

### **SUN COAST APA: MISSING MIDDLE HOUSING**

October 17, 2018 | SPC Clearwater Campus

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

PART 2: BUILDING TYPOLOGIES

PART 3: MAP AMENDMENTS

PART 4: PARKING and TRANSPORTATION



# **NEIGHBORHOOD AFFAIRS**

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Housing and Community Development
Joshua Johnson, Director
Stephanie Lampe, Senior HD Coordinator

### **MAPPING**

**Geographic Information Systems** 

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Engineering & Capital Improvements Dept.
Department of Technology Services
Michael Hernandez, CS Coordinator

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**Development Review Services Division** 

Corey Malyszka, Interim Zoning Official

**Transportation Parking Management Dept.** 

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**Transportation Planning Division** 

Cheryl Stacks, Manager Thomas Whalen, Planner III



# **AGENCY STAKEHOLDERS**

# **PUBLIC STAKEHOLDERS**

**City Administration** 

**City Council** 

Housing, Land Use, Transport. Committee

**Affordable Housing Advisory Committee** 

**Development Review Commission** 

**Community Planning and Pres. Commission** 

**Forward Pinellas** 

Residents

**Business Owners** 

**Affordable Housing Developers** 

**Home Builders** 

**Lending Institutions** 

St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce

**Council of Neighborhood Associations** 

**Individual Neighborhood Associations** 

2017 Land Use Working Group

**Pinellas Realtors Organization** 



# **Finding the Missing Middle**



An opportunity to complete the spectrum of housing options in Tampa Bay



#### What is the "Missing Middle"?

The Missing Middle is a term coined by architect David Parolek that is used to describe multi-unit, low-rise housing that is comparable in scale to single-family homes.1 It encompasses a variety of styles, including shotgun, skinny, duplex, triplex, fourplex, courtyard apartment, bungalow court, townhouse, multiplex, and live/work typologies. Typically there are multiple households that live in a building, shared space or compact area, offering an alternative from the standard single family or mid-rise/ high-rise condominium and apartment options.

#### Why are we talking about it?

The Missing Middle not only provides alternative housing options for people within a community, but also has a lower price per square foot when compared to single family detached dwellings. As single family home prices rise in Tampa Bay, affordable housing has become harder to find. Missing Middle housing attracts a diverse group of people ranging in age and income. It prevents urban sprawl caused by single family, large lot developments that tend to push people further and further away from jobs, services, and entertainment.

#### Where does it go?

Missing Middle types of housing are best in walkable, urban areas with a high level of accessibility to transportation options, entertainment, jobs, and services. They serve as a bridge between less dense residential neighborhoods and higher density areas. Because some housing options tend to have a similar size footprint to existing single family homes, they blend in well with the surrounding lower density communities. Some types also function very well in mixed use environments.

#### Reflecting on the Past in Tampa Bay

In Ybor City, shotgun style houses, known as casitas, were built in the late nineteeth and early twentieth century as workers' housing near the cigar factories. Casitas



provided workers with an affordable place to live within a walking distance of their jobs. This is a prime example of early Missing Middle lots accommodated

workers close to the factory. A new challenge arose for this type of housing in the mid-twentieth century as development shifted to more car-centric, large lot, suburban neighborhoods. The Missing Middle focuses on creating higher density living in more accessible areas, capturing the early twentieth century mentality that people should be able to travel by foot to their desired

Michael Developer Mincberg, has passion for keeping the history and charm of Ybor City



He has brought historical properties back to life and focuses on preserving the character and charm of the casitas. He believes Missing Middle housing served a

purpose in the past and serves a growing need in the future by allowing people to live, work, and play in the same area.

#### Who does it serve?

Missing Middle housing helps create urban, walkable neighborhoods with smaller residences located in close proximity to daily destinations, while serving a broad market; first-time home buyers, smaller families, couples, retirees looking to age in place, adults with disabilities, car-free households, and many others. including: first-time home buyers, smaller families, couples, retirees who desire to age in place, adults with disabilities, car-free households, and many others. Several local communities have identified Missing Middle housing as a viable option to provide a wider selection of choices across many income levels because of its appeal to different types of home buyers, lower associated entry costs, and traditional architectural

# Missing Middle Housing Profile for Pinellas County

As seen in the heat map on the right, the majority of Missing Middle housing types are located in our historically denser neighborhoods like Dunedin, Gulfport, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, and Largo. In density and scale, Missing Middle housing falls in between lower-density single-family neighborhoods and denser multifamily buildings, with design elements that encourage walking, biking, and transit use. This development pattern is ideal for providing transitional zones between denser mixeduse areas—particularly those served by transit—and surrounding lowerdensity neighborhoods. Appropriate locations include on the perimeter Missing Middle Housing of downtowns or town centers; adjacent to commercial corridors; between single-family neighborhoods and denser multifamily areas; or on collector roadways that serve as borders between single-family neighborhoods.



