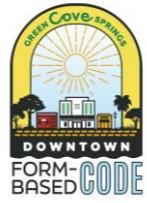


# Green Cove Springs Downtown Form Based Code

## Public Workshop #1 Summary



### WORKSHOP INFORMATION

**Date and Time:** Tuesday, August 8, 2023, from 6 to 8 pm

**Venue:** Green Cove Springs City Hall (321 Walnut St, Green Cove Springs, FL 32043)

### SUMMARY

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide a summary of the first Public Workshop for the Green Cove Springs Downtown Form Based Code. The Workshop summarized in this document was the first opportunity for public engagement in a series of two workshops that will help guide the regulations.

Mike Daniels, Development Services Director, opened the workshop by introducing Pat Tyjeski, the Inspire Project Manager, and thanked the community for participating in the workshop. Pat introduced the Inspire Team and shared a brief PowerPoint presentation (attached) introducing the project to the public—the slides of which are included at the end of this document. The presentation discussed the scope and goals of the project, the basic concepts of form-based codes, project boundaries, timeline, and initial findings of the Downtown analysis. A video of a 3D model of Downtown Green Cove Springs showing existing conditions was also presented, demonstrating that when buildings are placed close to the street vehicular traffic tends to slow down. During the presentation it was also explained that the regulations created by this project would only apply to new construction and if existing buildings were to be redeveloped. Workshop attendees were then invited to provide their feedback through engagement activities including an urban form preference exercise and input boards.

Pat mentioned to the attendees that a project website ([tinyurl.com/GCSFBC](http://tinyurl.com/GCSFBC)) was created to reach individuals who could not make it to the workshop and for community members at large to find out information regarding the project, download documents, and provide input by using the interactive map feature.



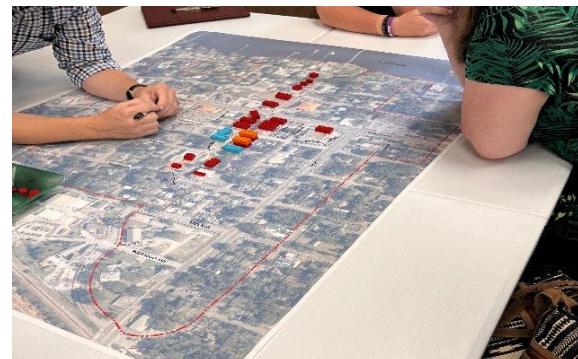
## ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Workshop attendees were asked to participate in the engagement activities, starting with the urban form preference exercise and then the input boards placed around the room. The primary purpose of the engagement activities was to generate public input on the issues, opportunities, and strategies that should guide the development of the form-based code. A description of each activity's intent and methodology is provided below. Additionally, a summary of the input received is provided in the **Key Takeaways** section of this memorandum.

### Activity One: *Urban Form Preference*

Participants were asked to gather around tables with a map of the study area and were provided with Legos to create their desired development pattern.

Participants were asked to consider land use, setbacks, and building height preferences. Participants were given a set amount of time to collaborate. To wrap up the group activity, a group leader from each table presented their group's idea to workshop attendees.



### Activity Two: *Preferences by Corridor*

Five boards were set up around the room, asking the participants to rate preferences for development along the five major corridors in Downtown: Orange Avenue, Walnut Street, Ferris Street, Palmetto Avenue, and Magnolia Avenue. Participants were given dots to express their preference in the topics of building height and setbacks, architecture, and public realm improvements. Participants were also given a list of uses and were asked to place a dot showing their preferred land uses along each corridor.



A "catch-all" board was also provided for participants to leave comments that weren't exactly relevant to the other activities, or to suggest ideas that were not mentioned earlier in the workshop. This board allowed the community space to offer unique ideas and perspectives that were not previously considered by the design team.



## ACTIVITY RESULTS/KEY TAKEAWAYS

During the first activity, many residents focused their planning efforts on Walnut Street, as that was seen by participants as the main area of the downtown. Most groups wanted to keep the height in this area at two stories; however, some groups were not opposed to development along Walnut Street reaching up to three stories in height. The overwhelming consensus was for Walnut to be commercial—particularly on the first floor, with some groups considering mixed use, office, or multifamily as potential uses on the second story. A couple of groups stated that Orange Avenue (US Highway 17) could allow three stories. Some groups wanted to remind project staff that many buildings downtown are historic, their desire to ensure lower building height adjacent to these historic buildings, and to be mindful of the transition from the historic buildings to new development. All four groups expressed a strong desire to increase safety and comfort for pedestrians and bicycles in the downtown area. One group proposed widening sidewalks along Orange Avenue. Many groups mentioned the desire to have event spaces and green spaces downtown, which some noted may be achieved by expanding Spring Park.



Parking is a concern as local events attract many residents downtown which exacerbates the area's limited parking supply. The City is already looking into potential parking solutions for the downtown area, but several groups suggested establishing some regional parking areas outside the study area which can shuttle riders to and from the downtown. Another parking suggestion was to allow some grass parking areas that could serve as green space for the downtown.

