

Missing Middle Housing



Responding to the Demand for Walkable Living



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LGC Capital Region Dinner Forum
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Courtyard Apartments

Walkable Cities are Thriving Cities



Photo courtesy of the Michigan Municipal League
Icons by Freepik from www.flaticon.com

20-35%
Gap

Between Demand and Supply
of Walkable Urban Living Choices
~C. Leinberger

75-85%

Households
Without Children
by 2025

~U.S. Census Bureau

3 Million Unit
Shortage

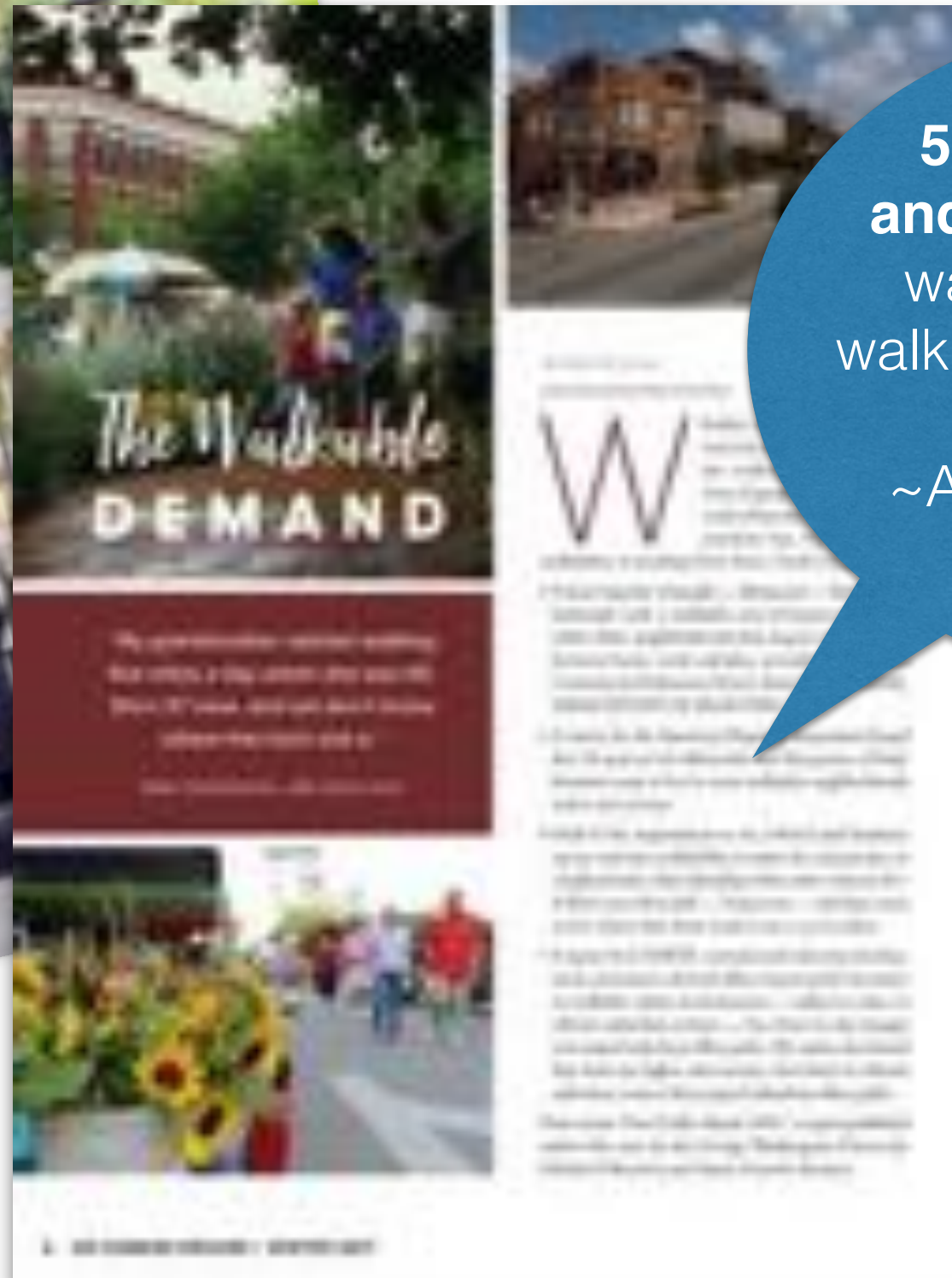
National Shortage of Small Lot
and Attached Housing Units

