



# WEST PENSACOLA SECTOR PLAN



The lack of families in the sector is consistent with the national trend in urban core areas. According to the latest census information:

- Empty nesters, young singles and young couples without children (first time home buyers) are most likely to move back to the urban core
- These residents desire entertainment or activities (special lectures, athletics, night-life)
- The suburbs are for families with children and retirees choosing not to move from homes they have spent most of their lives
- Families generally are not moving back to the urban core

The condition of schools also impacts the choice of homeowners. According to the State of Florida and Leon County School Board records, here are how the schools in or serving the sector have fared:

- Brevard Elementary – Earned a Grade C and enrollment fell from 579 to 342 students since 1995
- Bellevue Middle School – Earned a Grade C and enrollment fell from 853 to 582 since 1995
- Godby High School – Earned a Grade D and enrollment fell from 1651 to 1278 since 1995.

## Affordable Housing in the Sector

In addition to students, the sector is also home to those in need of affordable housing. The existing neighborhoods are the most likely location for affordable single-family housing in the sector. However, those looking for affordable housing have to compete with investors who understand the competitive advantage of housing close to campus and students who are willing to rent per bedroom to share the cost of a house.

There are residents in the sector in need of affordable housing. 20% of households in the sector are families and 31% of these families are below the poverty level. Some of these figures are askew by the amount of students in the area. Students are typically identified as below the poverty level, not accounting for the financial backing of family or student loans.

## Distinctions in Neighborhoods

All of the neighborhoods have increased in renters and declined in homeownership. However, based upon homeownership rates, there are clear differences between neighborhoods. Cactus Street, Elberta Empire and Bradford Manor have the highest homeownership in the sector at above 40%. Cactus Street, (Bloxham Terrace Neighborhood) and Bradford Manor are also located further away from Florida State University's campus than other neighborhoods. All other neighborhoods have less than 25% homeownership.

## Land Use Analysis of the West Pensacola Sector

The Planning Department analyzed the sector based upon the public comments as well as staff knowledge of the area. The analysis was organized as follows:

1. Major Corridors
2. Single-Family Neighborhoods
3. Old Dale Mabry Lands

The criteria used for the analysis included: 1) public recommendations, 2) suitability of the area for development, 3) zoning, 4) existing conditions and 5) consistency of zoning and character of the area with the public recommendations. Each category is discussed below.

## 1. Major Corridors

The major corridors in the sector include Ocala Road, West Tennessee Street, West Pensacola Street, Jackson Bluff Road, Appleyard Drive and Stadium Drive. In the workshop the public generally recommended that the corridors be the location for the highest density development as well as supporting retail and office uses. The participants recommended the corridors as the best location for apartments, retail and office uses because they are best suited for high-density development and activities that created noise and traffic impacts. Much of this development pattern is in place today along Tennessee, Pensacola, and Ocala Streets.

### Suitability

All of the corridors are suitable for additional development. There are very few vacant parcels remaining along these corridors. The few parcels that do remain have limitations for development such as wetlands or flooding issues. A larger issue than environmental suitability is the impact to single family areas. This will be discussed later in the analysis.

### Zoning

Overall, the zoning along the corridors is very consistent with encouraging additional development in the sector. The majority of the corridors are zoned for apartments, retail and office uses. Those zoning districts include University Transition (UT), Urban Pedestrian (UP) and Medium Density Residential (MR1). However, there are a few areas along the major corridors that do not encourage higher density development. All of these areas have direct frontage on the corridor but are zoned for single family residential exclusively. These areas are:

- Sections of Chapel Ridge neighborhood fronting Ocala Road and West Pensacola Street
- Palmer Monroe, Bellevue and Bradford Manor neighborhoods fronting Jackson Bluff Road

### Existing Conditions

The major corridors in the sector are built out with little vacant land remaining. All of the corridors except Jackson Bluff are dominated with apartments, retail and office uses. The corridors have underutilized parcels that over time will be converted to uses more in keeping with the surrounding University influences. As mentioned before, very few vacant parcels remain along the corridors. Future development will be the conversion of existing buildings to more intense development.

Jackson Bluff Road is an exception to the other corridors. Jackson Bluff is generally a residential corridor with a combination of single-family residential and apartments fronting the road. A neighborhood community center, an elementary school and a middle school are within walking distance. Retail is also on this road but it is concentrated toward Lake Bradford Road. Redevelopment will occur along this road. The type, density and intensity of development will need to be consistent with the vision for the corridor.

## Consistency of analysis with public recommendations

The public's recommendation for encouraging the highest density/intensity development along the corridors is consistent with the staff analysis. All of the corridors can accommodate additional development. The only issue that may impact development along the corridors is the limited roadway capacity identified in the transportation section in Priority Issue 3 Report. However, with very little vacant land remaining, additional development will require the redevelopment of underutilized parcels. The zoning, for the most part, is also consistent with encouraging more intense development. In order to direct additional development along the corridor, the University Transition designation could be applied.

The inconsistencies with the public's recommendation were the areas zoned for single-family residential along the major corridors. This is especially true for those areas fronting Ocala Road, West Tennessee Street and West Pensacola Street. The Resident-Owners and Rental-Owners disagree on the best use of these parcels. Rental-owners believe the parcels should be re-designated consistent with the other parcels on the corridor. Resident-Owners believe the existing single-family residential zoning should remain. However, if a re-designation is approved, resident-owners recommend that any new development be compatible with the surrounding area and utilize good urban design principles.

Jackson Bluff Road is a combination of apartments and single family residential. This area could retain single-family homes along the corridor for much longer than West Pensacola and West Tennessee Streets. Both the resident-owners and rental-owners agreed that the portions of Jackson Bluff that currently have retail uses (from Lake Bradford Road to Hayden Road and the old shopping center) and the industrial/government operation uses from Mabry Street to Appleyard Drive should be redeveloped. Both parties also agreed that the Bradford Manor subdivision along Jackson Bluff should be protected. Rental-owners and resident-owners disagreed on the future of the remainder of the corridor, which is mostly residential. Consistent with other areas, resident-owners desired the protection of these areas and rental-owners desired the redevelopment. However, resident-owners stated if additional development is permitted, then this development needs to be compatible with the surrounding area and demonstrate good urban design.

## Recommendations

The following recommendations were developed based upon public input:

1. Direct high density/intensity development to the corridors (most likely onto under utilized parcels) and encourage transit, walking and bicycling.
2. Review current densities along the corridors. Permit an increase in density but retain protections encouraging mixed uses, pedestrian oriented development (especially along West Pensacola) and good urban design. In order to ensure good urban design, development standards for this sector would need to be adopted to ensure that new construction adds value to the community that are architecturally and aesthetically an asset that is compatible with its surroundings. In addition, in order to create an urban community, not only design but function is important. The goal should be to create projects that result in a mixture of land uses that encourage walkability and support other modes of transportation. A good example in the City is Gaines Street.



3. Resident-owners recommend that the high-density corridors be adequately buffered from the existing residential areas.
4. Jackson Bluff Road should be developed as follows:
  - Higher intensity development in existing retail areas or existing multifamily.
  - Retain RP designation for Bradford Manor neighborhood
  - Redevelop Jackson Bluff Road between Mabry Street and Appleyard Drive where existing Industrial and Government Operations
  - Rental-Owners recommend the remainder of Jackson Bluff be developed as an urban community with higher densities.
  - Resident-owners recommend the remainder of Jackson Bluff remain as single-family housing. However, if additional development is approved then the development should be compatible with adjacent single-family housing and utilize urban design techniques.
5. Protect Jackson Bluff Road as a two-lane (with turn lanes) walkable road. Ensure the redevelopment of the area is compatible with the vision as a walkable/pedestrian friendly road with a mixture of housing types and uses.
6. Redevelop Appleyard Drive with university related uses. A comprehensive plan and zoning change would be required to permit retail and apartments between Pensacola and Jackson Bluff along Appleyard Drive.
7. Encourage Florida State University to increase on-campus housing, thus relieving stress on adjacent neighborhoods.

## 2. Single-Family Residential Neighborhoods

The single-family residential neighborhoods in the sector include Cactus Street (south of Hayward St.), Chapel Ridge, Bradford Manor, Bellevue, Palmer Monroe and White Drive. In the workshops the Planning Department asked the participants to consider three long-term potential scenarios for these residential areas. The three options were:

Option 1 - Return to a neighborhood of majority homeowners – A major shift will be needed to move these neighborhoods back to majority homeownership. In the meetings, resident-owners have recommended incentives for the private sector to rebuild existing single-family neighborhoods and homeowners to purchase in the sector.

Option 2 - Become rental neighborhoods – The trend (both short-term and long-term) for all of the neighborhoods is an increase in rentals. With the exception of Cactus Street all neighborhoods are majority rental neighborhoods. This is the status quo choice.

Option 3 – Create an Urban Community - Some of the residential areas may be better utilized as higher density development. Through the application of design standards similar to areas in the Downtown, the western edge of campus could redevelop with a combination of housing types while improving the condition of the area. However,

simply rezoning the property does not ensure the assembly of properties and quality redevelopment.

The Resident-Owners and Rental-Owners generally disagree with which option to pursue. Resident-owners recommend Option 1 to preserve the neighborhoods. Rental-Owners recommend Option 3, to create a high-density urban community.

The public also mentioned a few neighborhood specific recommendations those included:

- For Cactus Street – renovating a vacant parcel adjacent the neighborhood to address stormwater and provide a park
- For Chapel Ridge – if densities are increased in Chapel Ridge, ensure protection of the western section of Chapel Ridge which has the highest homeownership, but the first preference is for protection of the neighborhood
- For Bellevue, Palmer Monroe and Bradford Manor – carefully consider the existence of public schools (Bellevue Middle School and Brevard Elementary School) and a community center when analyzing the viability of these neighborhoods

## **Suitability**

Most of the sector is developed including the single-family areas. Few vacant parcels remain. Those that remain typically have development constraints including the existence of wetlands, floodplains, drainage issues or significant grades.

