

### COMPLETE COMMUNITIES STRATEGY

**Meeting Chapel Hill's Housing Needs** 

### Transformative change is possible in Chapel Hill.

The Town of Chapel Hill is interested in identifying shared interests around a new approach to housing that clarifies where and how to build to be inclusive, sustainable and an economically competitive community.







### Overview

- 1. Introduction: defining Complete Communities
- 2. Project and Workshop Objectives
- 3. Review: Critical Components of this Work
- 4. Work Plan Overview
- 5. Hard Truths







## A Framework for Complete Communities







TYPICAL SUBURBAN DESIGN

Precincts divvy up academic, social, sport, administrative,

Designed for driving to destinations and walking or driving

upon arrival: high carbon footprint; leads to traffic congestion.

High transit infrastructure subsidy on a per capita basis due

and housing uses into separate areas of the city.

Precincts experience an intensity of use, and 'dead'

times/zones. This compromises safety.

to underutilization of land and buildings.

Single uses within buildings.

Only single family homes, and low density.

**COMPLETE COMMUNITIES** 

Buildings are used for multiple interests - corporate, university + community

Lower costs for infrastructure and buildings due to higher density, higher use,

Diversity of housing types, including missing middle density.

Designed for walking and cycling, first: 'green' mobility.

"Eyes on the street" in all areas of the community.

and lessened need for driving/parking.

assets are co-located.

Living, working, learning, and playing occur in the same walkshed.

### Outcomes: Complete Communities

COMPLETE COMMUNITIES	OUTCOMES
Diversity of housing types, including missing middle density.	Inclusive neighbourhoods that are welcoming to all.
Living, working, learning, and playing occur in the same walkshed.	Less driving. More access for seniors and children to amenities. More sustainability.
Designed for walking and cycling, first: 'green' mobility.	More choice for mobility. More active community. Less GHG emissions. Less costly transportation.
"Eyes on the street" in all areas of the community.	Safer communities. More convivial: know your neighbours. Support systems for children and the elderly.
Buildings are used for multiple interests - corporate, university + community assets are co-located.	Lower costs for owners, tenants. More amenity in neighbourhoods. Better building usage and efficiency.
Lower costs for infrastructure and buildings due to higher density, higher use, and lessened need for driving/parking.	Town can deliver more services with lower taxation.

## Prerequisite/Contingencies: Complete Communities

#### Prerequisite/Contingencies

Sufficient density.

Connections between communities that can mitigate the need to drive, and therefore the need for parking.

Viable models for the delivery of a mix of housing types, and affordable housing.

Strategic infrastructure investments that deliver the highest public good.







### **Anatomy of a Complete Community**



# Critical Components of this work







### 3A. Critical Components of this work

Recruit community leaders to actively engage in a dialogue about how best to grow



### 3B. Critical Components of this work

Facilitate community interest leader Focus
Groups & Council work sessions



### 3C. Critical Components of this work

capacity, demand, and locations for a pilot infrastructure project



### 3D. Critical Components of this work

Identify a pilot project that flows from both community dialogue and technical analysis



### 3E. Critical Components of this work

Position Council for a stake-in-theground vote that moves the pilot project forward



## Project Objectives

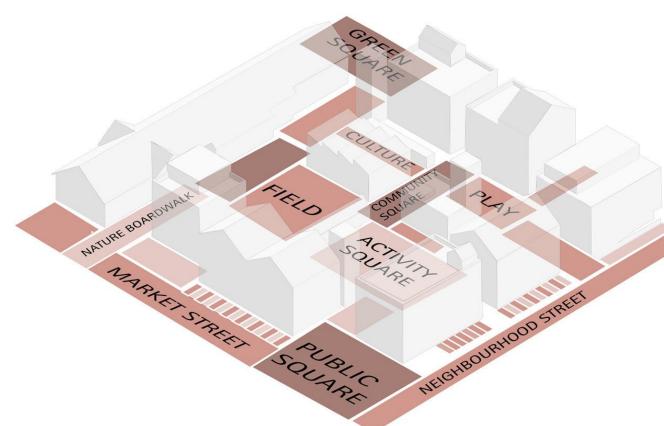






**1A. Project Objectives** 

To begin the process of identifying our shared interests about where and how to build



### **1B. Project Objectives**

To determine where complete communities can be advanced, exploring trade-offs and opportunities



### **1C. Project Objectives**

To identify a viable pilot project



# Workshop Objectives what we are doing today







### 2a. Workshop Objectives

Further refine and clarify the work plan, to set it up for success

### 2b. Workshop Objectives

Begin the process of building consensus about what needs to change to deliver new outcomes in Chapel Hill, through a discussion of *Hard Truths* 