~C. Nelson



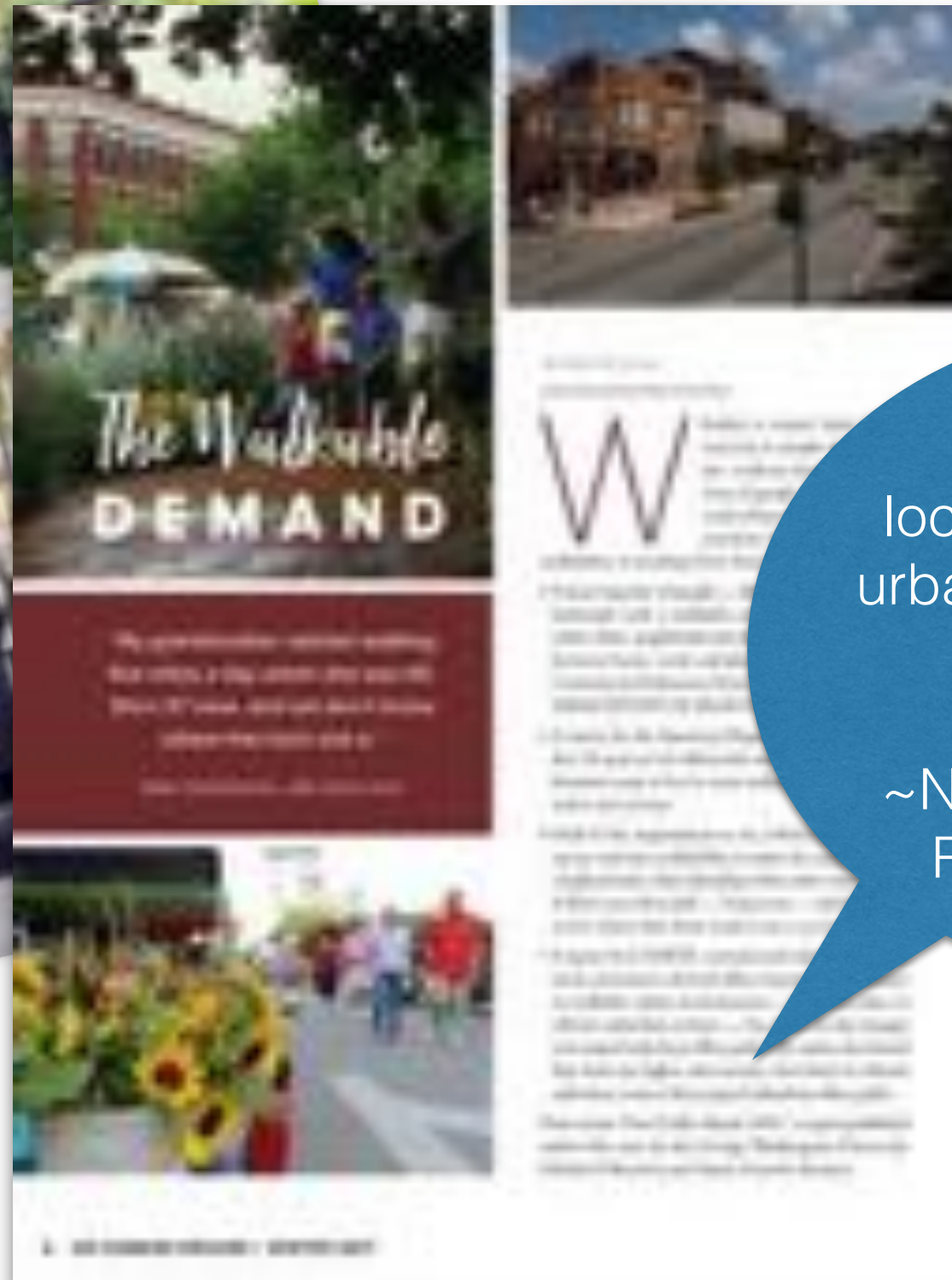
60% favor
neighborhoods with
walkable mix of houses
and stores