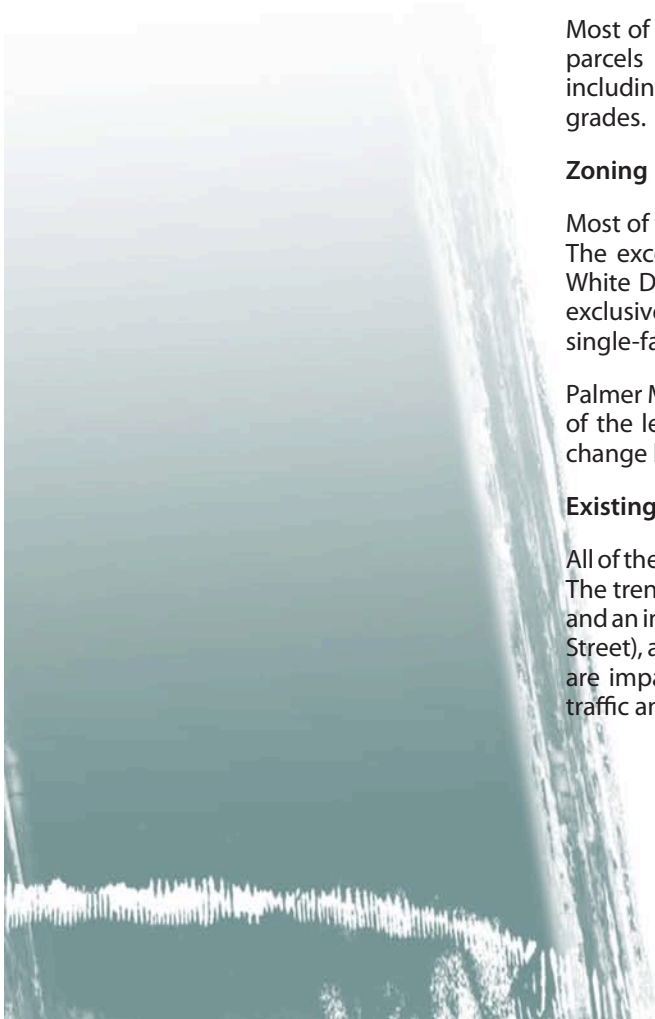
## **Zoning**

Most of the single-family areas are zoned exclusively for single-family housing. The exceptions to this are along White Drive, Bellevue and Palmer Monroe. White Drive and Bellevue have very similar characteristics. The areas are not exclusively single-family. Apartments and duplexes are intermingled with the single-family homes and the area is zoned for higher densities.

Palmer Monroe is an exception. The area was zoned for higher density because of the level of investment property owned in the area. Since that time little change has occurred.

## **Existing Conditions**

All of the single-family neighborhoods are a mixture of rentals and homeowners. The trends for all of the neighborhoods have been a reduction in homeowners and an increase in renters. With the exception of Cactus Street (south of Hayward Street), all of the neighborhoods have a majority of renters. The neighborhoods are impacted by the surrounding apartments and renters by noise, garbage, traffic and parking.



The table below shows the homeownership levels in each neighborhood from 2000 until today:

**Table 1: W. Pensacola Sector Neighborhood Profiles**

Neighborhoods	# of Homes	# of Renters	# of Home-owners	% of Home-ownership	% Loss since 2000 Analysis
Cactus Street	41	16	25	60.97%	-26.5%
Elberta Empire	198	115	83	41.91%	-15.3%
Bradford Manor	184	116	68	36.95%	-23.0%
Palmer Monroe(W)	195	144	51	26.15%	-34.6%
Palmer Monroe (E)	277	212	65	23.47%	-31.6%
Chapel Ridge	178	137	41	23.03%	-48.75%
Prince Murat*	27	21	6	22.22%	-25.0%
Bellevue Area	257	200	57	22.18%	-17.4%
White/ Valencia	70	62	8	11.43%	NA

\*Prince Murat is contained within the larger Bellevue Area and has been counted twice in this analysis.

However, there are differences in the neighborhoods. Cactus Street, Bradford Manor and Elberta Empire have the highest homeownership rates in the sector near or above 40%. In addition, all of these neighborhoods appear less student oriented than many of the other neighborhoods. Cactus Street and Bradford Manor are also further from Florida State University than many of the other neighborhoods which may account for some of these differences.

### Consistency of analysis with public recommendations

The recommendations for the long-term end of the single-family areas were split between the rental-owners and the resident-owners. The analysis provides support for both views. There are pros and cons to consider with Option 1 and 3. There are areas where Option 1 (preserve the neighborhood) appears to be the best option and there are areas where Option 3 (redevelop the area) appears to be the best option.

### Preserve the Neighborhood

This is the best option for the neighborhoods where homeownership is the highest and more stable. Cactus Street is the most stable neighborhood in the sector. The neighborhood has a majority of homeowners and through this process the neighborhood has organized itself as the Bloxham Terrace Neighborhood Association.

Other stable neighborhoods that should be protected are Bradford Manor and Elberta Empire. These neighborhoods are at or above 40% homeownership. In addition, Cardinal Court off Bellevue Way has a high percentage of homeownership. Finally, all of these neighborhoods are zoned exclusively for single family housing. Both the rental-owners and resident-owners generally agree with the protection of these areas.

For the remaining neighborhoods, preserving some or all of these areas may not be the best option. Some of these single-family areas aren't zoned exclusively for single family housing. In addition, for some of these neighborhoods that are, the homeownership has reduced significantly in just the past 5 years. The surrounding zoning has impacted these neighborhoods with traffic streaming through neighborhoods and apartments along the edge of the neighborhood.

If these neighborhoods are to remain viable long-term, careful thought will be needed to make the areas attractive for single-family residents.

A move to strong single-family neighborhoods would require aggressive steps to address the impacts in the neighborhood (noise, traffic and garbage) while also focusing homeownership programs. However, as the City has seen in other neighborhood revitalization efforts, the more attempts are made to improve an area the more investors are drawn to the area.

Even with low homeownership rates in a neighborhood, increasing density is a hard decision. Residents respond to an increase in density as the City has given up on the neighborhood as a viable living area. For this reason, if an increase in density is approved in an existing single family neighborhood, the City should carefully consider how to increase density and to ensure that the result of an increase would result in a better product for the community.

In addition, a community center and two neighborhood schools are within the sector. Decisions directed toward increasing the student population would further reduce the enrollment in these schools and the community center. This impact should be considered in any decision made.

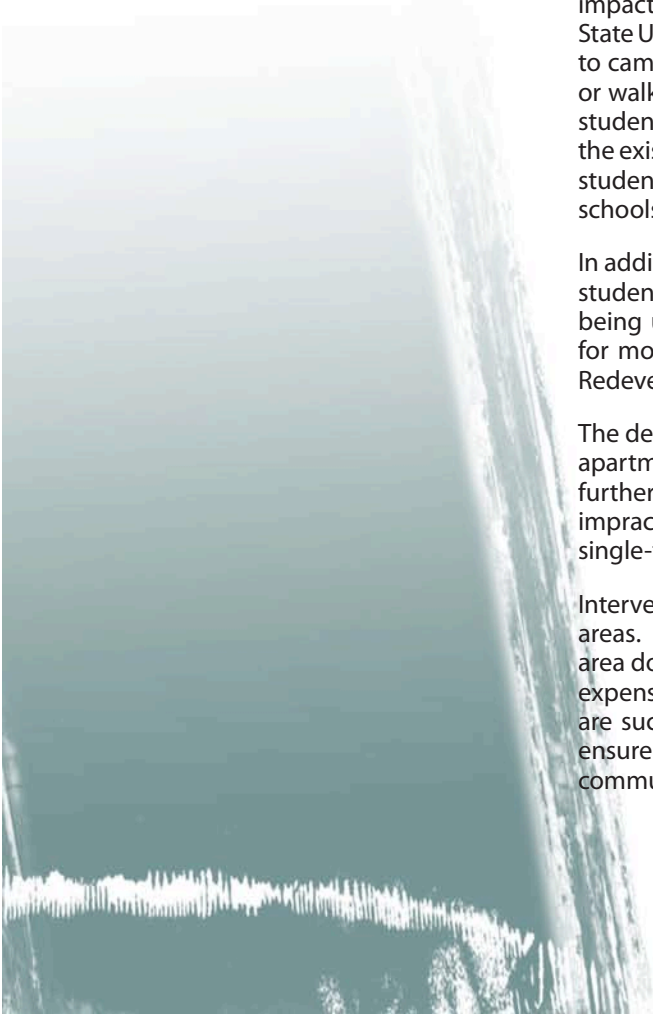
### **Redevelop these Neighborhoods**

When Cactus Street, Bradford Manor, Elberta Empire and Cardinal Court is eliminated from consideration, the redevelopment of much of the sector impacts far fewer homeowners. The sector is within close proximity to Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College. Students want to live close to campus where they have a short commute or the opportunity to bus, bike or walk to school. The majority of the sector are students (63.5%). With more students living close to campus the opportunities to direct these commutes to the existing bus system increase. Also, by directing more students to this sector, students are directed away from other areas of the community, further from the schools.

In addition, many of the properties in question are already being used to house students, only at a lower density. Through redevelopment, areas already being used to house students could be rearranged to better utilize the land for more students. Some of these homes in the area are in poor condition. Redevelopment could improve the housing stock of portions of the sector.

The development pattern in many of these areas is a combination of duplexes, apartments and single-family housing. Higher density development has crept further in this area and the zoning makes a move to exclusive single-family areas impractical in much of the sector. However, for portions of the sector exclusive single-family zoning remains in place.

Intervention will be needed if higher density is applied in some or all of these areas. As seen in the Palmer Monroe neighborhood, simply redesignating an area does not overcome the challenges of assembling property. It is extremely expensive for private investment to consolidate single-family homes that are successful as rentals. In addition, design standards should be created to ensure that the redevelopment of the sector results in a better product for the community.





## Recommendations

1. Retain single-family zoning and protect the Cactus Street, Bradford Manor, Elberta Empire neighborhoods and Cardinal Court.
2. If Option 1 is pursued for the remaining single-family areas then:
  - Retain existing single family zoning
  - Enact programs to increase homeownership in the neighborhood
  - See Map of Option 1
3. If Option 3 is pursued for the remaining single-family areas then:
  - Identify areas appropriate for redevelopment
  - Determine what densities are appropriate to encourage redevelopment
  - Establish incentives for the private sector to assemble properties for higher density
  - Ensure a mixture of uses and densities especially along the corridors
  - Ensure quality urban design
  - See Map of Option 3
4. Resident-owners recommend establishing a stakeholders committee with representatives of the City of Tallahassee, neighborhoods, property owners, rental-owners, Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College. The committee could act as a commenting body to the Planning Commission and City and County Commissions for land use and other decisions directly impacting the sector. In addition, the body could develop recommendations to address the quality of life problems identified in Priority Issue 2 report.
5. In the Cactus Street neighborhood, renovate the vacant parcel adjacent the homes to address stormwater and provide a park
6. Resident-owners recommend encouraging Florida State University to increase on campus housing to minimize impacts of students living off campus. They also recommend FSU restricting underclassmen (Freshmen and Sophomores) from living off campus.

## 3. Old Dale Mabry Lands

The Old Dale Mabry Field lands are the government operational/industrial quadrant of the sector from West Pensacola Street on the north, Mabry Street on the east, and the railroad tracks on the southern edge. Appleyard Drive bisects the area. In the workshop the public generally recommended the better utilization of the old Dale Mabry lands. Citizens questioned whether government operations and warehousing was the best use of this land sandwiched between Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College. Residents also recommended the upgrading of Messer Park's facilities.