In 2016, Tampa Bay had the fourth highest population growth in the nation?

Over 77% of Pinellas County's households are without children, yet almost half of the housing stock is detached single-family<sup>3</sup>

Missing Middle housing containing "2-9 units" accounts for only 13% of the housing stock in Pinellas County4



39% of households are cost burdened and pay more than 1/3 of their income on rent or mortgage costs<sup>5</sup>

(Pinellas County)

### Missing Middle Statistics

By 2070, the amount of undeveloped land in Florida is projected to shrink by 15%

Statewide 2010 Baseline

Redevelopment has become a strategy used by many developers to meet the demand for housing?

The current demand for walkable living choices exceeds the



# TEXT AMENDMENTS

Countywide Plan Rules
Comprehensive Plan
Vision 2020 Plan
City Code

# MAP AMENDMENTS

Countywide Plan Map
Future Land Use Map
Official Zoning Map

# HOUSING PROGRAMS

Amend Existing
Establish New

- Individual amendments may be brought forward as stand-alone applications
- First amendment applications may be ready by early October



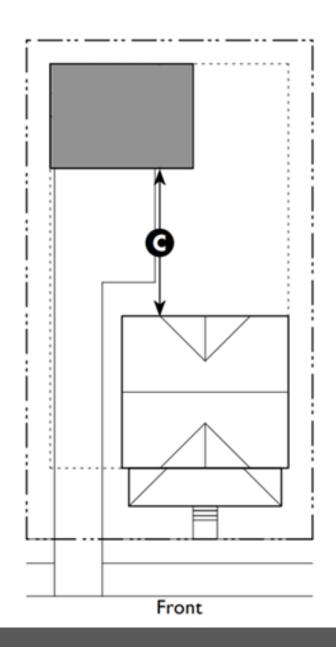


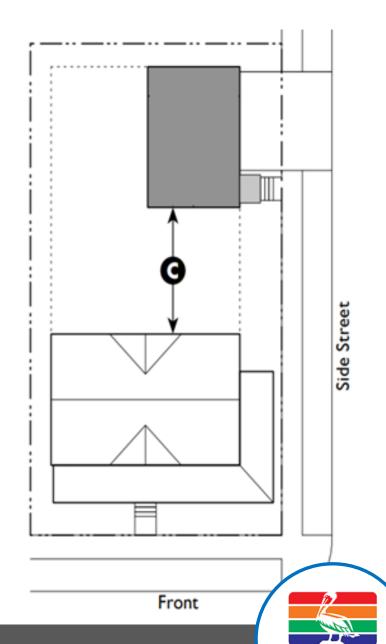


Garage Apartment / Carriage House. This Building Type is a secondary structure typically located at the rear of a lot. It typically provides either a small residential unit, home office, or other small home occupation, commercial, or service use that may be above a garage or at the ground level.









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**Duplex.** This Building Type is small to medium-sized structure that consists of two side-by-side or stacked dwelling units, both facing the roadway, and within a single building massing. The Building Type has the appearance of a medium to large single-family house and is appropriately scaled to fit within primarily single-family or medium density neighborhoods.

