

CREATING AN AFFORDABLE HOUSING ECOSYSTEM

Mallory Baches | President | Congress for the New
Urbanism

SUMMER
2024



CNU Congress for the
New Urbanism

**EQUALIZING ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE URBANISM:
THE WORK OF CONGRESS FOR THE NEW URBANISM**

CREATING AN AFFORDABLE HOUSING ECOSYSTEM – August 10, 2024
Mallory B.E. Baches, AICP LEED-AP CNU-A, President of CNU



is a member-based nonprofit championing
better design of cities and towns
to improve lives and strengthen communities.

CNU amplifies the grassroots power
of the New Urbanist movement to
build and rebuild cities and towns in ways that improve
sustainability, accessibility, and equity
for years to come.



CHARTER OF THE NEW URBANISM

The Congress for the New Urbanism views disinvestment in central cities, the spread of placeless sprawl, increasing separation by race and income, environmental deterioration, loss of agricultural lands and wilderness, and the erosion of society's built heritage as one interrelated community-building challenge.

We stand for the restoration of existing urban centers and towns within coherent metropolitan regions, the reconfiguration of sprawling suburbs into communities of real neighborhoods and diverse districts, the conservation of natural environments, and the preservation of our built legacy.

We advocate the restructuring of public policy and development practices to support the following principles: neighborhoods should be diverse in use and population; communities should be designed for the pedestrian and transit as well as the car; cities and towns should be shaped by physically defined and universally accessible public spaces and community institutions; urban places should be framed by architecture and landscape design that celebrate local history, climate, ecology, and building practice.

We recognize that physical solutions by themselves will not solve social and economic problems, but neither can economic vitality, community stability, and environmental health be sustained without a coherent and supportive physical framework.

We represent a broad-based citizenry, composed of public and private sector leaders, community activists, and multidisciplinary professionals. We are committed to reestablishing the relationship between the art of building and the making of community, through citizen-based participatory planning and design.

We dedicate ourselves to reclaiming our homes, blocks, streets, parks, neighborhoods, districts, towns, cities, regions, and environment.

We assert the following principles to guide public policy, development practice, urban planning, and design:

The region: Metropolis, city, and town

1) Metropolitan regions are finite places with geographic boundaries derived from topography, watersheds, coastlines, farmlands, regional parks, and river basins. The metropolis is made of multiple centers that are cities, towns, and villages, each with its own identifiable center and edges.

2) The metropolitan region is a fundamental economic unit of the contemporary world. Governmental cooperation, public policy, physical planning, and economic strategies must reflect this new reality.

3) The metropolis has a necessary and fragile relationship to its agrarian hinterland and natural landscapes. The relationship is environmental, economic, and cultural. Farmland and nature are as important to the metropolis as the garden is to the house.

4) Development patterns should not blur or eradicate the edges of the metropolis. Infill development within existing urban areas conserves environmental resources, economic investment, and social fabric, while reclaiming marginal and abandoned areas. Metropolitan regions should develop strategies to encourage such infill development over peripheral expansion.

5) Where appropriate, new development contiguous to urban boundaries should be organized as neighborhoods and districts, and be integrated with the existing urban pattern. Noncontiguous development should be organized as towns and villages with their own urban edges, and planned for a jobs/housing balance, not as bedroom suburbs.

6) The development and redevelopment of towns and cities should respect historical patterns, precedents, and boundaries.

7) Cities and towns should bring into proximity a broad spectrum of public and private uses to support a regional economy that benefits people of all incomes. Affordable housing should be distributed throughout the region to match job opportunities and to avoid concentrations of poverty.

8) The physical organization of the region should be supported by a framework of transportation alternatives. Transit, pedestrian, and bicycle systems should maximize access and mobility throughout the region while reducing dependence upon the automobile.

9) Revenues and resources can be shared more cooperatively among the municipalities and centers within regions to avoid destructive competition for tax base and to promote rational coordination of transportation, recreation, public services, housing, and community institutions.

The neighborhood, the district, and the corridor

10) The neighborhood, the district, and the corridor are the essential elements of development and redevelopment in the metropolis. They form identifiable areas that encourage citizens to take responsibility for their maintenance and evolution.

11) Neighborhoods should be compact, pedestrian friendly, and mixed-use. Districts generally emphasize a special single use, and should follow the principles of neighborhood design when possible. Corridors are regional connectors of neighborhoods and districts; they range from boulevards and rail lines to rivers and parkways.

12) Many activities of daily living should occur within walking distance, allowing independence to those who do not drive, especially the elderly and the young. Interconnected networks of streets should be designed to encourage walking, reduce the number and length of automobile trips, and conserve energy.

