

Two Part Series

 Part 1- Provide an overview of housing – terms, how it gets developed, and the process tools communities have to shape new development.

 Part 2 – Discuss housing design elements and what is most important to create a compatible, enduring community



PART 1

Understanding 'Housing'
What goes into the cost of a house?
How does housing get delivered and how can community character be maintained, while keeping costs down?

The speaker



Jim Heid, FASLA Founder, UrbanGreen and CRAFT Development

Nationally recognized leader in sustainable development, resilience, incremental development. and small town infill developer. Based in Healdsburg, CA.

"Windsor follows the "Smart Growth" model for development that favors a mix of land uses, walkable neighborhoods, compact building design, transportation choices, distinctive architecture, and a strong sense of community."

Windsor 2040 (General Plan Principle - Community and Neighborhood Design)

How can you achieve this principle?

- Establish a clear vision of what you want
- Encouraging a diversity of housing options
- Being clear and consistent about what you expect from developers
- Be thoughtful not prescriptive about design
- Pay attention the public realm as well as the building

Housing is not a single term

Price

Deed Restricted
Affordable or
Market?

Price

Deed Restricted
Affordable or
Market?

Product

Single Family Detached, Attached or Multi-family?

Price

Deed Restricted
Affordable or
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Product

Single Family Detached, Attached or Multi-family?

Tenure

Ownership or Rental?

'affordable' – by market
Affordable – very low, low, moderate
Affordable-by-design
Missing Middle*
Market

* Missing Middle is being used to describe both Price and Product

Windsor Objective Design Standards | August 2020

affordable housing =

Market supplied housing that may be more cost effective, but not protected. Helps increase housing choice, but may not be sustained given outside economic pressures.

Affordable Housing =

Protected pool of <u>price-restricted</u> residential units. A critical component of a community's housing stock, meant to support its workforce.

Affordable-by-Design =

Market supplied <u>affordable housing</u> that can be rented, sold or operated for less due to design

- Smaller unit size
- Higher density
- Reduced parking requirement
- Attached or multi-family
- Energy efficient or 'green'
- Co-housing strategy to remove market risk

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Missing Middle =

Housing priced to be attainable by those making too much to qualify for 'Affordable Housing', but not enough to purchase a median priced home.

Market =

Housing sold on the open market at price the market will bear. Move-up, luxury, resort and second home are examples of typical 'market' housing.

Housing BY PRODUCT

Single Family Detached (SFD)
Single Family Attached (SFA)
Multifamily (MF)
Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)

....and Missing Middle

Single Family Detached (SFD)

- No common walls, typically on a large lot
- Density range of 1-8 units per acre
- Common in most communities
- Varies from 50-75% of housing stock
- In 2010, Windsor was almost 80% SFD

Conventional Lot



Small Lot

Image Credit:

Image Credit: UrbanGreen®



Single Family Attached (SFA)

- Shares at least one common wall, but no one above you
- May be on a single lot or common interest
- Density range of 8-15 units per acre
- Typical examples are duplexes, townhomes, rowhomes
- Varies from 10-20% % of housing stock
- In 2010, Windsor had only 6% SFA

Single Family Attached









Multi-family (MF)

- Common walls and stacked one unit on another
- Common in most communities
- Density range of 15-40 units per acre
- Varies from 10-25% of housing stock
- Historically was 40-50% of community housing stock
- In 2010, Windsor had only 8% Multifamily