~National Association
of Realtors



**56% of millenials
and 46% of boomers**
want to live in more
walkable neighborhoods

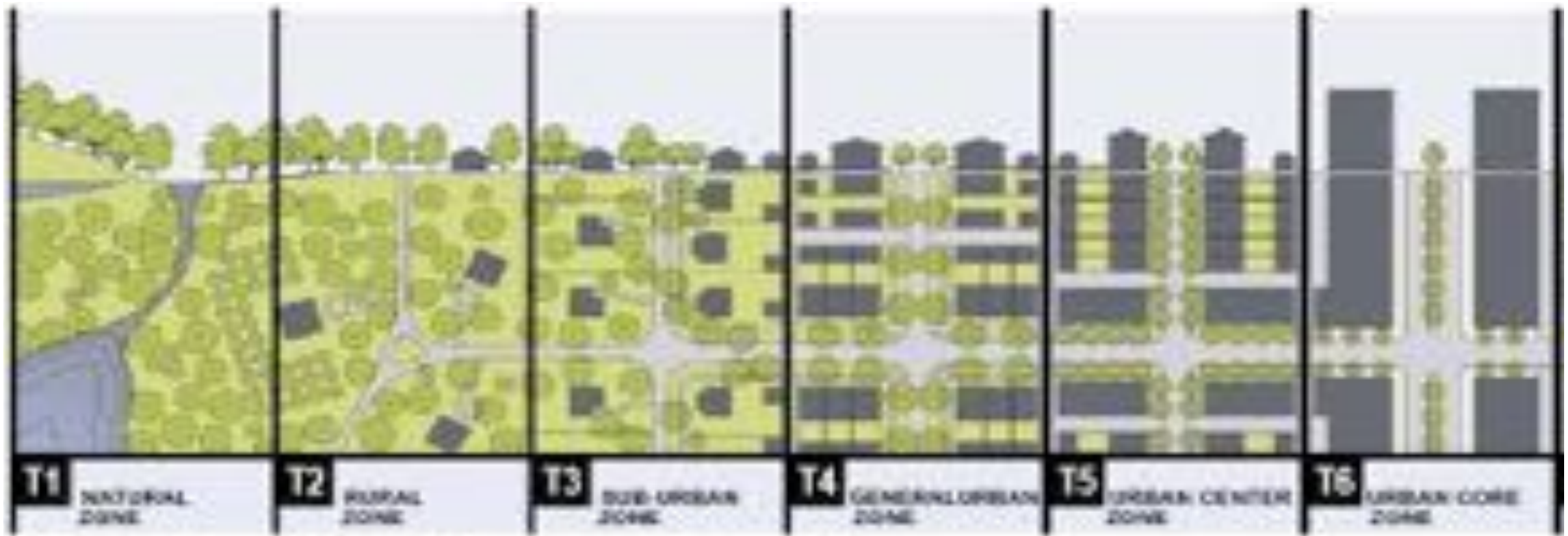
~American Planning
Association



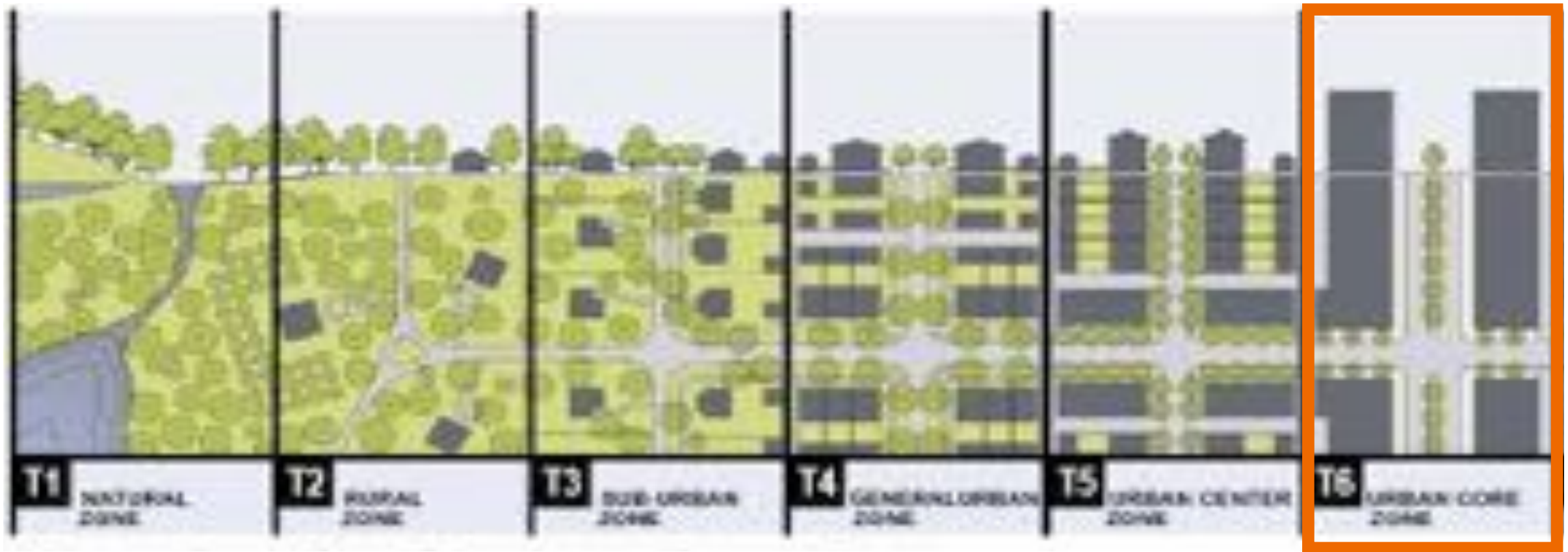
Office tenants prefer locations in walkable urban environments by **4:1 margin**

~NAIOP Commercial Real Estate Dev't Assoc.

Neighborhood Living is Different than City Living



Neighborhood Living is Different than City Living



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Neighborhood Living is Different than City Living



