## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

### CITY OFFICIALS
- Mayor Paula Dierenfeld, Mayor
- Gerd Clabaugh, City Council
- David Lindeman, City Council
- Matt Brown, City Council
- Tom Cope, City Council
- John Temple, City Council

### PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION
- Julie Smith
- Stuart Spencer
- Jennifer Pavlovec
- Frank Severino
- David Johnson
- Jay Petersma
- Kathy Anderson

### TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE / CITY STAFF
- Jim Sanders, City Administrator
- David Wilwerding, Community Development Director
- Adam Plagge, Economic Development Manager
- Aaron Wolfe, Senior Planner
- Clayton Ender, Planner
- Rebekah Davis, Administrative Assistant

### PLANNING TEAM

CONFLUENCE | LELAND CONSULTING GROUP
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BACKGROUND

In 2007, the City of Johnston completed a redevelopment study for the Merle Hay Road corridor. During the study, the area between Merle Hay Road from NW 62nd Avenue to NW 63rd Place was identified as a desirable location for development of a town center. The town center would help create an identity for the city, become a destination point for residents and visitors, and promote commercial and retail activities in the heart of the Johnston.

Furthermore, a 2015 community survey, seventy-nine percent (79%) of the residents surveyed felt the City should put an emphasis on bringing retail and restaurants to the City. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the residents surveyed would like to see more casual dining choices in Johnston. The other types of retail and restaurant options that residents would most like to see in Johnston are: specialty shops (58%), clothing stores (44%), and fine dining (41%).

To that end, the City of Johnston has focused on implementing the 2007 plan for Merle Hay Road and in attracting additional development to help support retail growth in the future town center. Recent development projects include the Residences at 62W, the recently approved Bricktowne Apartments, and the redevelopment of several city-acquired and owned sites including the new Public Safety Building, Cadence Apartments, and Cornerstone Commons. Estimates now project the population within one-half mile of the proposed town center will increase 2,000 to 3,000 residents by the year 2020.

The Merle Hay Road Redevelopment Plan builds off the 2007 Merle Hay Road corridor study and takes advantage of the recent growth in the area and to create an actionable guide for the town center. The purpose of this plan is to promote and catalyze the redevelopment of the town center properties by establishing a clear vision and strategy for this important growth area. The final product will include a detailed vision with goals and strategies to as–list the City of Johnston in turning this idea into reality.
The adjacent map highlights the study area which covers approximately 30.5 acres of land. Included in the study area is all the private property, publicly owned property, and public right-of-way in the area. The study area currently includes Johnston City Hall, various commercial and retail buildings, as well as several single-family homes. Also nearby, are several schools including Lawson Elementary School, Johnston Middle School, and Johnston High School.
STUDY AREA - NORTHEAST

The Northeast corner of the project area is fairly open and undeveloped, with Johnston City Hall as the anchor in the Southwest corner. The area, in general is very flat and unoccupied, with a substantial open greenspace in the center surrounded by single family homes on the Northern and Eastern borders. The entire area (not including Rights-of-ways) is around 20 acres.
The Southwest corner of the project area consists primarily of commercial uses, with professional office space in the Northwest corner. Existing businesses include:

- Casey’s General Store
- Dairy Queen
- Johnston Bait and Tackle
- Johnston Barber Shop
- Schultz Chiropractor & Acupuncture
REGIONAL CONTEXT

This map shows the study area within a larger regional context. The black dashed lines represent buffer areas of 1 and 5 miles from the redevelopment plan study area. In addition to the project site and buffers, nearby schools, major commercial districts, parks and open space, and city boundaries are shown.

Johnston, Iowa is located northwest of Des Moines and south of Saylorville Lake. The city borders Urbandale to the south, Grimes to the west, and the Des Moines River acts as a large part of its eastern border. Also close by to the east is Ankeny, Iowa.

Merle Hay Road, a long arterial road, begins in Des Moines and extends through several municipalities, with a terminal point approximately 1.25 miles north of the intersection of Merle Hay Road and NW 62nd Avenue in the study area. Interstate 80 is approximately 1.5 miles south of the study area.