The second activity allowed each workshop participant to indicate what their preference would be along the five main corridors which intersect the study area. Many participants had a mutual agreement for maintaining a two-story limit throughout the downtown area, especially along Magnolia Avenue and Walnut Street, though some thought three or four stories could work along Palmetto, Orange, and Ferris. Most of the participants wanted buildings to be placed close to the sidewalk; however, some desired that the buildings be set back away from the road but did not wish to see parking placed between the building and street. For architectural preference along Magnolia, Walnut, Orange, and Ferris the desire from participants was to have uniform, traditional architecture, though some liked the idea of diverse architecture with standards. Along Palmetto, diverse architecture with standards was the preferred choice amongst participants.

Participants also expressed their desire to improve the walkability of downtown Green Cove Springs and welcomed wider sidewalks and landscaping strips. As far as preferred uses, retail, and dining were the top choices selected on all roads other than Palmetto. Along Palmetto Avenue, the preferred use was office space with participants also selecting townhouses as the other favored use. The data and feedback received during the public workshop will be used to inform the recommendations for form-based regulations for Downtown Green Cove Springs.

## WORKSHOP ATTENDEES

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### **City of Green Cove Springs**

1. Mike Daniels, Green Cove Springs Development Services Director
2. Jim Arnold, City Attorney
3. Lyndie Knowles, Green Cove Springs

### **Inspire Placemaking Collective**

4. Pat Tyjeski, Project Manager
5. Claudia Sicilia, Urban Designer
6. Nick Hill, Planner
7. Gabriela Castro, Planner
8. Erik Bredfeldt, Economic Development Planner
9. Yesenia Castaneda, Planning Intern

### **Participants**

10. Donna Snelling
11. Cindy Sweat
12. Daniel Hutto
13. Rob Justino
14. Joe Kirkpatrick
15. Rosalind Arnold
16. Jim Salem
17. Dan Jollota
18. Dan Nichols
19. Dodie Seling
20. Jane Jollota
21. Susan Hibdon
22. Amy Hutto
23. Pam Lewis
24. Lesley J Davidson
25. Mary Justino
26. Maryanne Scales