What the Market is Delivering

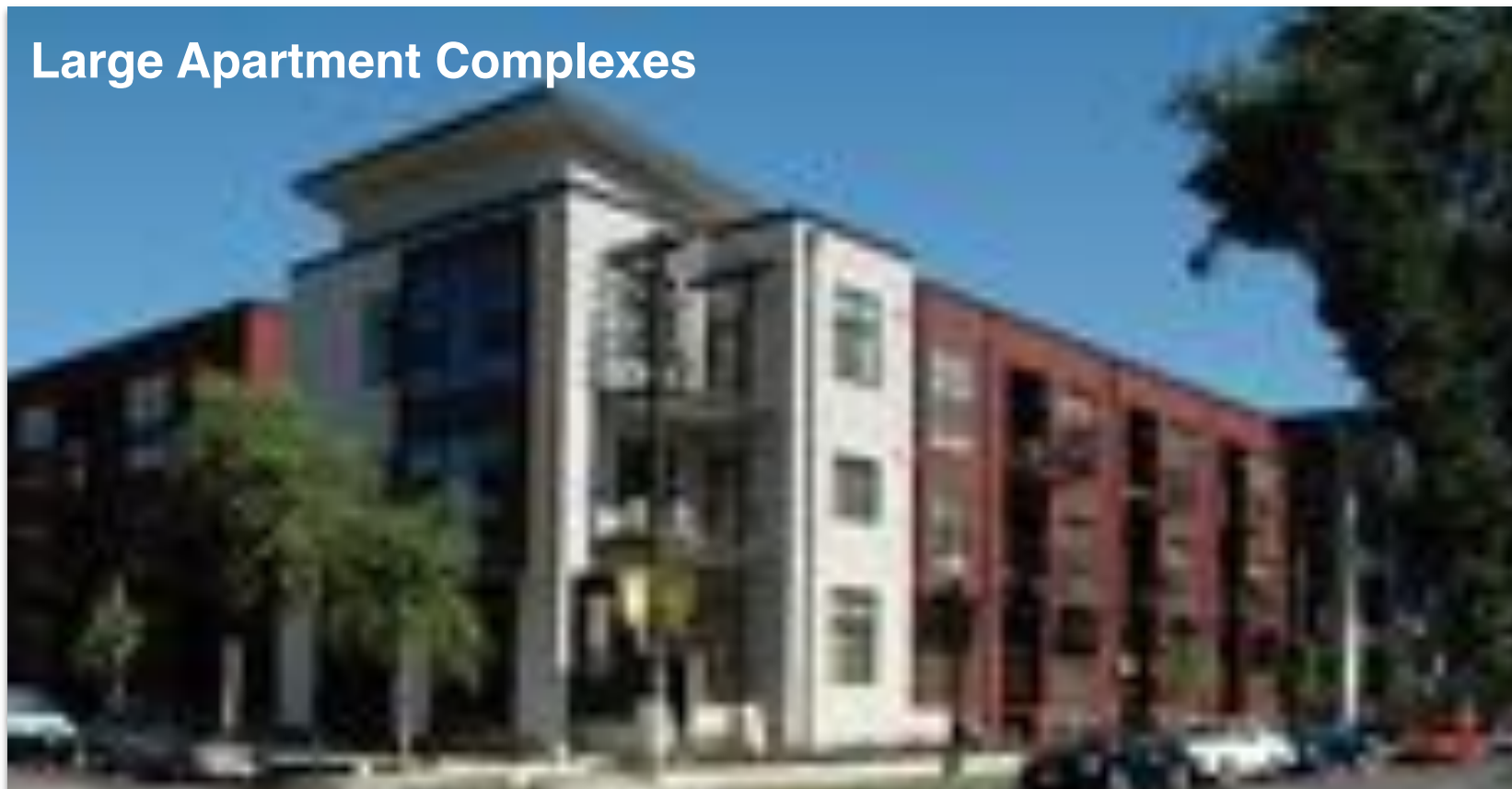
Small-lot Single-Family



Mid-Rise and High-Rise



Large Apartment Complexes



1

What is Missing Middle Housing?