The section of Merle Hay Road south of the study area is home to several restaurants, retail, and commercial locations. The only other major commercial district located within the five-mile buffer of the study area is Merle Hay Mall which is approximately 3 miles south of the study area.

Saylorville Lake is approximately 2.3 miles from the study area. Two other water features approximately 1.5 miles from the study area are the Des Moines River and Beaver Creek. There are several trails within 1.5 miles of the study area. Approximately 1.3 miles from the study area is the terminus of the Trestle to Trestle Trail with a local connection to the trail.25 miles from the study area. The Neal Smith Trail along the Des Moines River is approximately 1.5 miles from the study area. Beyond these two regional trails, there are many local trails within a one-mile radius of the study area, all highlighted in the adjacent map.
This map portrays several administrative and legal attributes of the study area. The current land uses by parcel are displayed through traditional land use colors. The zoning district or districts applied to the parcels is listed along with the property owner’s last name and the combined assessed value of the land and structures according to the Polk County tax assessor’s office. Non-right-of-way parcels owned by the city are listed as government land use.

The study area is part of a zoning overlay district entitled the Merle Hay Overlay. Three of the parcels are a part of two different zoning district boundaries, with roughly half of the parcel falling into the Single-Family Residential R-1 (75) zoning district and the other half in the Mixed-Use District, ROC-2. The Merle Hay Overlay is intended to enhance the visual appearance and image of the Merle Hay Road Corridor and advance the public welfare through the resulting benefits to the economy and quality of life for the City of Johnson.1

In general, the southwestern section of the study area has more commercial based land uses whereas the northeastern section remains more single-family residential. This is also reflected in the ownership and assessed value. More LLCs and corporations own parcels in the southwestern and more individuals owning land in the northeastern section. Assessed values are significantly higher in the southwestern commercial section of the study area.

CIRCULATION

This map shows a diagram of automobile and pedestrian based circulation in and around the study area. The location and extent of sidewalk infrastructure is delineated along with the location of pedestrian crosswalks.

In addition to pedestrian circulation infrastructure, the number of lanes at different portions of the main thoroughfares and the speed limits were listed. The speed limit for Merle Hay Road is 35 miles per hour and 25 miles per hour for NW 62nd Avenue.

The call-out box presents traffic information made available to us by the City from May 2013. Generally, the traffic flow was highest for north and southbound trips on Merle Hay Road.

Delineated crosswalks for pedestrians looking to cross Merle Hay Road only really exist at the intersection of Merle Hay Road and NW 62nd Avenue.

There is fairly cohesive sidewalk connectivity along the south side of NW 62nd Avenue and along Merle Hay Road. The sidewalk connecting the single-family homes along the cul-de-sac on NW 54th Court to NW 62nd Avenue and Lawson Elementary provides a convenient connection between NW 63rd Place and NW 62nd Avenue.

Some areas where sidewalk connectivity is lacking is along the north side of NW 62nd Avenue east of the intersection with Merle Hay Road. NW 63rd Place also has some large missing segments of sidewalk.
This map diagrams the available information on stormwater manholes, intakes, and sewers as well as sanitary manholes and gravity mains. The utility system is overlain with two-feet contours of the site. When available, the listed rim elevation of the sanitary manholes was provided.

The sanitary sewer system is shown in orange on the map. In general, the sanitary sewer system tends to run along the right side of the street system. There is a large cluster of sanitary manholes in the northern section of the study area near the intersection of Merle Hay Road and NW 63rd Place.

The stormwater system is shown in blue. This includes the stormwater gravity sewers, manholes, and intakes. There is a cluster of stormwater intakes near the intersection of Merle Hay Road and NW 62nd Avenue.

There are clusters of stormwater intakes and stormwater and sanitary manholes around the intersection of Merle Hay Road and NW 62nd Avenue as well as at the intersection of Merle Hay Road and NW 63rd Place.

