

Neighborhood Planning – what is it?

1. Identifies a vision for the neighborhood, addressing unique characteristics and needs
2. Can address areas such as land use, built form/character, open spaces, transportation/mobility, amenities
3. Serves as a guide for evaluating private development applications and informing City initiatives and priorities, language in plan is key (shall vs. encourage)
4. People involved in the planning include city admin, residents, business owners, non-profits, etc.
5. City is focused on community area plans, an extended program addressing 12 district areas across city
6. Individual neighborhoods can lead their own planning, following key parameters from City Admin
7. Peter Wysocki has offered to support Historic Uptown in the development of a neighborhood plan, starting with a Public Engagement Plan

Greater Westside Community Plan (example)

- Benefit from looking at multiple neighborhoods and the shared destinations between them
- Include multiple inter-related topics:
 - Future land use
 - Built form and character
 - Multimodal mobility
 - Parks and open space
 - Amenities and services
 - Placemaking and programming
- Explore trade-offs and set priorities
- Establish an implementation strategy

Neighborhood Planning – Historic Uptown

1. We think it wise Historic Uptown develop a Neighborhood Plan
2. Important we collectively define our vision and what we want vs. have someone else determine/influence it for us
3. We can define what we want to address in the plan and what is deemed “mandatory” vs. “guidance”
4. To be adopted, plan must be approved by Planning Commission and City Council
5. We would work closely with City Planning, Peter in particular
6. As a board, we can decide if we want to do this.
7. The board can be part of the steering committee, we should identify someone as lead
8. This year our focus is on historic preservation
9. Perhaps this year we start the planning activities for the development of a neighborhood plan
10. Thoughts?