### Suitability

This area is suitable for development. The area has few known environmental constraints. With its use as an airport and industrial lands, it is unknown whether any uses of the site may have created contamination issues. An environmental

analysis would be necessary to ensure the area is clean.

## **Existing Conditions**

This quadrant of the sector is a combination of government operation uses and warehousing. Much of the quadrant is very actively used with Taltran's operations, the Leon County jail, the City fleet maintenance facilities and other uses. There are also active private industrial uses. However, there are also underutilized industrial properties in the sector. It is not uncommon for investors to ask planning staff if a property in this area could be rezoned to permit apartments. With its proximity to Tallahassee Community College and Florida State and its larger parcels, there is definitely potential for higher density apartments in the area.

## **Zoning**

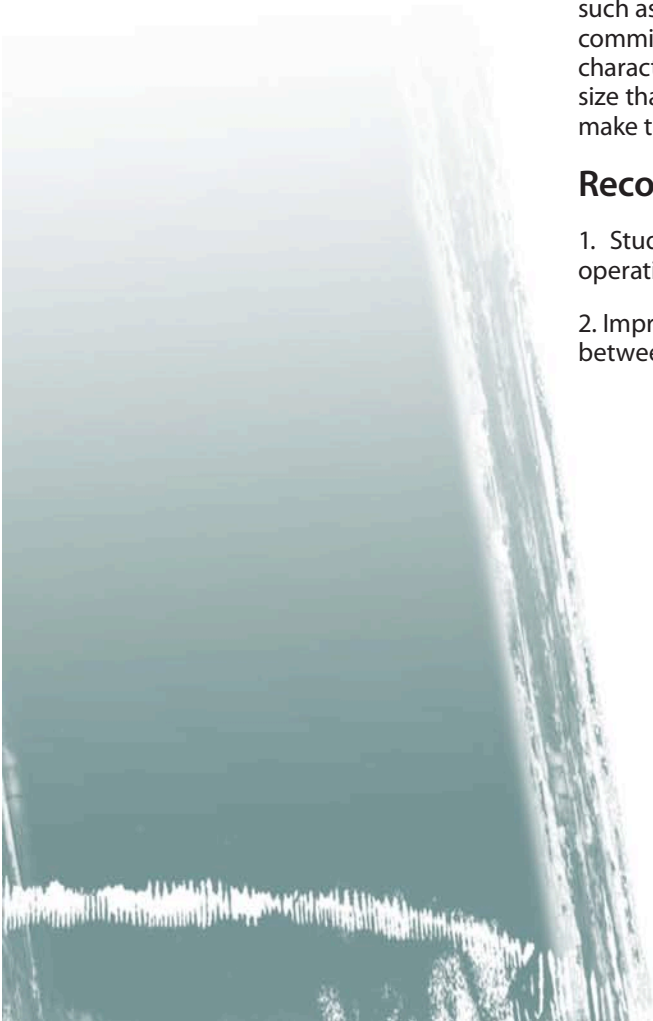
The zoning for the area is not consistent with apartments or retail uses. The zoning for the area is Industrial except for Messer Field, which is, zoned Open Space. A rezoning would be required to change this area to permit apartments and retail.

## **Consistency of analysis with public recommendations**

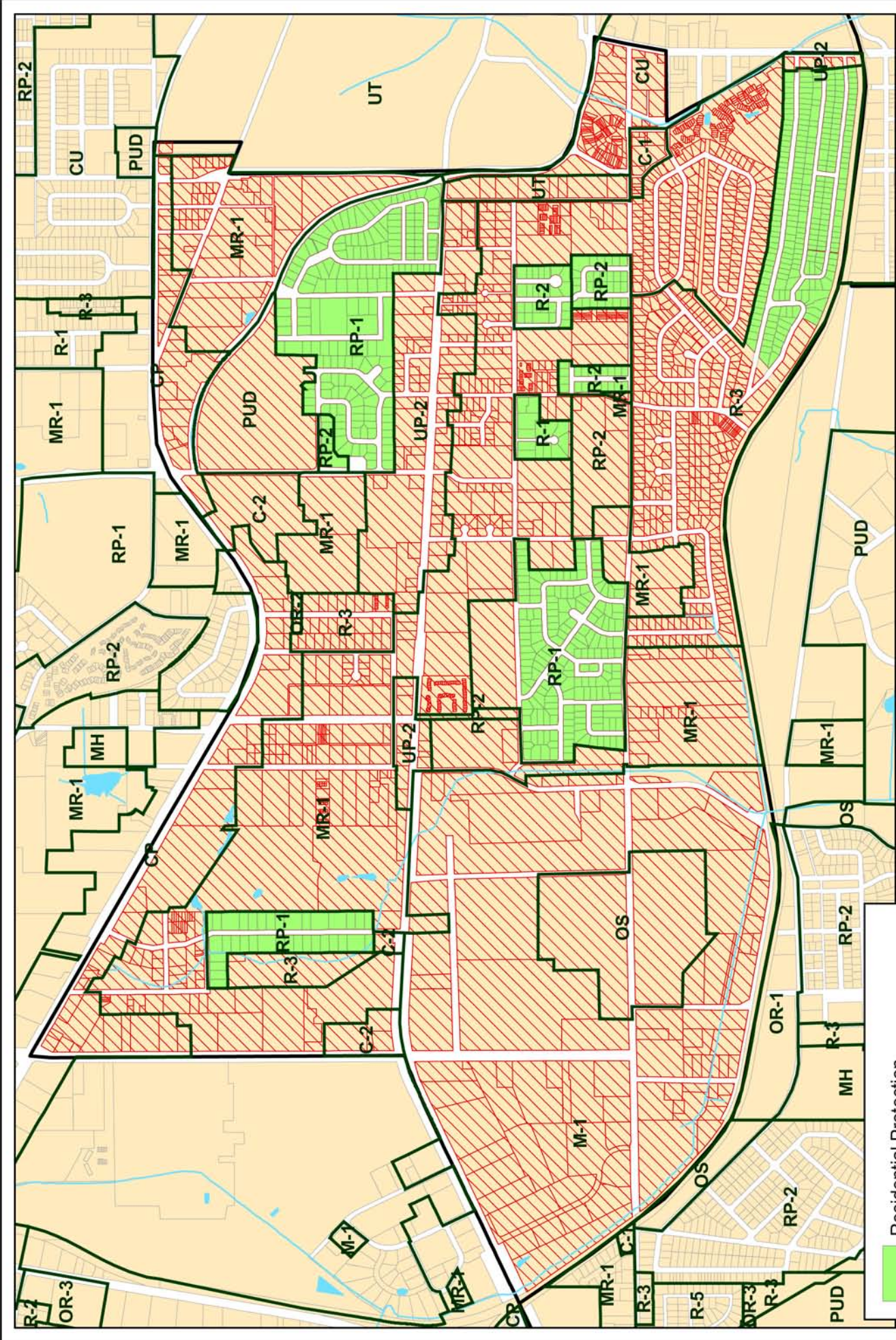
The current character of the area is not consistent with the public recommendations. Both the City and the County have upgraded facilities such as the Fire Department training facility and the Leon County Jail. A major commitment would be needed to move some of these operations to change the character of the area. However, there are underutilized properties of significant size that could be developed as apartments. A rezoning would be required to make this change.

## **Recommendations**

1. Study the long-term viability of these areas for industrial/government operations
2. Improve the amenities at Messer Park to coincide with a growing population between FSU and TCC.










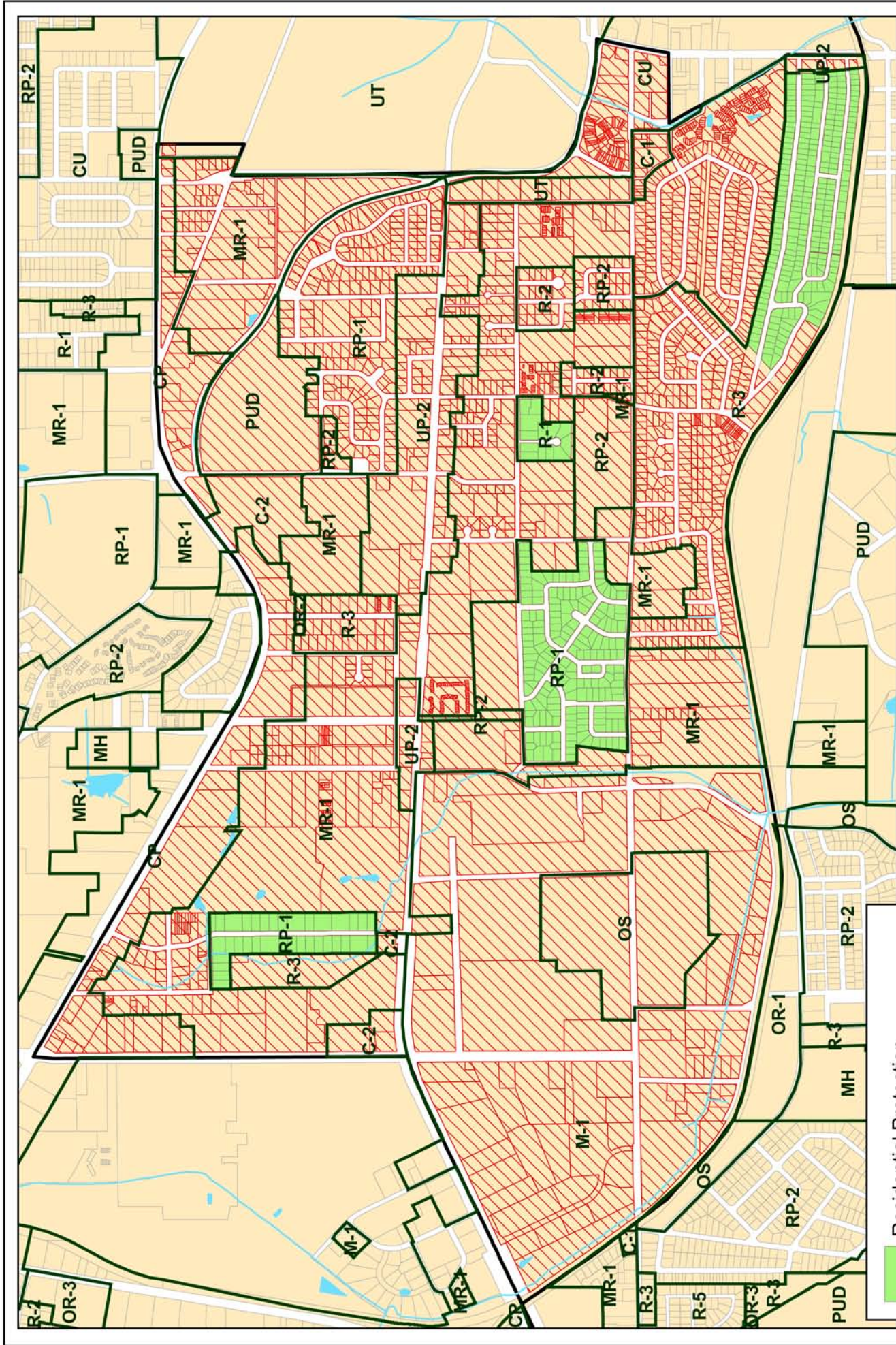
### Option 1: West Pensacola Sector

Areas of Residential Protection and Potential

Redevelopment determined from Existing Land Use patterns

	Residential Protection
	Areas for Potential Redevelopment
	Zoning





**Option 3: West Pensacola Sector**  
 Areas of Residential Protection and Potential  
 Redevelopment determined from Existing Land Use patterns







## Priority Issue 2 – Quality of Life

The Planning Department met with the residents, property owners and other interested people to discuss the topic – Quality of Life. Resident-owners and Rental-owners were concerned about the factors diminishing the quality of the sector. Student impacts were the main reason mentioned for this deterioration. Participants identified the following specific concerns:

- Noise
- Garbage
- Public Safety
- Flooding

The Planning Department asked various City departments to speak to the participants about each of these issues. This provided the resident-owners and rental-owners an opportunity to ask department representatives their questions directly while also receiving a better understanding of the level of work currently underway.