Overall, the study area is a relatively flat landscape. The contours of the study area and surrounding area only have an elevation change difference of around 2 to 4 feet with most areas keeping a fairly consistent slope.
MARKET ANALYSIS

Confluence engaged Leland Consulting Group to assist with the market analysis section of the redevelopment plan. Leland Consulting Group investigated relevant market and economic conditions to help guide a sound strategy for site redevelopment, consistent with an evolving civic vision.

This market analysis provides a baseline assessment of demographic, economic, and real estate conditions affecting the Merle Hay Road and NW 62nd Avenue site in Johnston. Based on observed supply and demand characteristics and real estate trends, in both the immediate subject vicinity and the larger metropolitan market area, this analysis highlights opportunities for attracting new development consistent with an emerging overall site vision. Recommendations, based on professional judgment, are supported by available evidence. Evidence includes a combination of relevant existing market studies, where possible, and public and subscription databases.

A full-length version of the market analysis will be provided in a supplemental attachment. The Task 1 report includes two summary tables: (1) Site Analysis / Market Competitiveness Summary and (2) Subject Property Development Recommendations Supportable by 2026.

SUBJECT PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORTABLE BY 2026

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Demand (Conservative)</th>
<th>Demand (Attainable)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Density: aim for minimum of 20 du/a, possibly higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership Attached</td>
<td>40 Units</td>
<td>70 Units</td>
<td>Condo, townhomes, rowhomes, or stacked flats. Consider 3 or even 4-story form to help define compact, walkable town center streetscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>100 Units</td>
<td>170 Units</td>
<td>3-4 story apartments, stacked-flat rentals, and mixed use developments. Strongest apartment market likely over next 1-3 years, but continued moderate demand in years 4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-Family Detached</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>SFD is supported by the market for this area but is a poor fit with town center-like projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Density: aim for minimum .25 FAR, maybe higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Storefront Office (including potentially live/work creative space)</td>
<td>8,000 s.f.</td>
<td>12,000 s.f.</td>
<td>Demand growth for professional/technical services and health/medical clinics (including dental, chiropractic, physical therapy, etc.) could support a smaller office building, but more likely to be part of mix for storefront-type space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitness, Yoga, Jujitsu or Dance or similar studio space</td>
<td>5,000 s.f.</td>
<td>7,000 s.f.</td>
<td>Ideal anchor would be spin-off of local major restaurant in need of expansion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining &amp; Drinking</td>
<td>5,000 s.f.</td>
<td>10,000 s.f.</td>
<td>Natural Grocer, Trader Joe’s or similar smaller format market. Independent meat market or similar would also be excellent for establishing local flavor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery, Food &amp; Beverage</td>
<td>15,000 s.f.</td>
<td>25,000 s.f.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty/Art Cinema, specialty indoor sport (basketball, archery, shooting, ??)</td>
<td>5,000 s.f.</td>
<td>10,000 s.f.</td>
<td>Difficult to predict. Need motivated local tenant types to drive brainstorming (may need special credit/subsidy to pencil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Retail, Health &amp; Beauty, General Merchandise</td>
<td>10,000 s.f.</td>
<td>15,000 s.f.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Leland Consulting Group
## SITE ANALYSIS / MARKET COMPETITIVENESS SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subject Evaluation</th>
<th>Site Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proximity to Employment</strong></td>
<td><img src="https://confluence.lelandconsulting.com" alt="very strong" /></td>
<td>Physical proximity to Downtown Des Moines, a major employment center, is good, but suffers from poor north-south roadway capacity south of Johnston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenience to a variety of employment options is important for residential development.</td>
<td>The subject property is very convenient to a number of major employers lying a short distance to the west and is reasonably convenient to major employment clusters in Urbandale and West Des Moines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining and certain convenience retail developments draw a portion of demand from daytime (typically office) employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proximity to Households</strong></td>
<td><img src="https://confluence.lelandconsulting.com" alt="adequate" /> <img src="https://confluence.lelandconsulting.com" alt="weak" /> 1/2</td>