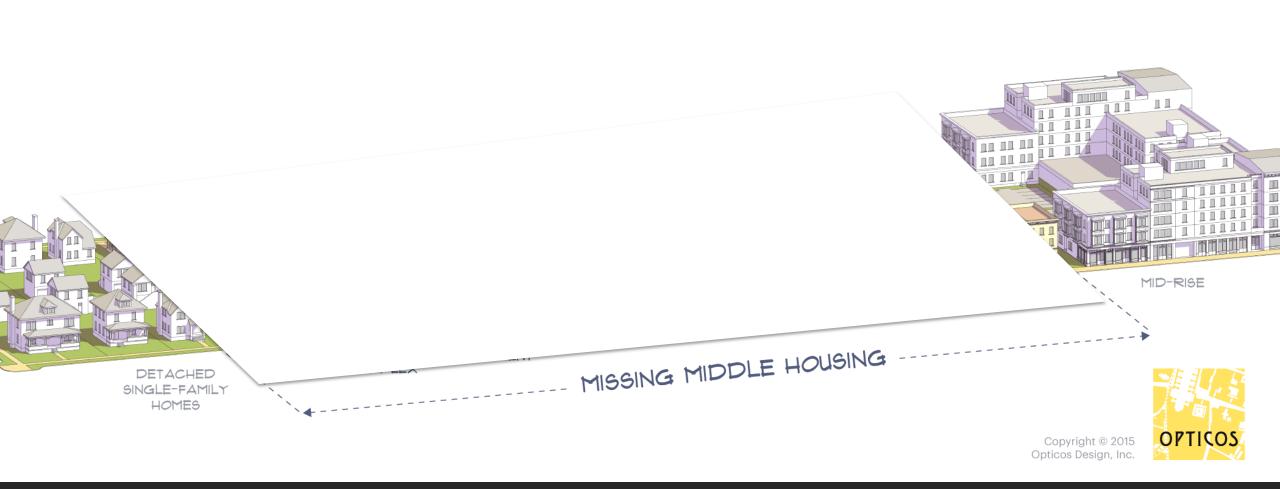


Accessory Dwelling Units

Developed to accompany any previous types of housing Must be on the same tax parcel, part of the same property Recently passed legislation provides relief to accelerate ADU development

- No parking required
- Relief in second story setback
- Impact fees must be calibrated to impact
- Limited design review

Missing Middle Housing



Missing Middle Housing



Housing – by TENURE

Ownership – whole ownership and fractional

- Single family homes
- Duplexes and triplexes
- Townhomes
- Condominiums

Rental – leased, short term vacation, co-living

- Single family homes
- Duplexes and triplexes
- Townhomes
- Apartments

How Does Housing Get Developed? (and why does it cost so much?)

Actors + Roles in Housing Production

Community

What is allowed to be developed

Approval process

Actors + Roles in Housing Production

Community

What is allowed to be developed

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Developer

Program vision and design

Construction approach and capital structure

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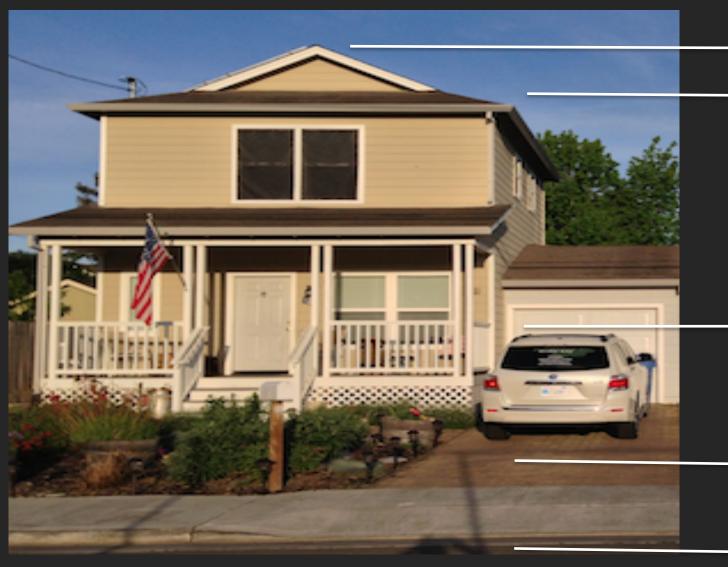
Market

Land Price

Cost of materials and labor

Finished sale or lease price

What Makes Up Housing Cost?



