Residential Infill Project















2.43

Average people per home in 2010

2.38

Average people per home by 2030

1.85

Average people per home for new growth

This means increasing demand for smaller and more flexible housing types...

Source: Reshape America Database, Arthur C. Nelson, adapted from Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 2011. Figures are for the Portland Metropolitan Area.

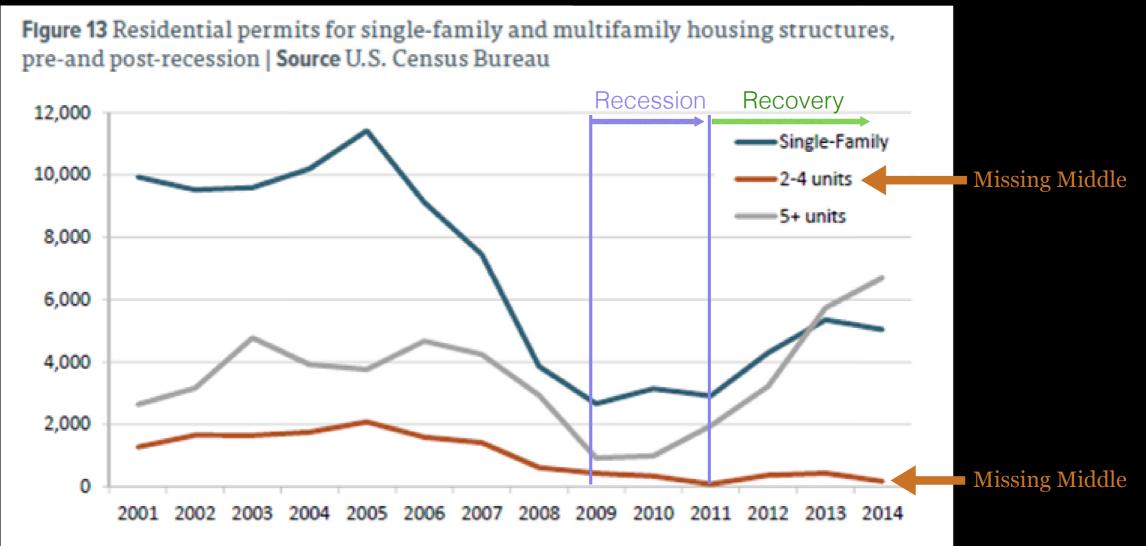
Change by the Numbers:

People increasingly prefer a specific kind of neighborhood. A 2014 survey by Metro and several partners found that most respondents prefer neighborhoods with activities within a 15-minute walk. This is consistent with national research by the National Association of Realtors, the National Multifamily Housing Council and other groups.

Source: Metro, 2014

Market Supply

Supply is not keeping up.

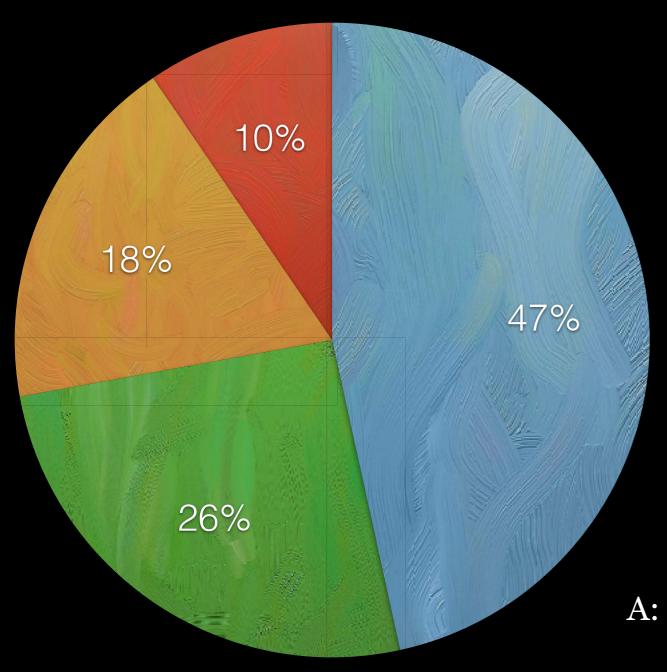


- The recovery in housing construction has yet to reach Missing Middle building types
- Zoning codes can effectively prevent Missing Middle types from being built in many neighborhoods
- Delays can drive up project costs
- Unpredictability can cause developers to drop projects altogether
- Before the downturn, young first-time homebuyers supported this segment
- Now, those households are instead renting apartments.