<td>Both growth and affluence are highest to the north and west of the study area and generally decline moving towards Johnston's eastern and southern borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being near concentrations of household spending power is a key asset for retail sites. Suburban neighborhood retail centers need sufficient rooftops within 2-3 miles, while big box and regional centers draw from 3 to 5 miles and often beyond.</td>
<td>Spending power and projected household growth are both very strong in Johnston, but area residential development is at typically low suburban densities (and constrained by land-intensive ag/R&amp;D uses and both Beaver Creek and Des Moines River floodplains).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proximity to Shopping, Dining, Schools</strong></td>
<td><img src="https://confluence.lelandconsulting.com" alt="very strong" /> <img src="https://confluence.lelandconsulting.com" alt="weak" /></td>
<td>Although Merle Hay Road is the nearest regional shopping center, convenient interstate access and superior tenant mix of the newer Jordan Creek Town Center in West Des Moines draws spending from Johnston households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospective residential renters and home buyers desire retail amenities and quality schools within a convenient drive</td>
<td>Johnston's schools have an excellent reputation in the region and are an asset for residential developers. Retail and dining options on Merle Hay Road have improved in recent years south of the subject property, but the overall quality of retail serving northwest Johnston is somewhat lacking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visibility</strong></td>
<td><img src="https://confluence.lelandconsulting.com" alt="adequate" /> <img src="https://confluence.lelandconsulting.com" alt="weak" /></td>
<td>As with much of the Des Moines area, tree cover and lack of major elevation changes is a limiting factor for visual prominence, especially for non-highway sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility from major roads and highways can add continual advertising value for both retail and office properties, boosting name recognition and wayfinding. (Distinctive signage and architecture can be an important complement)</td>
<td>Adequate visibility, generally limited to autos directly passing along Merle Hay Road or NW 62nd Avenue</td>
<td>Visibility conditions are not favorable for major office development, but could support smaller-scale professional office space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Site Analysis / Market Competitiveness Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subject Evaluation</th>
<th>Site Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access</strong></td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Access conditions strongly favor neighborhood (grocery-anchored) scale as an upper limit to retain intensity for the subject. Access is generally well-suited to low and medium-density residential land uses, but would be somewhat inconvenient choice for downtown employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>North-south access is generally good along Merle Hay Road south of the site until Douglas Avenue, then degrades rapidly south into Des Moines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Traffic Volume</strong></td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Traffic could, of course, increase somewhat from development on the site itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>Traffic along Merle Hay Road is highest near its intersection with I-80, (~32,000 ADT) and decline steadily moving northward towards the subject intersection (~16,000 ADT). East-west traffic is just under half that along NW 62nd Avenue (with peaks due to the three nearby schools).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neighboring Uses</strong></td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>The widely-varied mix of land uses within the study area and immediate vicinity detract somewhat from a coherent sense of purpose or identity for the area. Given the fractured nature of the property ownership, this issue is not easily addressed, suggesting a possible benefit for City-led assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>The high school and middle school lie just west of the subject property while an elementary school is just to the east, all on NW 62nd Avenue. A large preschool lies to the southeast. A retirement center and hospice are two blocks southwest of the subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Aesthetics</strong></td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Very deep building setbacks and abundant surface parking detract from any sense of connection with the street. While typical of suburban Iowa, this land use pattern runs counter to any desired impressions of quaintness or small-town urban walkability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>The site is quite flat and lacks much in the way of streetscaping, natural features or other pedestrian-friendly amenities beyond a sidewalk and occasional tree plantings and some well-tended lawns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Access

Ease of access (mainly auto, but also transit and ped) is critical for retail developments and is generally desirable for prospective office and residential land uses (although should be balanced with some degree of privacy and safety for homes and apartments).

