# ZONING FOR GROWTH PAVING THE PATH FOR INFILL DEVELOPMENT



# PANELISTS

### Jennifer Kuzma

Director, Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium

### **Patrick Hewitt**

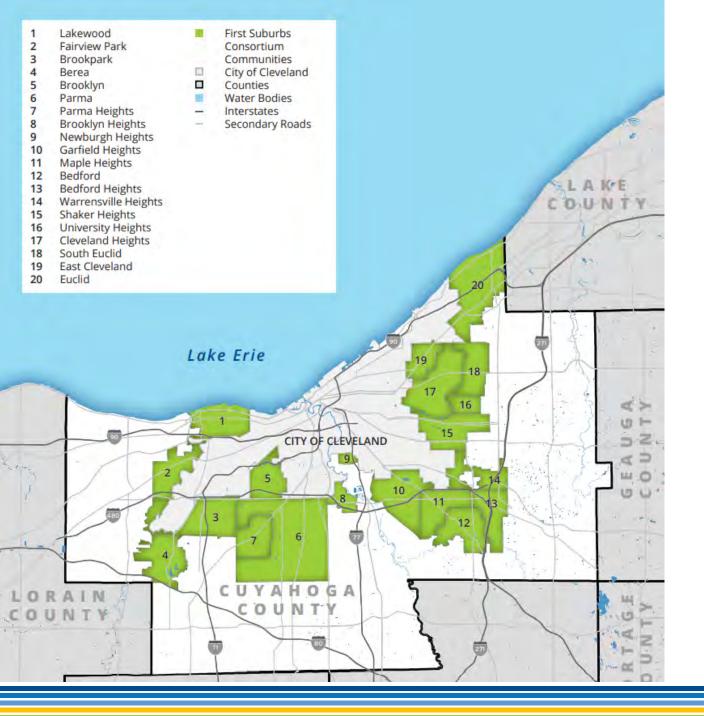
Planning Manager, Cuyahoga County Planning Commission

### Jennifer Vazquez-Norman

Assistant Director of Real Estate Development, Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation

# Jennifer Kuzma

Director, Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium



### First Suburbs Consortium of Northeast Ohio

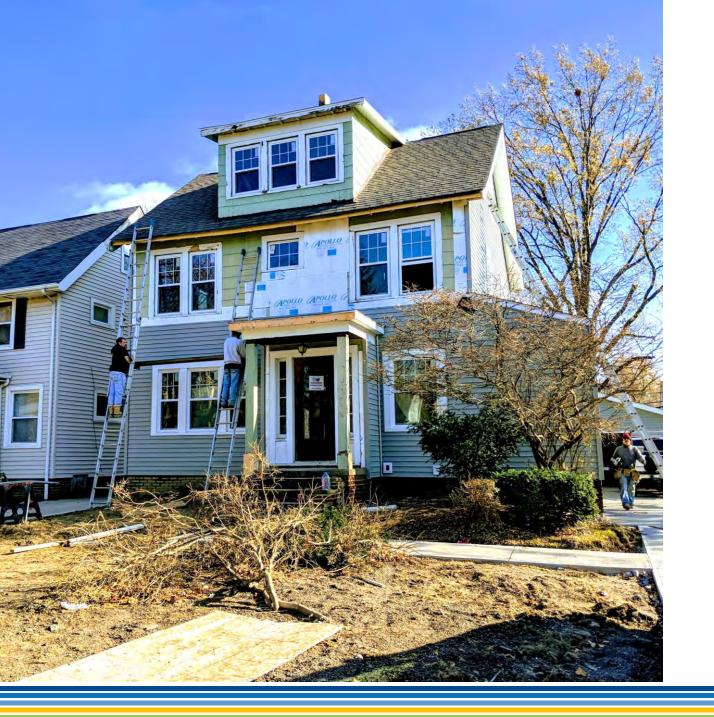
- What is the First Suburbs Consortium?
  - Advocacy
  - Best Practices Sharing
  - Program Development
  - Partnerships create, nurture and identify

# **MISSING TEETH & INFILL HOUSING**



# **MISSING TEETH & INFILL HOUSING**





### **Single-Family Zoning Analysis**

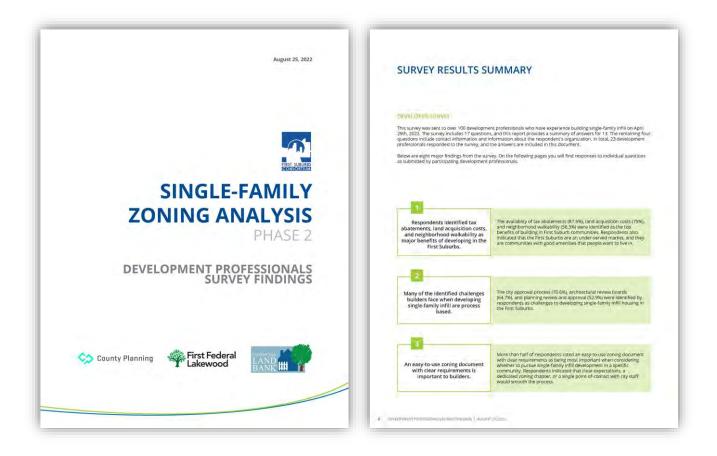
- Why did we want to update our singlefamily housing zoning code?
- Who have we partnered with to complete this work?

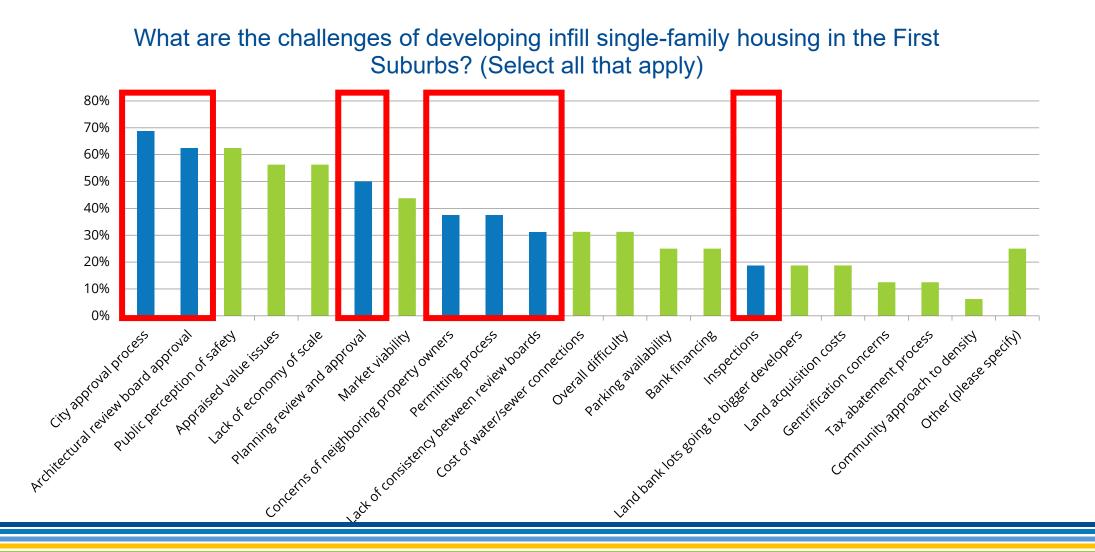
### **Goal of the Survey**

 Understand how builders see single-family infill in the First Suburbs

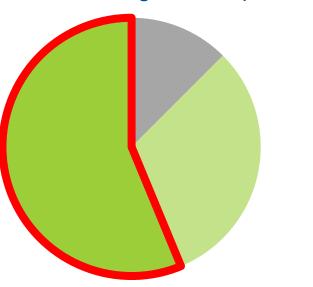
### **Overview of Responses**

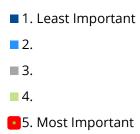
- Conducted in Spring, 2022
- Sent to more than 100 developers and builders
- 23 total respondents



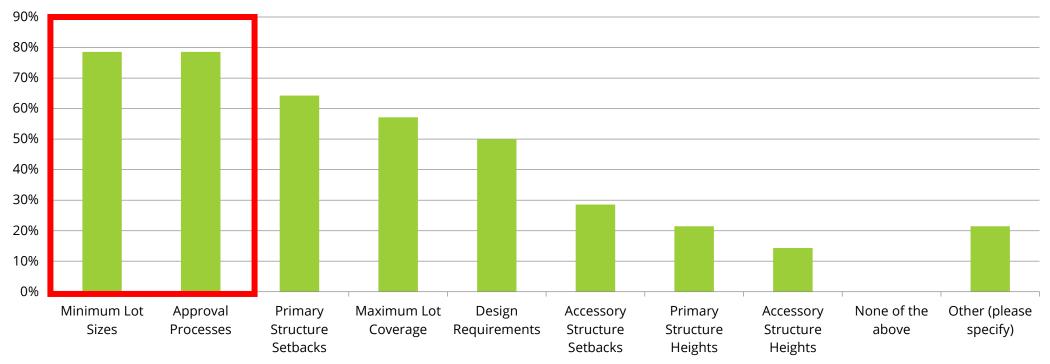


How important is an easy-to-use zoning document when considering whether to pursue new single-family infill housing development? Please select on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being least important, and 5 being most important





Which of the following zoning regulations are the biggest barriers to developing single-family infill housing in First Suburb communities? (Select all that apply)



# **Patrick Hewitt**

Planning Manager, Cuyahoga County Planning Commission



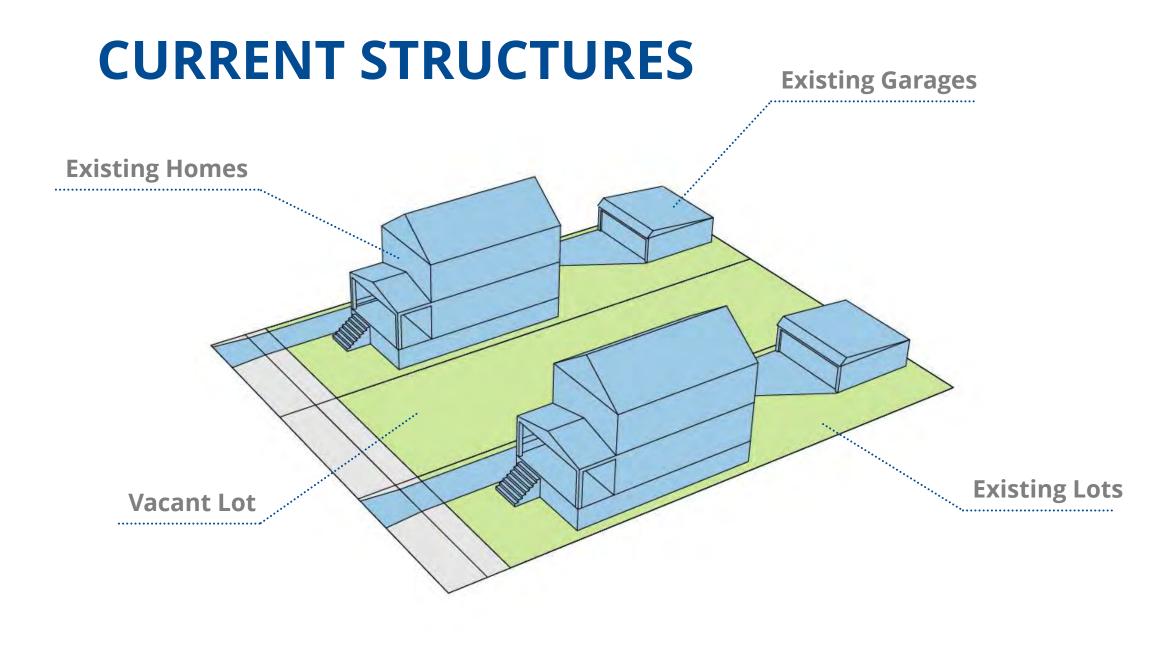
### **Cuyahoga County Planning Commission**

