define housing affordability goal

Code Changes

- Expedite permits & inspections
- Increase density by 10%
- Address minimum lot size & street width requirements
- Reduce parking requirements by 20%

Incentives

- Write-down land costs
- Use TAD to pay for 10% of costs
- Waive or reduce impact fees

Using all of these:

20 -25%

HOUSING COSTS

City Next Steps

- Housing Action Plan: 12/15 Council Agenda
- Development Code: City staff working on proposed changes for Council consideration to discuss at Council Retreat
- Incentive Programs: Discussion at Council Retreat