Source: Metro, 2014

Portland's Housing Crisis

Q: What gets built after a house is demolished?



Replacement Development (2013)

- One new single-family house
- Lot confirmations (2 houses or more)
- Land divisions (2 houses or more)
- Other (multi-dwelling, commercial, etc.)

A: Nearly half the time:

One single family house is demolished to make room for one single family house.

Source: Portland Bureau of Planning and Sustainability (BPS)

Floor

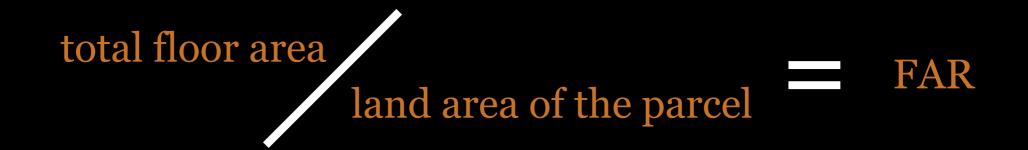
Area

Ratio

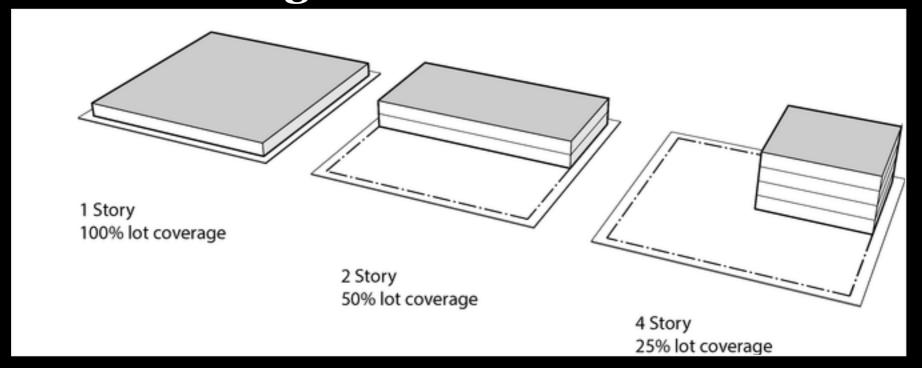
FAR is the ratio of a building's total floor area...

(above ground with legal head height)

...to the land area of the parcel upon which it is built.



A building with 1.0 FAR could be...