- Vision: Inspiring all of our communities to thrive
- Mission: To advance Cuyahoga County's social, economic, and environmental health through equitable community planning

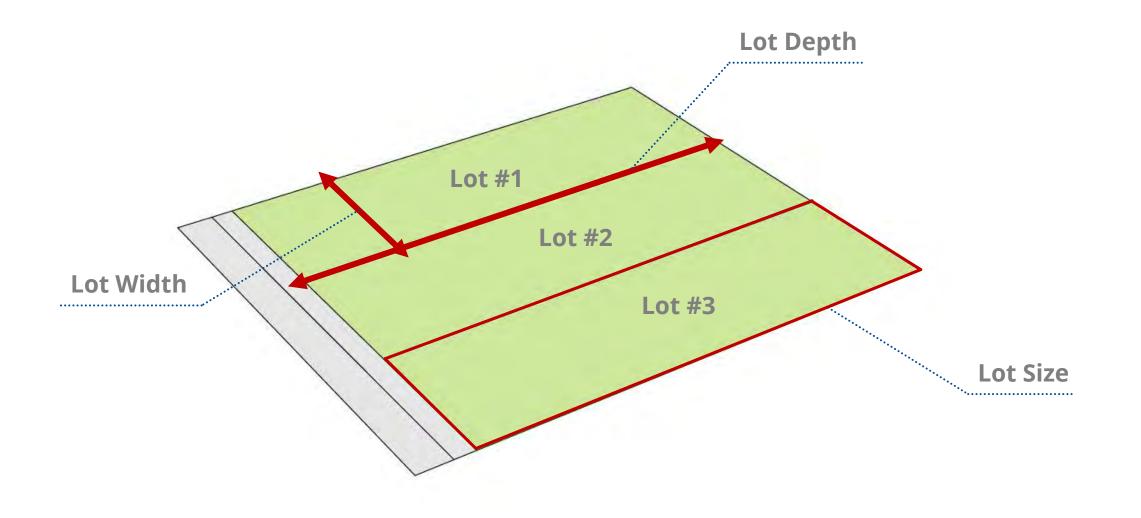
# **PROJECT BACKGROUND**

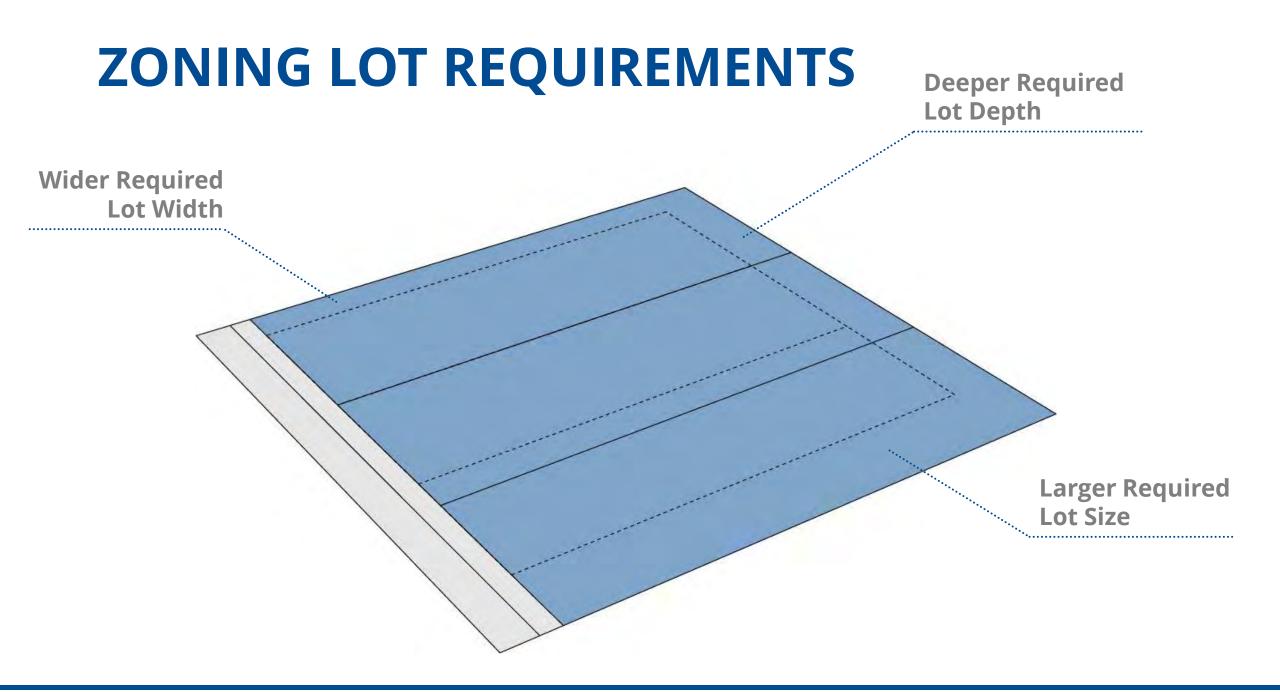
 Phase 1: Identify issues within zoning regulations that can make constructing desired infill housing difficult or costineffective

 Phase 2: Outline best practices for improving zoning regulations to make infill more practicable, update codified ordinances, and track infill housing construction over time

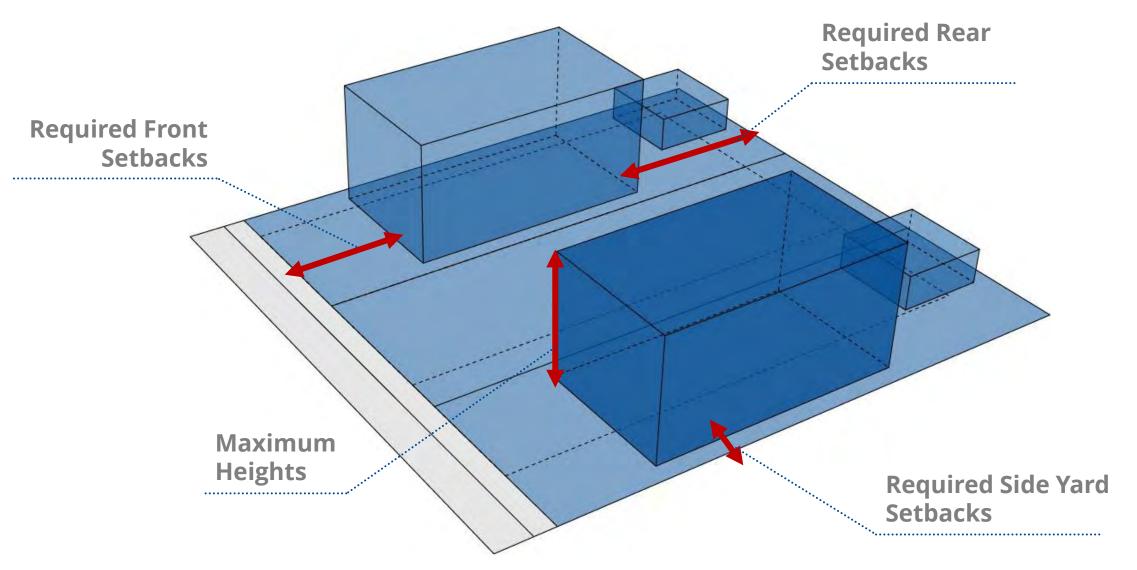


# **CURRENT LOTS**

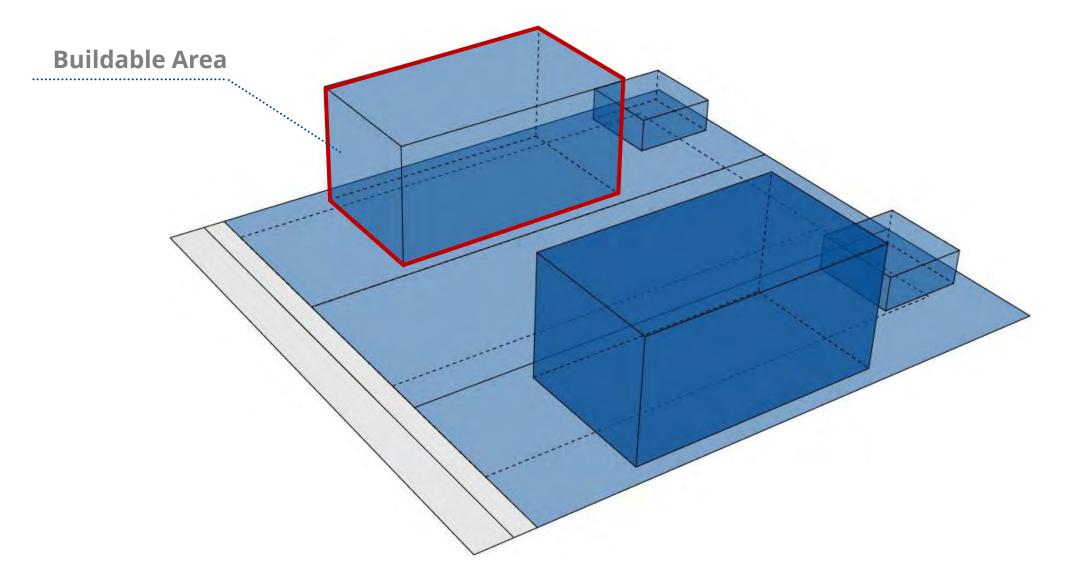




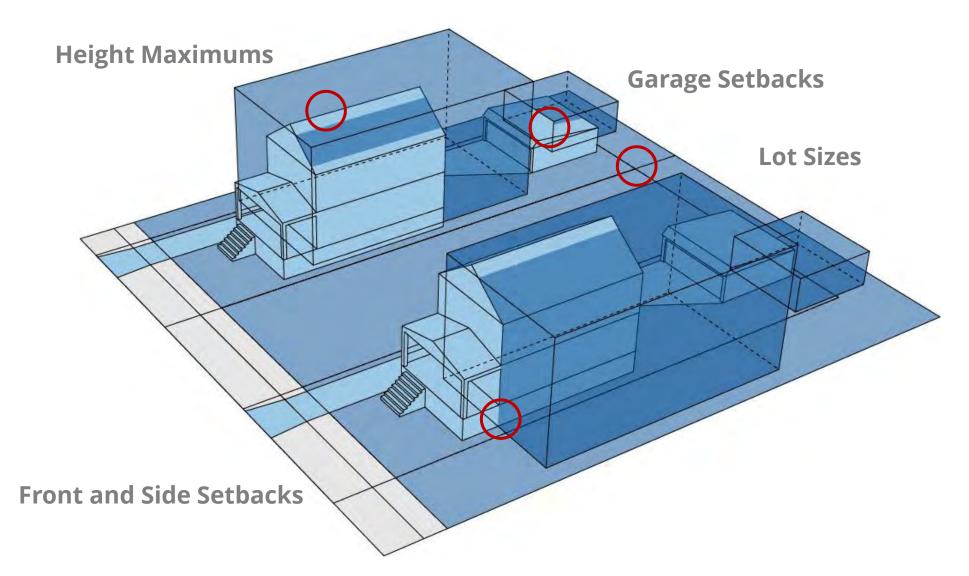
# **ZONING STRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS**



