# **PROGRESSIVE**

WICHITA DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION MASTER PLAN

# Downtown Wichita Charrette

February 27, 2010



#### RESEARCH FINDINGS

- New era of downtown opportunity (including housing market analysis)
- Office and hotel market analysis
- Retail market analysis
- Transportation system analysis
- Streetscape design guidelines



ROK ICT! Local music Night at the INTRUST Arena, January 12



# PROGRESSIVE

WICHITA DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION MASTER PLAN

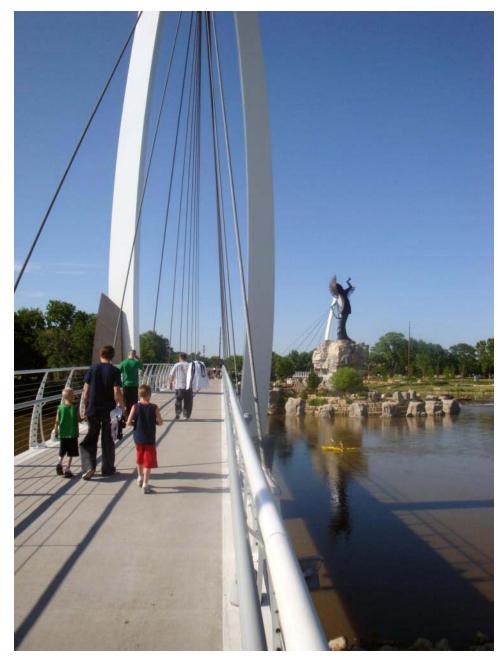
# A new era of downtown opportunity

February 27, 2010



#### **AGENDA**

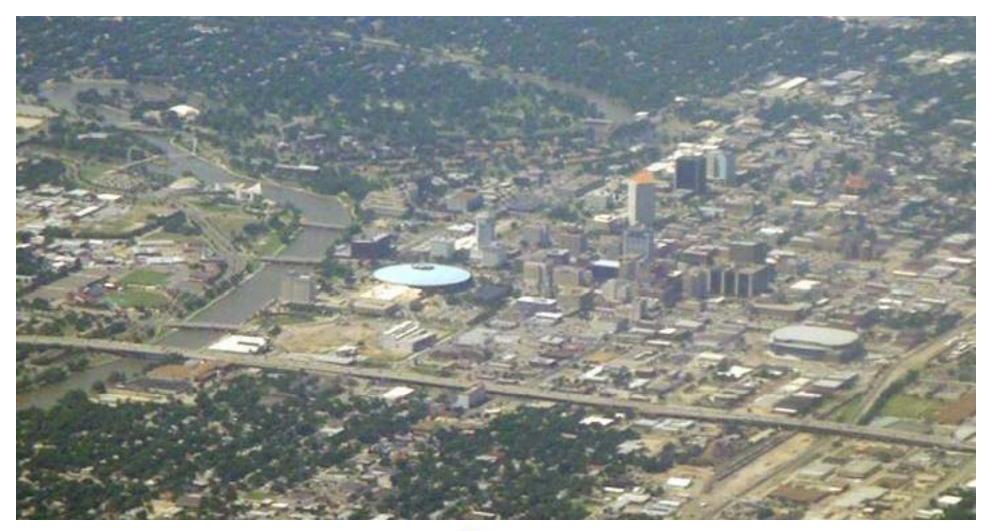
- A new era of downtown opportunity
  - National perspective
  - In Wichita
  - Downtown
- Translating opportunity into a great downtown
  - A walkable destination
  - A renewed economic engine
  - A collection of special places
  - A heart for the entire community







#### A NEW ERA OF DOWNTOWN OPPORTUNITY

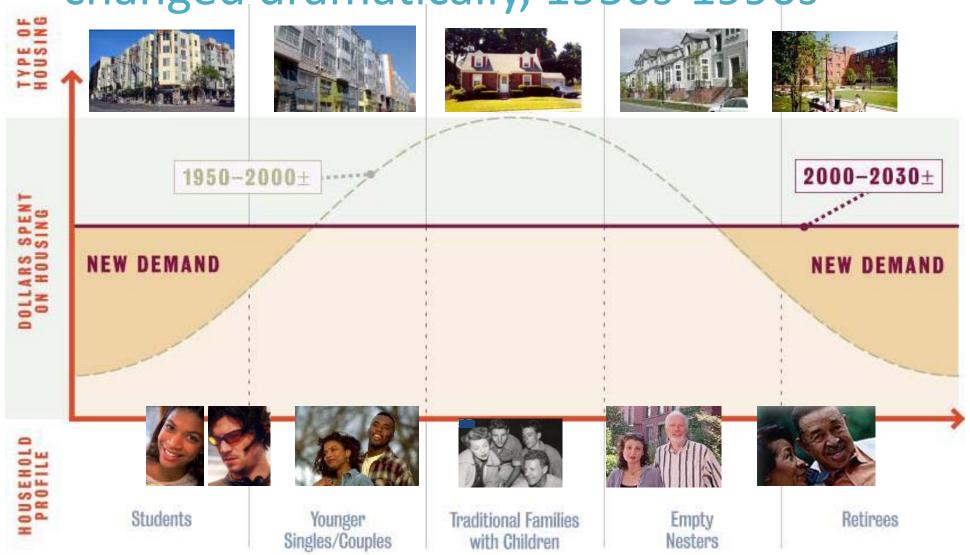






#### **NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE:**

The demographics of housing demand changed dramatically, 1950s-1990s



## Chris Leinberger: Mixed-use adds value

GROWTH IN RENTS 2000-2007 FOR MIXED-USE, WALKABLE DEVELOPMENTS: +35%

GROWTH IN RENTS 2000-2007 FOR **SUBURBAN OFFICE PARKS: 0%** 









# Carol Coletta: Walkability adds value

- CEOs for Cities: For each additional Walk Score point, housing prices increase \$600 to \$3,000
- Downtown's score: up to 91%







# Arthur Nelson: Housing demand is increasingly urban

#### **DEMAND FOR...**

LARGE-LOT SUBURBAN HOUSING

2007



2030



SMALL-LOT SUBURBAN AND URBAN HOUSING

2007



2030

















Housing choices increasingly drive other markets



#### IN WICHITA:

## An evolving community

- 62.8% of households are
  1- and 2-person
- 65% of housing stock is single-family detached
- Life stage breakdown:
  - 34% Empty Nesters & Retirees
  - 21% Traditional and Non-Traditional Families
  - 45% Younger Singles and Couples









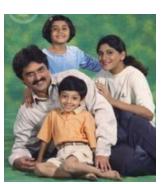
#### Who wants to live downtown?