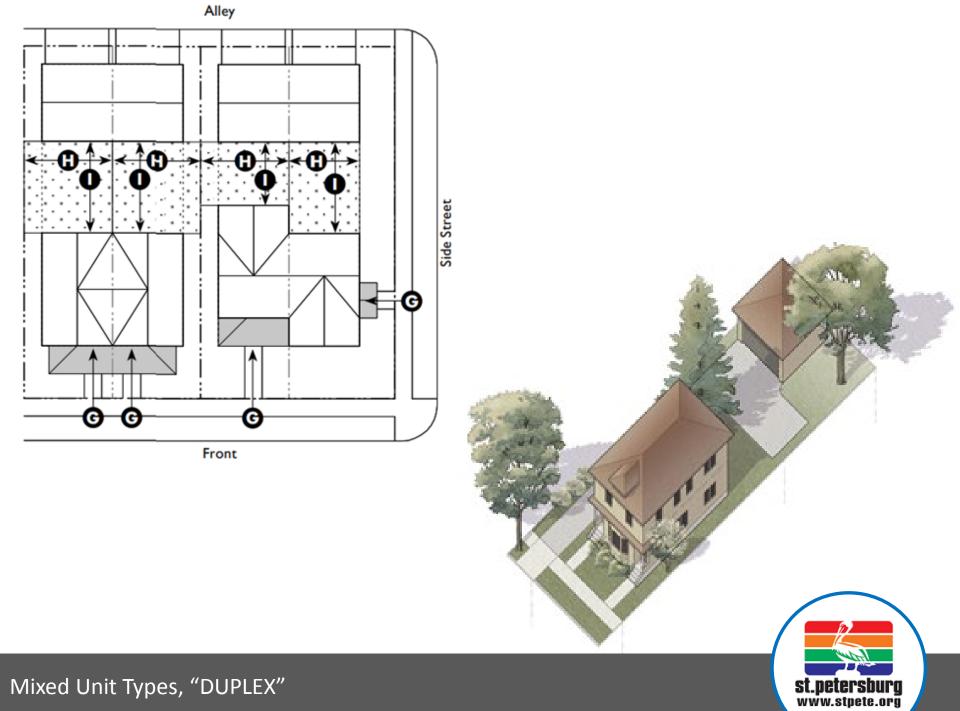




2416 8th Avenue South









Multi-Plex, Small. This Building Type is a medium structure that consists of three (3) to six (6) side-by-side and stacked dwelling units typically with one shared entry or individual entries along the front. This type has the appearance of a medium sized house and is appropriately scaled to fit sparingly within single-family and medium-density neighborhoods.

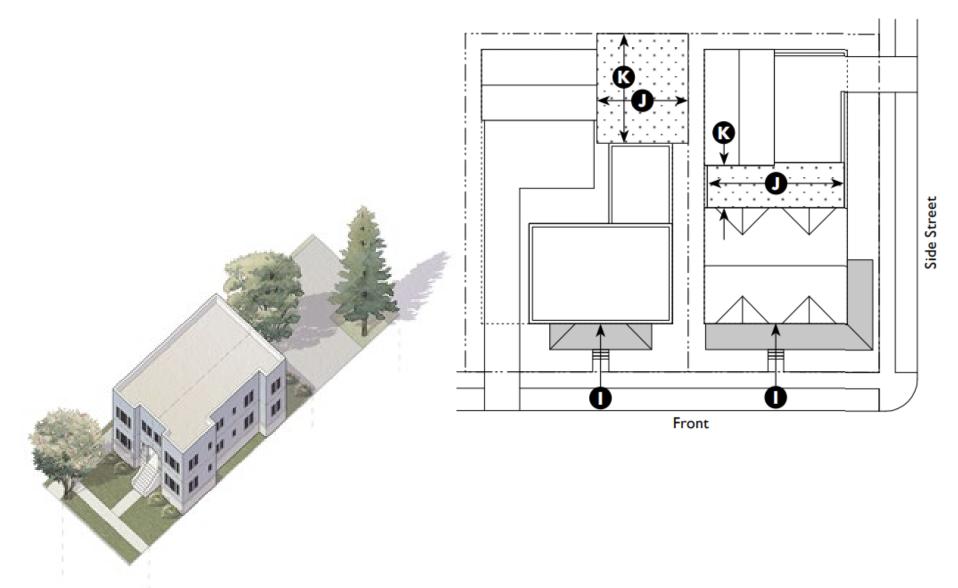
















Bungalow Court / Tiny Houses. This Building Type consists of a series of small, detached structures, providing multiple units arranged to define a shared court that is typically perpendicular to the roadway. The shared court takes the place of a private rear yard and becomes an important community-enhancing element of the Building Type.