Missing Middle Housing

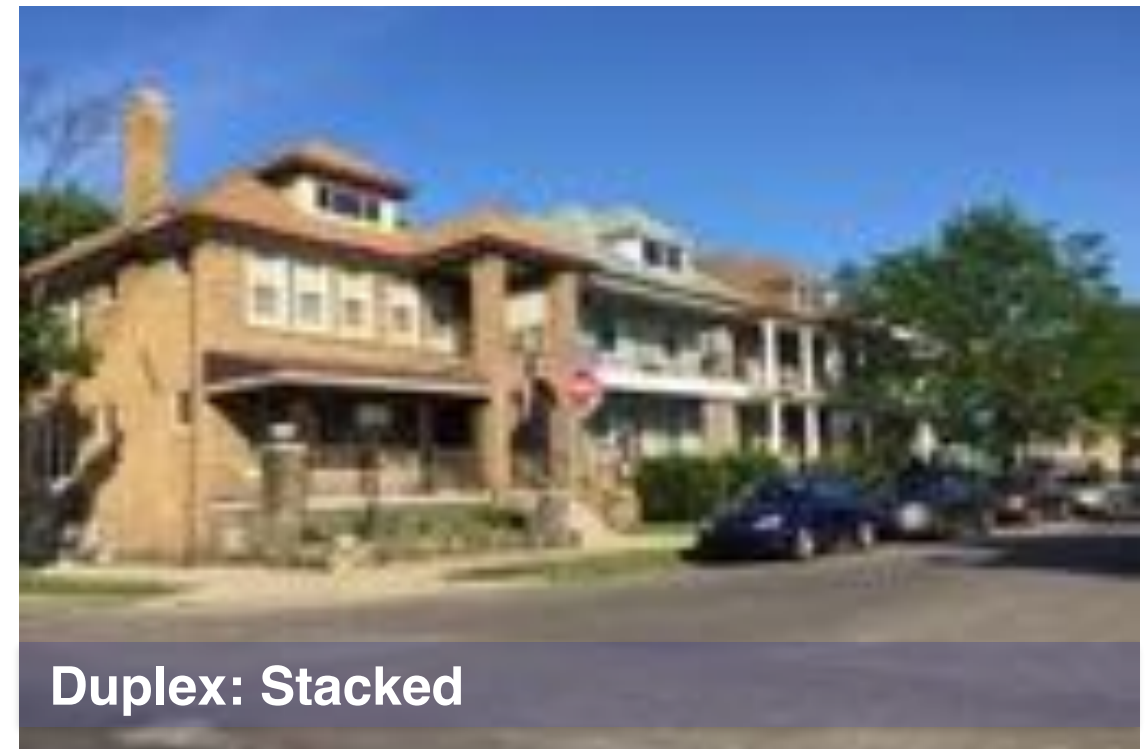


Missing Middle is a range of multi-unit or clustered housing types compatible in scale with single-family homes that help meet the growing demand for walkable urban living.