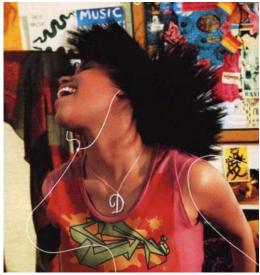
#### Downtown target markets:

- 71% Younger Singles & Couples
- 20% Empty Nesters & Retirees
- 9% Traditional & Non-Traditional Families

#### Where they are now:

- 59% City of Wichita
- 14% Balance of Sedgwick County
- 6% Regional and Secondary Draw Areas
- 21% All Other U.S. Counties











#### How much near-term demand is there?

- 1,000 units over the next5 to 7 years
- 200 units/year absorption
- A conservative 20% capture from among 2,500 households likely to rent or buy multi-family or attached (townhouse) housing units in downtown Wichita



Finn Lofts, Commerce Street Arts District



# What kinds of housing do they want?

- 50% Multi-family for-rent (506 units)
- 35% Multi-family for-sale (347 units)
- 15% Single-family attached (147 units)





# What can they afford?

- Rental Lofts/Apartments:
  - Monthly rents from \$550 to \$1,900
  - Studios to Three Bedrooms
  - 450 and 1,400 sq. ft.; \$1.18 to \$1.50 psf
- For-Sale Lofts/Apartments
  - Base prices from \$150,000 to \$400,000
  - Studios to Three Bedrooms
  - 700 and 1,650 sq. ft.; \$200 to \$275 psf
- For-Sale Townhouses/Live-Work
  - Base prices from \$225,000 to \$375,000
  - One to Three Bedrooms
  - 1,100 and 1,800 sq. ft.; \$194 to \$241 psf







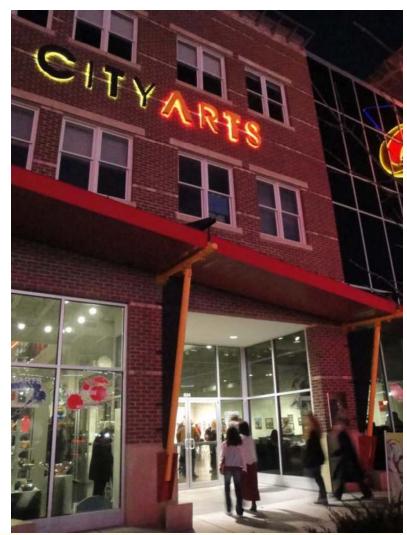


#### What attracts market demand?

- Historic buildings
- Employment
- Culture and entertainment
- Shopping and dining
- Location and access

#### The challenges:

- Neglected or vacant properties
- High development costs
- Parking misconceptions
- Lack of walkability









#### A walkable destination

- Requires focusing new development around existing or emerging walkable nodes
- Walkability expands choices
- Key standards for success
  - Compact, continuous area
  - Mix of uses with multiple destinations
  - Design and uses that make walking fun, convenient, safe







#### A renewed economic engine

- Attract and retain talented and young workforce
- The creative economy seeks out walkable places
- ...and innovates in them
- Strengthen downtown's role as a core resource for the region







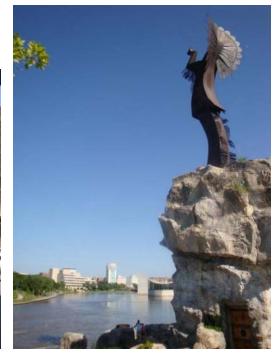




#### A collection of special places

- Build upon downtown's intrinsic culture, history, and natural and built assets
  - Arkansas River
  - Old Town
  - Your favorite places and people... tell us!
- Downtown has regionally unique qualities that maximize value of private and civic investments











#### A heart for the entire community

- The place in the region that can create community amidst an increasingly diverse society
- Express a shared destiny
- Bring people together through the right downtown programming and management







# **PROGRESSIVE**

WICHITA DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION MASTER PLAN

# Office and Hotel Market Opportunity

W-ZHA

February 27, 2010



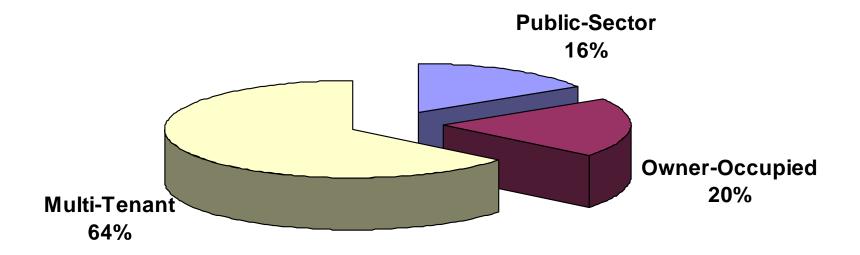
## Office market





## Downtown is the region's office hub

~ 5 million square feet of office space Downtown

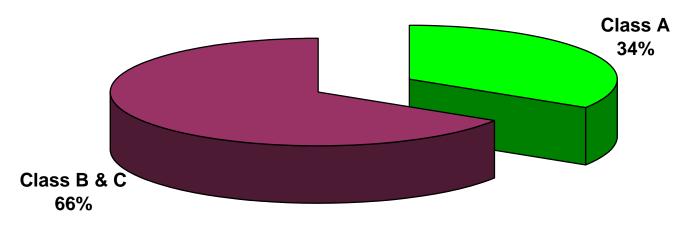


\* Multi-tenant buildings rent space to different tenants.



# Downtown office space by class

Newest Downtown Class A multi-tenant building built in the mid-80's

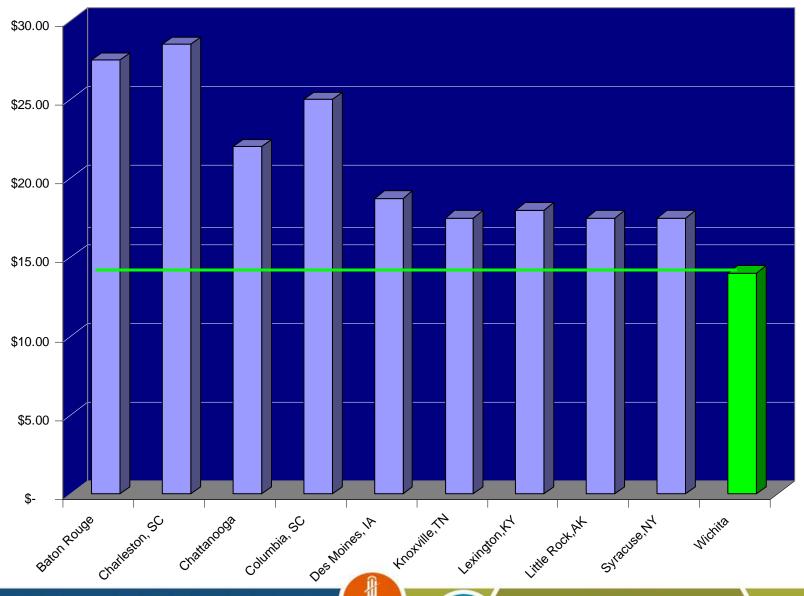


#### **Class A** buildings

- highest quality buildings in their market
- possess high quality building infrastructure
- well-located, have good access, and are professionally managed
- offer adjacent parking