- **Very good local access for nearby residents, especially in Johnston.**
- **Saylorville Lake is a major impediment to vehicular access to the north of the site, while the Des Moines River basin constrains access (and development density) to the east.**
- **North-south access is generally good along Merle Hay Road south of the site until Douglas Avenue, then degrades rapidly south into Des Moines.**

### Traffic Volume

- **High automobile traffic is generally considered desirable for retail (within limits), but typically avoided by residential developments. Some office tenants (and notably, consumer banks) seek out high-traffic locations to boost advertising/signage benefits.**
- **Traffic along Merle Hay Road is highest near its intersection with I-80, (~32,000 ADT) and decline steadily moving northward towards the subject intersection (~16,000 ADT). East-west traffic is just under half that along NW 62nd Avenue (with peaks due to the three nearby schools).**

### Neighboring Use

- **Land use compatibility is important to all development types. Retail generally prefers proximity to other retail (or similar activity generators), while lower-density residential requires a buffer from more intense land uses.**
- **The existing immediate environs has a mix of generally low-to-medium-intensity land uses, including City Hall, low density residential, senior apartments, free-standing/pad retailers, a consumer bank, and other lower density service establishments.**
- **The high school and middle school lie just west of the subject property while an elementary school is just to the east, all on NW 62nd Avenue. A large preschool lies to the southeast. A retirement center and hospice are two blocks southwest of the subject.**

### Site Aesthetics

- **Aesthetic aspects such as natural landscape, views to and from the site, as well as streetscape and other urban architectural amenities can boost property value and market competitiveness across land uses.**
- **The site is quite flat and lacks much in the way of streetscaping, natural features or other pedestrian-friendly amenities beyond a sidewalk and occasional tree plantings and some well-tended lawns.**
PROPERTY OWNER INPUT

Input from the surrounding property owners is vital to the creation of a planning document that will have ownership from the community. This involves establishing an interactive, inclusive, and transparent planning process involving key stakeholders including adjacent property owners.

Interview requests were sent to all property owners within the planning boundary. The consultant team was able to meet with 11 of the 19 individual property owners within the planning area. The map on the right shows the parcel owners we were able to meet with for the project. Some property owners did not respond to the request to meet and other declined. Present at the meeting were representatives from both Confluence and Leland Consulting. The meetings were held over several days in early December 2016.

The meetings were meant to start a dialogue with the local property owners in the study area. During the meetings, the planning project was introduced, property owner initial input was obtained, and their ideas were collected to help guide the planning process.

It was revealed during the meetings, that many of the existing businesses in the southwest corner of NW 62nd Avenue and Merle Hay Road were not actively selling their properties, but would be interested in selling for the right price.

Other concerns and comments brought up during the meeting surrounded the viability of increased commercial and retail businesses in the area. Property owners wondered if the area could support more than the current retail and commercial options.

There was some noted concern over the increased in multi-family residential developments in the area given the single-family neighborhoods that surround the study area.

It was noted by many in the meetings that the study area should be made more walkable. They specifically mentioned sidewalk improvements and trail connections. One property owner suggested that a unifying development theme and design standard be created for the area.

There were several development types that were put forth by the property owners:

- Specialty Retail
- Grocery Stores
- Auto Parts Store
- Sporting Goods Store with bike and kayak rentals
- Fitness Center
- Entertainment venues such as micro-brewery or climbing wall
- An aquatic center, pool, water park, or splash pad
- Big box retail
- Nice sit-down restaurants
- Outdoor seating areas
- Food Trucks
- Daycare Centers
- Laundry mat
- Higher-end hotel and restaurant
- High end apartments
- Affordable/entry-level apartments
- Townhomes
- Senior Housing
- Strong civic component such as community center or learning center

Figure 1.0 Property Owner Meetings
JOINT WORKSHOP #1

The first Joint Workshop with the City Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission was held on January 30, 2017. The purpose of this meeting was to further discussion amongst key decision makers, present preliminary analysis of the site and market conditions, and to gain feedback for the vision of the site.

Goal Setting

It is vital to the master planning process to have a firm understanding of the goals of the project. Confluence had narrowed in on an overall goal to “Develop a plan to create a town center for the community.” The attendees were then asked to confirm and/or expand on this project goal.