Missing Middle Housing: National



Duplex: Side-by-Side



Duplex: Stacked

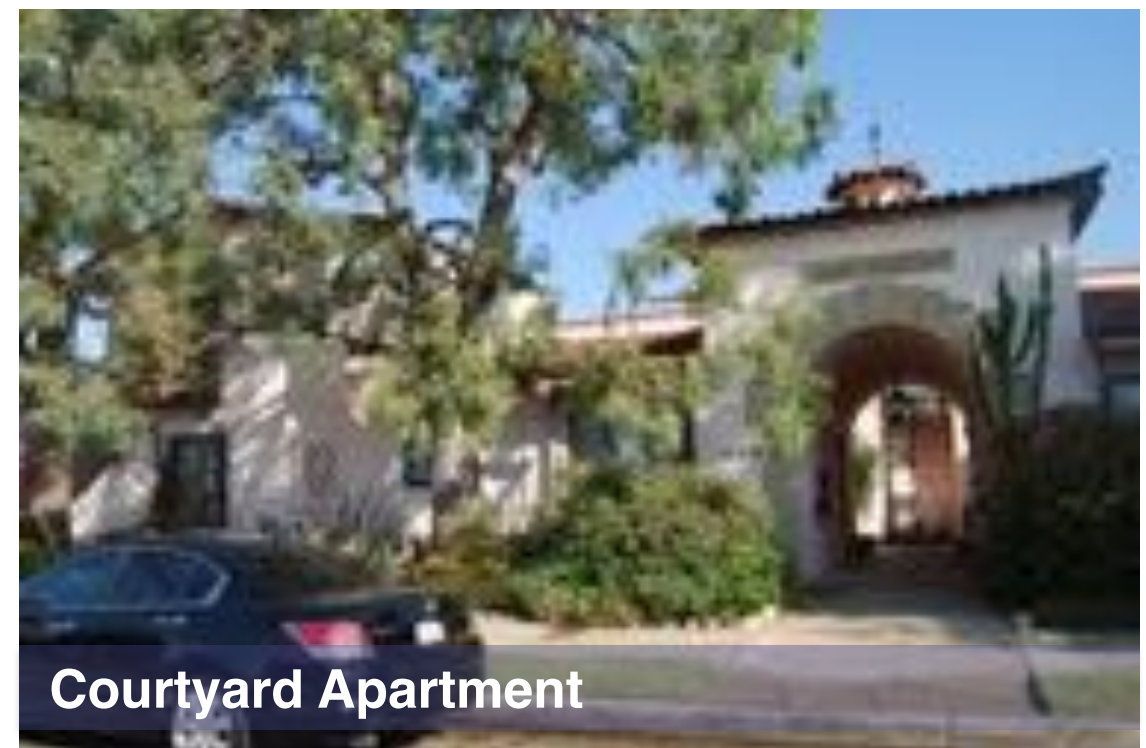


Courtyard Apartment



Multiplex: Small

Missing Middle Housing: California



Missing Middle Housing: Sacramento





The Types



Duplex: Side-by-Side



Duplex: Stacked



Bungalow Court



Carriage House



Fourplex



Multiplex: Small



Townhouse



Live/Work



Courtyard Apartments

Can You Guess How Many Units Are in This Building?



Unique Types: Mansion Apartment

Can You Guess How Many Units Are in This Building?



7



Unique Types: Mansion Apartment



Important Characteristics of Missing Middle Housing

Getting it Right: Not Just Medium-Density Housing

Characteristics of Missing Middle Housing



I. Walkable Context