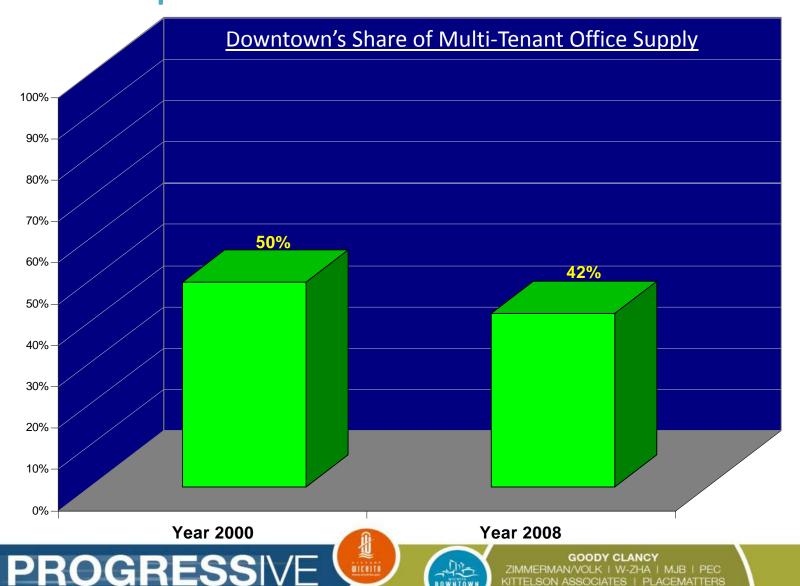


# Lack of new product depresses rents

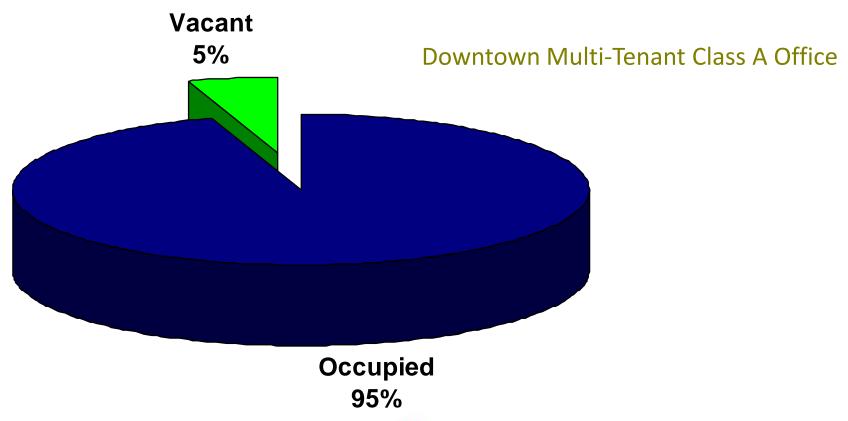




# Lack of new product makes downtown less competitive



# Critical shortage of downtown Class A space





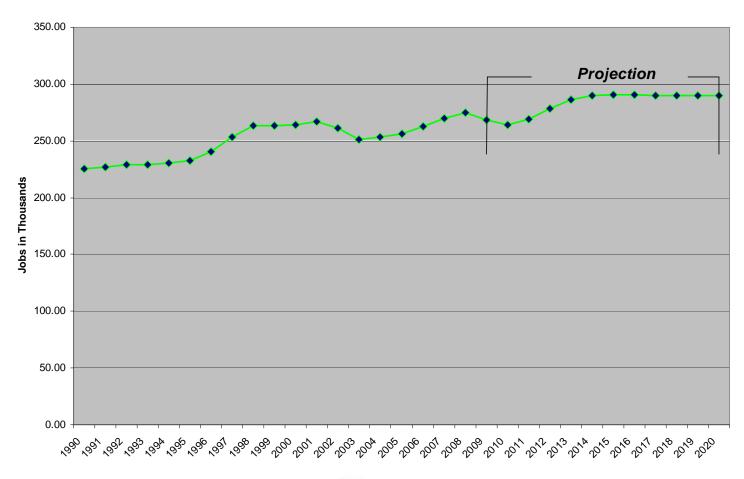
# Downtown is still competitive

- 80 new Airbus jobs Downtown
- New York Life and Cargill Downtown
- Attraction of High Touch to the Downtown -- 100 employees/35,000 square feet





# Sedgwick county employment projected to increase





### Office development potential next 10 years

- 220,000 480,000 square feet of new office space
  - High range assumes "urban" mixed-use environment is established
- Relatively small buildings of 50,000 to 80,000 square feet, not high-rise
- Adjacent parking will be required for new Class A office buildings
- Class B infill will require convenient parking alternatives (parking management)
- Supportable Class A rents will not cover the cost of new building construction and structured parking
- Structured parking and parking management a public/quasi-public sector responsibility



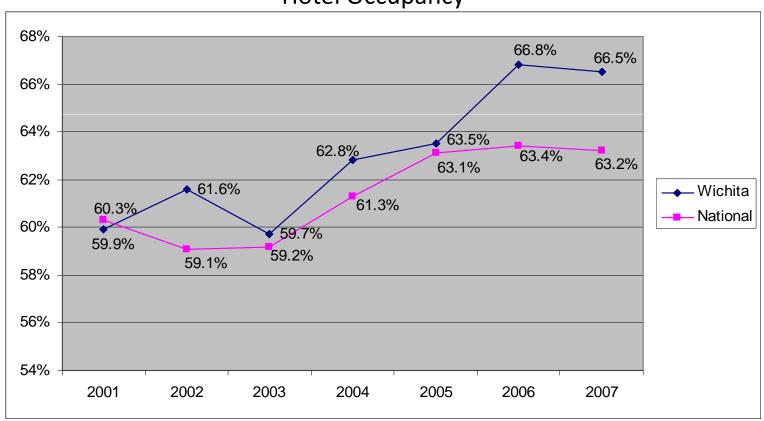
## Hotel market





# Wichita's overall hotel market performing well

#### **Hotel Occupancy**

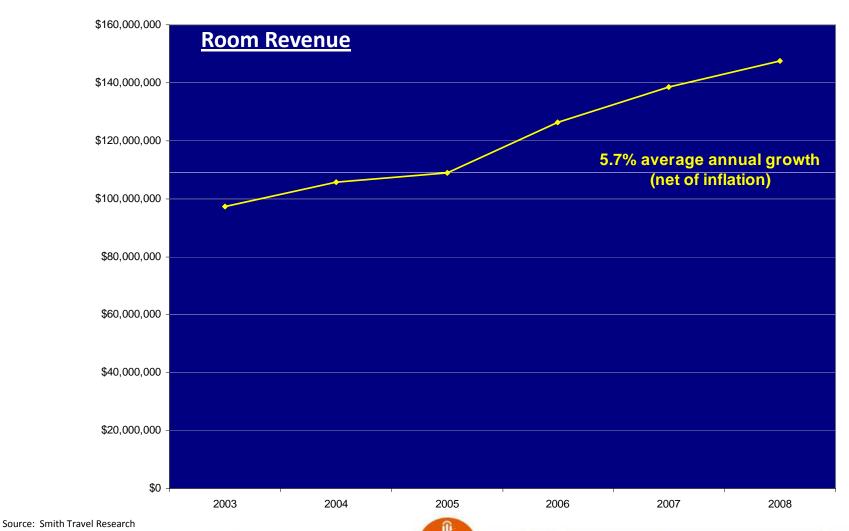


Source: Randall Travel Marketing for the Wichita Convention & Visitor's Bureau





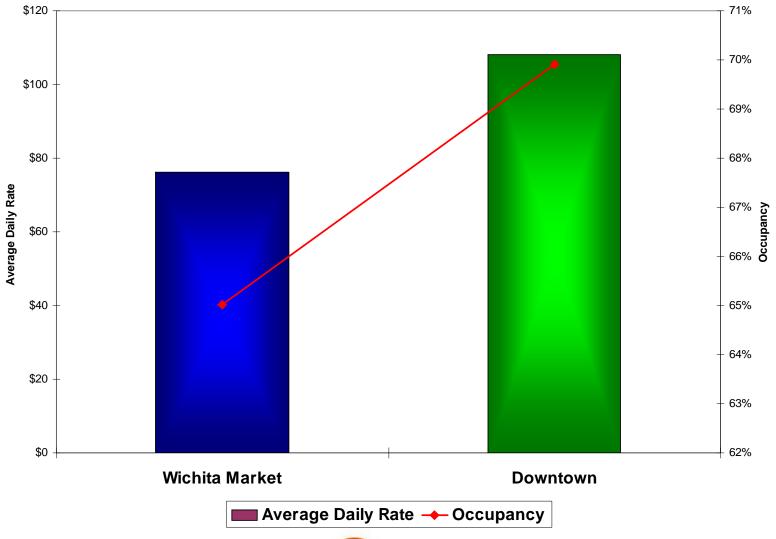
# Wichita's overall hotel market performing well