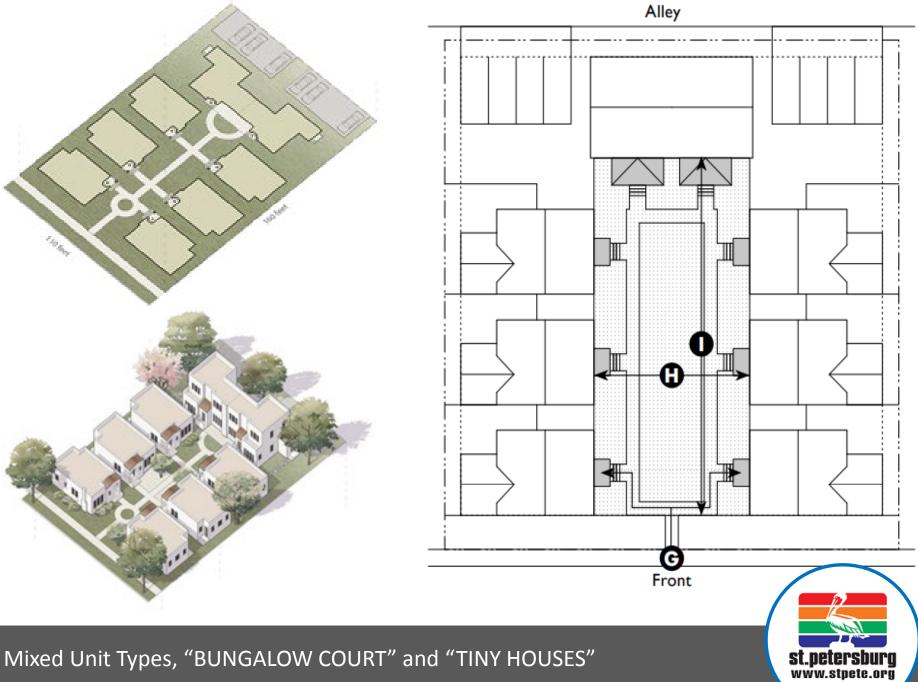
28.0 dwelling units per acre





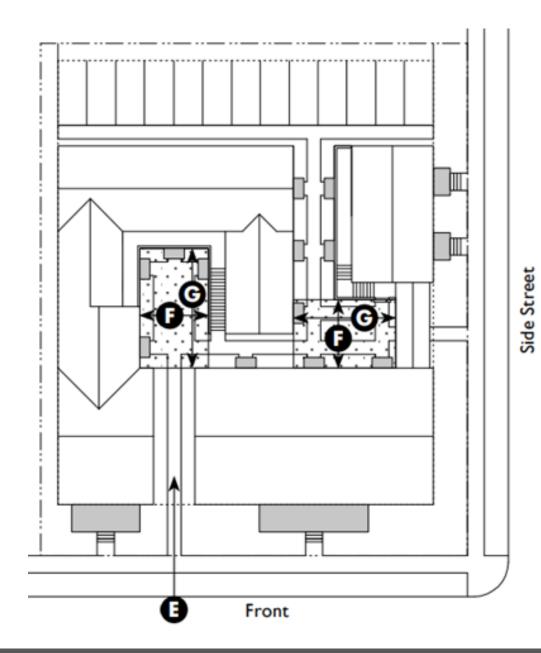








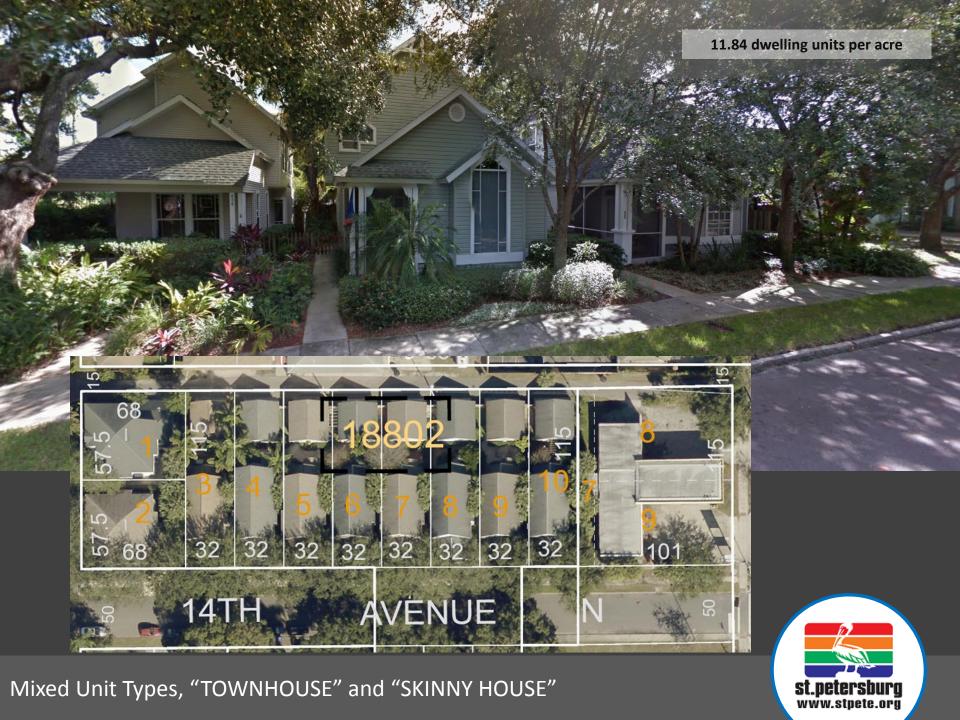
Courtyard Building. This Building Type is a medium to large sized structure that consists of multiple side-by-side and stacked dwelling units accessed from a courtyard or series of courtyards. Each unit may have its own individual entry, or up to three (3) units may share a common entry. This type is appropriately scaled to fit sparingly within single-family and medium density neighborhoods.