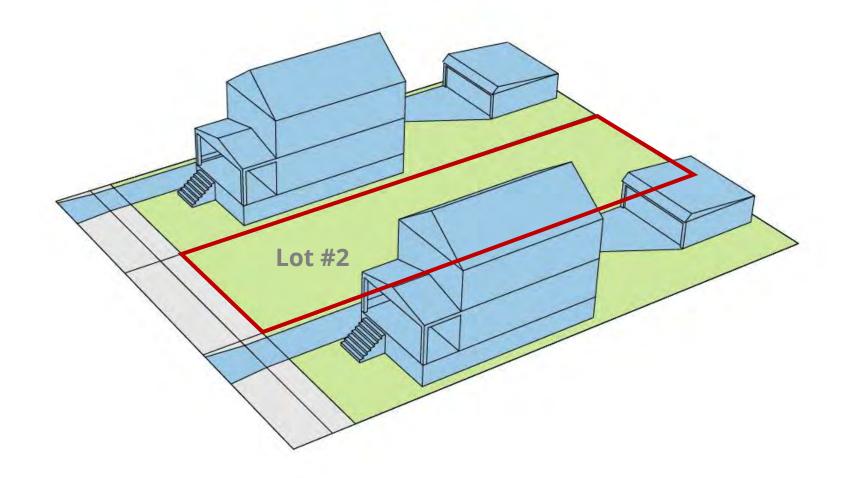
# **ZONING STRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS**



# **REGULATORY INCONSISTENCIES**

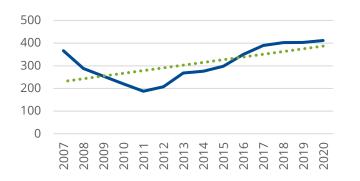


# **ISSUES FOR INFILL HOUSING**

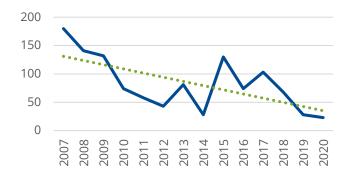


# **INFILL HOUSING TRENDS**

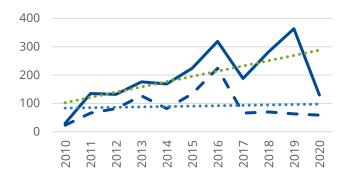
### Number of Sales (avg)



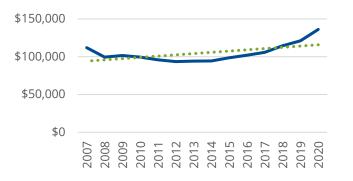
### **Construction: Year Built**



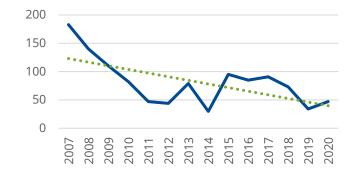
### Demolitions



Median Sales Price (avg)



### **Construction: Building Permits**



# **DISTRICT PROFILES** GOAL

- Answer the question:
  - Can you build current or desired housing easily using current zoning regulations?
  - Example: If a home is demolished, could you build a similar home on the same lot under current regulations?

# **DISTRICT PROFILES** RELEVANT TOPICS

### **Topics for Categorizing**

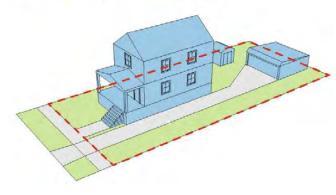
- 1. Minimum Lot Size (m)
- 2. Lot Width (m)
- 3. Lot Coverage (m)
- 4. Livable Area (m)
- 5. Front Setbacks (m)
- 6. Rear Setbacks

(m) = mapped

- 7. Side Setbacks
- 8. Heights
- 9. Accessory Uses
- 10. Garage Requirements
- 11. Parking Requirements
- 12. Design Guidelines (generally)
- 13. Allowable Uses

# **DISTRICT PROFILES** MINIMUM LOT SIZE

FIGURE 18 MINIMUM LOT SIZE: MEASUREMENT



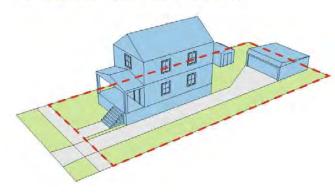
Community	District	Minimum Lot Size (Square Feet)	Common Adjustments	Percent No	n-Conforming
				By District	By Community
Bedford	R-1	5,000		1%	7%
	R-2	5,000		8%	
Bedford Heights	R-S	15,000	(a)	0%	42%
	R-1	11,250	(a)	14%	
	R-1-A	11,250	(a)	_*	
	R-2	11,250	(a)	76%	
Berea	RSF-A	6,500		12%	10%
	RSF-B	6,500		8%	
	RSF-T	7,500		27%	
Brook Park	U1-A1	15,000		51%	53%
	U1-A2	11,250		7%	
	U1-A3	10,500		49%	
	U1-A4	8,400		43%	
	U1-A5	7,200		66%	
Brooklyn	SF-DH	10,000		88%	88%
	D-H	6,000		72%	0010
Brooklyn Heights	1F-100	20,000	(a)	_*	50%
Brooklyn Heights	1F-80	14,000	(a)	40%	2010
	1F-60	9,000	(a) (a)	39%	
	1F-50	6,500	(a) (a)	67%	
Cleveland Heights	AA	15,000	(a)	11%	47%
Lieveland heights	A	7,500	(a) (a)	49%	47.70
ast Cleveland	U1	2,000 to 4,000	(b) (c)	3%	3%
Euclid	U1	5,000	(a) (c)	7%	4%
	U2	2,400	(a) (c)	1%	470
ainviou Park	RIF-75	11,250	(a) (c) (a)	7%	12%
Fairview Park	RIF-75 RIF-60	7,800		2%	1290
	RIF-50		(a)	17%	
		7,500	(a)		
	RIF-40	5,000	(a)	2%	
6 . L. L	R2F	7,500	(a)	66%	0.00
Garfield Heights	U-1	12,000		94%	96%
1.2.2.2	U-2	12,000	13	99%	
Lakewood	R1L	14,000	(a)	42%	34%
	R1M	9,000	(a)	30%	
	R1H	5,000	(a)	21%	
	R2	5,000	(a)	41%	
Maple Heights	RSF-L	12,000		24%	72%
	RSF-M	7,000		73%	
	RTF	7,000		65%	
Parma	SF-AA	12,000		17%	56%
	SF-A	9,000		46%	
	SF-B	7,800		88%	
	2F	4,800		196	
Parma Heights	A	9,000	(a)	56%	56%
Shaker Heights	SF1	15,000		5%	9%
	SF2	8,500		8%	
	SF3	5,600		12%	
South Euclid	R-75	12,000		16%	16%
	R-60	8,000		13%	
	R-50	6,000		24%	
	R-40	4,800		2%	
University Heights	U-1	6,000		36%	36%
Warrensville Heights	U-1C	12,000	(a)	14%	43%
and a second second second second	11.40	7 000	(-)	2404	

# **DISTRICT PROFILES** MINIMUM LOT SIZE

### FIGURE 17 MINIMUM LOT SIZE: COMMON ADJUSTMENTS

- (a) Lots in existence prior to the adoption of the Zoning Code that do not meet minimum lot sizes or widths may be buildable if they meet all other requirements, including setbacks
- (b) Minimum lot sizes vary based on Zoning Map
- (c) Corner lots have smaller required minimum lot sizes

### FIGURE 18 MINIMUM LOT SIZE: MEASUREMENT



A	District	B Minimum Lot Size (Square Feet)	Common	D Percent Non-Conforming	
Community					
			Adjustments	By District	By Community
Bedford	R-1	5,000	1	1%	7%
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Brooklyn Heights	1F-100	20,000	(a)	_*	50%
	1F-80	14,000	(a)	40%	
	1F-60	9,000	(a)	39%	
	1F-50	6,500	(a)	67%	
Cleveland Heights	AA	15,000	(a)	11%	47%
	А	7,500	(a)	49%	
East Cleveland	U1	2,000 to 4,000	(b) (c)	3%	3%
Euclid	U1	5,000	(a) (c)	7%	4%
	U2	2,400	(a) (c)	1%	
Fairview Park	RIF-75	11,250	(a)	796	12%
	RIF-60	7,800	(a)	2%	
	RIF-50	7,500	(a)	17%	
	RIF-40	5,000	(a)	2%	
	R2F	7,500	(a)	66%	
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Warrensville Heights	U-1C	12,000	(a)	14%	43%
warrensville Heights	one	12,000	(	i tea	

# **DISTRICT PROFILES** MINIMUM LOT SIZE

### MINIMUM LOT SIZE: NON-CONFORMITY



(Greather than 95% of the Required Minimum Lot Size) 75.1% – 95% of Required Minimum

50.1% – 75% of Required Minimum 50% or Less of Required Minimum

Potentially Conforming\*

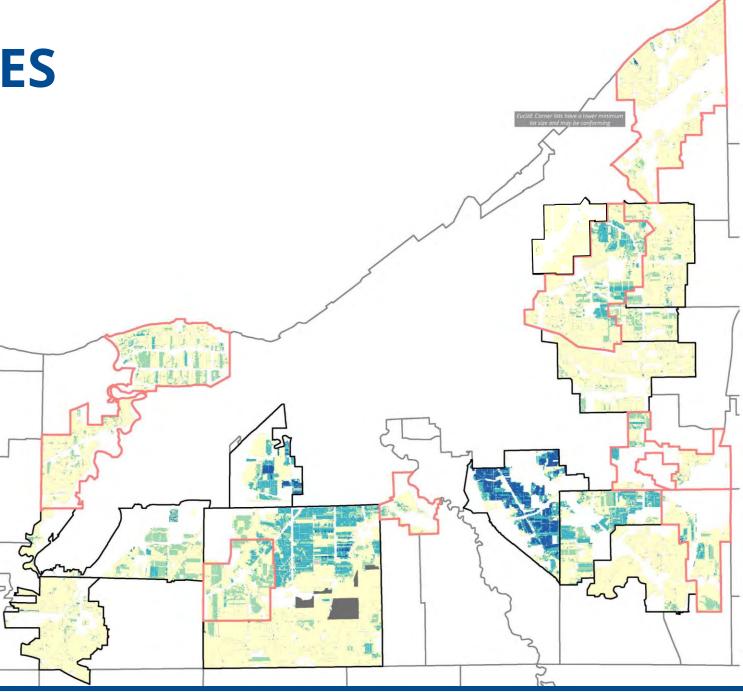
Conforming Lots

No Data

10

- Cannot Be Mapped (Varies within Districts)
- Not Regulated by Jurisdiction
- First Suburbs Consortium Communities
- Other Cuyahoga County Communities

\* Lots in existence prior to the adoption of the Zoning Code that do not meet minimum lot sizes or widths may be buildable if they meet all other requirements, including setbacks