Generally, there was consensus on this project goal statement. By the end of the meeting, some members added a goal for the area to be walkable and a downtown for a community that has none. Others wanted to distinguish between the town center and a town center for Johnston as there are other projects in the work, particularly Gateway at 86th Street in Johnston, which may compete for the town center designation. Given the discussion, the overall goal was expanded to the following:

‘DEVELOP A CLEAR VISION FOR A WALKABLE, MIXED-USE TOWN CENTER WITH A COHESIVE SMALL TOWN FEEL’

Headline News

Following the Goal Setting exercise, attendees were asked to create a hypothetical news headline for the story discussing the completed town center project. This is meant to further help capture a shared vision for the site. Examples of headline news stories are provided on the right side of the page.

Throughout the presentation, attendees were encouraged to fill out a small questionnaire about the project. There were four questions and a space for generally comments. The four questions and received answers are summarized on the following page.
1. List five words that describe the area today:

- Underdeveloped
- Underperforming
- Blocked
- Random
- Inaccessible

2. List five words that describe how you'd like the area to be in the future:

- Timeless
- Classy
- Vibrant
- Unique
- Thriving

What type of uses, activities, or features are missing in this area?

- Daily retail
- Civic opportunities
- Gathering area
- Retail
- Aquatic center
- Spa
- Lamie/Gateway market
- Dog Park
- Health Market
- Boutique Hotel
- Gateway market
- Entertainment
- Retail
- Restaurants
- Specialty shops
- Fitness center
- Family focused
- YMCA type
- Specialty grocery

To what extent should we emphasize bicycle/pedestrian facilities in this area? (7-8-6-8-10-10-6-5) Average: 7.5
Site Analysis

After the initial engagement exercises, an overview of the site analysis was provided by the consultants. The site analysis included information on the regional context of the study area and a review of the study area’s land uses, assessed values, zoning, utility location, and auto/pedestrian circulation.

Market Analysis

A summary of the market analyses, which had been provided in full for their review earlier in the week, was provided. During this time, attendees were encouraged to ask questions or request clarification on the report to send back questions to the Leland Consulting Group.

SWOT

After the attendees listened to the site analysis and a market analysis, they were asked to partake in a strength, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats analysis, commonly referred to as SWOT analysis. These interactive exercises allow for an open discussion about the possibilities of the site and the constraints facing the project. It also gives an opportunity for the committee members to hear the perspectives of their peers.

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**STRENGTHS**

- High traffic/major crossroad
- Flat land
- High Incomes
- Sandy soil
- Fairly open
- Proximity to employers / schools
- Engaged landowners
- Route to Saylorville
- Timing (new construction)
- Strong City leadership

**WEAKNESSES**

- Many property owners (some unwilling)
- Too far north of interstate
- Existing infrastructure
- Not on way to major destinations
- Low population density
- City hall relocation
- Retail competition
- Merle Hay Road perception

**OPPORTUNITIES**

- Retail dollars capture
- Unique destination
- Social gathering place
- Fun, interesting “draw”
- Civic use
- Complement vs. compete with existing uses
- Unifying branding
- Trail connections (regional)
- Mix of civic/retail/commercial
- Destination fitness/recreation center
- Splash pad / waterpark
- Demand for multi-family
- Charm/upscale appeal

**THREATS**

- Development on 141 (Grimes)
- Cost of redevelopment
- Complications of zoning process
- Transitional zoning
- Economy (Market Cycle)
- Current owners
- City hall existing location
- Un-taxed property
- Dependence on major employers
- Impact on competition
- Gateway 86th St Development
Visual Preference

After the presentations, a visual preference exercise was made available to attendees. Four large posters were hung on the wall of the meeting space. Each poster had fifteen images of different town-center based land uses, streetscapes, and densities. Each City Council and Planning and Zoning Board Member was given eight green dots and eight red dots. The green dots represented the images that they did like and the red dots represented images they did not like or thought were inappropriate for the study area.