PROGRESSIVE

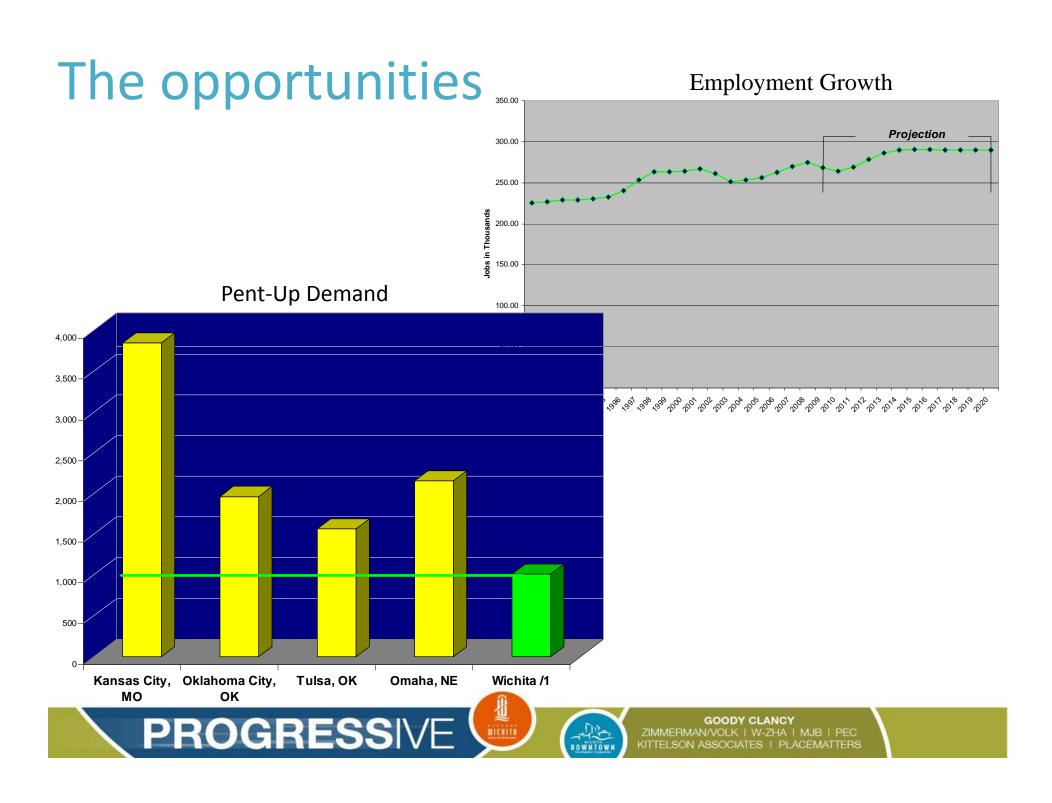


## Downtown hotels are performing well









## Hotel development opportunities next 10 years

- 250 to 400+ rooms Downtown
- Limited service, extended stay, and suite products
- Locate hotels in mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented environments
- To maximize leverage, locate hotels near convention center
- Q-Line service very important to hotel market



## **PROGRESSIVE**

WICHITA DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION MASTER PLAN

# Retail Market Findings

MJB Consulting

February 27, 2010



## **General Concepts**

- Lack of critical mass
- Has to appeal as a destination
  - From beyond Downtown







## **General Concepts**

- No longer a "mass-market" shopping destination
  - The rise of the automobile
  - The tide of suburbanization
- A national trend, not just Wichita







## Comparisons

Downtown Wichita .vs. Suburban Malls (5-min drive time)

	Downtown Wichita	Towne East Square	NewMarket Square
Population	42,310	30,108	26,148
% with B.A. or more	15%	36%	43%
% in White Collar jobs	48%	66%	74%
Median HH Income	\$32,250	\$43,601	\$76,787
% of HH at \$75K+	10%	22%	52%
Median Home Value	\$61,500	\$113,750	\$160,000



#### Conclusions

- These comparisons suggest:
  - Weak demographics for "mass-market" retail
  - Downtown mall unlikely





## **Targeting**

- Downtown's a collection of niches
- Must pick our spots, be strategic







## **Targeting**

Learning by "total immersion"







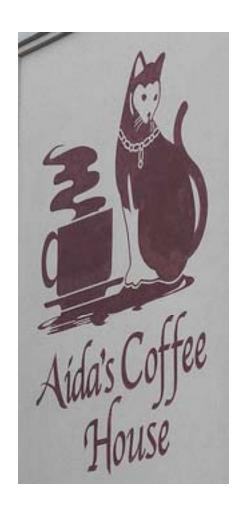




## **Retail Prospects**

- Cause for optimism
  - Successful retailers
  - Additional retail potential



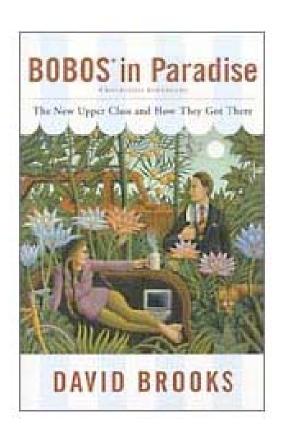




## **Targeting**

- Psycho-graphics
  - "Hipsters" and "yup-sters"







- Additional hipster-oriented retail
  - Creative and alternative types
    - Vintage clothing, footwear





- Additional student-oriented retail
  - Roughly 20,000 students
  - Very little surrounding WSU, no "college drag"
    - Offerings in College Hill largely up-market
  - Frequent Downtown already, for the nightlife
  - WSU satellite campus?







- Students **do** spend...
- ... on brands that have meaning to them







- Additional yup-ster retail
  - Synergies with existing offerings
  - Limited retail space in College Hill/Douglas Ave, Riverside







- "Cheap chic"
  - Trendy, "of-the-moment" fashions at inexpensive prices
  - Would draw students, hipsters and yup-sters





- Additional nightlife and entertainment
  - Taking advantage of broader under-supply, existing concentration and the new arena
  - Aimed at students and yup-sters





- Additional nightlife and entertainment
  - Showings of "indie" films

**PROGRESS**IV

- No screens for a market of 600,000 people
  - Would draw hipsters, students and yup-sters from across the metro





- Additional restaurants
  - Could be greater variety in the Downtown core
  - Aimed at yup-sters
    - "Accessible ethnic"





- "Mass market"
  - Catering to a very wide array of potential customers
    - For nightlife and dining
  - Driven by the presence of the Intrust Bank Arena
  - An important symbol of **inclusiveness** 
    - Downtown as a true "crossroads" for an entire city





- "Mass market"
  - Broadly popular concepts...
    - Appealing to the wide range of Intrust Bank Arena audiences
    - Accessible to nearby moderate-income populations







- Additional "one-per-market" brands
  - Centrality and access to both east and west







## **PROGRESSIVE**

WICHITA DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION MASTER PLAN

## **Transportation**

• Kittelson Associates, Inc.

February 27, 2010



## What we will cover

- Organizing a system
  - Different needs for different users
  - The current street system
- Tools for a Successful Downtown
  - Connect to destinations
  - Simplified transit service
  - Range of street types and amenities

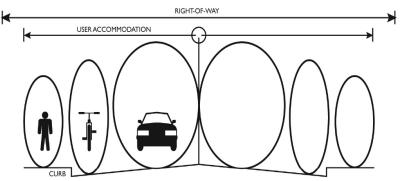




#### Stated desires

- Improved transit service and facilities
- Improved bicycle facilities
- Improved sidewalks and connectivity
- Improved street amenities
- Pedestrian wayfinding
- Safer pedestrian crossings
  - Medians with pedestrian breaks
  - High-visibility crosswalks