Townhouse. This Building Type is a small to medium sized attached structure that shares a common party wall with another of the same type. Alternative forms include detached, rowhouses that are sometimes referred to as skinny houses. This Building Type is typically located within medium density neighborhoods or in a location that transitions from a single-family into a Future Major Street. Syn: Rowhouse, Skinny House







Multi-Plex, Large. This Building Type is a medium to large sized structure that consists of seven (7) to 12 side-by-side and stacked dwelling units, typically with one shared entry. This Building Type is appropriately scaled to fit within medium density neighborhoods or sparingly within large lot single-family neighborhoods.



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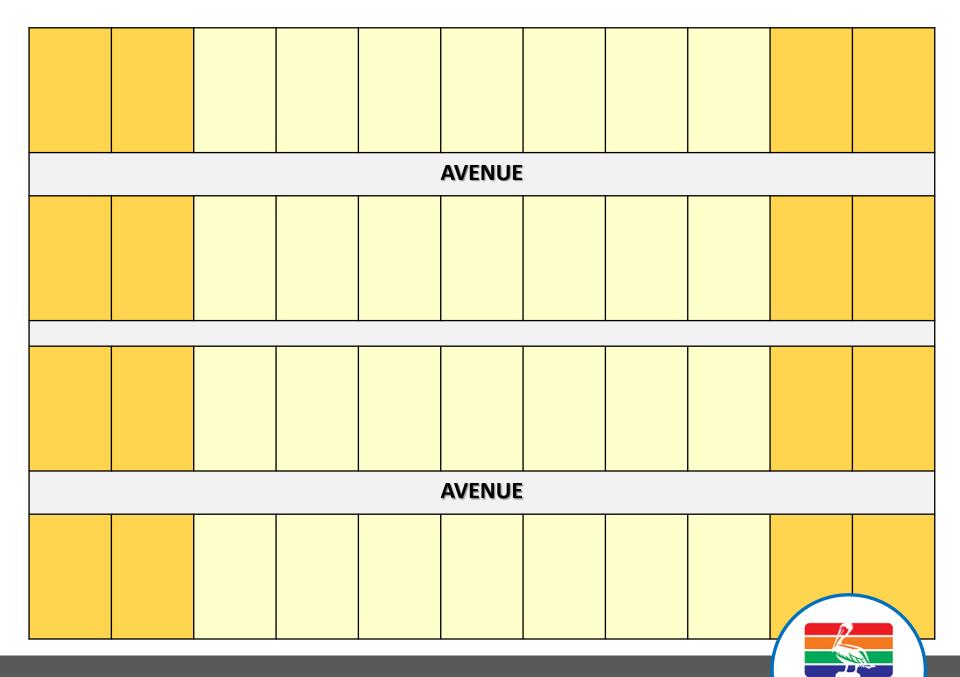


	NTM-1	NTM-2
Carriage House	NTM-1	
Detached House, Medium	NTM-1	
Detached House, Compact	NTM-1	
Duplex	NTM-1	
Multi-Plex, Small	NTM-1	NTM-2
Bungalow Court	NTM-1	NTM-2
Courtyard Building	NTM-1	NTM-2
Townhouse and Detached, Row House		NTM-2
Multi-Plex, Large		NTM-2



AVENUE										
AVENUE										

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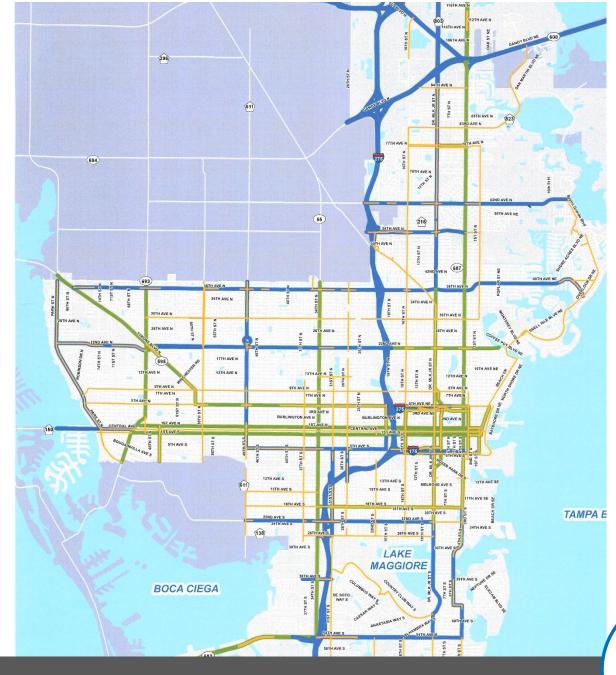
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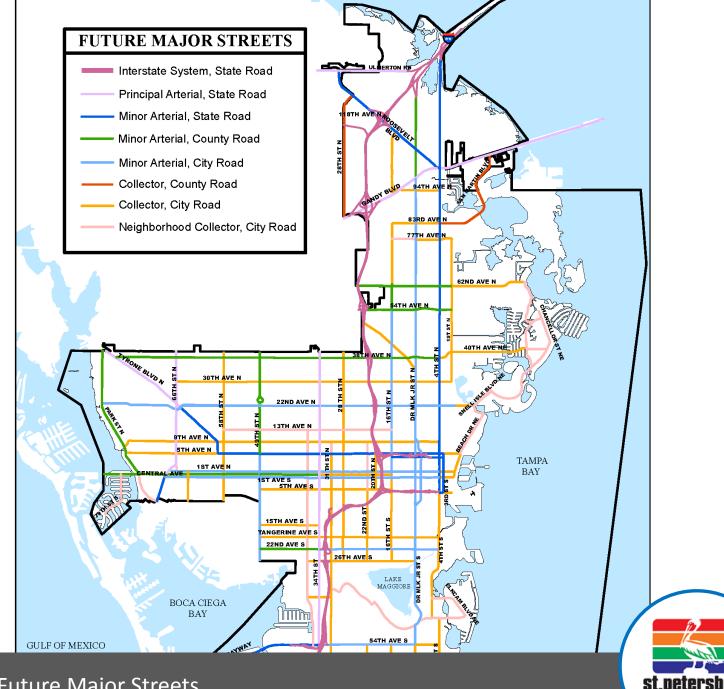