After each member had an opportunity to complete the visual preference exercise, the group reconvened to reassess the goals discussed at the beginning of the meeting. The group was asked to consider all the site analysis, market analysis, discussion from the group, and the visual preference exercise to see if exposure to any of that information changed their view of the project goal.
DISLIKES

- Residential (excluding mixed use)
- Banks
- Chain retail/restaurants
- Parking lots
- Buildings over 3 stories
- Traditional architectural styles
- Outlet Retail
- Offices
LIKES

- Programmable open space (Farmer’s Markets, Events, etc.)
- Plaza/Park Square
- Boutique scale retail
- Water features (fountains/splash pads)
- Pavilion overhead structures
- Outdoor restaurant seating
- 1-3 story building scale
- Enhanced Streetscapes
- Street Trees
INITIAL IDEAS

Four initial concepts were developed based on input received in the visioning phase of the project. These sketches, which demonstrate ‘attainable’ square footages outlined in the market study, present four alternative approaches to a mixed-use Town Center for Johnston. Each was created with the intended scale and character in mind - preference for 2-3 story mixed-use buildings, emphasis on flexible use public spaces, use of streetscape and landscape features throughout, and the creation of significant green space + trail connections.

CITY + DEVELOPER INPUT

The design team met with the Technical Advisory Committee to discuss these initial ideas and determine which features should be included in the plans moving forward. The team also discussed the concepts with several local developers to get their responses to the plans and overall perspective on the viability of the project.

The conversations led to several important topics for consideration in the refined site plans. Topics included:

- Phasing / Options to Provide Flexibility
  - 2-15 years intended time-frame
  - City Hall Optional on this site
  - Land Acquisition
- Site Lines / Visibility from Merle Hay Road
- Trail Proximity + Regional Trail Connections
- Public / Private Partnerships
SITE PLAN ALTERNATIVES

Of the four initial ideas that were discussed with the City and developers, three concepts emerged as viable options to consider. All three site plan alternatives include targeted square footages and residential unit counts identified in the market study, and the preferred scale and character determined through visual preference exercises.

Each of the three alternatives show a similar approach to the area Southwest of the intersection, as the existing businesses in this location continue to be viable. Recommendations for enhanced streetscape and landscape features are shown, as well as modified parking areas and driveways to improve vehicular circulation. A corner feature element is included at the Southwest corner of Merle Hay Road and 62nd, which could mirror improvements on the opposite corner, announcing this area as the new center of Johnston.

TOWN SQUARE

The ‘Town Square’ Concept provides a classic approach to the orientation of public space, which is commonly found in the heart of a traditional town. This space is intended to be used for a variety of events throughout the year, including community gatherings, open markets, and concerts.

As in traditional town squares, large public space is surrounded by small shops and restaurants, with front doors directed inward. A civic component is included on the east side of the square, which acts as an anchor for the development, with preferred three-story mixed-use buildings and two stand alone commercial pads completing the square. A small office building is shown on the East side of the site, with close proximity to the greenspace and trail access.

Mixed use buildings in this alternative are commercial at the ground floor, with two stories of residential units above. Commercial pads along Merle Hay are single story businesses, with potential for roof terraces overlooking the public greenspace.
MARKET

The ‘Market’ Concept, like the Town Square, looks to create active public spaces in the center of the development, surrounded by mixed-use buildings and commercial pads with an inward focus.

Modeled after City Market in Kansas City’s River Market District, this alternative creates a more defined program for public spaces, with significant canopy structures for open markets / events. Connected covered patio spaces line the buildings along the perimeter, providing opportunities for additional market space and encouraging pedestrian circulation throughout. Vehicular access to the central spaces can be limited, and in many cases closed off during peak market times.

The civic component on this plan is located on the south side of the market, highly visible from Merle Hay Road, and is adjacent to a public greenspace at the corner of the intersection. Mixed-use buildings are three stories, with two residential stories above commercial spaces.

This alternative has the smallest footprint of the three, and includes a very large public greenspace on the East side of the site. This area could serve a variety of functions, including passive or active park space, community gardens, or future development.
The final site plan alternative, ‘Main Street’, provides a third approach to the arrangement of public spaces. This concept acts to create a lively and thriving streetscape environment in the center of the development, with small businesses on both sides, on-street parking, and enhanced amenities along the street.

Two stories of residential units above the first floor retail help to create a ‘main street’ look and feel, which was identified in Joint Workshop #1 as a desirable aesthetic. Commercial pads are located on the Southwest corner with high visibility from Merle Hay Road, and live/work units are identified on the East side of the site - which are two story structures.