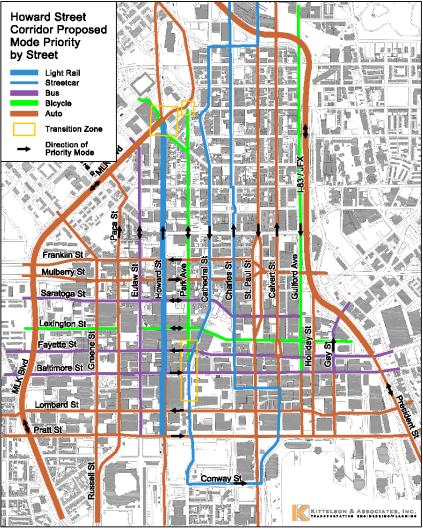
From January 13 questionnaire



Source: MassHighway

#### Different conditions for different travel modes









## Regional access defined by barriers

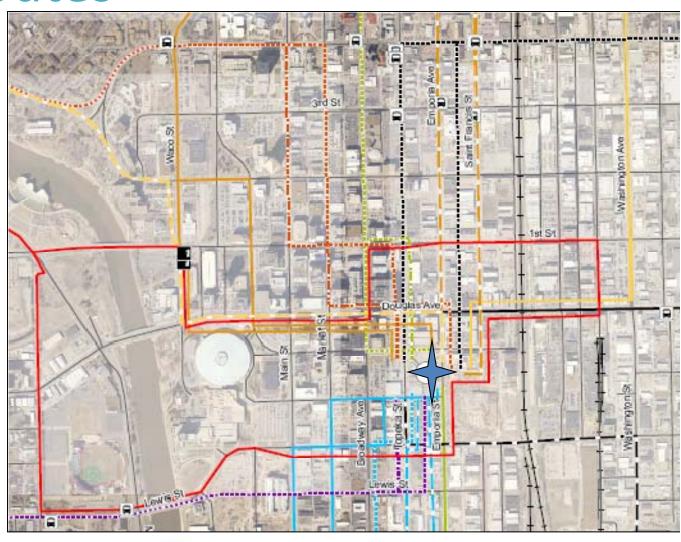
- River
  - 4 bridge crossings to downtown
- Railroad
  - Constrained underpasses or deadend roads
- Freeway
  - Limits connectivity of local roads on south and east side of downtown





## **Transit Routes**

- Wide coverage of downtown
- No one street is the focus of transit service
- All service relies on the Transit Center
- Single loop for the Q-Line





## Bicycle Routes

- Path and trail oriented
- Few on-street routes identified
- Safety &
   right-of cyclist to use
   the road in
   question

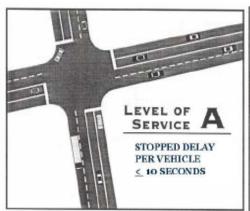


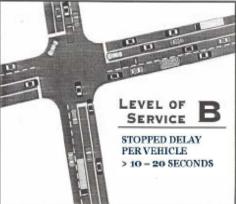


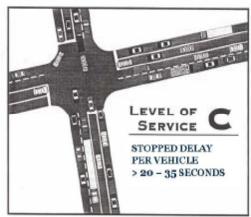


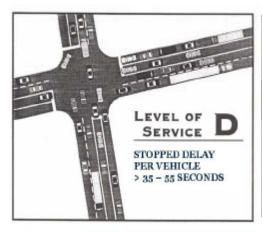
## Measuring Road Capacity for Traffic

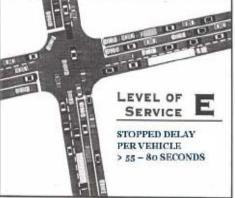
 Efficient use of urban streets is Level-of-Service D 35-55 seconds of delay at intersections.

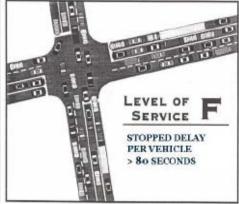












Source: Highway Capacity Manual, 2000 edition published by the National Academies of Science





## **Traffic and Road Capacity**

- 10,000 vehicles per day per lane on City Streets
- Wichita: Less than 15,000 vehicles daily TOTAL
  - includes two, three, four,
     and five lane streets
- Level-of-Service A & B for most Downtown intersections
- Downtown streets
  - Can handle much more traffic OR
  - use of space for other modes

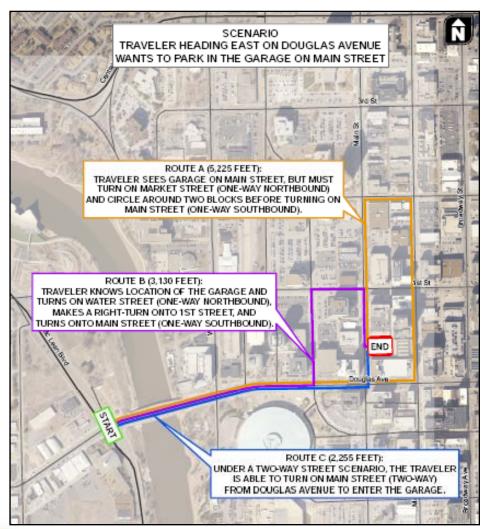






## One-Way Streets for Downtowns

- One-way street benefits
  - Move high traffic volumes
  - Less congested intersections
  - Pedestrians look one direction
  - Speed management possible
- One-way street drawbacks
  - Indirect and circuitous routes
  - Travel speeds unfriendly to pedestrians & residents
  - Throughput orientation incompatible with downtown business focus

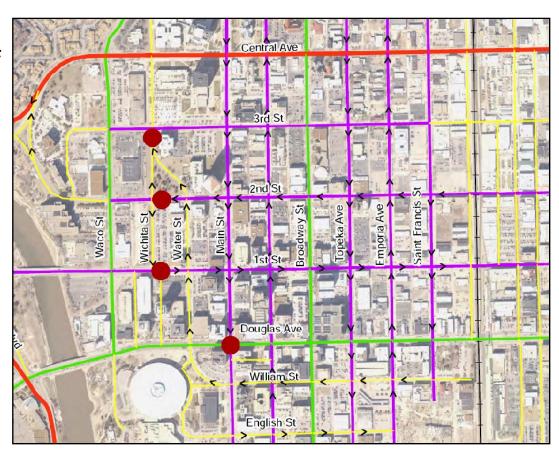






## One- vs Two-way Considerations

- How does circuitous access affect driver perceptions of business access?
- How does street type affect pedestrian environment?
- Which is better for transit operations?
- Do they improve or diminish the experience for transit riders
  - Understanding of route
  - Efficiency of trip







#### **Transit Priorities**

#### Community/Business Leaders

- 1. Longer hours
- 2. Upgrade bus stop facilities

#### Residents

- 1. Quicker, more direct routes
- 2. Saturday and Sunday service
- 3. Longer hours

#### Transit users

- 1. Longer hours
- 2. Sunday service

Wichita Transit Development Plan Public Outreach









## **Greater Wichita Transit Opportunities**

- Hub-and-spoke to Corridor-based system
- Technology upgrades
  - Signal priority
  - Customer communications
- Flag Stops to Permanent Stops
  - Passenger amenities
  - Reinforce route & street presence
- Expand use of transit
  - Service on Sunday, after 7 PM
  - Extend the Walk trip
- Increase interstate connections
  - Amtrak extension from Newton to Fort Worth



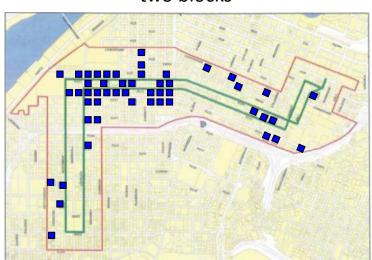


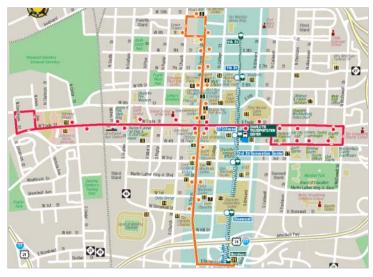




#### **Downtown Circulators**

- Link destinations
  - Neighborhoods & Universities
  - Cultural Institutions
  - Retail/Commercial Streets
  - Regional Transit links
- Easy to understand
  - Visually easy to map
  - Highly visible stops
  - Inbound and outbound stops w/in two blocks