The overarching concern is the lack of care for the community from the students. The participants also believed that the students did not understand the responsibilities of living in a neighborhood. Another problem is the dependence in the City's delivery of services (garbage, public safety and code enforcement) upon residents contacting the City for assistance. Most City services are dependent upon a request for service or the knowledge to know who to call if there is a problem. In the West Pensacola Sector and its high percentage of students, there is ignorance or apathy of these responsibilities. Also, there is constant turnover with residents moving each semester.

Based upon these comments, three general strategies were identified to improve the sector's neighborhoods. The strategies are as follows:

### General Strategies

1. Communication – Communication is a relatively inexpensive tool that can improve the quality of life in the neighborhoods. All parties have responsibility in better communicating the expected norms of living in a neighborhood. Those needed to help address this issue include the City, residents, landowners and tenants. Examples include the following:
  - City – can improve communication by providing the residents, landowners and students with the information needed to address noise violations, garbage pickup, party patrol and other issues. The City has taken measures to improve communication but as identified in the Student Affairs Advisory Committee report, through the internet and other venues the City can better communicate, especially to the students.
  - Landowners – can educate their tenants of the responsibilities of living in a neighborhood. Landowners can also screen tenants to reduce the risk of problem tenants moving in an area.
  - Students – can accept the responsibilities of living off campus. This includes reading the information provided regarding garbage pickup, crime/safety, requirements for hosting parties and working with their neighbors to ensure they are not creating problems in

the neighborhood. This information could be addressed during student orientation.

2. Articulate Homeowner responsibilities – Homeowners are responsible to ensure a safe/well maintained home. Resident-owners suggested annual inspection of rental properties and licensing of landlords as potential tools to address problem homes in neighborhoods. This program could require that rental-owners distribute certain documents to tenants including “So you want to live off-campus”, bus schedules and garbage pickup schedules. However, Rental-owners strongly objected and raised questions regarding subjecting rental homes to inspection and not other homes in the area as well as the larger City. Rental-owners also stated that enforcement of current codes would be sufficient to address the problems being faced in the sector. Resident-owners clarified their main concern was the lack of care from some property owners for the neighborhoods especially by absentee owners. Also the fast-growing trend of “kiddie-condos” are becoming problem homes in the neighborhoods as well. No consensus was identified beyond the need for the neighborhoods and property owners to work together to improve these issues in the sector. As mentioned in Priority Issue 1 report, the establishment of a stakeholder committee could be a tool to get all parties to work together to resolve these common issues.
3. Participate in Neighborhood Improvement – As stated above, many of the services the City provides are dependent upon residents informing the City when there is a problem. Citizen participation is a must to ensure neighborhood problems are addressed. Participation includes:
  - Meeting students as they move in. Be friendly but let them know you care about the area. Meet their parents during the move if possible.
  - Report violations – City Departments must have a record in order to do address the problem or to establish a pattern.

In addition to these general strategies, the report includes the residents four specific concerns: noise, garbage, public safety and flooding. Below is a further analysis of each of these issues.

## Noise

The Tallahassee Police Department (TPD) and Department of Neighborhood and Community Services (NCS) attended the Priority Issue Meeting to present the programs underway to address noise issues as well as to hear the concerns from the public. TPD explained that their response was based upon a hierarchy from life safety to noise and other infractions. In addition, it is difficult for TPD officers to address noise violations because they are so often random, such as a passing car. However, if there is a pattern then by informing TPD the officers can patrol the area looking for this problem. TPD also utilizes the party patrol to control noise and underage drinking during peak party times.

NCS presented the various projects underway including implementation of the Rooming House policies and conducting at home meetings with residents who are consistently creating problems. These individual meetings, usually targeted to students, are intended to both educate and explain the seriousness that Tallahassee takes these infractions. NCS also explained many of the reforms identified in the Student Affairs Advisory Committee taskforce including improved education of students regarding the responsibilities with living off-campus.

Resident-owners and rental-owners were in agreement that noise and garbage (mentioned below) are issues that need to be improved. Suggested was a

notification system (could be web-based) where City departments and property owners could be notified if there is an infraction.

## **Garbage**

Reginald Ofuani, Manager and Julia Dupree, Inspector with Solid Waste Services attended the Priority Issue Meeting in order to present the programs that were underway and to address the frequency of garbage pickup in this highly student area as well as to receive inputs and/or concerns from the public. Solid Waste explained that they have increased the frequency of garbage pick up during peak times. The problem according to the Department is with students not following the requirements of taking their trash to the street, putting their trash in the dumpster or knowing the days of trash pick-up. The Department also recommended that residents be aware and report illegal dumping, which mostly occurs on vacant lots in neighborhoods.

In addition to the on-going efforts of the Solid Waste Department, citizens identified the following recommendations:

- Increase frequency of garbage pick-up or additional service at end of semester during students moving in or moving out. Some even suggested a rate increase to improve service in the area. Rental-owners could pass on the rate increase to the renters.
- Issue tickets/fines for leaving bulk items out too long in advance etc.
- Partner with Law Enforcement to have community service work for underage drinkers to clean up the neighborhoods impacted by their behavior.
- Charge higher rates for higher densities (Rental-owners object to this approach)

Garbage in the sector is a problem that resident-owners and rental-owners all agree that is a major problem. All parties need to work together to identify solutions that will help solve the problems that are unique for this area. Students appear to generate more trash especially during peak times (moving in and out) and generally do not demonstrate care for the area as long-term residents do.

## **Public Safety**

The Tallahassee Police Department (TPD) attended the Priority Issue Meeting in order to present the programs underway to address public safety concerns as well as to hear the concerns from the public. TPD explained that this is primarily a problem in the student areas because students are an easy target with money or valuables mixed with naivete such as leaving their apartments or cars unlocked. In addition, during holidays student areas are deserted and easy targets. TPD can assist as follows:

- Help establish a crime watch program as a first defense for neighborhoods.
- Conduct lighting surveys for both residential and commercial areas and make recommendations to improve safety.

Residents were encouraged by the efforts underway but recommended further actions to improve the safety of neighborhoods including:

- Post illegal parking signs. Once signs are posted then TPD can enforce.
- Increase directed patrols in problem areas. This is especially needed during student holidays. Citizens need to contact TPD so they identify problem areas. Citizens can communicate them to the Alpha or Charlie Commanders. Citizen calls help establish the problem areas.
- Call party patrol if party disturbance

- Encourage police to reside in neighborhoods
- Improve TPD's reporting procedures so property owners can be informed if problems are taking place at their rental properties.

## **Flooding**

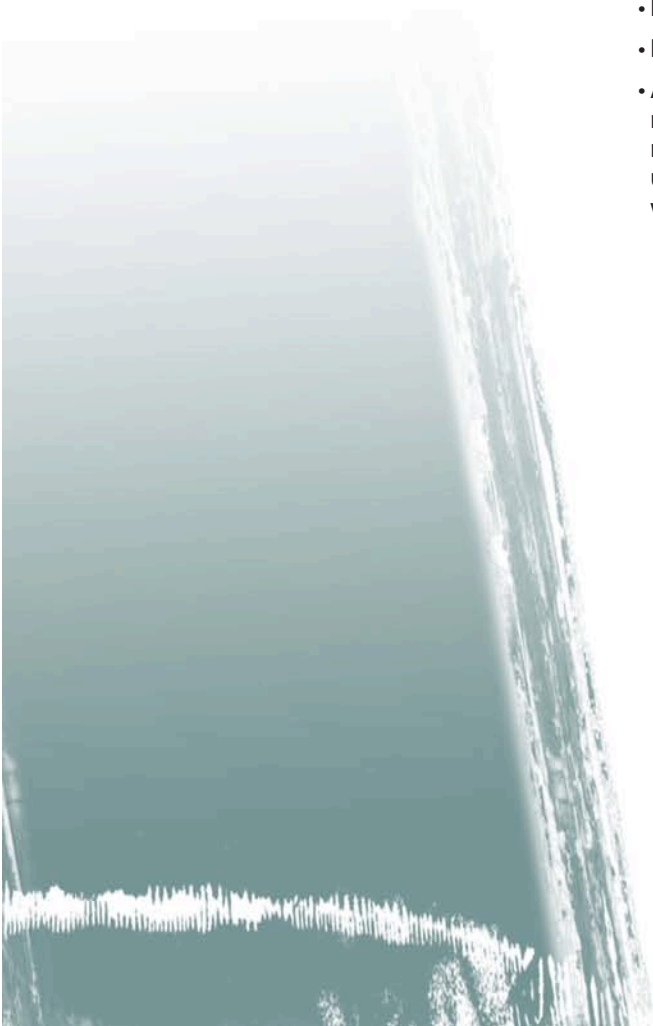
John Buss, Director of the Stormwater Division for the City of Tallahassee presented the programs underway to address flooding as well as to hear the concerns from the public. Mr. Buss identified the projects that are currently underway that will help with flooding in certain locations. Improvements proposed include:

- Lake Elberta
- Pepper Drive
- Lipona Road

These projects will help but will not solve the flooding problems for certain areas in the sector. This is because some of these areas were originally low areas and part of the natural floodplain. As heavy rains occur the water flows according to the natural drainage paths causing isolated flooding. Citizens can help by calling the Stormwater Division when flooding occurs in the City streets or in homes. This will ensure that the Stormwater Division is aware of all instances of flooding.

In addition to these projects, the residents had the following recommendations:

- Retrofit city streets with curb and gutter
- Retrofit localized stormwater problems including Pepper Drive
- Address stormwater drainage problems in the Cactus Street neighborhood. In the short-term, ditches are very shallow and need maintenance. In the long-term, the stormwater system needs to be upgraded to handle the volume of stormwater to alleviate standing water conditions.