# **DISTRICT FINDINGS**

- 1. There are more than 5,300 vacant, single-family zoned lots in the First Suburbs
- 2. Zoning maps are not always accessible or up-to-date
- 3. Communities are seeking infill housing in their neighborhoods
- 4. A large number of existing, single-family lots do not meet the requirements for lot size and lot width
- 5. Many existing homes could not be built under current regulations
- 6. Zoning codes vary greatly across communities
- 7. Community zoning codes have been updated at different times and are at different stages

# **PLAN DESIGN** INCENTIV

# **FIVE TASKS**

- Plan and Zone for Infill Housing
  - ✓ Development Professionals Survey
  - Code Update Options Overview
  - Online Zoning Tool
- **Design** Housing to Meet Your Goals
  - Design Guidelines Guidebook
- Incentivize the Housing You Want
  - / Infill Incentives Options
- Educate Builders and the Community
  - Builder, Community, Municipal Resources
- **Track** *New Housing Investments* 
  - Infill Housing Tracker

# PLAN

# INCENTIVIZE

# EDUCATE

# **FIVE TASKS**

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  - ✓ Development Professionals Survey
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# **CODE UPDATE OPTIONS**

### **Goal of the Tool**

Provide generalized approaches to updating zoning codes to facilitate infill development

# **CODE UPDATE OPTIONS**

### **Reorganize and Simplify Zoning Code Structure and Language**

Examples:

- Reduce redundancies and inconsistencies
- Transform from text-based to graphic- and table-based

### **Address Infill in the Purpose/Intent**

Example: Include text saying that "allowing compatible infill" is a goal of the regulations

### **Broaden Permitted Use Regulations**

Example: Allow ADUs, two-family, and three-family dwellings as permitted uses

### **Simplify Administrative Procedures**

Examples:

- Allow administrative waivers for small deviations
- Create expedited review processes for 1-, 2-, 3-family residential infill applications

# **CODE UPDATE OPTIONS**

### **Adjust Dimensional Standards**

Examples (from least to most intensive):

- Allow pre-existing lots to be exempt from lot width and size requirements
- Reduce overall area, width, and setback requirements to bring the majority of lots into compliance without sacrificing neighborhood character
- Allow infill to match setbacks, height, or lot coverages of surrounding properties

PLAN

# **ONLINE ZONING TOOL**

### **Goal of the Tool**

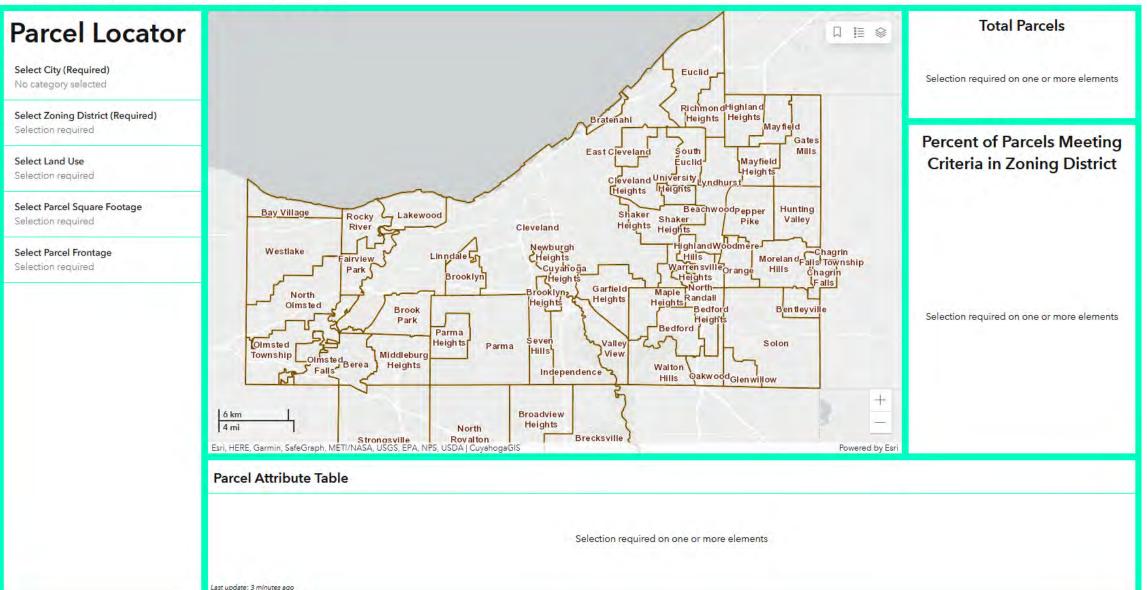
- Visualize where non-conformities exist
- Test how changes in zoning requirements could reduce non-conformities
- Reduce the number of variances needed for infill

PLAN



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### Single-Family Zoning Tool





### Single-Family Zoning Tool

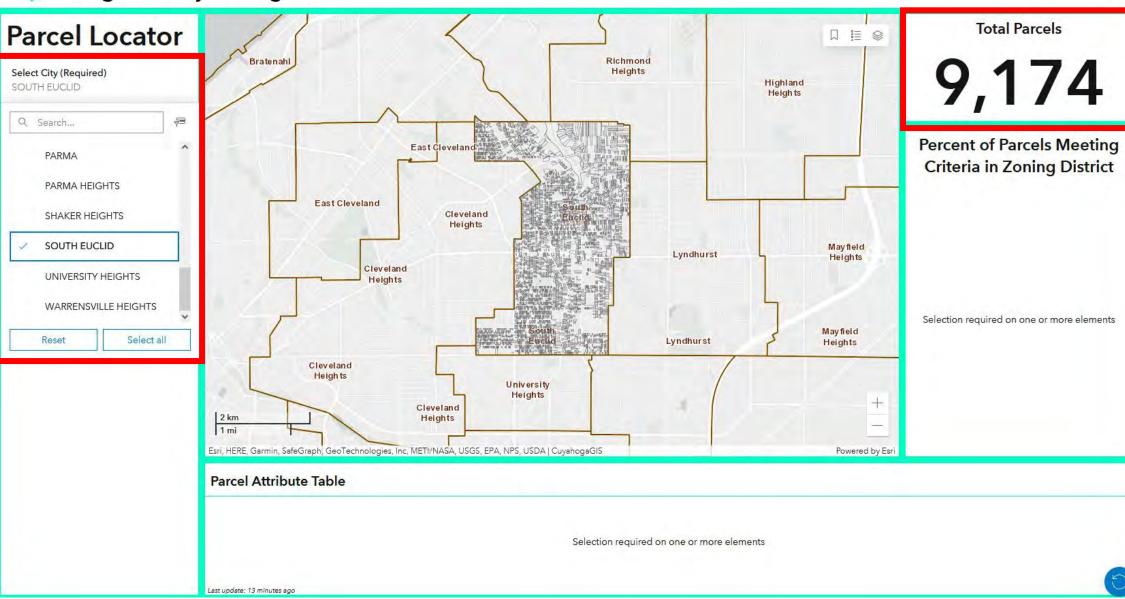
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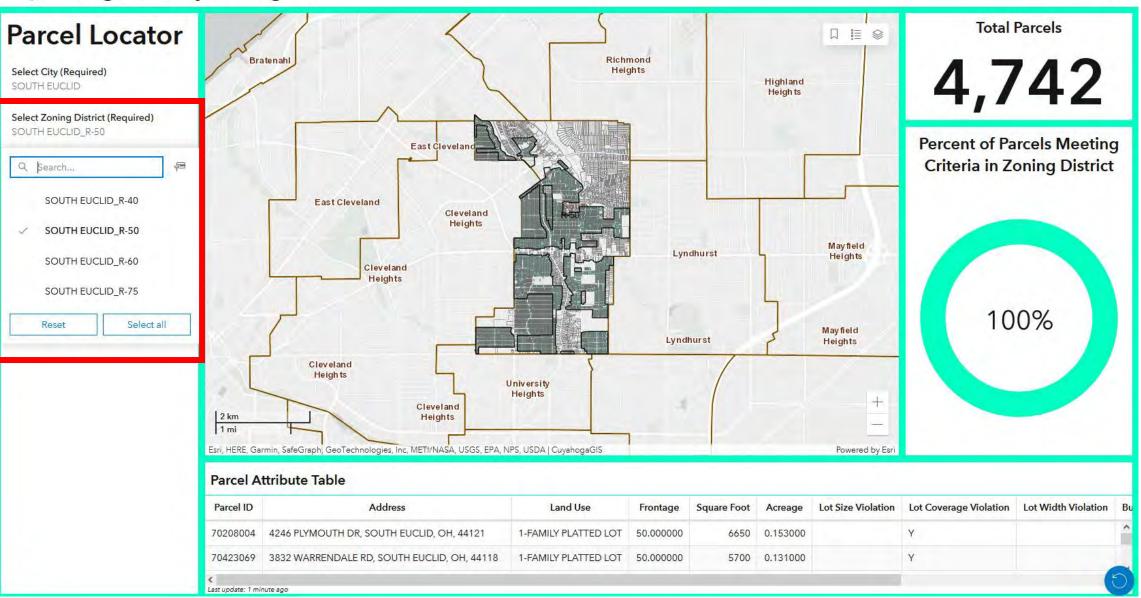
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## Single-Family Zoning Tool

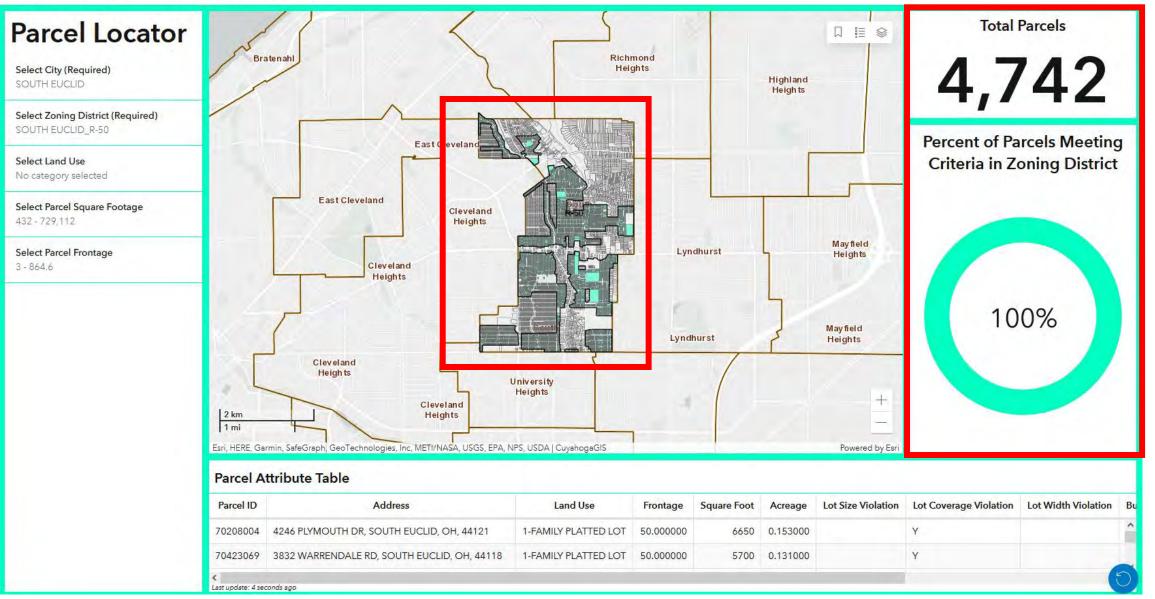


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### Single-Family Zoning Tool