## Transit stop location & amenities

- Brand service
  - Comfortable
  - Well-maintained
  - Extension of walking
- Locate for safe access
  - Crosswalks
  - Wide sidewalk
  - Visible to traffic
- Integrate into the street's public space



Photo: KFH



#### **Pedestrian Comfort**

- Strong pedestrian zones
  - Physical separation
  - Active "plaza"-type streets
  - Window and door orientation
  - Shade and ownership present
- Reduce conflicts
  - Eliminate driveways on major streets
  - Access parking
    - on side streets
    - along alleys
    - to rear of buildings









## City Block Size

- **Short blocks** encourage walking
- Alleys serve loading & parking access





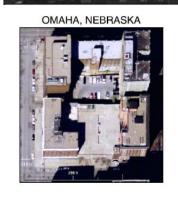




















## **Pedestrians Crossings**

- Curb extensions
  - Improve visibility
  - Decrease pedestrian exposure to traffic
  - Reduce walking crossing times (also improving traffic flow)
  - Use for transit shelters
  - Creates permanent on-street parking
- Mid-block crossings
  - Appropriate for 750' blocks
  - Use pedestrian signals
  - Use where drivers can react



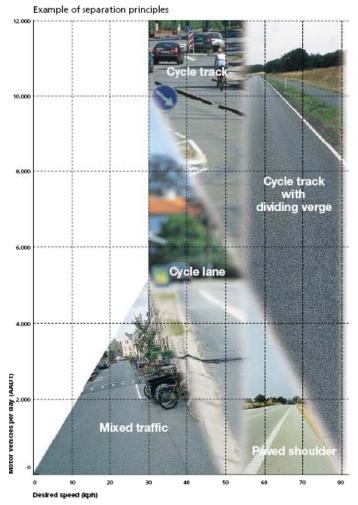




## Why do people not bike in Wichita?

- 1. Lack of bike lanes and/or paths
- 2. Automobile traffic (speed and number of cars)
- 3. Lack of bicycle parking/storage From MTP 2035, Where We Want to Go







## Types of Cyclists

- Portland survey sampled people to
  - quantify users by type and
  - understand facility needs for latent cycling demand
- Less than 1% will ride regardless of facilities

Strong & Fearless

- More than 60% are interested in biking, but don't
- Accommodating the 60% means more and better facilities



No way No How



Source: Roger Geller, City of Portland

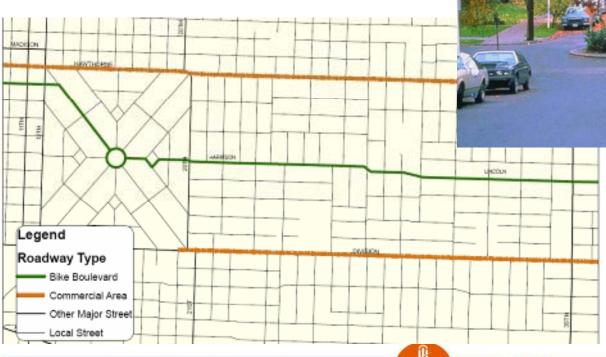




## Use Low Traffic/Low Speed Streets

 Grid networks permit parallel routes or "bike boulevards"

One way systems permit "Contra-flow" routing



## Cycle Tracks

- One-way
- Separated from traffic
- Narrows ped crossing distance
- Additional buffer to pedestrians
- Inexpensive to introduce
- Wichita streets have the space without impacting traffic flow!







#### Getting More out of Wichita Streets

- Use and enhance the grid
  - Avoid creating dead ends
  - Reintroduce connections where possible
- Build on strengths
  - Lots of street width
  - Low traffic demand
- All streets are not created equal
  - Understand function
  - Reinforce character
  - Enhance travel choice





#### Elements of the Transportation System

- Creating a mode and character-based street network
- Access and barriers to downtown
- Arterial access connections
- Roadway capacity and number of lanes
- Street Operations: One-way & Two-way network
- City block size
- Transit Routes & Conditions
- Bicycle Network & Facilities
- Pedestrian environment



## **PROGRESSIVE**

WICHITA DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION MASTER PLAN

## Streetscape Design

Guidelines

**Professional Engineering Consultants** 

February 27, 2010



## WHAT IS STREETSCAPING?

- Look and Feel of the Street and its Amenities
  - Sidewalk/crosswalk materials
  - Furnishings
  - Signs
  - Lighting
- Improvements Have Recently Been Made
- Others Upcoming This will guide the design



## **PROJECT GOALS**

- Incorporate more "Complete Streets" into Downtown
- Improve vibrancy of Downtown streets
- Improve linkages between Downtown destinations
- Improve the engagement between travelers and the surrounding environment
- Improve Downtown aesthetics through good streetscape design principles



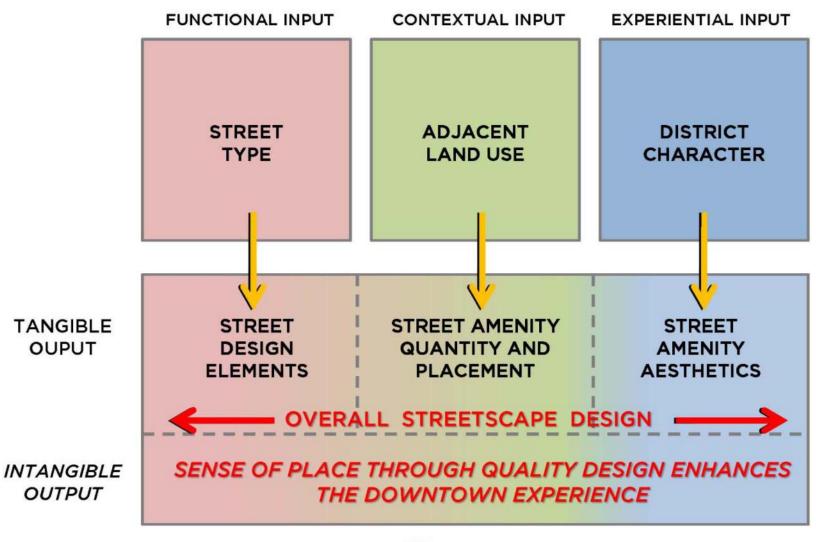


### PROJECT PURPOSE

- Comprehensive Set of Design Guidelines
  - Street Types
    - Design Options
    - Design Features
  - Streetscape Elements
    - Quantity and Placement
    - Aesthetics
- Improve Design Consistency/Cohesiveness
- Most Impacts are to Future Public Street Projects



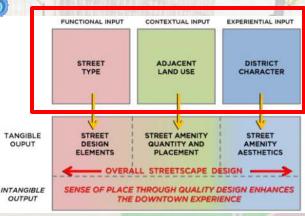
#### IMPLEMENTATION MODEL







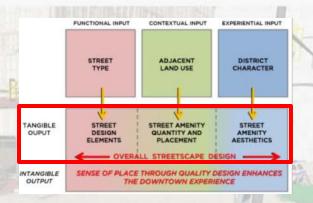




- Functional Based on Street Type
- Contextual Based on Adjacent Land Uses
- Experiential Based on District
- Each drives an output



#### TANGIBLE OUTPUTS



- Street Design Elements Determined by Street Type
- Street Amenity Quantity/Placement Determined by Adjacent Land Uses
- Street Amenity Aesthetics Determined by Wayfinding District or Sub-district
- Together = Overall Streetscape Design