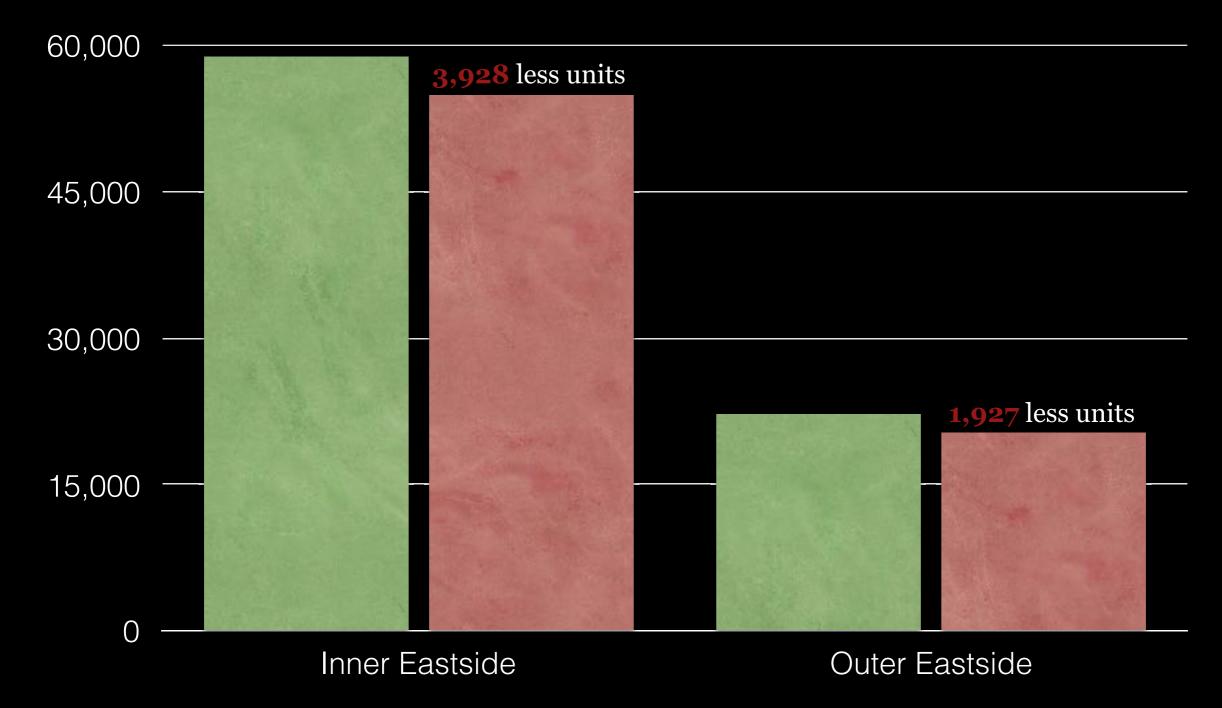


0.5 FAR is too low for dense urban neighborhoods.



0.5 FAR is more appropriate for a suburban, automobile-oriented context.

Allowable FAR Should be Higher



Reducing allowable floor area from the current level to **o.5** FAR will result in roughly **6,000** fewer housing units produced. (over the coming **20** years, according to the Johnson Economics report)

o.9 FAR is more appropriate for Portland's dense urban neighborhoods.





When a building is allowed to cover up to 45% of a lot, 0.9 FAR allows for that building to have a full second story.

What is progressive?

Not

In

My

Back

Yard

So, if Portland is a "progressive" city...



Q: Is it progressive to be a NIMBY?

A: No. It is not progressive to be in favor of economic or racial segregation.

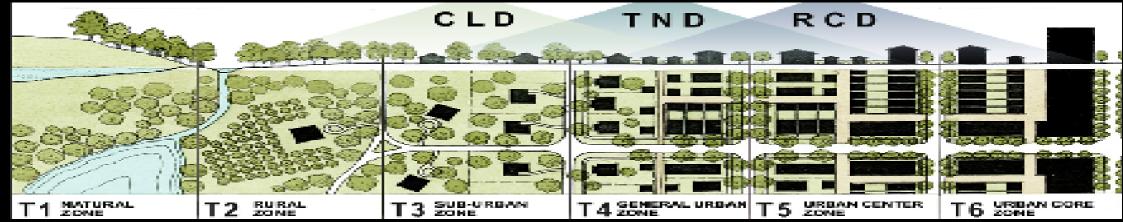
Why a Form-Based Code?

Form

Regulate the form of buildings, not the number of units

Based

Code



T4 Neighborhood Medium Footprint (T4N.MF) T4 Neighborhoud Medium Footprint (T4N.MF)

To provide variety of housing medium-density building types. which reinforce the walkable return of the reighborhood, support neighborhood-serving commercial adjacent to this Zorn, and support public transportation alternatives. The following are generally appropriate form elements in this

T4N.MF-Open Zone (TINMF-O)

Medium-to-Large Lot Width Medum Footprint

Medium-to-Large Front Setback Small-to-Modium Side Serbados

Up to 2% Stores

Bevised Ground Room Primarily with Stoops and Porches

General note: The drawing above is intended to provide a brief everyiew of this Trunsect Zone and is Bustoothe only

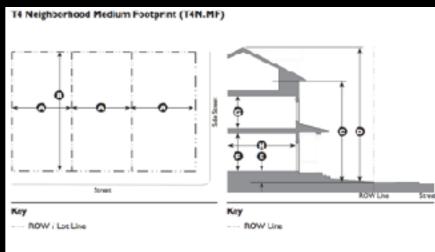
The open sub-zone provides the

same building form bus allows for a

Set limits on:

- Height
- Setback
- Bulk
- Lot Coverage

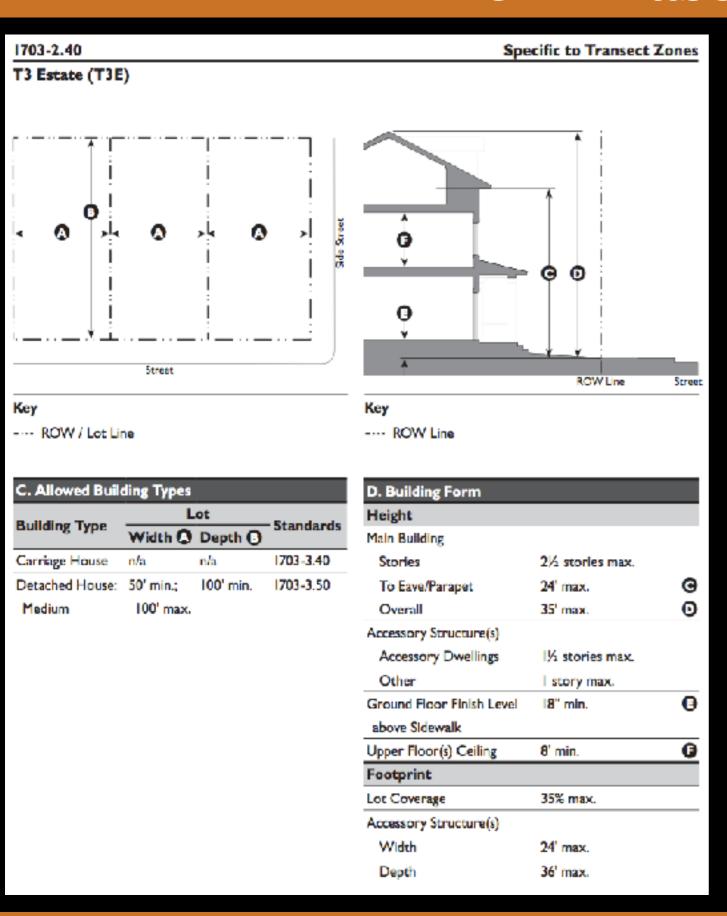
Then, let the market decide how many units to provide within the resulting building envelope.



Butters Tree	L				
Building Type	Width 🗘	Depth O	- Standard		
Carriage House	n/s	n/a.	703-3.40		
Detached House: Hedium	50' min; 75' max.	80° min.	703-3.50		
Detached House: Compact		80° min.	783.3.60		
Duplex	50' min; 75' max.	130' min.	713-3.30		
Rowhouse	18' min; 35' max.	80° min.	713-3.10		
Multi-Plex: Small	50' min; 100' max.	130 nin.	703-3.100		
Multi-Pless Large	75 min; 100 max.	130 min	703.3.110		



Form Based Code



To preserve neighborhood character:

Use a form based code.

One size does not fit all (Not all R5 zones are the same)

Let neighborhoods set their own place-specific design standards for:

- allowable building types
- frontage types
- lot coverage
- etc.

For the market to deliver units affordable to households at < 100% of MFI, it must be allowed at least four units on a lot.

	Siı	ngle Family	Duplex	L	Triplex	4-Plex	8-Plex
Size (SqFt)		2500	2500		3,600	4,400	4,400
FAR		0.5	0.5		0.72	0.88	0.88
Unit Size (SqFt)		2500	1250		1,200	1,100	550
Property Acquisition	\$	350,000	\$ 350,000	\$	350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000
Total Development Cost	\$	750,000	\$ 862,500	\$	1,110,000	\$ 1,260,000	\$ 1,280,000
Sales Price per Unit (Buy)	\$	750,000	\$ 431,250	\$	370,000	\$ 315,000	\$ 160,000
Rent/Unit/Month	\$	5,469	\$ 2,734	\$	2,698	\$ 2,297	\$ 1,167

Pro-forma for inner neighborhoods

Residential Infill Project