## Priority Issue 3 – Transportation

The initial community workshops gave residents the opportunity to voice opinions about numerous topics affecting their neighborhoods. Transportation was a major point of emphasis for many citizens. With Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College forming bookends to the Sector, area roadways are often clogged with commuter traffic. When combined with standard workday travel along the major corridors of West Tennessee Street, West Pensacola Street, and Lake Bradford Road, congestion in the area presents challenges which need to be addressed.

Throughout the community workshops, citizens in the community have recognized the existing high-density development along major corridors, a prerequisite for successful mass transit. Both students and long time residents have suggested using small, quick TalTran shuttles to better serve the dense student populations at the numerous apartment complexes in the Sector. Support has been expressed for additional bike lanes and creating connections to the existing Greenways System. Recognizing the close proximity of numerous daily services, ideas were also put forward for improving pedestrian facilities to achieve connectivity. This is more than appropriate given West Pensacola Street is currently zoned Urban Pedestrian. Specifically, residents recommended the following transportation improvements and land use compliments for the sector.

### General Transportation Strategy

1. Add gateways to the area by constructing planted medians and sidewalks connecting businesses along West Tennessee Street, West Pensacola Street, White Drive, and Ocala Road.
2. Connect Florida State and TCC with transit and bicycle/pedestrian improvements.
3. Make neighborhoods safe for pedestrians while minimizing impacts of cut-through traffic.

### Street Recommendations

- Add neighborhood entrance with traffic calming feature along Cactus Street
- Add traffic calming along White, Airport, Atkamire, and Mayhew Drives.
- Improve road maintenance along sector roads including roadway striping and trimming hedges/trees
- Replace ditches with culverts and drainage in Lipona Drive area.
- Pave Hayward and McKeithen Streets

### Transit Recommendations

- Connect Tallahassee Community College to Florida State via bike paths
- Modify TalTran's bus routes from an inefficient spoke system to sector specific loop lines
- Encourage student shuttles for high density apartments

- Construct sidewalks along West Tennessee Street, Jackson Bluff Road and Bellevue Way where sidewalks are not connected and in neighborhoods.

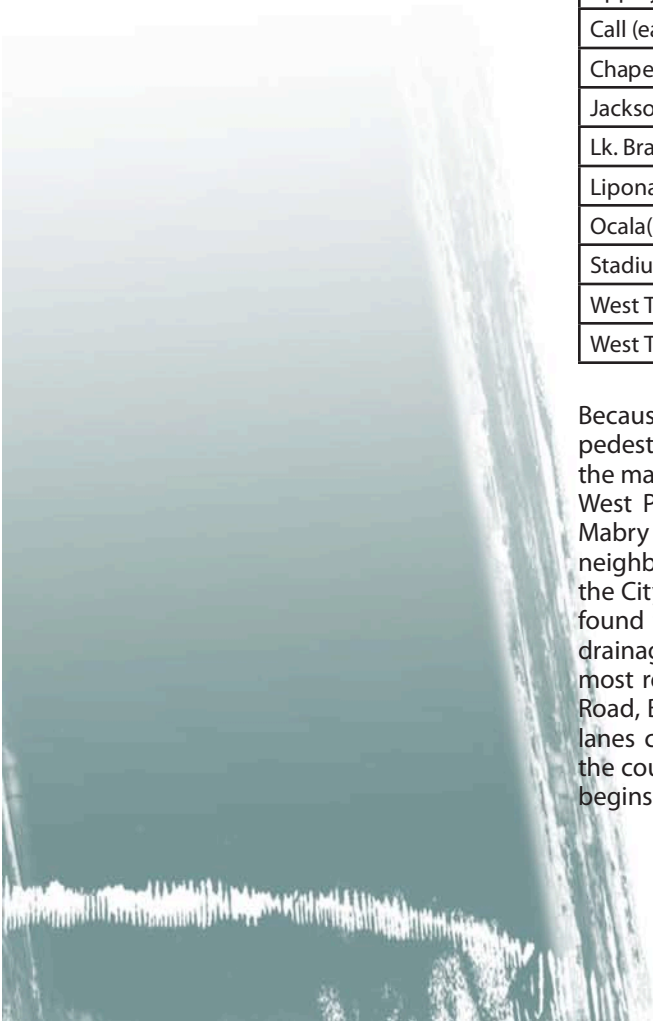
### Existing Conditions

The City of Tallahassee is projected to add 50,000 new residents in the next 25 years. In addition, the three educational institutions in the community estimate that they will add approximately 7,000 new students by 2010. This growth in the general and student populations will put additional strain on transportation services. The City’s Growth Management department, which maintains data on roadway concurrency, reports that several roads in the West Pensacola Sector are deficient or nearly deficient due to the extreme traffic volume. A road is considered deficient when it does not have room to add one percent of its total capacity and remain in compliance with concurrency. Near deficient segments are those that cannot absorb 5 percent of the calculated capacity. As detailed in Table 1 below, several connecting roads are over burdened. For example, the intersection of Lake Bradford and Jackson Bluff Roads has been noted for its congestion and has undergone capital upgrades to improve traffic flow.

**Table 1: Roadway Concurrency Evaluation**

Road (direction)	From	To	Status
Appleyard (south)	West Pensacola	Jackson Bluff	Deficient
Appleyard (north)	TCC	Tennessee	Near Deficient
Call (east & west)	West Tennessee	Stadium	Near Deficient
Chapel (north)	Westridge	Call	Near Deficient
Jackson Bluff (east)	Hendry	Lake Bradford	Deficient
Lk. Bradford (north)	Jackson Bluff	Gaines	Deficient
Lipona (north)	Jackson Bluff	West Pensacola	Near Deficient
Ocala(north & south)	West Pensacola	West Tennessee	Near Deficient
Stadium (south)	Connector	West Pensacola	Deficient
West Tennessee (west)	White	Appleyard	Near Deficient
West Tennessee (east)	White	Ocala	Near Deficient

Because of congestion problems in the area, mass transit, bicycle, and pedestrian connectivity must be improved and promoted. TalTran routes serve the major roadways in the Sector, with east-west routes along West Tennessee, West Pensacola, Jackson Bluff and north-south service on Appleyard Drive, Mabry Street, and Stadium Drive. On street parking near apartments or rental neighborhoods adds to the congestion. This issue should be addressed in the City parking standards and enforced by Code Enforcement. Sidewalks are found throughout the area but there are disruptive gaps and adjacent open drainage ditches can pose a safety hazard. Pedestrian facilities are lacking in most residential areas and along some major corridors, such as Jackson Bluff Road, Belle Vue Way, and sections of West Tennessee Street. Lastly, while bike lanes can be found in the Sector, as yet there are no official connections to the countywide Greenway System. However, the first leg of the St. Marks Trail begins on Ocala Road near its intersection with West Tennessee Street.



## Proposed Projects

### Roadways

Projects have recently been undertaken to improve the surface condition of Jackson Bluff Road and traffic flow at its termination point with Lake Bradford. Additional projects in the area include, gateway improvements along West Tennessee Street and Lake Bradford Road. Gateway enhancements are intended to improve visitors' image of Tallahassee. These projects may include sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and median and right-of-way landscaping, which is often credited with a certain level of traffic calming. According to the 2020 Long Range Transportation Plan, within the next four years, West Pensacola Street will be expanded from 2 to 4 lanes along the section from Appleyard to Capital Circle SW. This is intended to limit congestion between the two sections that have already been widened to four lanes.

**Table 2: Roadway Improvement Projects**

Road	From	To	Project Description	Construction Schedule
Lake Bradford	Orange	Gaines	Gateway enhancement	10.05 – 7.07
West Tennessee	Ocala	Dewey	Gateway enhancement	10.05 – 7.07
West Pensacola	Appleyard	Capital Circle SW	Widening from 2 to 4 lanes	L RTP 2020; Priority #13

The table above of budgeted and approved roadway improvement projects does not directly coincide with the concurrency deficiencies noted in Table 1. Many of the roadway sections found to be deficient or near deficient are located in residential areas that limit the ability to expand roads. Appleyard Drive is listed as deficient due to the congestion which occurs at the termination point with Jackson Bluff Road. Ocala Road is nearly deficient due to its role as a primary connector between West Tennessee and West Pensacola Streets. The segment is currently a four-lane road with intense development on either side leaving little room to expand.

In view of the congested traffic flow and increasing urbanization in the sector, concurrency deficiencies could eventually prevent infill development and promote sprawl by pushing new homes farther away from the city center. Alternatives to road expansion will need to be explored to address these capacity issues.

### TalTran

In the past year, TalTran has undertaken what it has dubbed its Renaissance Plan. Possible improvements to come out of this series of analysis and recommendations make reference to new routes, punctuality, customer service, and route reconfiguring. The plan is not final but proposed recommendations in the West Pensacola Sector include, the need to lesson headways from hourly to 30-minutes due to intense student ridership. Also likely in relation to high student ridership, new service is proposed for the Ocala Road corridor. The needs of many patrons go beyond the standard workweek. TalTran is analyzing which routes are best served by extensions into the late evening and throughout the weekend.

Infrastructure improvements are seen as another side to improving transit service in our community. Bus stops are being inventoried to determine higher intensity stops which are best suited for shelters, benches, and amenities. These are likely to be near transfer locations, major street intersections, and major trip generators. In addition to the improvements to regular stops, TalTran intends to develop “superstops” in each quadrant of Tallahassee, including the West

Pensacola Sector. These would act as transfer stations, thereby negating the need to travel to C.K. Steele for the majority of transfers. Lastly, cost feasibility is being examined for the implementation of limited-stop commuter express buses along major corridors, including West Tennessee Street. This potential service would necessitate the creation of park-and-ride lots beyond Capital Circle.

### Bicycle and Pedestrian

Many involved citizens mentioned the need to improve accessibility and connectivity in the Sector. In particular, sidewalks, bike lanes, and greenways could help transport people in ways besides the automobile. There are numerous projects slated for the West Pensacola Sector that are in various stages of development. The aforementioned gateway enhancement projects along West Tennessee Street and Lake Bradford Road will include both sidewalk and bike lane facilities. The PASS projects will include new sidewalks where there are none and the enclosure of open drainage ditches. The Long Range Transportation Plan of the Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA) has West Pensacola Street listed to receive bicycle and pedestrian improvements from Stadium Drive to the western city limits.

The Tallahassee-Leon County Greenways Master Plan lays out plans for greenways, parks, and multi-use trails throughout our community. Proposals in the plan are purely conceptual and lack a definitive timetable due to funding constraints. Included within the plan is the Education Quadrant Greenways. The proposed trail runs roughly adjacent to the CSX railroad between Tallahassee Community College and Lake Bradford Road, with an eventual connection to Florida State. North-south connections to other trails are found along Ocala Road and Mabry Street. The connectors are intended to link student housing areas and Innovation Park and the future FSU Intramural facilities, respectively. Planned projects are listed below in Table 3.