**PROGRESS**IVE





Sense of place through quality design enhances the downtown experience

This serves as the Vision Statement





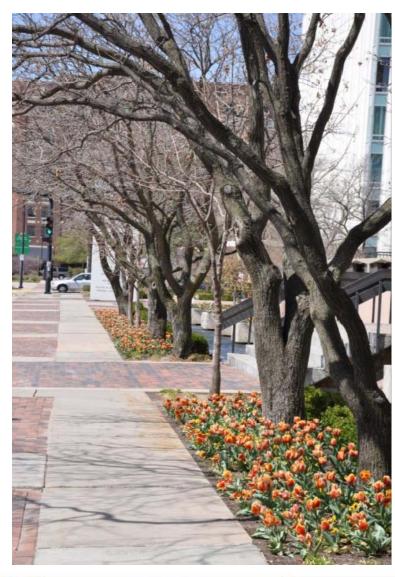
#### **FOUR BASIC STREET TYPES**

Balanced Streets

Pedestrian Streets

Plaza Streets

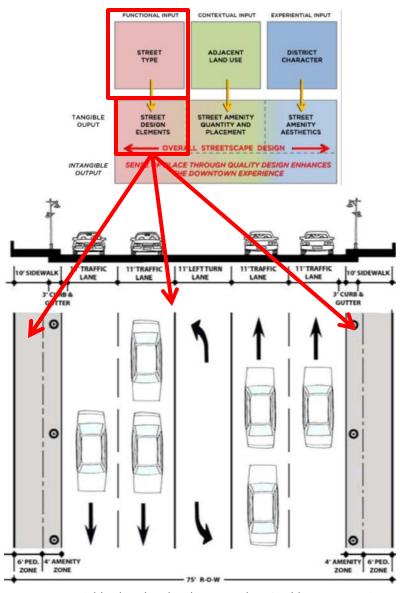
Alleys





#### STREET TYPES — BALANCED STREETS

- Can be designed to accommodate all modes of transportation
- Serve as the primary corridors in Downtown
- Three sub-types
  - Automobile
  - Transit
  - Bicycle



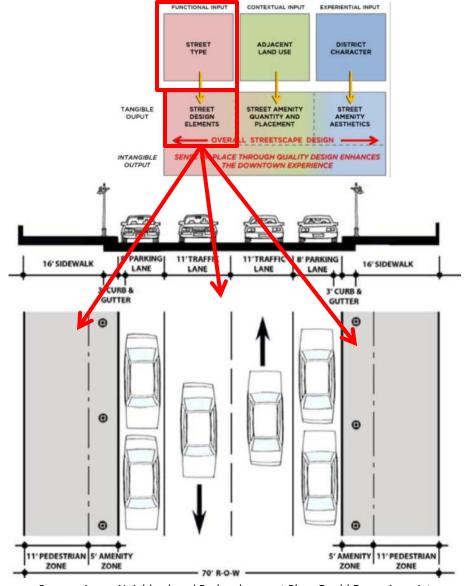
Source: Arena Neighborhood Redevelopment Plan, Gould Evans Associates





#### STREET TYPES - PEDESTRIAN STREETS

- Enhanced pedestrian connections to improve mobility
- Traffic calming to improve pedestrian safety
- Transit stops at Balanced
   Street intersections



Source: Arena Neighborhood Redevelopment Plan, Gould Evans Associates

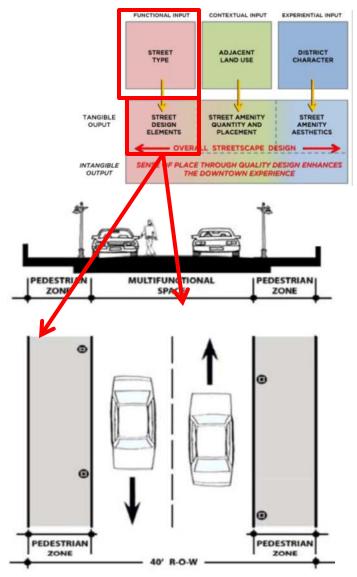




#### STREET TYPES - PLAZA STREETS

Pedestrian-oriented

- Vehicular traffic only to access adjacent properties
- May be closed to accommodate street festivals, cultural events, etc.



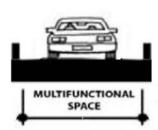


ZIMMERMAN/VOLK | W-ZHA | MJB | PEC KITTELSON ASSOCIATES | PLACEMATTERS

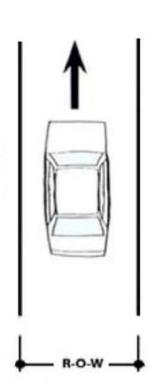


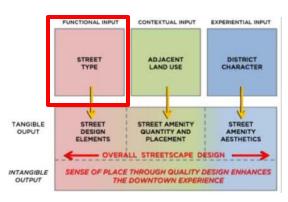
#### STREET TYPES - ALLEYS

Service access and utility corridors



- Through traffic discouraged
- Access to parking
- May provide secondary activity locations