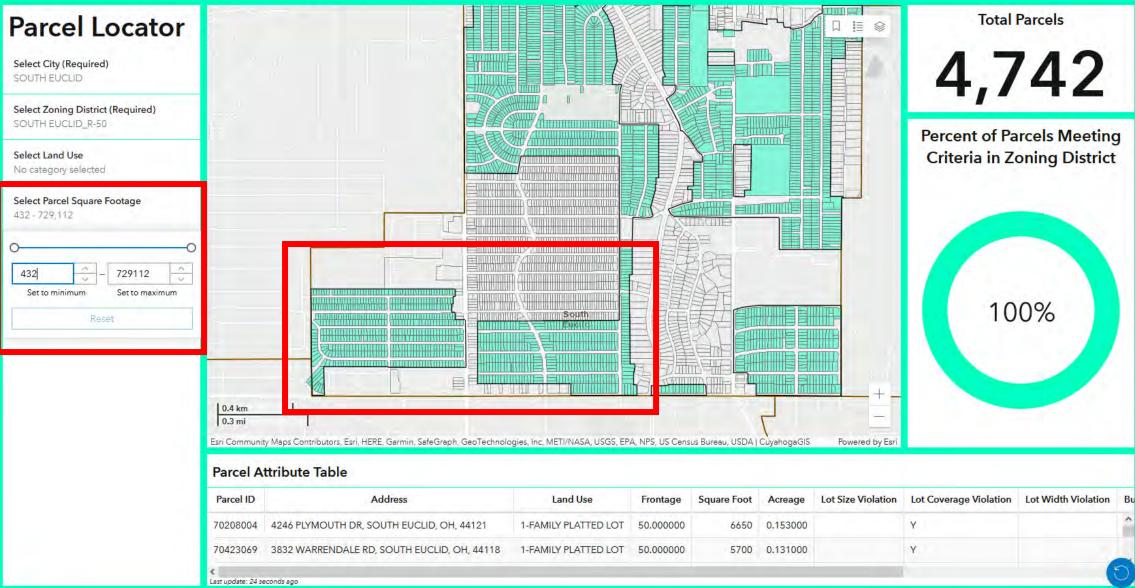




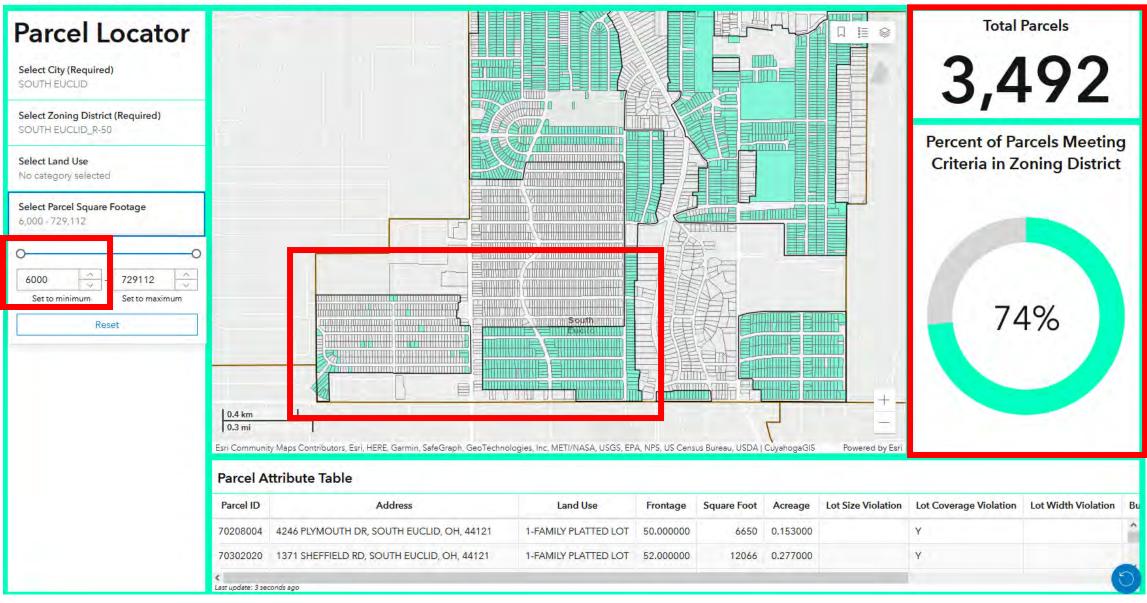
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### Single-Family Zoning Tool



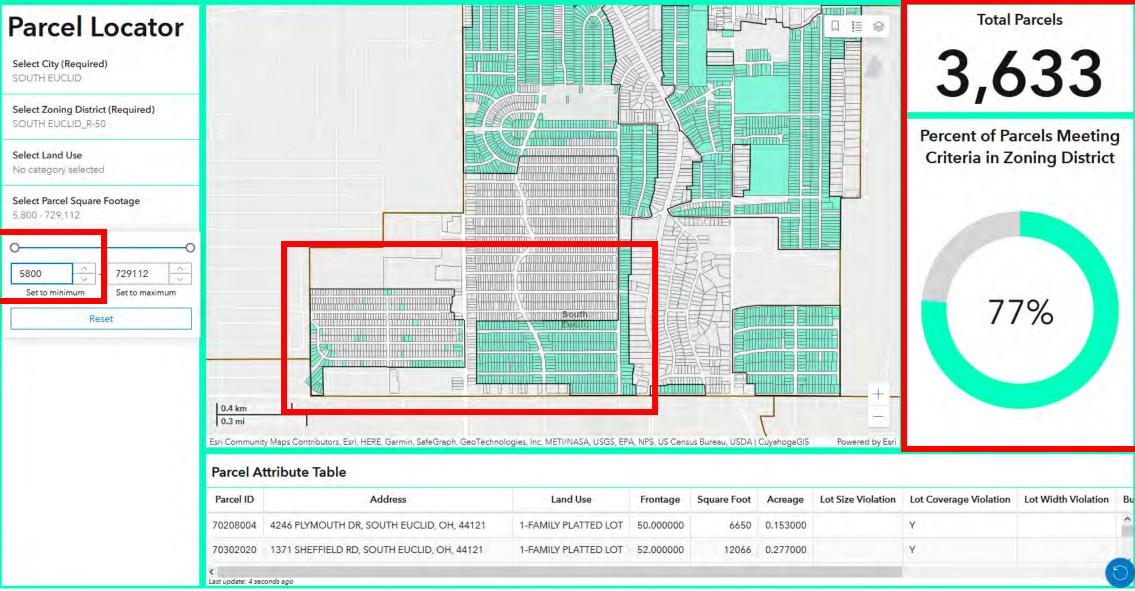




PLAN



### Single-Family Zoning Tool



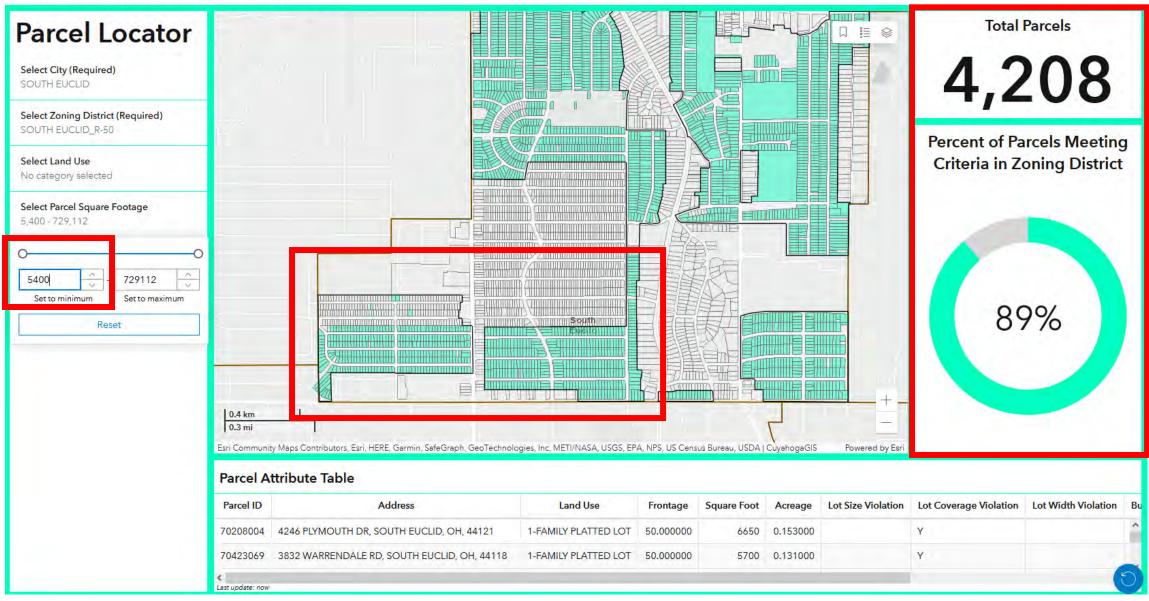




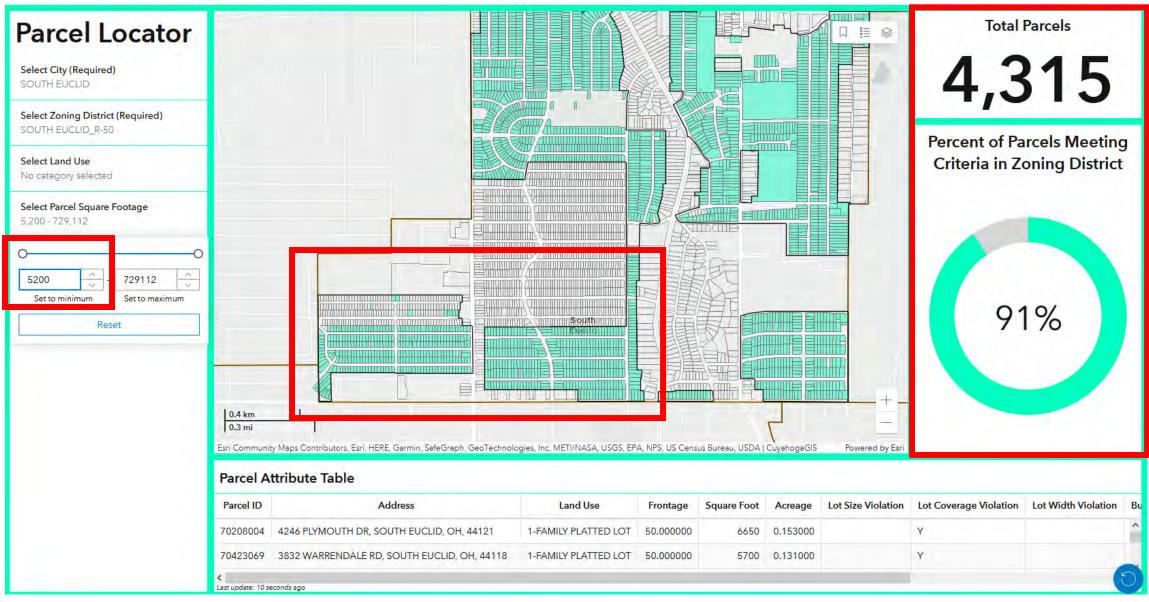
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### Single-Family Zoning Tool