### URBAN FORM EXERCISE: RAW DATA

Table 1



Table 2

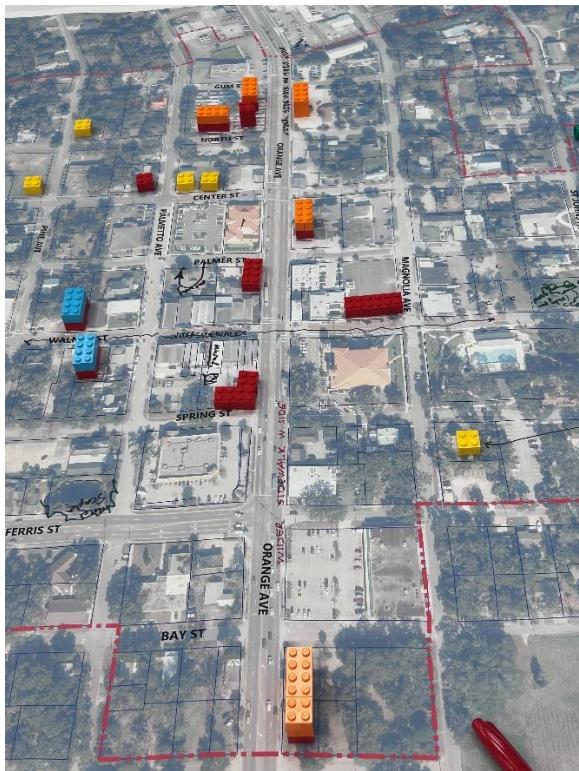
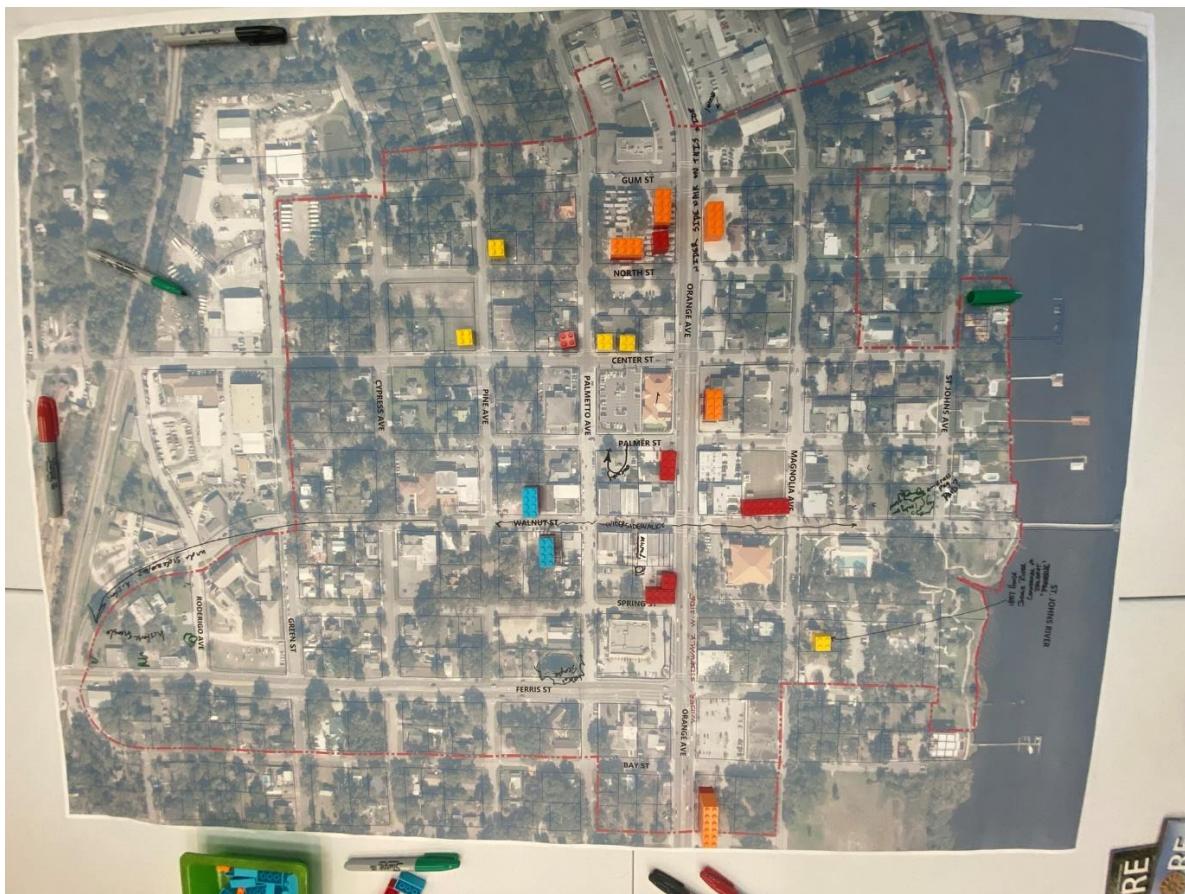
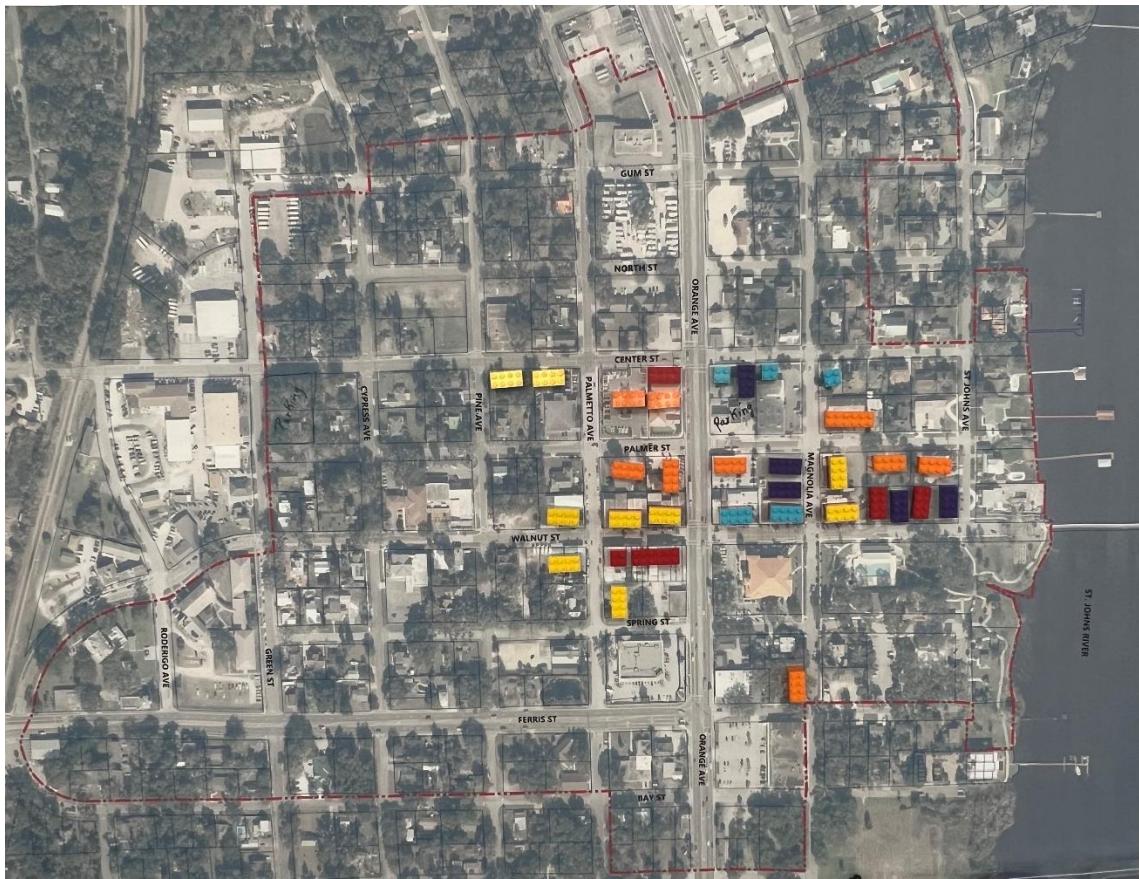