13) Within neighborhoods, a broad range of housing types and price levels can bring people of diverse ages, races, and incomes into daily interaction, strengthening the personal and civic bonds essential to an authentic community.

14) Transit corridors, when properly planned and coordinated, can help organize metropolitan structure and revitalize urban centers. In contrast, highway corridors should not displace investment from existing centers.

15) Appropriate building densities and land uses should be within walking distance of transit stops, permitting public transit to become a viable alternative to the automobile.

16) Concentrations of civic, institutional, and commercial activity should be embedded in neighborhoods and districts, not isolated in remote, single-use complexes. Schools should be sized and located to enable children to walk or bicycle to them.

17) The economic health and harmonious evolution of neighborhoods, districts, and corridors can be improved through graphic urban design codes that serve as predictable guides for change.

18) A range of parks, from tot-lots and village greens to ballfields and community gardens, should be distributed within neighborhoods. Conservation areas and open lands should be used to define and connect different neighborhoods and districts.

The block, the street, and the building

19) A primary task of all urban architecture and landscape design is the physical definition of streets and public spaces as places of shared use.

20) Individual architectural projects should be seamlessly linked to their surroundings. This issue transcends style.

21) The revitalization of urban places depends on safety and security. The design of streets and buildings should reinforce safe environments, but not at the expense of accessibility and openness.

22) In the contemporary metropolis, development must adequately accommodate automobiles. It should do so in ways that respect the pedestrian and the form of public space.

23) Streets and squares should be safe, comfortable, and interesting to the pedestrian. Properly configured, they encourage walking and enable neighbors to know each other and protect their communities.

24) Architecture and landscape design should grow from local climate, topography, history, and building practice.

25) Civic buildings and public gathering places require important sites to reinforce community identity and the culture of democracy. They deserve distinctive form, because their role is different from that of other buildings and places that constitute the fabric of the city.

26) All buildings should provide their inhabitants with a clear sense of location, weather and time. Natural methods of heating and cooling can be more resource-efficient than mechanical systems.

27) Preservation and renewal of historic buildings, districts, and landscapes affirm the continuity and evolution of urban society.

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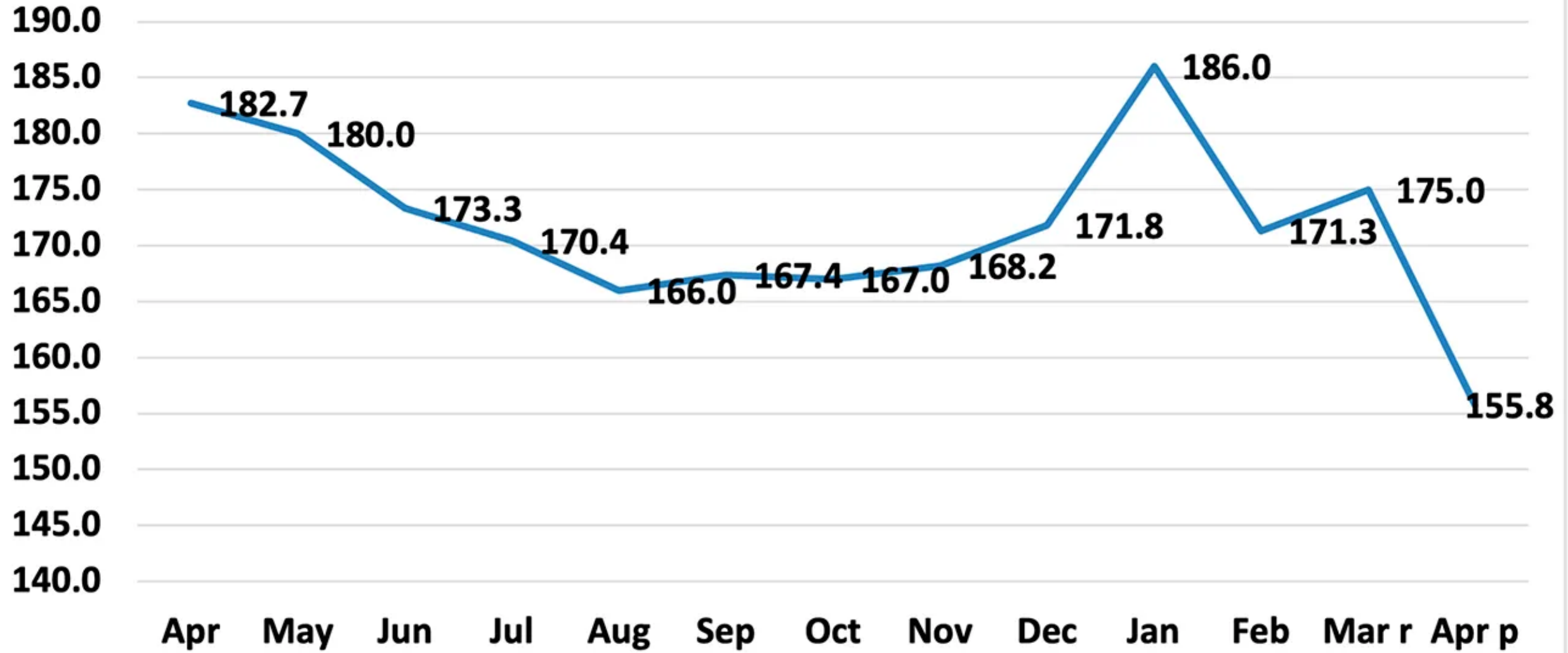
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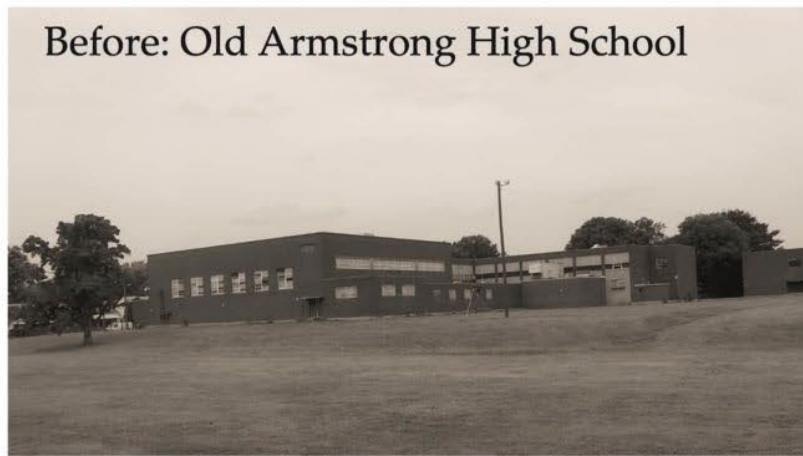
EQUALIZE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE URBANISM