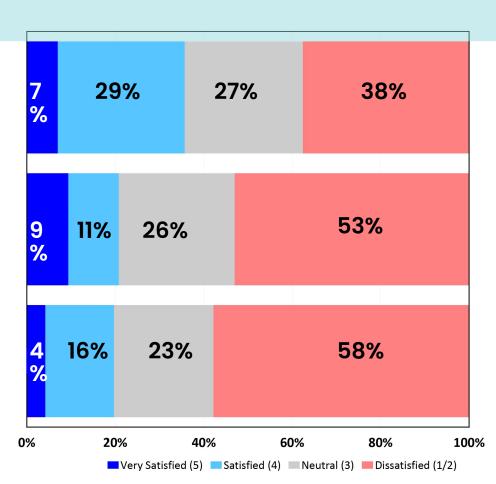


### 2c. Workshop Objectives

Discuss 'Hard Truths' - and what to do about them Availability of a range of housing types

> Quality of Town's affordable housing programs

Availability of housing options by price



# Questions and Comments on today's Objectives







### Work Plan Overview



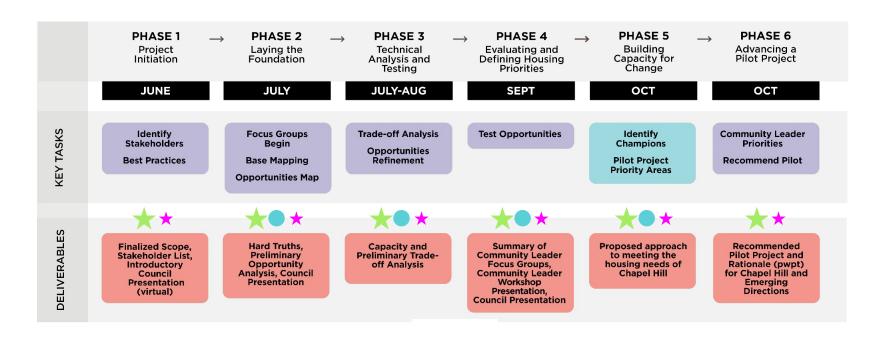




### **Six Phases over Five Months**

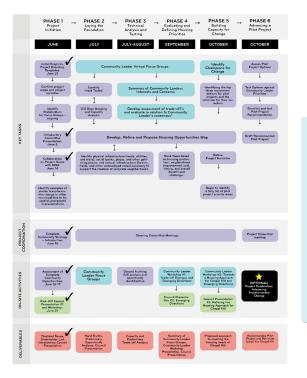


### Further refine and clarify the work plan, to set it up for success





- 3. Conduct technical analysis of housing capacity, demand, and locations for a pilot infrastructure project
- 4. Identify a pilot project that flows from both community dialogue and technical analysis 5. Position Council for a stake-in-the-ground vote that moves the pilot project forward
  - LAST UPDATED: JUNE 15, 2022





The Keesmoot Group.

HFA HURLEY
ASSOCIATES

- Council engagement
- Community Leader Engagement
- Collaboration with SOM
- Deliverables

#### **GOALS:**

- Get beyond the "usual suspects" and widen the circles of influence;
- Identify potential Community Champions.



- (1) understand all of the different perspectives and opinions about the issues, including opinions people might not want to hear, and;
- (2) reach people who would not generally show up for a typical public meeting.



For **Meeting the Need**, important perspectives to understand include:

- employers who are hurt by their employees not being able to afford to live near their work
- developers who could potentially build missing middle housing but are not doing it
- people who oppose more housing development or housing density, and;
- anyone who represents the kinds of people and families that want to live in Chapel Hill but cannot because of affordability



In consultation with staff, we have identified about 15 people to start our interviews with, and one question we will ask everyone is "who else should we talk to?"

### Questions and comments on the Stakeholder Interview Process







## HARD TRUTHS

early observations









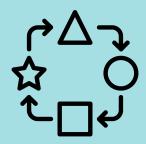
### Chapel Hill is already an exclusive place.

It won't be easy, but you can be the council that puts a stake in the ground and resets the trajectory for the future.

#### HARD TRUTHS

An unaffordable place is an inherently exclusive place.

Chapel Hill has an insufficient supply of affordable housing and an inadequate array of housing options.



## No one is happy with the planning process, or planning outcomes.

Missteps on consultation (2020 Chapel Hill) combined with an over-representation of voices that resist and reject change, has lead to a lose/lose dynamic that is driving the best developers - who you need - away.

#### HARD TRUTHS

Attracting best-in-class residential developers is an imperative to delivering better communities.

The current planning and development climate is driving or keeping them away.

#### HARD TRUTHS

Public consultation tends to be dominated by a specific array of voices in the community, not all of whom have the long term interests of the Town in mind.



## Chapel Hill has a difficult urban form to remediate.

If the goal is to create an inclusive and walkable Town, where and how to grow will need to focus on a multi-centered approach.

#### HARD TRUTHS

The distance between developed nodes and destinations is a strong headwind against the delivery of complete communities.

Action-oriented solutions need to be properly oriented within the frame of this existing context.

# Discussion of the Hard Truths, and Implications









### COMPLETE COMMUNITIES STRATEGY

**Meeting Chapel Hill's Housing Needs** 