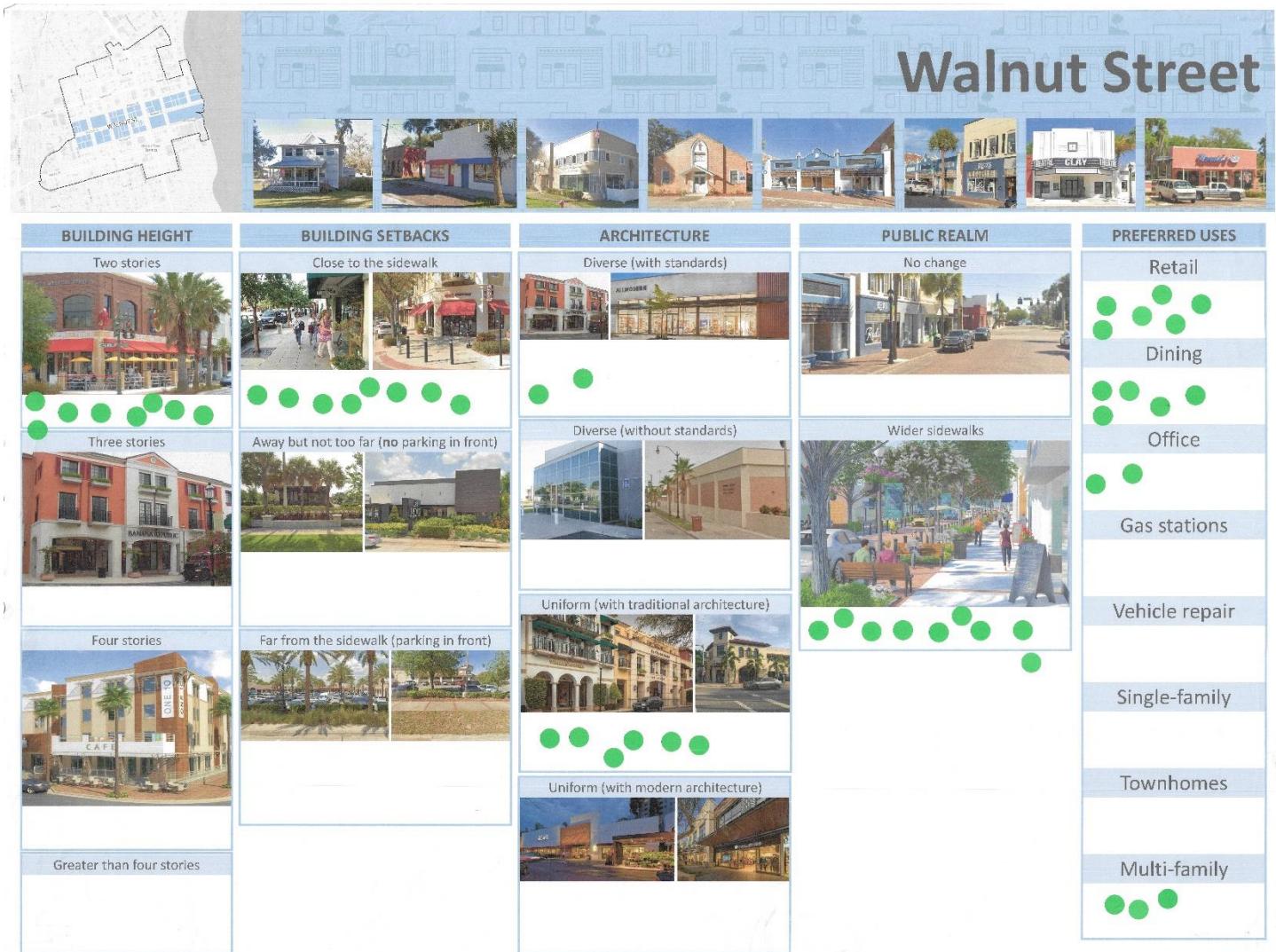
Table 3



**Table 4**

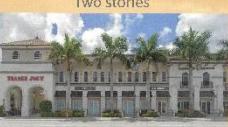
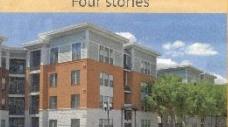