**Table 3: Bike, Pedestrian, & Greenway Improvement Projects**

Modal Type	Location	Project Description	Construction Schedule
Bike & Pedestrian	Lk. Bradford Rd. from Gaines St. to Springhill fork.	Bike lanes provided in both directions and pedestrian sidewalks improved.	10.05 – 7.07
Bike & Pedestrian	W. Tennessee St. from Ocala Rd. to Dewey Dr.	Provision of new bike lanes & sidewalks, improvements made to existing sidewalks	10.05 – 7.07
Pedestrian	Lipona Rd. from W. Pensacola St. to Jackson Bluff Rd.	PASS project - New sidewalks and enclosure of drainage ditches	Committed Funding; No firm construction schedule
Bike & Pedestrian	W. Pensacola St. from Stadium Dr. to western city limits	Provision of bike lanes and improvements made to existing sidewalks	Cost feasible need; No firm construction schedule
Pedestrian	Belle Vue Way from Mabry St. to Hayden Rd.	PASS project - New sidewalks and enclosure of drainage ditches	Cost feasible need; No firm construction schedule
Greenway	Adjacent to CSX railroad in forested, undevelopable lands (100 year FP)	Connection between TCC and FSU via Innovation Park and Lk. Elberta Park	Low Priority; all work dependent upon funding
Greenway	San Luis Park at intersection of Ocala and W. Tennessee	Provide a corridor extension of the St. Marks Trail	Low Priority; all work dependent upon funding

### Strategies

The Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department in conjunction with the Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency, TalTran, and City Public Works have developed plans to meet the future transportation needs of the community. The proposed projects noted in this report are scheduled for beginning construction dates ranging between Fall 2005 to 2008. Due to the urbanization of the West Pensacola Sector, improvements to public transportation, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities are of utmost importance.







**WEST PENSACOLA**  
S E C T O R P L A N





## WEST PENSACOLA SECTOR PLAN

### Introduction to West Pensacola Sector

The West Pensacola Sector is a highly urbanized area, comprised of a mixture of university properties, university-related retail and services, student rental housing, large apartment units, stable older neighborhoods, and several government owned properties. Tallahassee Community College and Florida State University bookend the sector. Due to the close proximity to these academic institutions, the majority of investment and development proposals in the sector are focused on student or multi-family housing and other university related uses.

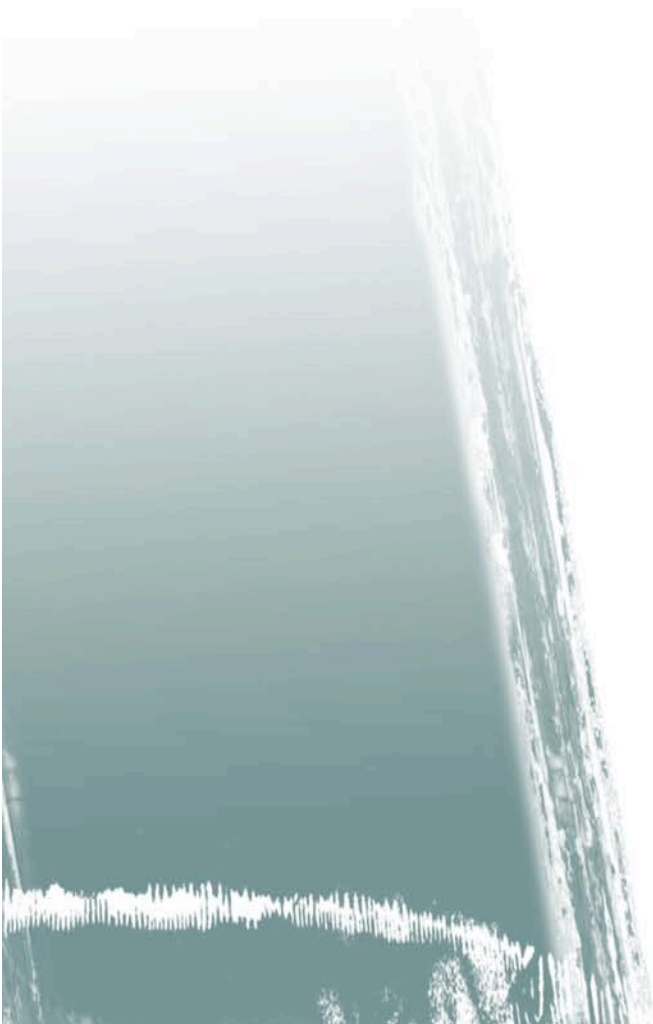
Many in the community see the Sector as part of a larger education quadrant. Most of the housing stock, either rental houses or apartment dwellings, is geared to student use, as is much of the retail development. The foreseeable goal for the West Pensacola Sector must be to provide adequate services for the area residents, while preserving the remaining viable neighborhoods.

Pedestrian, bicycle, and public transit improvements have been discussed for the Sector. Tallahassee Community College is a commuter school and Florida State is faced with an intense parking dilemma. Therefore, improvements to bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the sector are seen as an important part of reducing the traffic problems on the two primary east-west thoroughfares, West Tennessee and West Pensacola Streets. In addition, TalTran is currently reassessing its routes to better serve student needs and will be expanding its facilities in the sector.

## Sector Planning in the Southern Strategy Area

The Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan directs the sector planning of the Southern Strategy area. The Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department has been working diligently to meet this requirement. In early 2004, the City and County Commissions approved the South Monroe Sector Plan. Early 2005 saw the approval of the Lake Bradford Sector Plan. The Oak Ridge and the Capital Cascades Sector Plan are nearing completion. Also, sector planning was recommended in the 21st Century Council Report and by Blueprint 2000.

The purpose of this sector plan is to balance the various needs of the stakeholders and residents in the sector to provide the best outcome for our community. It is to bring this diverse community together to provide direct input in shaping the future redevelopment of the Southside over the next 20 years, and beyond. This charge includes identifying appropriate land uses for the area and providing a plan that documents the stakeholders wishes for the area. Sector planning allows a specific geographic area to be developed in a way that enhances its own unique characteristics.





## Stakeholders

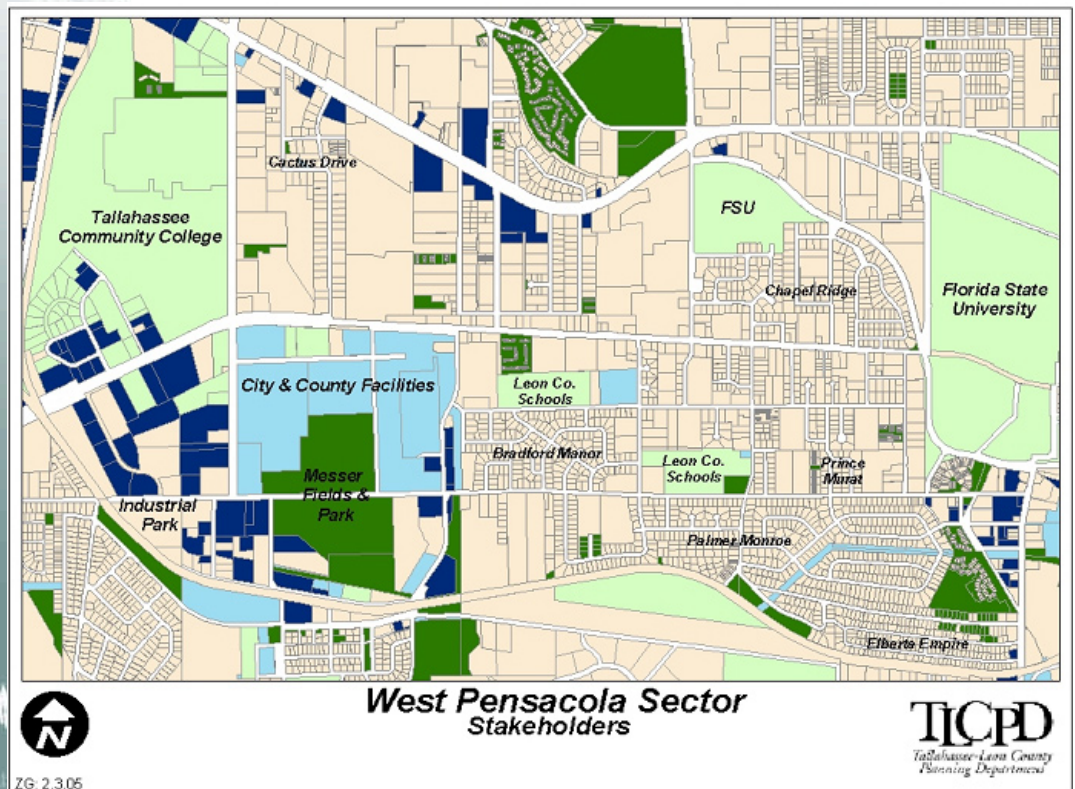
The West Pensacola Sector includes 1,488 acres and is bounded by West Tennessee Street to the north, Appleyard Drive to the west, the CSX railroad right-of-way to the south, and Stadium and Lake Bradford Roads to the east. The map below provides a more detailed view of the boundaries. Contained within the sector are a multitude of stakeholders, including universities, schools, several residential areas and a predominantly service oriented business sector. The following stakeholders will be included in this community planning process:

**Tallahassee Community College** – Founded in 1966 and relocated to its current locale in 1967, TCC currently has an approximate enrollment of 14,500, all of which are commuters. The largest feeder institution to Florida State University, TCC also has an excellent relationship with Florida A&M University. The TCC campus forms the western boundary of the West Pensacola Sector.

**Florida State University** – The athletic facilities complex and Stadium Drive form the eastern boundary of the Sector. The university was originally founded in 1857 as the West Florida Seminary. In recent decades, university enrollment has grown and the accommodating housing supply has shifted westward into the West Pensacola Sector.

**City of Tallahassee and Leon County** – Public Works facilities, Fleet management and maintenance, and the County Jail are located on Dupree Street. The City's Parks and Recreation department maintains a large athletic complex in the sector, Jacob Messer Fields and the Tallahassee Skate Park. And, the Palmer Munroe Center is located farther east along Jackson Bluff Road.

**Leon County Public Schools** – There are two public schools in the West Pensacola Sector. Brevard Elementary and Bellevue Middle Schools serve area students. Area students are served by several high schools, all located outside the sector.



## Neighborhoods

**Chapel Ridge** – The Chapel Ridge neighborhood is located to the east of Florida State with Ocala Drive forming the western border. Originally part of the Merrivale Subdivision, many of the homes along Westridge Drive and Barbara Street date back to the early 1940s. Several of these structures have been identified as historically significant. The homes were developed at a low density of 2.7 units per acre. Presently, there is an approximate 23 percent homeownership rate. This marks a considerable drop in the five years.