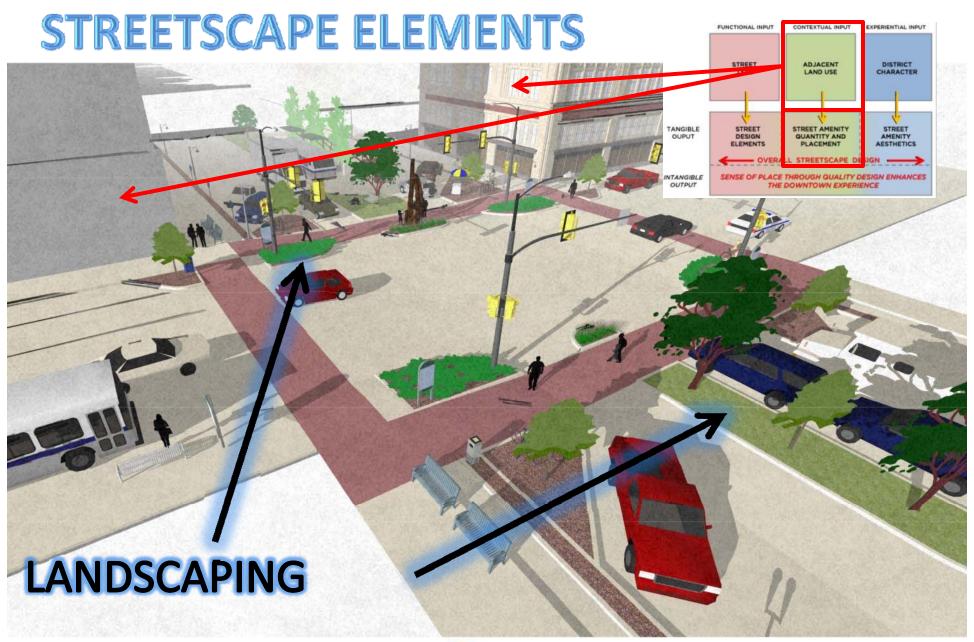






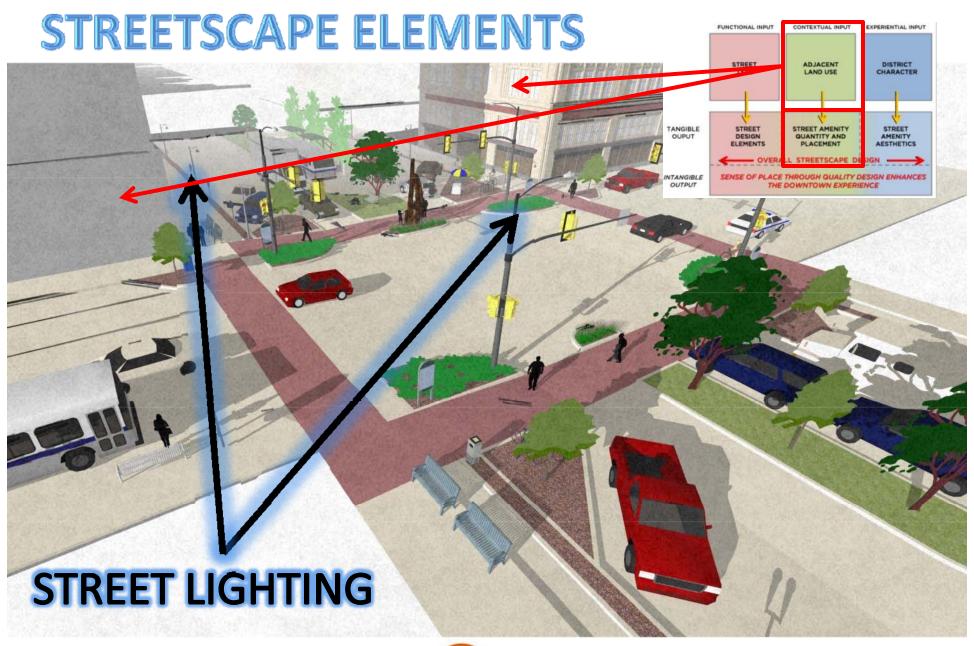






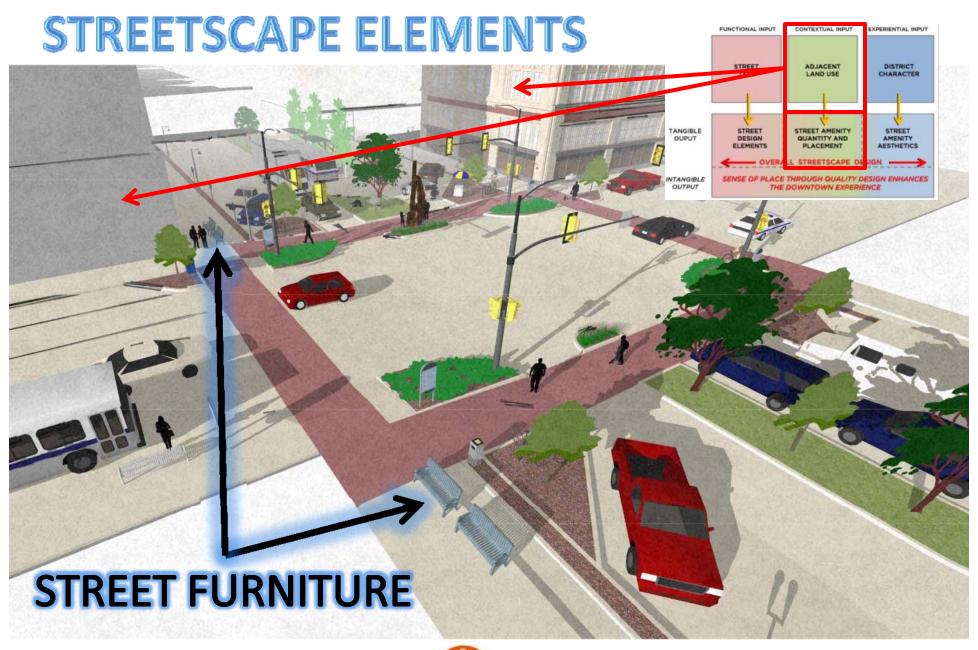






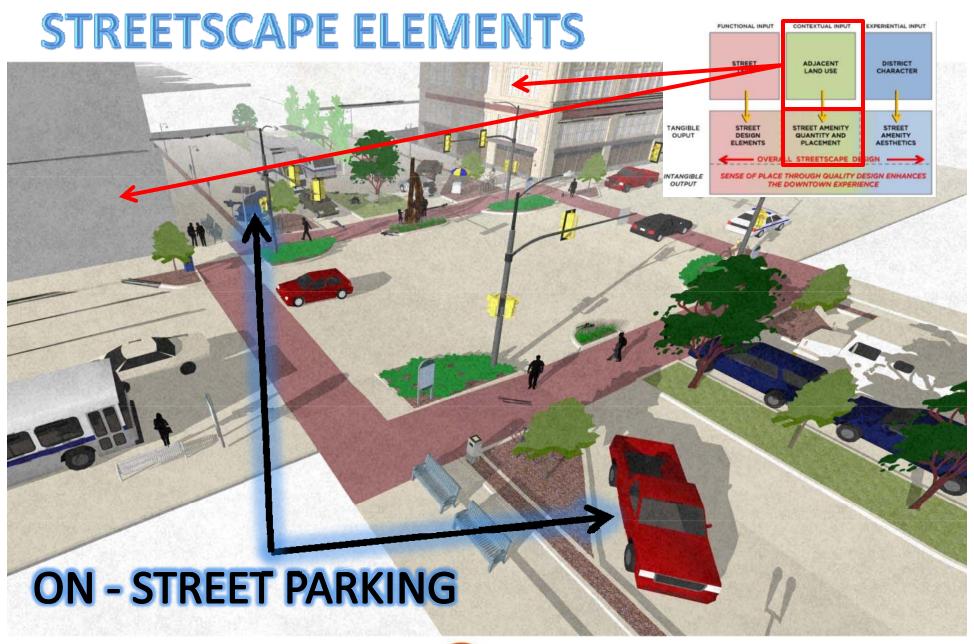






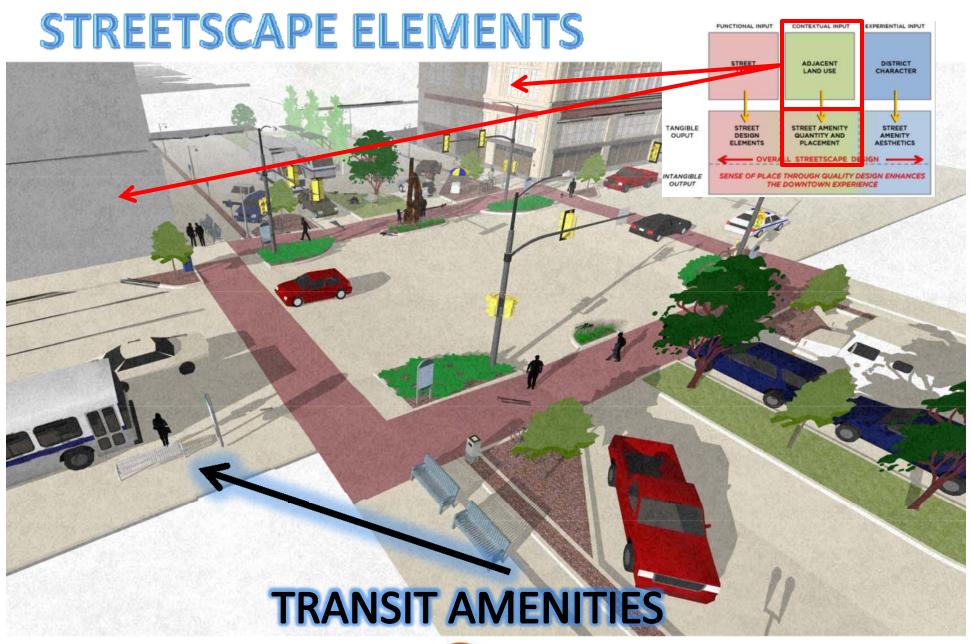
















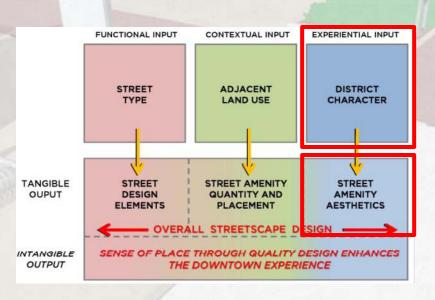
## STREET AMENITY AFSTHET

Character of surrounding Look and feel of street environment

design elements and – Architecture amenities

- Art

Provide branding for a district





# TRADITIONAL DESIGN STYLE EXAMPLES