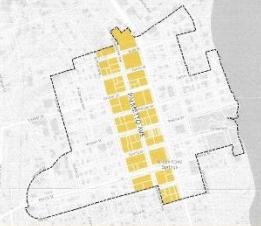
**BOARD RESULTS: RAW DATA**



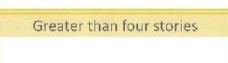


## Orange Avenue

		BUILDING HEIGHT		BUILDING SETBACKS		ARCHITECTURE		PUBLIC REALM		PREFERRED USES	
		Two stories		Close to the sidewalk		Diverse (with standards)		No change		Retail	
										Dining	
		Three stories		Away but not too far (no parking in front)		Diverse (without standards)		Wider sidewalk and landscaping strip		Office	
										Gas stations	
		Four stories		Far from the sidewalk (parking in front)		Uniform (with traditional architecture)		Auto-Oriented		Vehicle repair	
										Single-family	
		Greater than four stories				Uniform (with modern architecture)				Townhomes	
										Multi-family	




## Palmetto Avenue

BUILDING HEIGHT	BUILDING SETBACKS	ARCHITECTURE	PUBLIC REALM	PREFERRED USES
Two stories	Close to the sidewalk on Palmetto	Diverse (with standards)	Walkable	Retail Dining
				
				
Three stories	Away but not too far (no parking in front)	Diverse (without standards)	Auto-Oriented	Office
				
				
Four stories	Far from the sidewalk (parking in front)	Uniform (residential character)		Gas stations
				
				
Greater than four stories		Uniform (any style)		Vehicle repair
				
				

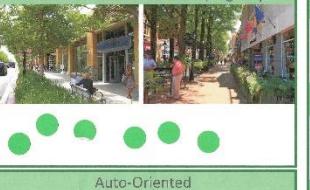
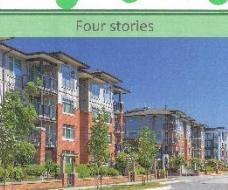
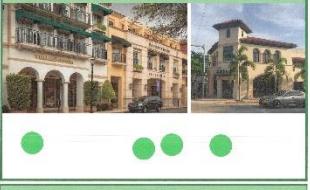
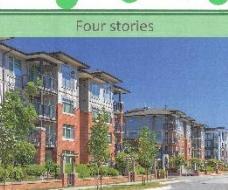
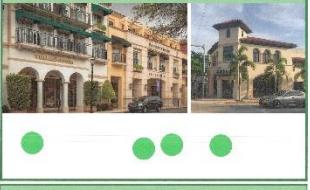
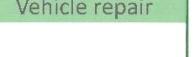
## Magnolia Avenue