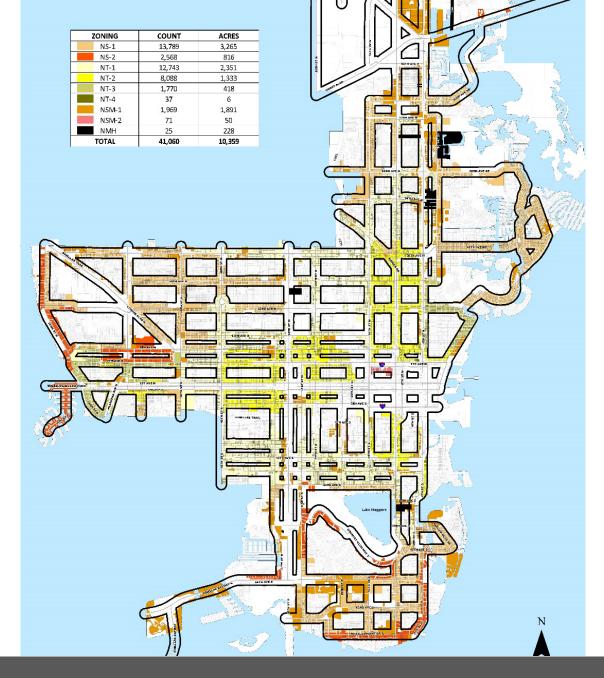
LAND USE, PARKING & TRANSPORTATION



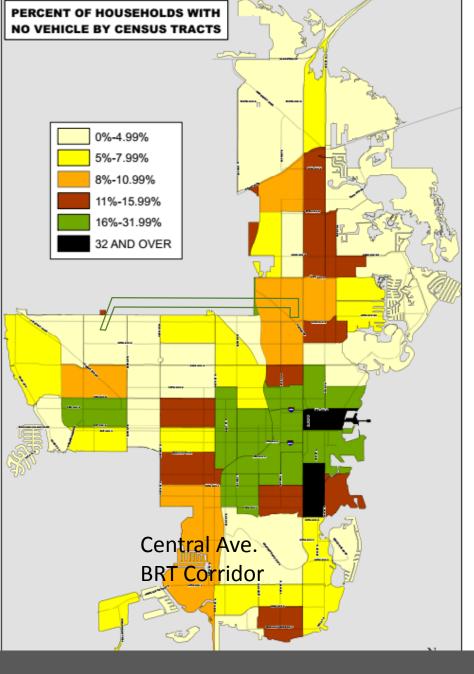
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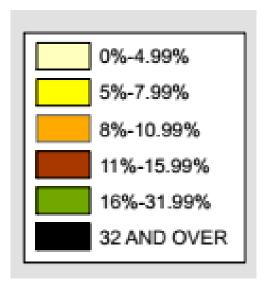
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# Percent of Households with No Vehicles Available (by Census Tract)



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey (US Census Bureau)



#### **PARKING OPTIONS:**

#### 1. PARKING REDUCTIONS and EXEMPTIONS

- a. Land Use Type
- b. Targeted Goals, for e.g. Workforce Housing
- c. Unit, Building, or Lot Size
- d. Historic and Landmark Buildings
- e. In-Lieu-of Fee