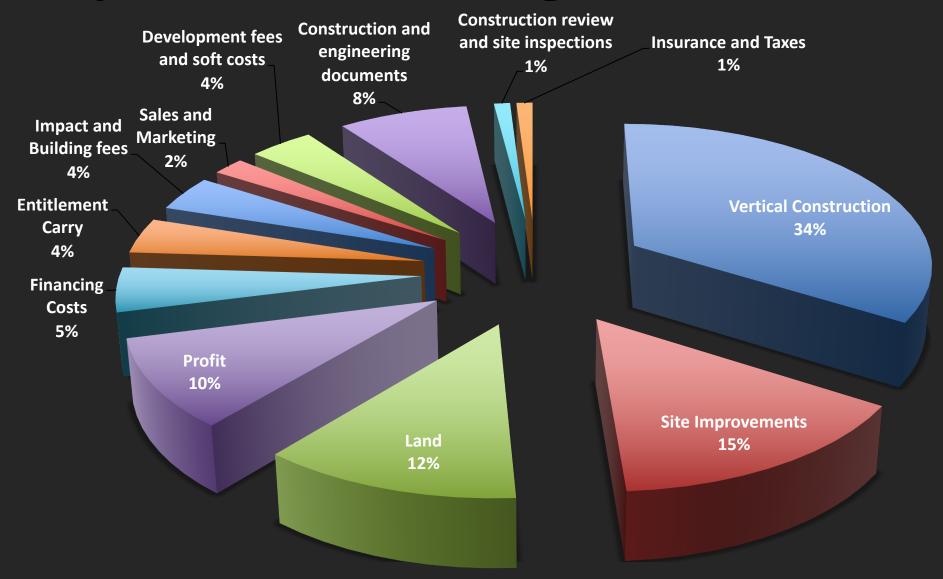
Profit

Materials + Labor

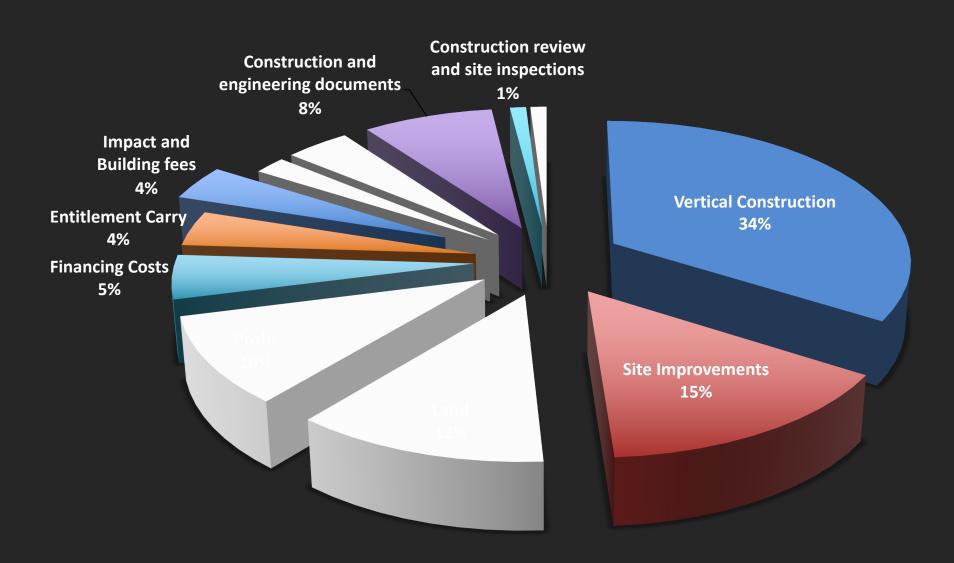
Lot Development Costs

Land

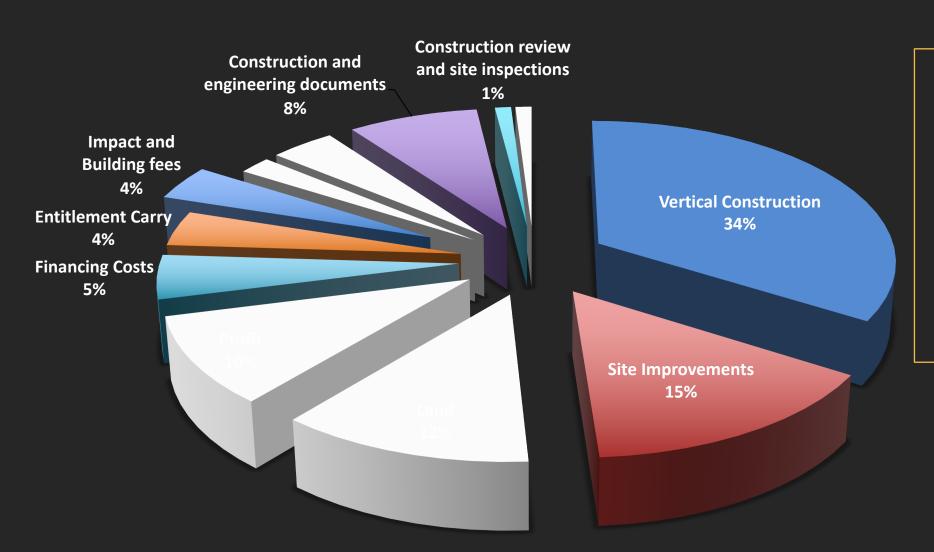
Components of Housing Cost



Where City Policies Impact Cost



Where City Policies Impact Cost



City Policies
have a direct or
indirect impact
on ~70% of the
factors that
affect housing
cost

Part 1 Takeaways

When discussing Housing policies and goals, make sure everyone is using the same definitions – housing by price, housing by product or housing by tenure?

There are a range of housing types that are emerging to address the changing needs and economics of families

Housing production has many players – and many cost factors. Getting to where you want to go requires understanding how one decision impacts the overall outcome.

Questions and comments?

Can be sent to:

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