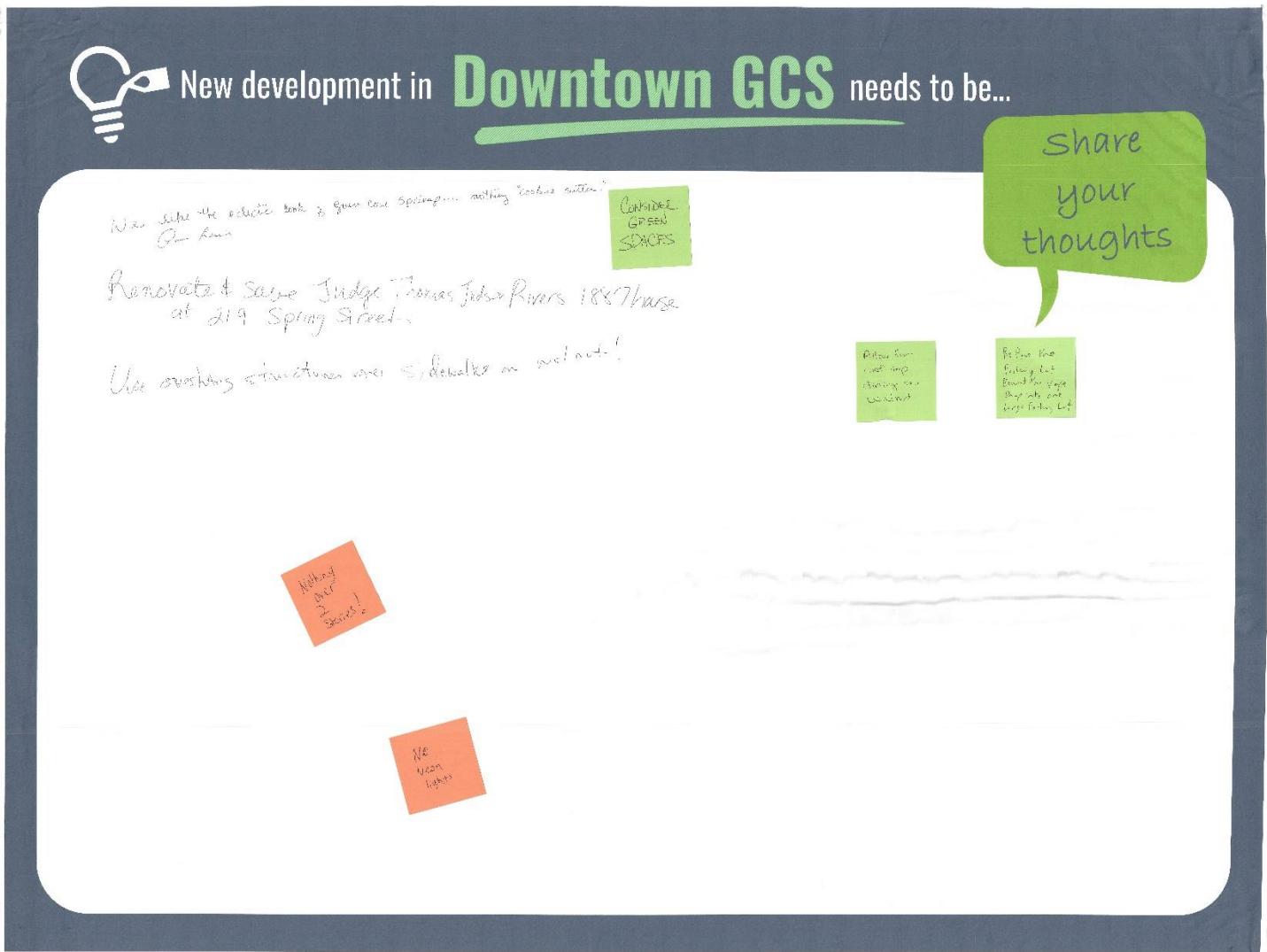


BUILDING HEIGHT	BUILDING SETBACKS	ARCHITECTURE	PUBLIC REALM	PREFERRED USES
Two stories	Close to the sidewalk	Diverse (with standards)	Walkable	Retail Dining
Three stories	Away but not too far (no parking in front)	Diverse (without standards)	Auto-Oriented	Office Gas stations
Four stories	Far from the sidewalk (parking in front)	Uniform (with traditional architecture)		Vehicle repair Single-family
Greater than four stories		Uniform (with modern architecture)		Townhomes Multi-family



## Ferris Street

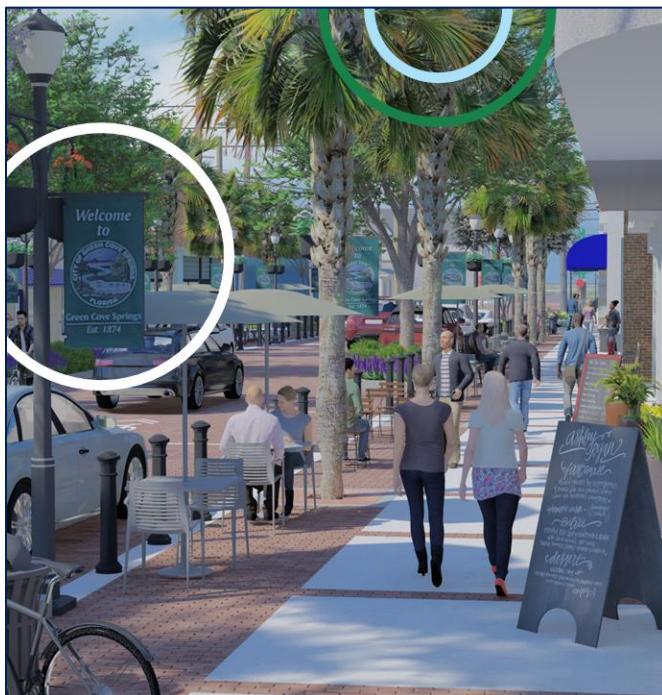
BUILDING HEIGHT	BUILDING SETBACKS	ARCHITECTURE	PUBLIC REALM	PREFERRED USES
Two stories	Close to the sidewalk	Diverse (with standards)	No change	Retail
				
				Dining
Three stories	Away but not too far (no parking in front)	Diverse (without standards)	Wider sidewalk and landscaping strip	Office
				
				Gas stations
Four stories	Far from the sidewalk (parking in front)	Uniform (with traditional architecture)	Auto-Oriented	Vehicle repair
				
Greater than four stories		Uniform (with modern architecture)		Single-family
				
				Townhomes
				
				Multi-family
				



## Share your ideas!

- We like the eclectic look of Green Cove Springs... nothing "cookie cutter"
- Renovate & Save Judge Thomas Judson Rivers 1887 house at 219 Spring Street
- Use overhang structures over sidewalks on Walnut
- Consider Green Spaces
- Allow for rooftop dining on Walnut
- Repave the parking lot behind the vape shop into one large parking lot
- Nothing over 2 stories
- No neon lights

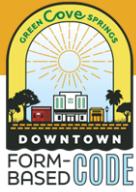
## WORKSHOP PRESENTATION



## AGENDA

- 1 project background
- 2 form-based code
- 3 initial findings
- 4 engagement activities
- 5 next steps

## PROJECT BACKGROUND



OBJECTIVE 1.3. Character & Compatibility.

Future development and redevelopment projects shall protect the City's unique character, historic neighborhoods, and high quality of life.

Policy 1.3.3. The City shall update the current zoning and land use regulations to implement the directives of this plan.