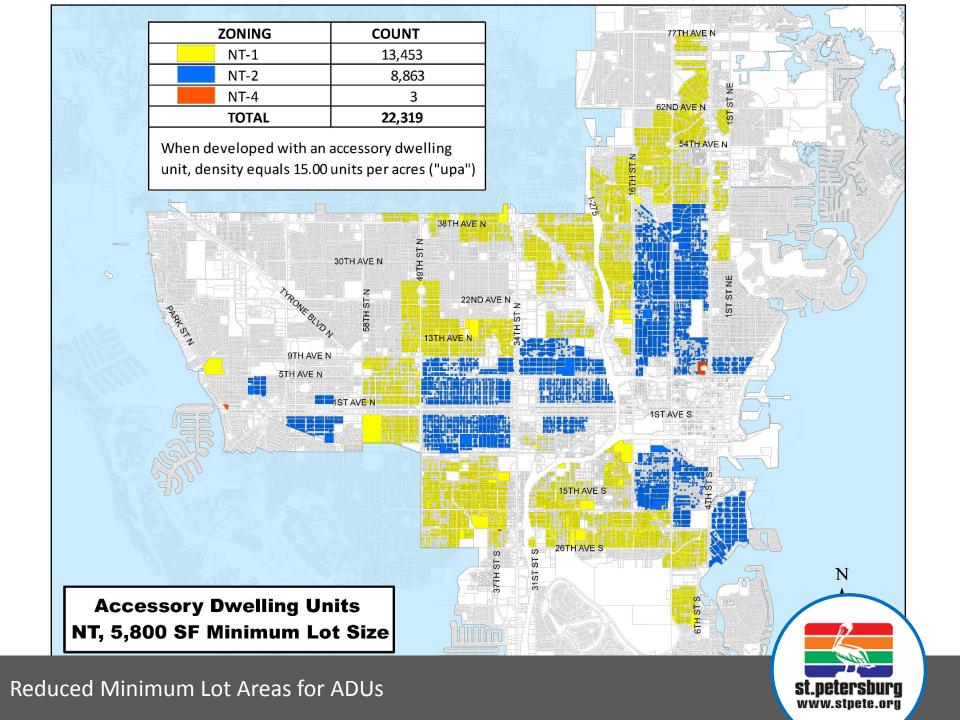
#### 2. PARKING MAXIMUMS

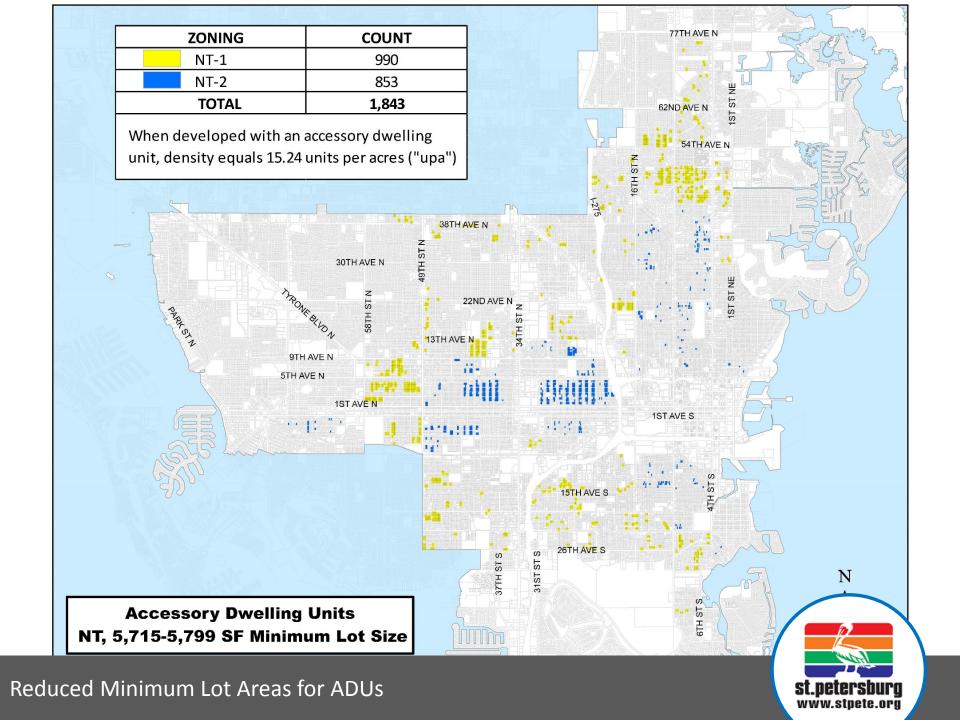
#### 3. GEOGRAPHY

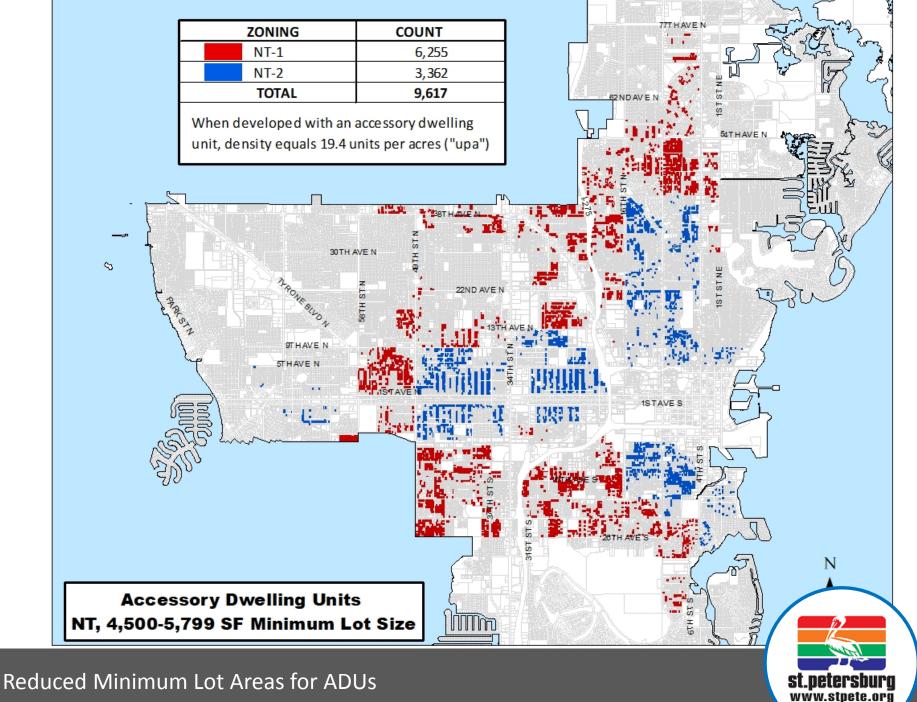
- a. Zoning Category
- b. Planning Initiatives, for e.g. Activity Centers
- c. Proximity to Transit