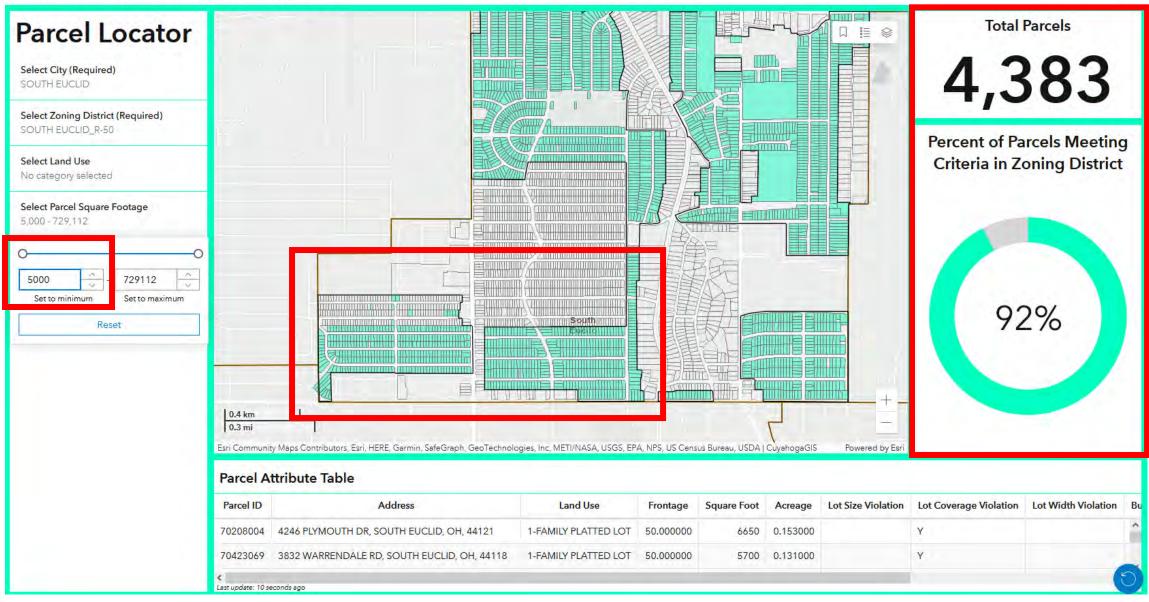






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PLAN



### Single-Family Zoning Tool

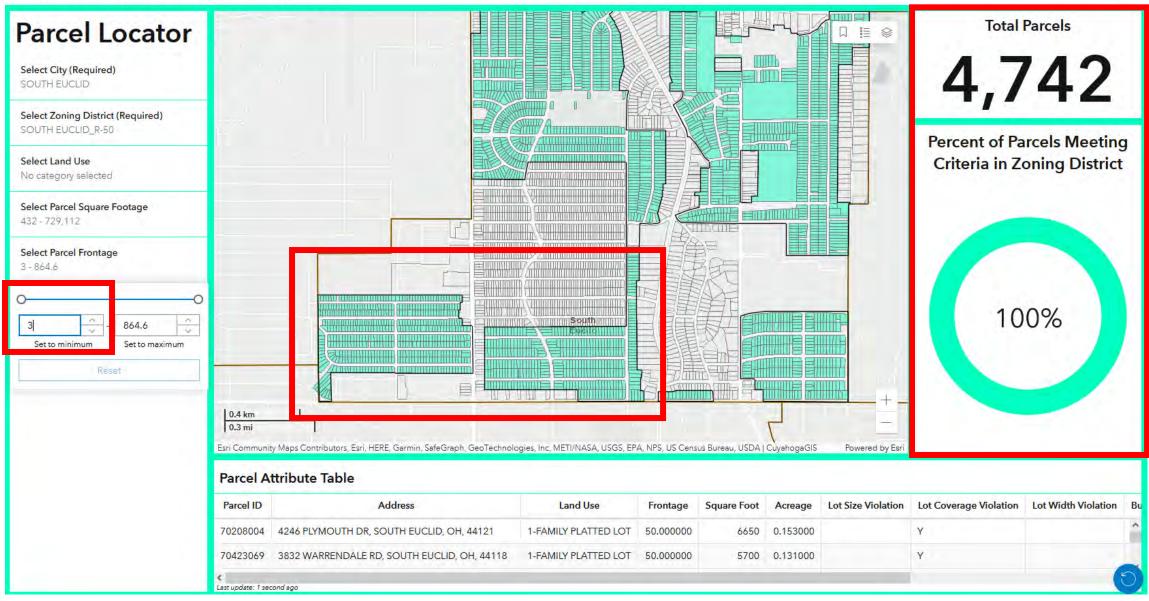






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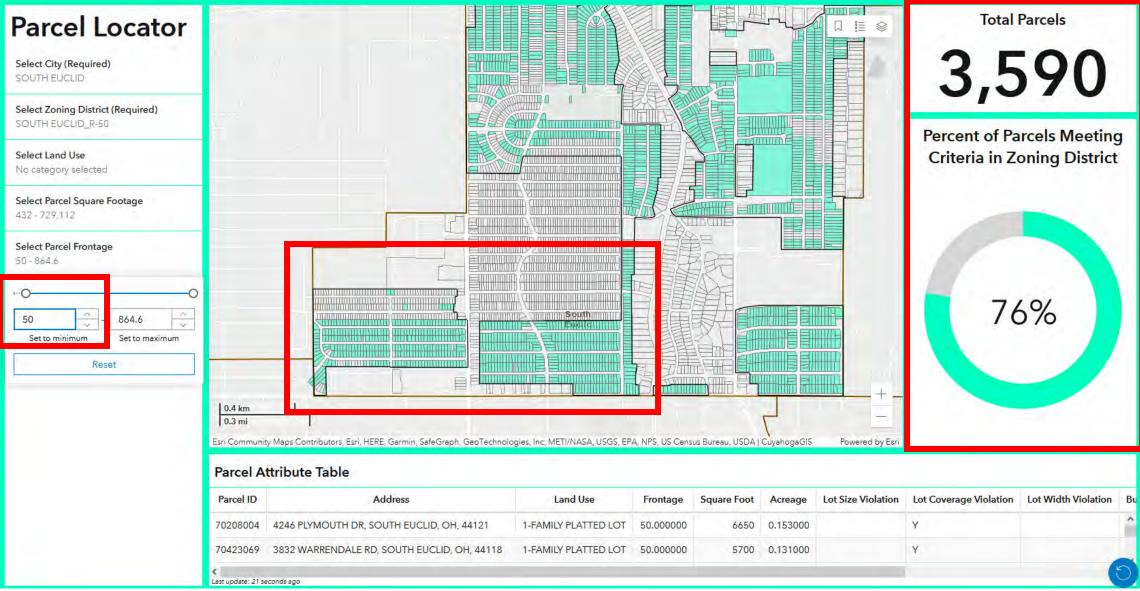




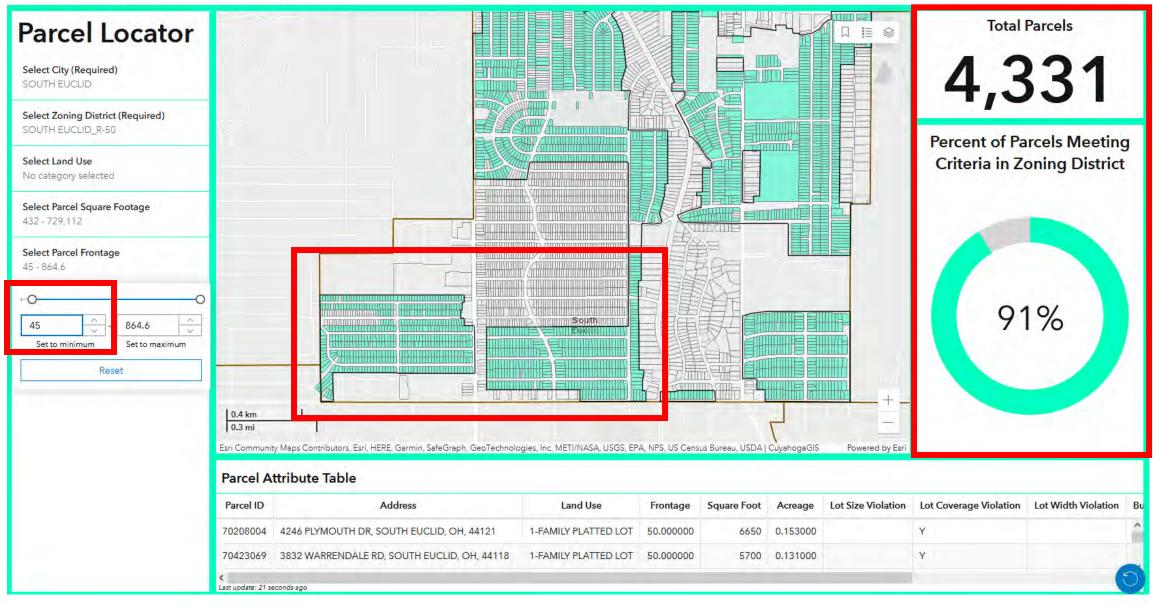
PLAN



### Single-Family Zoning Tool

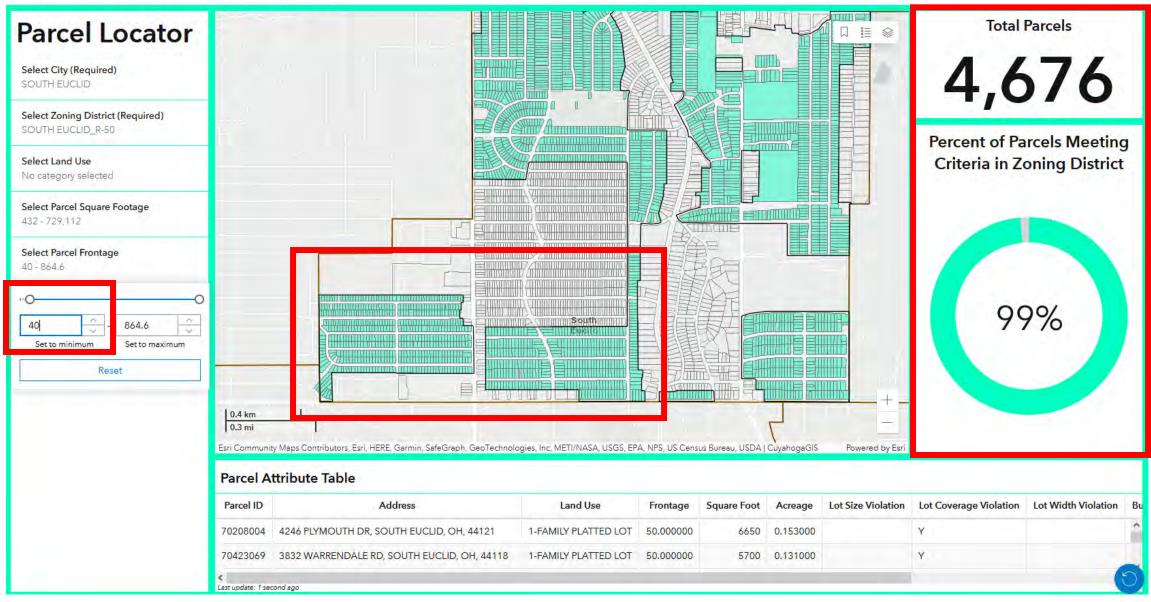






PLAN





PLAN



Select City (Required)