Policy 1.3.2. The City shall establish locational criteria in the LDC for future rezoning of sites to help ensure that new developments are consistent with the following principles shall be considered:

- Compatibility means that different land uses can co-exist in the same area without negatively impacting one another.
- Proximity means that a use is not impacted directly or indirectly by another use.
- Intensification of use intensity must generally occur in a gradual fashion, avoiding abrupt changes.
- High density residential uses should generally be located in areas that have adequate vehicular access, including access to major roads.
- Spot zoning should be avoided. Spot zoning refers changes in the zoning designation of small parcels of land that are significantly different from that of the surrounding area for the benefit of the property owner and to the detriment of other owners.
- Policy 1.3.3. As the City continues to grow, its LDC shall be updated to incorporate urban design principles such as:

a. Form-based code regulations for the downtown and surrounding areas;

b. Smaller building setbacks and lot sizes;

c. Green infrastructure; and

d. A reduction and relocation of vehicular parking spaces and areas to the rear or side of structures where appropriate

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- Smaller building setbacks and lot sizes;
- Green infrastructure; and
- A reduction and relocation of vehicular parking spaces and areas to the rear or side of structures where appropriate

February 2022

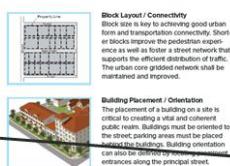
## PROJECT BACKGROUND



4. Establish & Adopt Form-Based Code

The Land Development Code and Zoning Map are the most important tools for implementing the vision for Downtown. Most sites in the Downtown are zoned Central Business District (CBD), the north and south gateways into downtown (US 12) are zoned General Commercial (GCC), and the south side of the Ferrell Street corridor and the south side of Palmetto Avenue are zoned General Commercial Neighborhood (GCN). There are a few sites on Magnolia Avenue zoned R-1. Public areas are zoned R-1. The intent of the Form-Based Code (FBC) will be to address infill, redevelopment, and quality of design, transitioning to a Form-Based Code for the Downtown area and the US 12 and SR 16 commercial corridors as these areas undergo future growth and development.

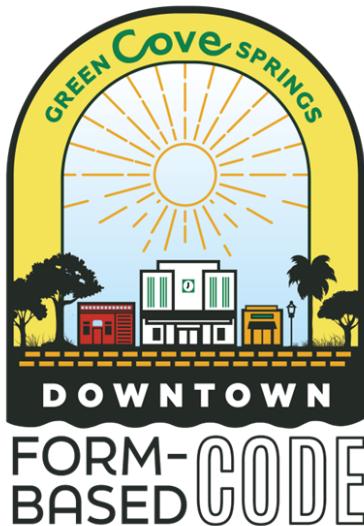
The intent of the Form-Based Code (FBC) will be to preserve the existing character of the Downtown, while promoting quality infill and redevelopment in a walkable and mixed-use urban environment. The new FBC will contribute to streamlining the current zoning and development review process and provide developers, builders and residents with a more predictable and transparent process for development and redevelopment. Implementation of a form-based code would also lead to greater interest in the city for new investment and economic growth that would be fueled by the creation of a richer and more vibrant urban environment in the heart of Green Cove Springs.



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April 2022

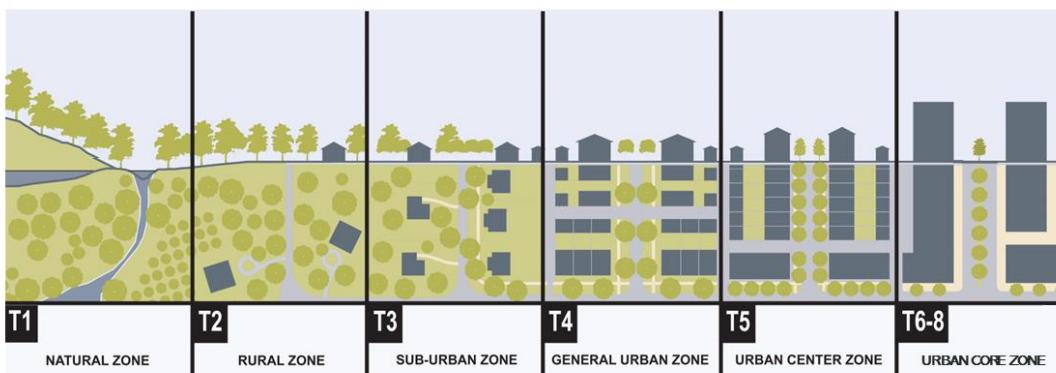
## FORM-BASED CODE



### Form-Based Codes are:

- an alternative to conventional zoning
- regulations, not guidelines
- focused on the appearance and design of buildings, rather than their use
- concerned with how the site is accessed by a range of transportation options

## FORM-BASED CODE



## FORM-BASED CODE

### COMPONENTS

- regulating plan
- block layout
- list of uses
- site design
- building form
- building architecture
- public space design
- definitions