**Elberta Empire** – This neighborhood is comprised of the homes along Elberta and Hernando Drives, just north of the CSX Railroad. Many of the homes in this area were constructed in the early 1940s. The area has a residential density of 5.7 dwelling units per acre. Several have been recognized by the local Trust for Historic Preservation as historically significant. Analysis has shown approximately 35 percent of the residences in the neighborhood are owned.

**Prince Murat** – Serviced by Prince and Murat Streets, the neighborhood is a single-family enclave amid the growing number of apartment units in the sector. Although none are recognized as historically significant, all the houses within the neighborhood were constructed in 1950 or earlier. The current density is 3.7 units per acre. Nearly 18 percent of the area is under homeownership.

**Palmer Munroe** – Stretching from Lake Bradford Road to Mabry Road and bounded to the north by Jackson Bluff Road, the Palmer Monroe Neighborhood contains numerous housing types and a variety of residences. A majority of the homes were originally built prior to 1965, but there are several apartment dwellings that have been constructed more recently. The average density of the area is 3.7 units to the acre. Roughly one quarter of the homes are owned occupied.

**Bradford Manor** – Also referred to as Knollwood, the neighborhood is located between Bell Vue Way and Jackson Bluff Road. Mabry Street and Ausley Road form the west and east boundary of the neighborhood. The homes were constructed in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The neighborhood density of 3.7 units per acre is similar to other areas in the sector. Although recent homeownership numbers have dropped, the area maintains an ownership rate of 37 percent.

**Cactus Drive** – The Cactus Drive neighborhood is most easily accessible by West Tennessee Street. Block and Hayward Drives are also found in the area. Homes in the area are varied in type and age. There are several apartment units as well as the predominant single-family structures. Many of the homes were constructed in the 1980s, though some date to the late 1940s. Current analysis has revealed homeownership rates exceeding 50 percent and an average density of 2.1 dwelling units per acre.



## Existing Land Use

The West Pensacola Sector is nearly 1500 acres and provides residence to more than 15,000 citizens. When applying this population total to the 46 percent of the sector in residential usage, the gross density is 22.3 residents per acre. This high density is unusual when compared to other residential areas of Tallahassee. However, it is reflective of the large amount of multi-family dwellings, apartment units, and rental homes that serve the large student population.

Government Operations and warehousing comprise 18 percent of the sector. The majority of these land uses are found on the past site of Dale Mabry Field in the southwest quadrant of the Sector. There is room for expansion in both the governmental facilities and the industrial parks adjacent to the CSX Railroad.

With that expansion comes the possibility of economic development and increased employment within the Sector. Other opportunities for economic growth exist on the 121 acres (12%) of land currently vacant. In addition to vacant lands, there are several commercial parcels which are excellent candidates for redevelopment.

Retail services and office space make up nearly 10 percent of the Sector. The majority of these commercial entities serve the student populations.

### 2004 Existing Land Use for Sector Area

Land Use	Acreage	# of Parcels	% of whole
Single Family	355.73	1312	24%
Multi-Family	331.53	685	22%
Vacant	180.19	121	12%
Gov't. Operations	166.69	24	11%
Warehouse	109.61	53	7%
School & University	94.65	13	6%
Open Space	91.3	70	6%
Retail	83.21	77	6%
Office	39.47	19	3%
Religious/ NonProfit	22.54	11	2%
Motel/ Medical/ Clinic	13.68	7	1%
Totals	1488.6	2392	100%



## Demographics

With more than 15,000 residents in the West Pensacola Sector, the area is one of the most densely populated in our community. The strong influence of college students can be seen in several indicators. For example, 65% of the sector is between the ages of 18 and 24, with 63% currently enrolled in college.

The Sector has a minority population of approximately 44 percent, with the African American population comprising about 38%. There is a slightly stronger Hispanic influence in the Sector than throughout Leon County.

Further examples of the student population demographic are seen in household and income data. The percent of households in the Sector that are families is less than 20%, compared to 44% for Leon County. Eighty percent of the housing stock is multi-family homes, likely apartment units. Also, almost 90 percent of the Sector population rents, as opposed to only 43% in the remainder of the County. Median household incomes are well below the County value and a high percentage of households apparently live below the poverty level. While this does not discount those who are accurately represented by the data, the immense disproportion between the Sector and County averages suggests the student population significantly affects the compiled data.



Comparison of 2000 Census Demographic Data

	West Pensacola Sector	Leon County
Total Population	15,304	239,452
White	56.5%	66.4%
Black	38.4%	29.1%
Other	5.1%	4.5%
Hispanic	(6.9%)	(4.4%)
Under 5 years old	2.8%	5.7%
Age 5-17	4.5%	15.6%
Age 18-24	64.6%	21.4%
Age 25-44	21.5%	28.9%
Age 45-64	4.4%	20.0%
Age 65 and over	2.2%	8.3%
% of College Students	63.5%	21.3%
% of Adults with at least a High School Education	82.3%	89.1%
% of Adults with at least a 4-year College Degree	28.7%	41.7%
% of Households that are Families	19.8%	43.7%
Of Families with Children, % that are Single Parent	70.1%	35.0%
Median Household Income	\$14,008	\$37,517
Median Family Income	\$21,341	\$52,962
Per Capita Income	\$10,253	\$21,024
% of Persons below the Poverty Level	56.3%	18.2%
% of Families below the Poverty Level	31.3%	9.4%
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.7%
% using Public Transportation to Work	5.4%	1.6%
% of Households with no vehicle available	9.0%	7.1%
% of Households with 1 vehicle	48.5%	38.8%
% of Households with 2+ vehicles	42.5%	54.1%
Singlefamily homes	17.2%	58.1%
Multi-family homes	80.3%	30.9%
Mobile homes	2.5%	10.8%
Vacancy Rate	8.5%	7.2%
Home Owners	10.9%	57.0%
Renters	89.1%	43.0%
Median Home Value	\$60,767	\$110,900
Median Rent	\$452	\$606



## Recent Trends in Housing

The primary land use of the Sector is residential. Approximately 45 percent of the land area is comprised of residential use; nearly equal proportions of single- and multi-family dwelling units. Census data from 2000 reveals that homeownership across the entire sector is slightly more than 10 percent. Nearly 90 percent of the sector population rents for its housing needs. However, multi-family dwelling units make up only 80 percent of the housing stock. This discrepancy may account for the transition of many single-family houses to student rentals.

A study conducted during the Rooming House study in 1999 provided a point of reference when analyzing the recent housing trends. Each of the six major neighborhoods has seen decreased homeownership rates in the past 5 years. In 1999, four of the neighborhoods had homeownership rates of 40 percent or greater, with the Cactus Drive area at nearly 70 percent. Today, every neighborhood has lost at least 10 percent of its owner occupied housing. In fact, homeownership numbers in Chapel Ridge have fallen by 47 percent. Today, the Cactus Drive area is the only neighborhood with ownership rates greater than 45 percent.

The analyzed data and calculations suggest a trend of increasing rental use. Those neighborhoods closest Florida State are the three with the lowest percentage of owner-occupied homes. Prince Murat and the adjacent parcels (16.76%), Chapel Ridge (22.7%), and the eastern portion of Palmer-Monroe (23.34%) have very low percentages of homeownership despite the low density, single-family house development patterns. The proximity of these areas to the Florida State campus makes each desirable for renters in search of short commutes.

In addition to the rental transformation of single-family neighborhoods, the sector has experienced the continued construction of apartment. New projects have begun throughout the Sector and several are currently being proposed. The West Pensacola Sector will only increase in density as commute times and utilization of public transit increases. Attractiveness of the area is measured by its proximity to the two colleges. The West Pensacola Sector is the logical location in which to accommodate student housing needs.





## Transportation Issues

The West Pensacola Sector is characterized by its proximity to Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College. With these two institutions as primary destinations, the Sector has three significant east-west roadways in West Tennessee Street, West Pensacola Street, and Jackson Bluff Road. Appleyard, Ocala, Lipona Roads, and Stadium Drive provide north-south connections. Below is a listing of sector roadways within the sector and their classification.

Roadways	Classifications			
	Principal Arterial	Minor Arterial	Major Collector	Minor Collector
West Tennessee Street	X			
West Pensacola Street		X		
Appleyard Drive			X	
Ocala Road			X	
Jackson Bluff Road			X	
Call Street			X	
Bryan Street			X	
Stadium Drive			X	
Mabry Street			X	
Ausley Road			X	
Chapel Drive				X
Belle Vue Way				X
Lipona Road				X
Hayden Road				X
Pepper Drive				X





The majority of roadways in the sector are operating well above capacity. Several significant collector roads and numerous residential streets afford an adequate flow of vehicular traffic. There are a few streets that are currently at, or near, capacity. Below is a list of the constrained facilities.

Roadway	Segment	
	Beginning	End
West Tennessee Street	White Drive	Ocala Road
Appleyard Road	West Tennessee Street	Jackson Bluff Road
Ocala Road	West Tennessee Street	West Pensacola Street
Jackson Bluff Road	Hendry Street	Lake Bradford Road
West Call Street	Stadium Drive	West Tennessee Street
Lipona Road	West Pensacola Street	Pepper Drive
Stadium Drive intersection with Lake Bradford Road and Gaines Street.		

There are several proposed projects to improve the flow of traffic, increase capacity on constrained roadways, and provide alternate forms of transportation. Below is a summary of the infrastructure improvements proposed and planned for the West Pensacola Sector.

These projects are proposed for the sector by the City Growth Management Department:

- Installation of traffic signals at the entrance to Tallahassee Community College on Appleyard Road.
- Intersection improvements at the meeting of Gaines Street, Lake Bradford Road, Stadium Drive, and Champions Way.

These projects are laid forth by the Tallahassee–Leon County Metropolitan Planning Organization Transportation Improvement Plan:

- Pedestrian and Street Safety (PASS) Program – study and design for Belle Vue Road between Ausley and Hayden Roads.
- Resurfacing West Tennessee Street between Capital Circle NW and Ocala Road.
- Design and Construction of West Tennessee Street Gateway improvements between Ocala Rd. and Dewey St. The improvements will include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, extensive landscaping, and improved lighting.
- Safety improvement made at the Mabry St. railroad crossing.

In addition to the infrastructure improvements, the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department is considering the inclusion of the sector within an Education Quadrant, which could carry with it status as a transportation concurrency exemption area (TCEA). This option would require a comprehensive plan amendment and coordination with the Florida DCA.



## Environmental Analysis

The West Pensacola Sector Planning area is located within the southern extent of the Tallahassee Red Hills of North Florida where it meets the Lake Munson Sandhills. The natural environment of this ecological interface has over time created a rich mosaic of karst topography, longleaf pine, cypress, and live oak dominated forests, listed animal and plant species such as Gopher Tortoise, Wood Stork, and Bent Golden Aster, and significant freshwater features connected to the aquifer through the area's karst topography. However, the West Pensacola Sector Planning area has been heavily urbanized, resulting in the channelization of natural streams and the filling of once extensive wetland systems through which surface water once drained off the Red Hills.