SOUTH EUCLID\_R-50

No category selected

Select Parcel Frontage

Select Parcel Square Footage

SOUTH EUCLID

Select Land Use

6,000 - 729,112

50 - 864.6

**Parcel Locator** 

Select Zoning District (Required)

### Single-Family Zoning Tool

Bratenahl

Cleveland Heigh ts

1371 SHEFFIELD RD, SOUTH EUCLID, OH, 44121

2 km

1 mi

Parcel ID

70208004

70302020

Last update: 1 second ago

Parcel Attribute Table

0.277000

12066

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52.000000

1-FAMILY PLATTED LOT



### Single-Family Zoning Tool

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## **INFILL INCENTIVES OPTIONS**

## **Goal of the Tool**

• Provide a summary of policies and programs that can incentivize single-family infill development

## Key Takeaways from Phase 1 and 2

- Most First Suburb Communities offer incentives for infill single-family housing, with most using CRA abatements
- Many identified challenges are process based

BAT: Tax abatement programs, P. 12 Provides tax abatements for investments in real property Improvements through Community Reinvestment Areas (CRA). CRA's delay increases in taxes that come with new investment for a certain period of time.		
BA2: Down payment assistance, P. 14	CR1: Fee waivers or deferrals, P. 15	CR2: Infill loans and grants, P. 16
Provides supplemental funding for down payments and closing costs to low- and moderate-income households. These programs can give developers assurance that their infill homes will be purchased.	Involves the partial or total refund or repayment of development related fees after project is complete if the project meets certain critteria. This incentive can be capped at a certain dollar amount or can be scaled based on different criteria.	Loans or grants that are issued by municipalities to builders to help reduce the financial burden on new construction. These funds can be used to offset development charges, applied to building fees, or for affordable housing construction.
SI1: Priority infill development areas, P. 21	SI2: Vacant land inventory, P. 21	PS1: Expedited development review, P. 23
Identifies strategic infill development target areas within communities. This shows areas in which municipalities strive for concentrated investment and where additional incentives or faster processes are focused.	An inventory of vacant land that is available for purchase and ready for infill lousing development. Municipalities can present this to potential developers saving the step of identifying potential vacant lots for infill single-family development.	Serves as an alternative development process for eligible single-family infill developments. This can significantly shorten the development timeline if projects meet certain criteria as defined by the municipality, which also saves developers money.
PS2: Infill development guide, P. 23	PS3: Infill project review team, P. 24	PS4: Administrative waivers, P. 24
Provides developers with greater certainty and rationale during the development permitting and review process. Can include process flow charts, checkliss, fee schedules, and incentive requirements to give developers necessary information.	A team of dedicated staff familiar with the development process, with strong links to other necessary city departments. This allows for more efficient communication between city and development process.	Allows for city staff to review projects in place of board of appeals, planing review, or variance processes, Authorizing a relevant administrator to waive onerous requirements can provide additional flexibility to projects.
PD1: Pre-application meetings, P. 26	PD2: Pre-inspection/ connection of utilities, P. 26	PD3: Pre-approved building designs, P. 27
Meetings before development occurs, giving both the city and developer the opportunity to discuss any potential issues, concerns, required permits, and project timelines. Results in more transparency and communication between parties.	Proactively inspecting the condition of utility lines on vacant lots. Knowing the state of utilities before development occurs can reduce the risk for prospective developers and prevent unexpected costs from deterring development.	A list of pre-approved home designs available for developers, that fit the existing zoning code and desired character of the city. These save valuable time needed for planning commission and architectural review board approval.
Source: County Planning		
		SINGLE-FAMILY ZONING ANALYSIS

## **INFILL INCENTIVES OPTIONS**

Financial Incentives		Process Incentives			
Buyer Attraction	Cost Reduction	Site Identification and Assemblage	Development Process Simplification	Pre-Development Incentives	
BA1: Tax abatement programs	CR1: Fee waivers or deferrals	SI1: Priority infill areas	PS1: Expedited development review	PD1: Pre-application meetings	
BA2: Down payment assistance	CR2: Infill loans and grants	SI2: Vacant land inventory	PS2: Infill development guide PS3: Infill project review team PS4: Administrative waivers	PD2: Pre-inspection/ connection of utilities PD3: Pre-approved building designs	
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## **EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES**

## **Goal of the Tool**

- Establish a better understanding of single-family infill development
- Provide an overview of best practices and commonly asked questions
- Improve communication between municipalities and their constituents

## **Audiences**

• Community members, builders, and municipalities



## **EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES**

#### **COMMUNITY BENEFITS OF INFILL**

Expansion of residential infill development is an important element in neighborhood reinvestment, allowing communities to address housing demand while maintaining neighborhood character and affordability. Benefits of residential infill development include:



#### ENHANCING THE HOUSING STOCK

There is an opportunity to develop new housing that accommodates smaller households or intergenerational families, and incorporates marketable elements such as modern floor plans, accessible features, and a variety of price points.

#### IMPROVING PROPERTY VALUES

Residential infill development attracts investment, thereby marginally increasing adjacent property values, which is important for neighborhoods that have experienced prolonged disinvestment.

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#### LOWERING COST OF PUBLIC SERVICES

Through residential infill development, vacant lots become occupied, further contributing to the tax base and spreading the cost of public services. The additional tax money helps support and maintain transit, sidewalks, utilities, schools, and public safety.



#### STRENGTHENING NEIGHBORHOODS

Residential infill development eliminates vacant lots and adds new homes to existing neighborhoods—meaning more residents to maintain properties and more appealing and safer streets in vibrant and resilient neighborhoods.

#### ADDRESSING COMMON QUESTIONS

Since residential infill development takes place in established neighborhoods, community members often have questions. Below are some common questions and general guidance. Contact your local municipality to learn about specific regulations and approaches to residential infill development.

#### 1. How will infill housing near me affect my property?

The impact of infill housing on nearby properties varies depending on the location, the scale of housing investment, the housing market, and a city's regulations. However, typically a marginal increase in property value can be expected. Small-scale infill housing tends to have a more incremental impact.

#### 2.Is infill housing denser or larger than existing homes?

New infill housing can be developed at different scales, which could include single-family homes, town homes, or multi-family homes, depending on what is compatible with adjacent properties. Additionally, a city's regulations can help ensure the new housing is adequately spaced from surrounding homes and located reasonably from the street.

#### 3.Will my neighborhood become overcrowded?

Many neighborhoods often have residential populations well below what they were designed for, as indicated by vacant lots where homes previously stood. These lots are generally smaller and are often redeveloped with single-family infill homes, which helps restore a neighborhood's population size incrementally.

#### 4.Will the character of my neighborhood be changed?

To ensure new housing fits with adjacent properties, municipalities can adopt design guidelines that outline desired or required elements for infill development. Additionally, they can provide pre-approved designs.

#### 5. Will new housing cause flooding or disturb street trees?

Cities will often require supporting information that demonstrate the new infill home will not have unintended consequences such as flooding or disturbances to surrounding landscaping such as street trees.

#### 6.How can disturbances from construction be minimized?

Cities can have regulations and best practices to minimize potential disturbances from infill construction. Some possible interventions include outlining allowable hours of operation to address noise concerns and requiring screening to keep construction from obstructing the sidewalk and to contain debris.

## **EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES**

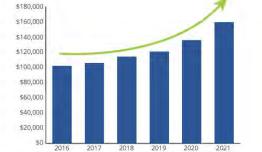
#### SINGLE-FAMILY INFILL OVERVIEW

Residential infill development is new construction of housing on vacant lots within established neighborhoods, often where homes have been demolished. Residential infill ranges from individual homes and attached homes to large-scale development including multi-family complexes. Singlefamily infill refers to a single home built on a single lot. Infill projects are common in the First Suburbs, as they are typically built-out with only smaller, scattered vacant lots available.

#### HOUSING DEMAND IN THE FIRST SUBURBS

There is a growing demand for housing in the First Suburbs as families and individuals are seeking smaller homes in walkable neighborhoods. This has led to a significant improvement in the housing market among First Suburbs, as indicated by the increase in the average number of single-family home sales and in median sale price. In 2021, there was an average of 411 homes sold among First Suburbs, representing a 23% increase from 2016, while the median sale price increased to \$159,757, a 56% increase during the same time frame. Although 2021 represents a more volatile housing market due to the Covid-19 pandemic and more modest increases are expected in the future, these improvements point to the growing potential for new infill housing in the First Suburbs.





Median Single-Family Home Sale Price, 2016 to 2021 Data Source: Northeast Ohio Metropolitan Data Resource

#### **GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

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Outlined below is a general development process with a focus on the typical components of a development review & approval process. Specific timelines and requirements vary across communities. It is important to be aware of a municipality's policies and to review a municipality's zoning code as it dictates what, where, and how something can be built.

#### Typical Components of a Development Review & Approval Process

 Purpose: Applicants obtain the necessary permits, certificates, and approvals to begin construction

 Submission Requirements: This often includes an application, plans (i.e., general, site, architectural, grading, landscaping etc.), survey, supporting studies, proof of financing, and payment.

 Planning Review: City administrative staff review applications and supporting documents for completion and to ensure compliance with the zoning code and other regulations. Planning Commission can also be involved.

 Zoning Appeals & Variances: An applicant may appeal a decision or apply for a variance to allow some deviation from the zoning rules. Variances often require a public hearing and additional approvals. Variances are common for infil projects, as infill lots are often smaller than required and oddly shaped.

Architecture Review: A designated board reviews the external design of the proposed development, based on established design guidelines, general guidance from the code, or city architect. Communication with a city, board members, and community is key, as the board is often given broad discretion. This review is sometimes reserved for larger projects but can include single-family infill.