*From Lansing  
Master Plan*



## FORM-BASED CODE

### COMPONENTS

- regulating plan
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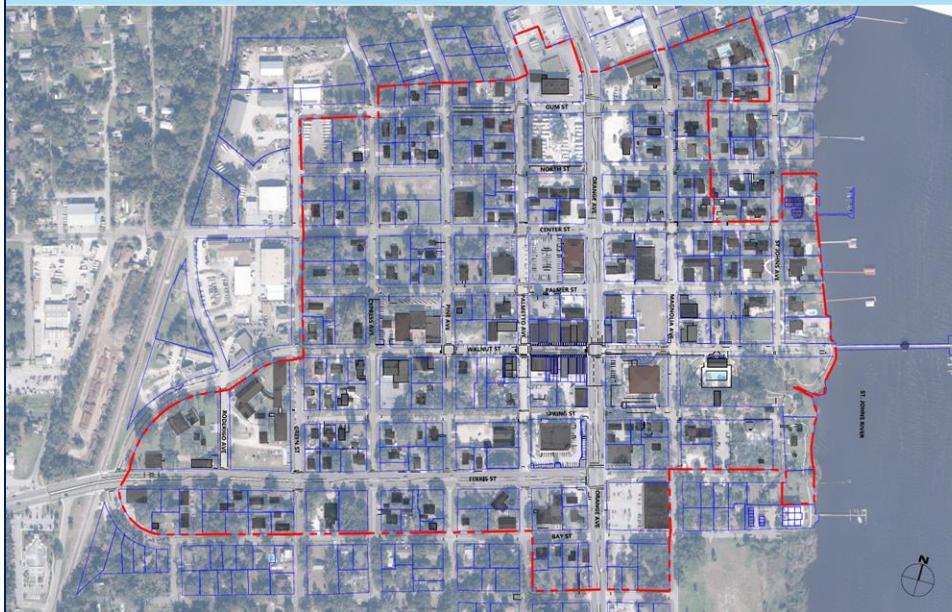
## FORM-BASED CODE

### COMPONENTS

- regulating plan
- block layout
- list of uses
- site design
- building form
- building architecture
- public space design
- definitions



## FORM-BASED CODE



 Study Area

## FORM-BASED CODE



- June 16  Project Kickoff
- Jun. – Aug.  Research Existing Conditions
- July  Stakeholder Interviews (Round 1)
- August 8  **Public Workshop #1**
- Aug. – Oct.  Develop Master Plan
- Sep. – Dec.  Draft Development Standards
- December  Stakeholder Interviews (Round 2)
- December  Public Workshop #2
- Dec. '23 – Jan. '24  Finalize FBC
- Feb. '24 – Apr. '24  Adoption Hearings

## FORM-BASED CODE



## INITIAL FINDINGS

There are institutional and residentially zoned properties not expected to redevelop



Refine the boundaries of the FBC Area

Presence of nonconforming lots, structures, and uses



Re-examine requirements



desktop analysis



stakeholder interviews



site visits

## INITIAL FINDINGS

Lots fronting on more than one street



Specify in the regulations which roads will have primary frontage

Suburbanization of the Study Area over time



Revise regulations to support more urban, walkable developments



desktop analysis



stakeholder interviews



site visits

## INITIAL FINDINGS

Coexistence of residential and nonresidential uses



Property owners often struggle to meet current parking requirements



Include compatibility requirements within the FBC

Review current parking standards for new development



desktop analysis



stakeholder interviews



site visits

## INITIAL FINDINGS

Historic character of buildings is not protected from redevelopment



Review possibility of allowing more than 2 stories



Consider establishing architectural standards to retain existing character

Ensure views of water are protected



desktop analysis



stakeholder interviews



site visits

## ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



A



B



## ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



## ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Walnut Street		Orange Avenue		Ferris Street		Palmetto Avenue		Magnolia Avenue		
BUILDING HEIGHT	BUILDING SETBACKS	BUILDING HEIGHT	BUILDING SETBACKS	BUILDING HEIGHT	BUILDING SETBACKS	BUILDING HEIGHT	BUILDING SETBACKS	ARCHITECTURE	PUBLIC REALM	PREFERRED USES
Two stories	Close to the sidewalk	Two stories	Close to the sidewalk	Two stories	Close to the sidewalk	Two stories	Close to the sidewalk	Modern	Walkable	Retail
Three stories	Away but not too far (no parking in front)	Three stories	Away but not too far (no parking in front)	Three stories	Away but not too far (no parking in front)	Three stories	Away but not too far (no parking in front)	Traditional	Walkable	Dining
Four stories	Far from the sidewalk (parking in front)	Four stories	Far from the sidewalk (parking in front)	Four stories	Far from the sidewalk (parking in front)	Four stories	Far from the sidewalk (parking in front)	Modern	Walkable	Office
Greater than four stories										Gas stations
										Vehicle repair
										Single-family
										Townhomes
										Multi-family

## ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

BUILDING HEIGHT	BUILDING SETBACKS	ARCHITECTURE	PUBLIC REALM	PREFERRED USES
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				Vehicle repair
				Single-family
				Townhomes
				Multi-family

## NEXT STEPS



1 Visit [tinyurl.com/GCSFBC](https://tinyurl.com/GCSFBC)

2 Attend Workshop #2 (Dec. 2023)

# THANK YOU!