Much of this area is relatively flat compared to much of the Red Hills, and its proximity to downtown has invited development such as airports, schools, single and multifamily dwellings, and industrial, government, and other institutional land uses. There are few forested parcels left from development, and there are no known listed species or significant wetlands or wildlife habitat. The West Drainage Channel or ditch drains a large area to the north of the planning area and forms the western and southwestern boundary of the West Pensacola Sector Planning area. A large area within the Sector Planning area through these ditches traverses is within the 100-year flood zone. This area has been identified for a potential greenway as part of the proposed Education Quadrant. A significant area east of Appleyard Drive is low and floodprone, and drains via a channelized ditch into the West Drainage Channel. The channelized ditch that drains much of Frenchtown and Florida State University flows through the southeast corner of the West Pensacola Sector Planning area, and much of this area is within the 100-year flood zone. The City of Tallahassee has purchased a number of individual residential lots in the latter area as part of its stormwater management program.

The James Messer softball fields, the Palmer – Monroe Community Center, and the Stadium Drive greenway trail or shared-use path are located within the West Pensacola Sector Planning area. There are no other City of Tallahassee or Leon County parks or greenways.

There are at least 382 known utility, drainage, conservation, and other mapped easements within the West Pensacola Sector Planning area. Of these, 16 are conservation easements, and 57 are drainage easements. The area covered by these two types of easements is approximately 73 acres, or approximately four percent of the planning area.

There are no natural lakes within the planning area, and no Special Development Zones around any water features.

Although there are no known active karst features such as sinkholes mapped by Leon County within the sector planning area, there are several significant potential karst features. The largest of these is located in the northwest corner of the planning area.



## Public Safety

Below are the crime statistics for the West Pensacola Sector as compiled by the Crime Analysts with the City of Tallahassee Police Department. This data reflects the statistics from the time period beginning January 1st until December 31st of 2004. Unfortunately, a comparison with 2003 data reveals Burglaries and Auto Theft statistics significantly increased in the past year.

### Crimes within the West Pensacola Sector

Crimes for 2004	West Pensacola Sector	City of Tallahassee	% of City of Tallahassee
Violent Crimes	302	2,799	10.79%
Burglaries	424*	2,949	14.38%
Sex Crimes	56	258	21.71%
Other Crimes	2,233	21,949	10.17%
Totals	3,015	27,955	10.79%

### Commercial & Automotive Crime within the West Pensacola Sector

Crimes for 2004	West Pensacola Sector	City of Tallahassee	% of City of Tallahassee
Auto Theft	111*	1,010	10.99%
Auto Burglaries	153	1,046	14.63%
Commercial Burglaries	26	404	6.44%
Totals	290	2,460	11.79%

Source: Tallahassee Police Department's Printrak CAD and Omega Crimeview systems.  
(Researched and Compiled by Analyst Annie Thompson)

\* The 2003 data shows Burglary totals at 203 and 67 Auto Thefts in the last year. This translates to a 108% and 66% increase respectively.

In reference to the above tables:

- Violent Crimes include homicide, robbery, assaults and batteries (all attempts).
- Burglaries include auto, commercial and residential (all attempts).
- Sex Crimes include sexual battery, lewd/lascivious activity, loitering/prowling (all attempts).
- Other Crimes include any other crime not itemized above along with associated attempts.



## Government Initiatives and Significant Private Expenditures in Sector

There are several budgeted and proposed projects slated for the Sector in the coming years. Below is a brief summary of the Governmental projects and a few examples of private sector investment and redevelopment.

### City of Tallahassee Capital Improvement Budget Items

- Lake Bradford Road Gateway Enhancements (p. 295)
- Mabry Street Municipal Complex Safety/Security Improvements (p. 341)
- Chapel Drive Stormwater Improvements (p. 362)
- TALTRAN maintenance facility expansion (p. 379)
- Neighborhood Enhancement Program - Columbia, Valencia, and Escambia Drives will be improved by enclosing ditches, adding curb & gutter, and installing a sidewalk on one side of the road.

### Tallahassee-Leon County MPO Transportation Improvement Plan

proposed projects and those in-progress are noted earlier in the Transportation Issues section.

### Private Development Proposals

- Ooten Mixed Use Development at the corner of Chapel Drive and West Pensacola Street.
- Osceola Village expansion at the corner of Chapel Drive and West Call Street.
- Hamilton Park expansion with the construction of several new warehousing facilities.







# WEST PENSACOLA SECTOR PLAN



## PRIORITY ISSUES







## Priority Issue 1 – Land Use

The Planning Department met with the residents, property owners and other interested people to discuss the future of the West Pensacola Sector. Through brainstorming and small group exercises the public provided comments as to how the sector should develop in the future. Many of the comments received were from two general views. Resident-owners (people who reside in the sector) expressed concerns about the apartments, traffic, noise, loss of families in the sector and other impacts of high-density development and an urbanizing area and their desire for neighborhood protection. Rental-owners (people who own rental homes or investment property in the sector) expressed a desire for all or portions of the sector to be redeveloped to permit higher density housing, retail and other supporting uses.

All parties generally agreed with directing the highest density/intensity development to the corridors and moving industrial/government operation uses from the old Dale Mabry lands. Rental-owners and Resident-owners generally disagreed with the level of density to apply away from the corridors.

To assist the public in developing a vision for the sector, the Planning Department provided the following information:

### Composition of Future Population

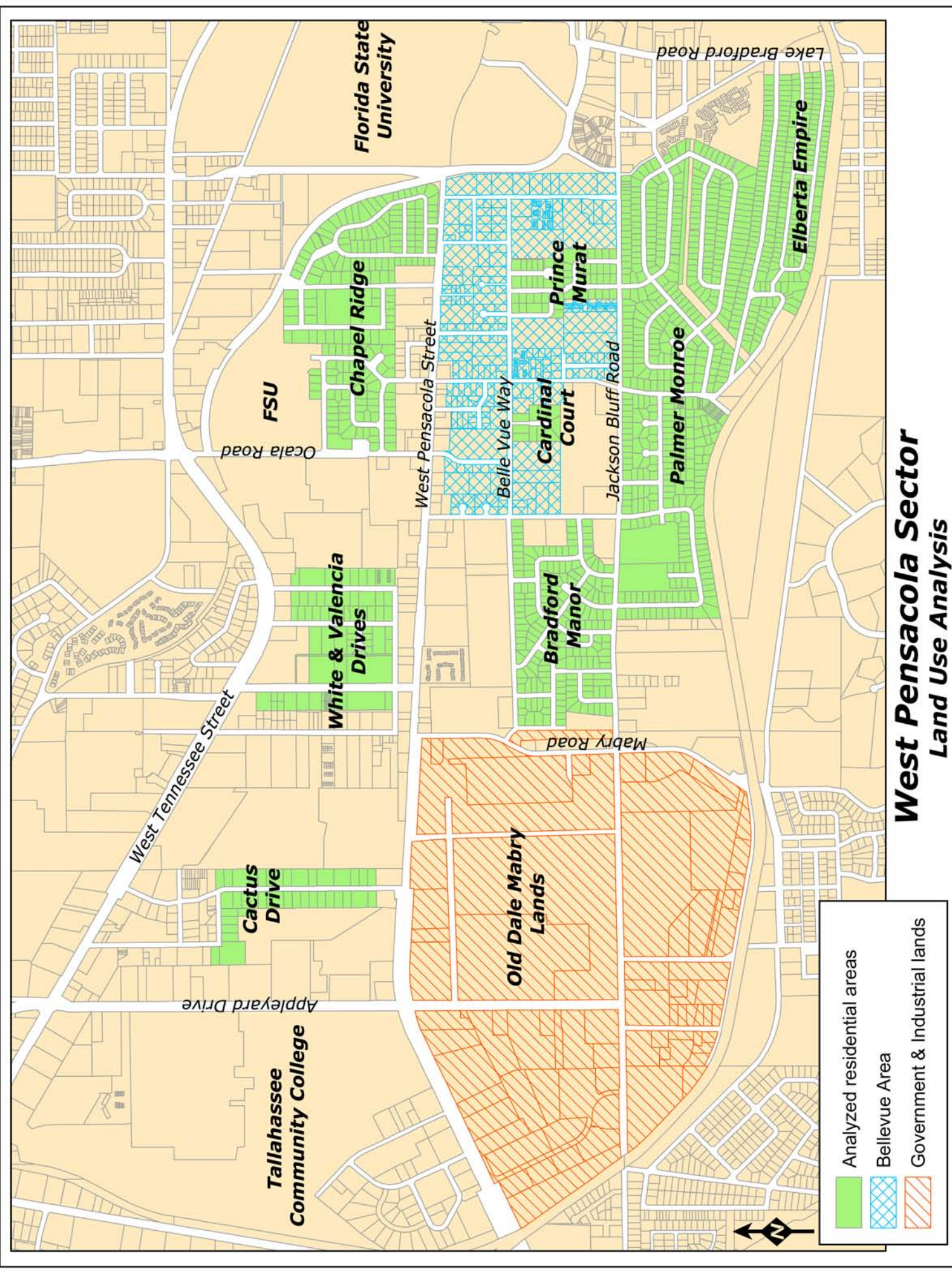
According to the 2000 Census data, 63.5% of the sector population or 9,718 residents are students. With this sector positioned between Florida State University and Tallahassee Community College and with the continuous construction of multifamily units in the area, this area will maintain a high percentage of students. In addition, the opposite effect is taking place in the single-family neighborhoods. Since 2000, home ownership has declined significantly in every neighborhood in the sector. The trend is for an increase in renters and students. Major intervention from the public and private sector would be needed to change this trend.

**Table 1: W. Pensacola Sector Neighborhood Profiles**

Neighborhoods	# of Homes	# of Renters	# of Home-owners	% of Home-ownership	% Loss since 2000 Analysis
Cactus Street	41	16	25	60.97%	-26.5%
Elberta Empire	198	115	83	41.91%	-15.3%
Bradford Manor	184	116	68	36.95%	-23.0%
Palmer Monroe(W)	195	144	51	26.15%	-34.6%
Palmer Monroe (E)	277	212	65	23.47%	-31.6%
Chapel Ridge	178	137	41	23.03%	-48.75%
Prince Murat*	27	21	6	22.22%	-25.0%
Bellevue Area	257	200	57	22.18%	-17.4%
White/ Valencia	70	62	8	11.43%	NA

\*Prince Murat is contained within the larger Bellevue Area and has been counted twice in this analysis.





# West Pensacola Sector Land Use Analysis

	Analyzed residential areas
	Bellevue Area
	Government & Industrial lands