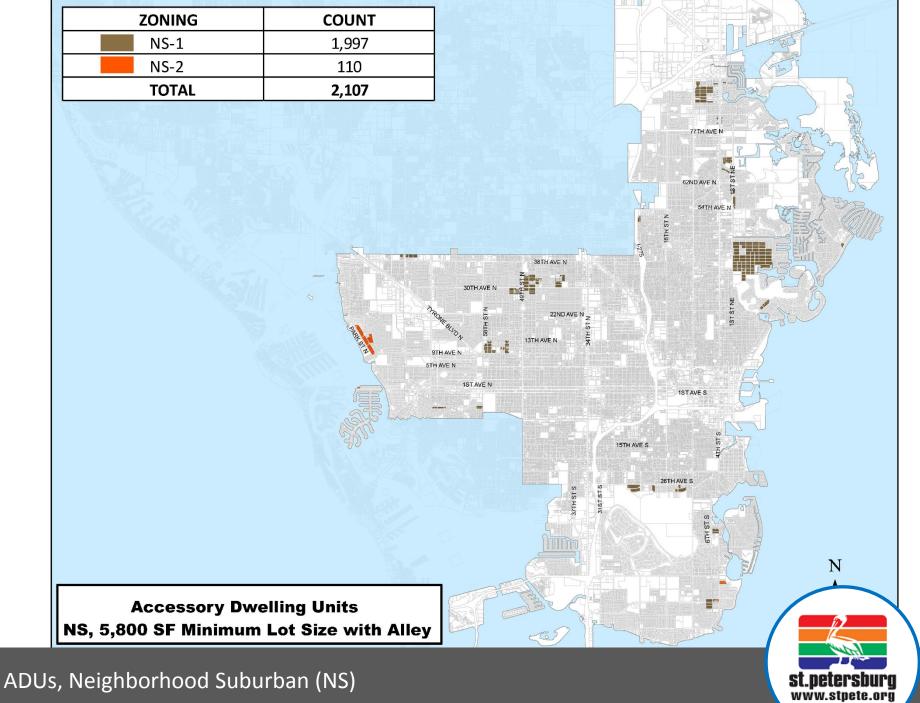












# **CONTACT INFO**

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### **TRACKING**

# https://goo.gl/QPz3po

- Meeting Schedule
- Meeting Invitations
- Meeting Summaries
- PowerPoint Presentations
- Archived Videos
- Research Documents
- Contact Information