Image Source: Cuyahoga Land Bank, Maple Heights, Ohio

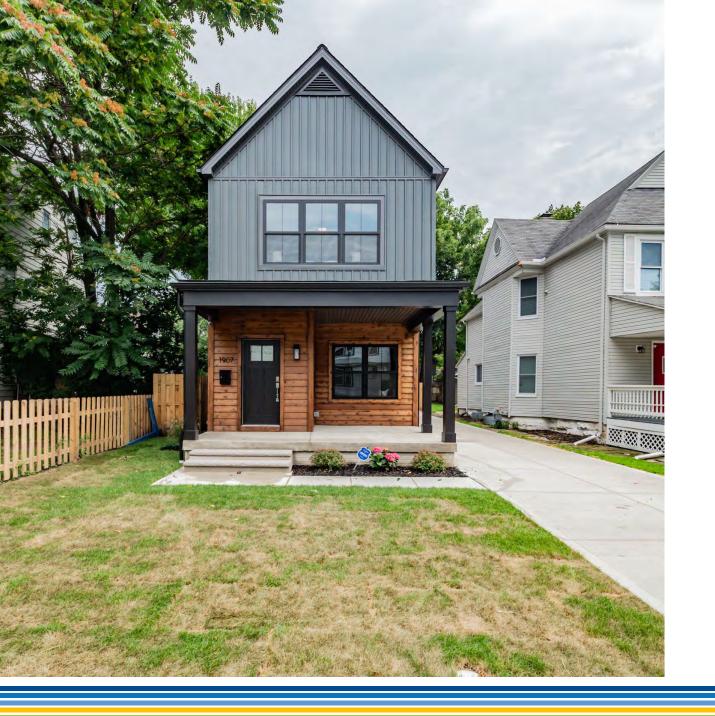
## **PLAN DESIGN** INCENTIV

## **FIVE TASKS**

- Plan and Zone for Infill Housing
  - ✓ Development Professionals Survey
  - Code Update Options Overview
  - Online Zoning Tool
- **Design** Housing to Meet Your Goals
  - Design Guidelines Guidebook
- Incentivize the Housing You Want
  - / Infill Incentives Options
- Educate Builders and the Community
  - Builder, Community, Municipal Resources
- **Track** *New Housing Investments* 
  - Infill Housing Tracker

## Jennifer Vazquez-Norman

Assistant Director of Real Estate Development, Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation



## **Cuyahoga Land Bank**

- Public Purpose
  - To facilitate the reclamation, rehabilitation and reutilization of vacant, abandoned, taxforeclosed or other real property
  - To efficiently hold and manage that real property pending its reclamation, rehabilitation and reutilization
  - To assist governmental entities and other non-profit or for-profit entities in the assembly of that real property and the clearing of title in a coordinated manner
  - To promote economic and housing development of the county or region
- Mission
  - To strategically acquire properties
  - Return them to productive use
  - Reduce blight
  - Increase property values
  - Support community goals
  - Improve the quality of life for county residents

## **4225 WILMINGTON**

A COMPATIBLE INFILL HOME: This infill project was designed to fit with the neighborhood. It matches the style, character, and layout of nearby homes, while incorporating modern amenities and single-story living. The new home at 4225 Wilmington Road has an open concept floor plan that creates an inviting atmosphere for entertaining guests and for everyday living. The home includes a spacious living room, stainless steel appliances, and a gourmet kitchen.

The primary suite includes a private bathroom and walk-in closet—all on a single-floor so you can age in place.

The home is Energy Star Certified and won 2023 Best Green Built Home under 2,500 square feet from the Home Builders Association of Greater Cleveland.



## **NEEDED VARIANCES**

NEEDED VARIANCES: The new home at 4225 Wilmington Road required two variances for construction: a reduction in the front setback and a reduction in the rear setback.

The two variances required to construct 4225 Wilmington included reductions of the front and rear setback requirements. The front setback was required to be 40 feet, but 36.8 feet was requested. Importantly, the requested front setback was in line with adjacent homes on the street, whereas a 40 foot setback would have placed the new home further from the street and out of character with the rest of the neighborhood.

The rear setback was required to be 40 feet, but 34.2 feet was requested. This shallower rear setback provided more developable space and allowed the home to be single story and fit with the low height of nearby homes.

Zoning Metric	R-40 Requirement	4225 Wilmington	Meets Requirement?	
Lot Size	4,800 Sq Ft Min	5,437 Sq Ft		
Lot Width	40 Ft Min	40 Ft		
Front Setback	40 Ft Min	34.2 Ft	X	
Side Setback	3 Ft & 7 Ft Min	5 Ft & 13 Ft	<b>V</b>	
Rear Setback	40 Ft Min	36.8 Ft	X	
Lot Coverage	Not Reg			
Living Area	300 Sq Ft Min	1,459 Sq Ft	$\checkmark$	
Height	35 Ft Max	23 Ft 3.5 In		



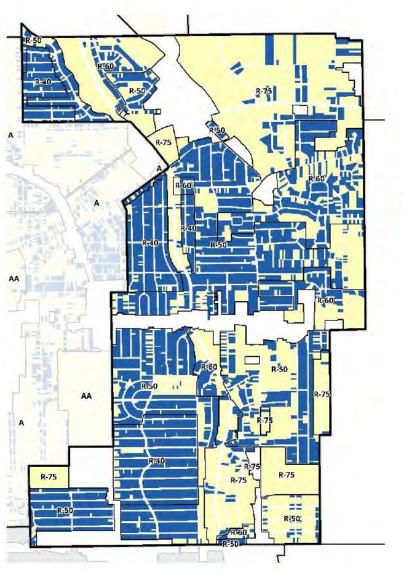
## **NON-CONFORMING FRONT SETBACKS**

FRONT SETBACKS: Approximately 73% of existing homes in South Euclid do not meet the front setback requirements of their zoning district.

This means new homes either require a variance to match existing setbacks or will be significantly further from the street than adjacent homes. Front setbacks regulate the space between the front of the principal building and the edge of the right-ofway. They provide space to create a front yard.

South Euclid's current code requires front setbacks of 40 or 45 feet, depending on the zoning district. Using building footprint data, County Planning estimated the existing front setback of homes in the City.

Approximately 6,650 homes in South Euclid do not conform to front setback requirements. Within the R-40 district, 94% of homes are estimated to be closer to the street than what would be allowed by zoning.



#### MINIMUM FRONT SETBACK CONFORMITY

- Conforming Structures (Within Five Feet of the Required Minimum Front Setback)
- Non-Conforming Structures (Violates Required Minimum Front Setback + Five Feet)

No Data

## Jennifer Kuzma

Director, Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium

## EUCLID

## **Zoning Changes**

- Consolidating definitions and height and area regulations
- Permitting single-, two-, and threefamily as well as townhouses in certain districts
- Reducing minimum lot size and width requirements
- Aligning front setbacks with existing homes

## **Current Status**

• Under review by City staff

## SOUTH EUCLID

## **Zoning Changes**

- Streamlined chapters
- Added residential infill overlay district
  - Reduced minimum lot area and width requirements
  - Provided flexibility in yard sizes
  - Aligned front yard requirements
- Streamlined review and application process
- Developed design guidelines

## **Current Status**

- Approved by Planning Commission
- Scheduled for City Council approval

## **Zoning Changes**

• Reduced minimum lot width and size requirements

**BROOKLYN** 

• Reduced front yard setbacks

## **Current Status**

• Adopted by City

## **GARFIELD HEIGHTS**

## **Zoning Changes**

 Undertaking comprehensive zoning code rewrite

## WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS

## **Zoning Changes**

• Made all nonconforming lots buildable even if it does not meet the area and width requirements

## **MAPLE HEIGHTS**

## Zoning Changes

Reduced minimum lot area and width requirements

## Current Status

Consultant process underway

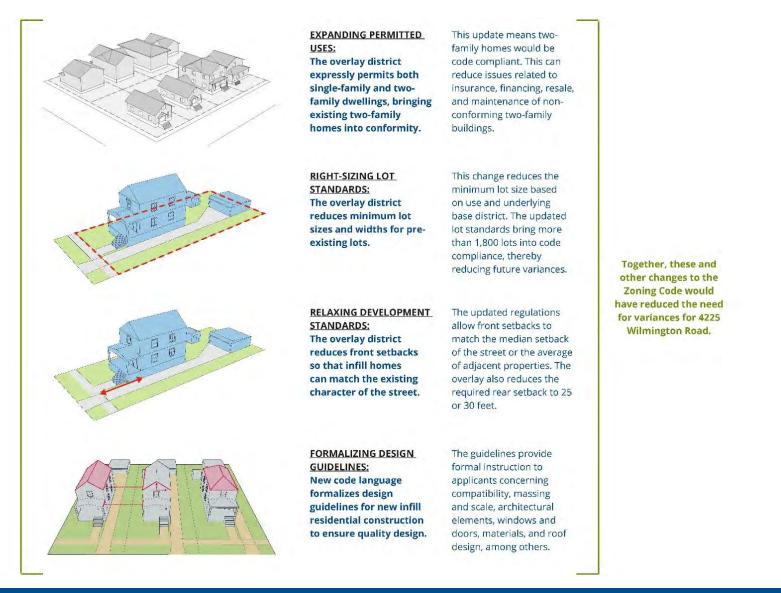
## **Current Status**

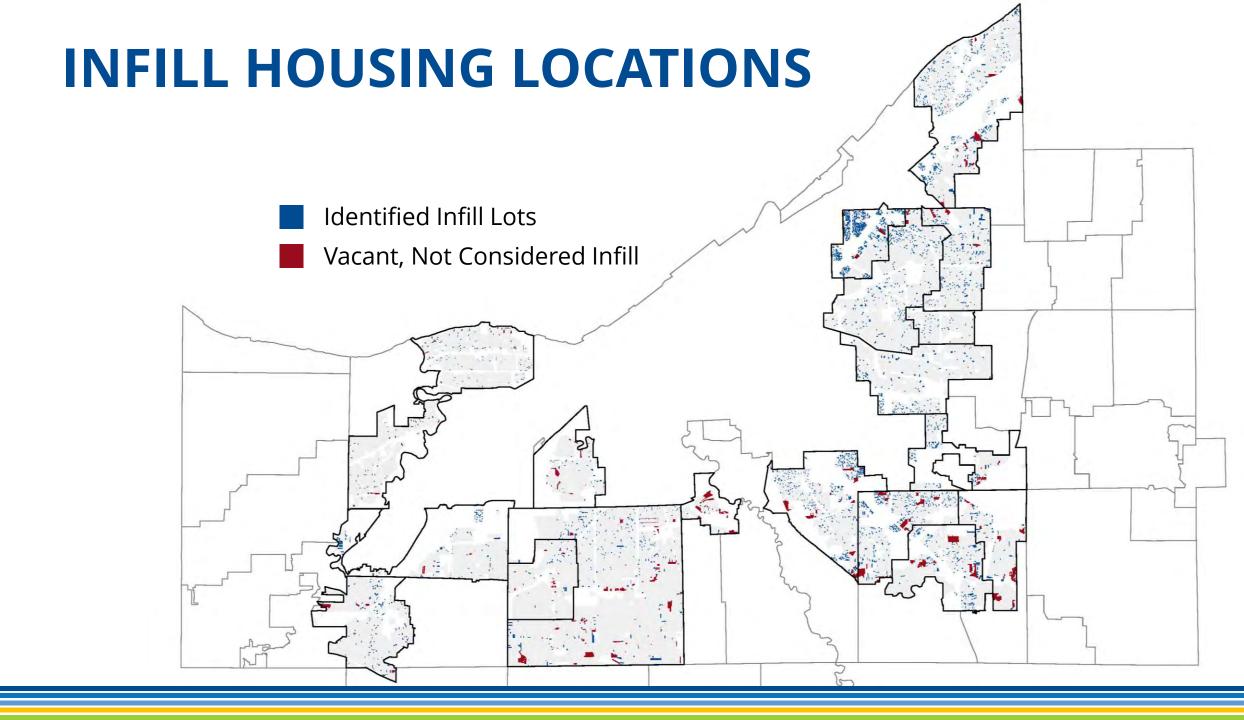
• Adopted by City

## **Current Status**

• Adopted by City

## **ZONING OVERLAY**





## **INFILL HOUSING LOCATIONS**

Identified Infill Lots

Vacant, Not Considered Infill

# More than 5,300 single-family zoned vacant lots in the First Suburbs

## PANELISTS

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Director, Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium

## **Patrick Hewitt**

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## ZONING FOR GROWTH PAVING THE PATH FOR INFILL DEVELOPMENT