The Charter states: “Cities and towns should bring into proximity a broad spectrum of public and private uses to support a regional economy that benefits people of all incomes. Affordable housing should be distributed throughout the region to match job opportunities and to avoid concentrations of poverty.”

*AFFORDABLE HOMES
& LOCAL FAMILIES*

Housing Affordability Index





“Before and After” images illustrate the transformation of the Old Armstrong High School site into much-needed, quality affordable housing in Richmond’s East End, first and foremost for the residents of the adjacent Creighton Courts public housing community as a “build-first” strategy to circumvent resident displacement at Creighton Courts.

Bay Area Grand Boulevards - 700 Miles

- Up To 1,370,000 New Housing Units
- Up To 342,000 New Affordable Units
- 15,400 ac Up-zoned to Mixed Use





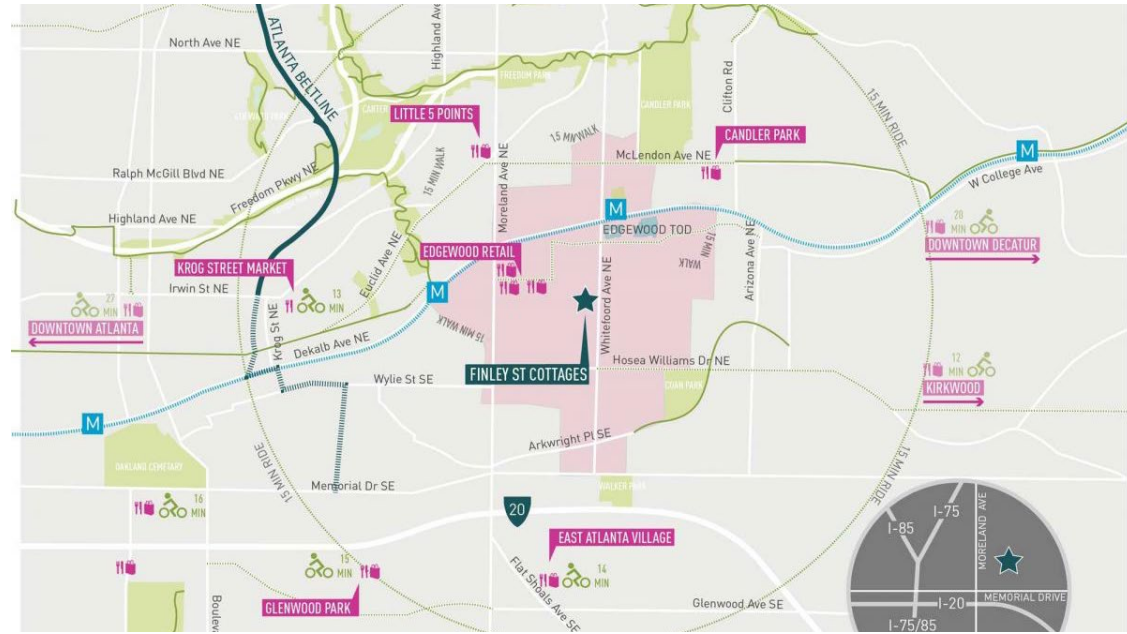
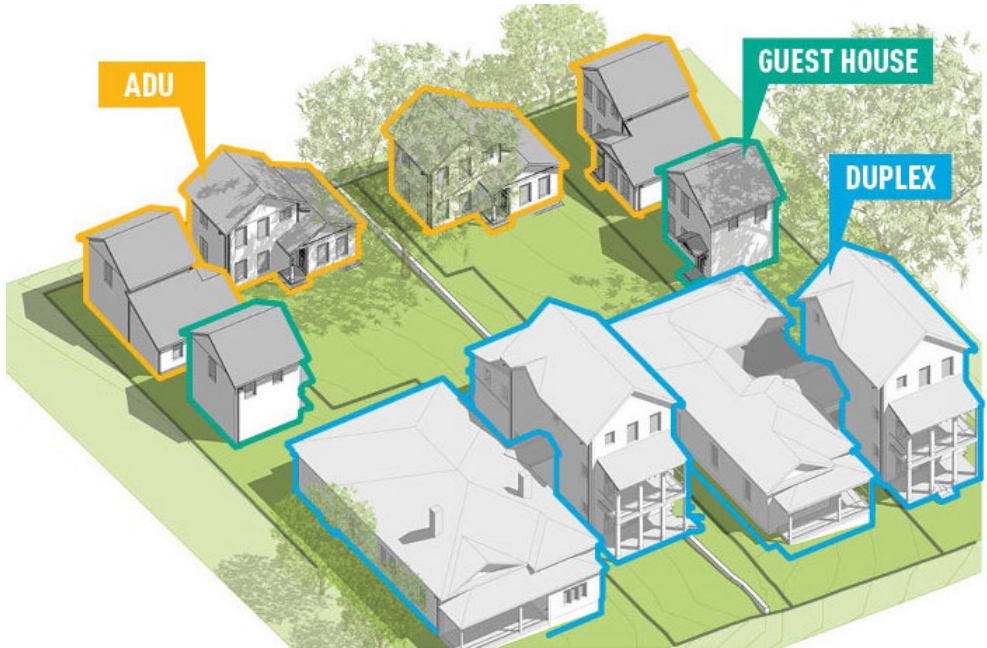
BEFORE



AFTER



Source:
Torti Gallas + Partners(2024)





San Jose CA
Image credit: *The Mercury News*



Montpelier VT
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San Francisco CA
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Climate Forward

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A cooling center in Phoenix in 2022. Ross D. Franklin/Associated Press

The heat crisis is a housing crisis



By Manuela Andreoni

The housing crisis

America's housing crisis has significantly worsened in recent years. Home prices, already high, [soared during the pandemic](#), rising more than 40 percent nationally from the end of 2019 to mid-2021, and have grown steadily since then. Now, about a quarter of renters spend more than half their income on housing, and homeless camps have expanded, as my colleague Conor Dougherty, who covers housing for The Times, [wrote recently](#). That pressure has had a huge effect on people's vulnerability to heat.

"High home prices in places like California are essentially forcing middle- and lower-income people to move to hotter, much cheaper housing markets in Arizona and Texas," Dougherty told me.

And then there is the challenge of building more housing. It's hard to find any factor that makes people more vulnerable to heat than homelessness, Will Humble, the executive director for the Arizona Public Health Association, told me.

In 2023, the [hottest on record](#), heat-related deaths recorded in Maricopa County climbed 52 percent, to 645. Almost half of the people who died were homeless.

"We talk about how smoking increases the chance of you getting lung cancer by 40 percent, and that sounds like a really high amount," Humble told me. "But being homeless increases your chance of dying from heat in Phoenix by 50,000 percent."



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