The ‘Main Street’ is bookended by three stories of residential units on the North, which is adjacent to the apartment building across the street, and a large civic component on the South, with high visibility from the intersection.
COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE

A Community Open House for the concept designs was held on April 18, 2017. The open house began with a brief presentation summarizing the planning and design process as well as reviewing the three concept designs. The audience was encouraged to ask questions about the process and concepts during this time.

SITE PLAN REVIEW

Following the presentation, attendees were given the opportunity to review and mark comments directly onto large print-outs of the concept designs. Green and red dots were available with green representing features the reviewer did like and red representing features the reviewer did not like. Blank sticky-notes were also there for more general statements about the concept design. Consultants and City staff were free for questions during this time. In addition to the presentation and boards, copies of the public survey regarding the concepts were available.
Community members were encouraged to complete a public input survey for the project. The public input survey included images of the three design concepts with a place to provide a ranking 1-3 with 1 being their favorite. Of the 30 surveys gathered, 88% identified a preference for the ‘Town Square’ concept, with the remaining 12% preferring the ‘Market’ concept.
RANKING OF SITE FEATURES

Additionally, a list of potential site features were listed and survey takers were asked to rate each feature 1-10 with 10 being a highly preferred feature:

- Restaurants
- Public Space
- Farmer’s Market
- Trail Connections
- Water Features
- Retail
- Entertainment Venue
- Public Art
- Professional Office
- Residential
- Grocery Store

GENERAL COMMENTS

Of the surveys collected, many suggestions were provided as ‘general comments’. Keywords were selected from the text, and are summarized on this page. Recurring themes mirror previous discussions with the joint council and City staff - a desire for more restaurants, bars, public amenities.

![Potential Site Features Average Scores (1-10)](image)
The second Joint Workshop with the City Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission was held on May 22, 2017. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the site plan concepts in depth, present input from the community open house, and finalize a preferred concept plan.

Based on feedback from the previous meetings and results of public polling, the workshop focused primarily on the preferred ‘Town Square’ alternative, which received the majority of votes. Many comments were discussed, and the final concept plan was developed to address the following:

**SITE PLAN COMMENTS**

- Need more stand-alone restaurant pads.
- Create Anchors / Event Spaces throughout.
- Can we capture more food and beverage category?
- Maintain sight lines into the site from the intersection - split the corner building.
- Provide future covered spaces over parking.
- Identify location for indoor event spaces.
- Make the intersection at 63rd Street the major pedestrian access point.
- Remove the medians on the public streets.

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**Diagram Notes:**

- Show more restaurant spaces
- Mixed-use - anchors/event space
- Can we capture more food & beverage category?
- What is in this category?
- Why aren’t we using the existing grocery?
- Why no learning on corner retail?
- Update the concept ‘C’ to address NC+G, comments (i.e. parking up on N. H.)
- More defined restaurant space
- Maintain sight line into site from corner - split the corner building on option ‘A’
- Make the 63rd and the major pedestrian access
- Reduce the medians on the public streets
- B-Additional not as fanatical
- Adjust option A to open up sight line off the 65° - symmetrical buildings at the corner
- Pavillion event space? near the outdoor space
- Calm up a future covered space on part?
The final concept plan incorporates several modifications based on feedback received at the May Joint workshop. This modified version of the original ‘Town Square’ concept incorporates multiple single-story restaurant and retail buildings sites fronting along Merle Hay Road, with opportunities for roof-top patios that overlook the public greenspace. Enhanced pedestrian access from the intersection of Merle Hay Road and 62nd Ave transitions into covered patio spaces, which connect the buildings on the north and south sides to create outdoor seating environments.

Two to three story mixed use buildings serve as a backdrop to a central gathering space, which includes flexible use open space, a potential band shell feature, and a large public fountain that is visible from the intersection. A civic building, connected to a flexible use event space structure, is set along the east edge of the square to anchor the site, with potential canopy structures shown over the adjacent parking area to serve as additional event space.