Destinational Walking: Amenities Close By



Street Design: Is Walking Comfortable and Safe?



Characteristics of Missing Middle Housing



I. Walkable Context

2. Small Footprint Buildings



Smaller Does Not Necessarily Mean This Small



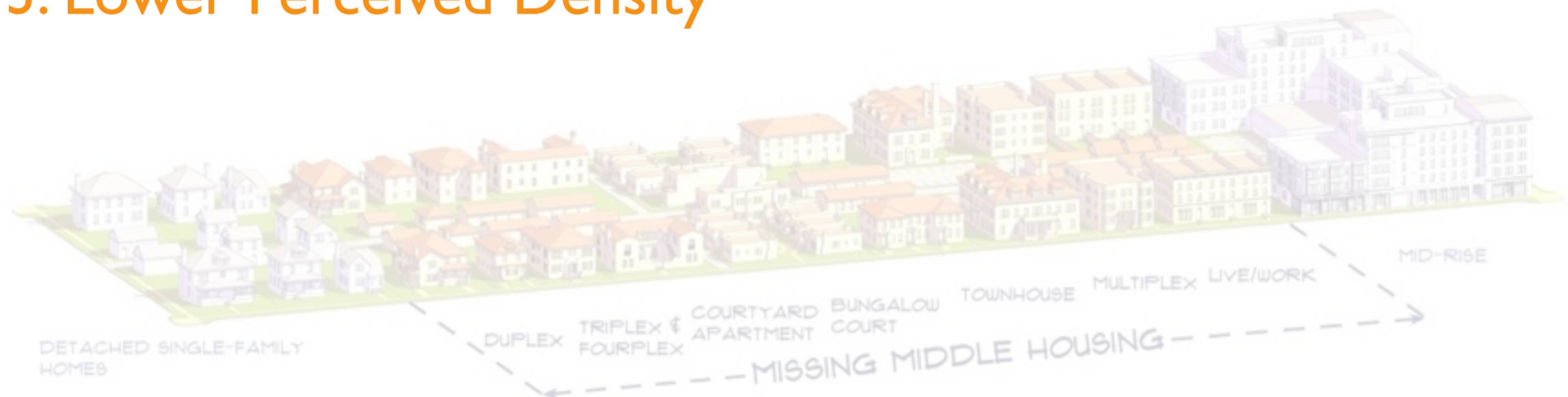
Characteristics of Missing Middle Housing



1. Walkable Context

2. Small Footprint Buildings

3. Lower Perceived Density



Scary Density



Scary Density





Typical Lot Size	Density
60' x 125'	12 du/acre
50' x 100'	17 du/acre
50' x 85'	19 du/acre

Duplex: Stacked



Typical Lot Size	Density (5 units/lot)	Density (6 units/lot)
100' x 125'	17 du/acre	21 du/acre
100' x 100'	22 du/acre	26 du/acre
80' x 100'	27 du/acre	33 du/acre

Bungalow Court



Courtyard Apartments

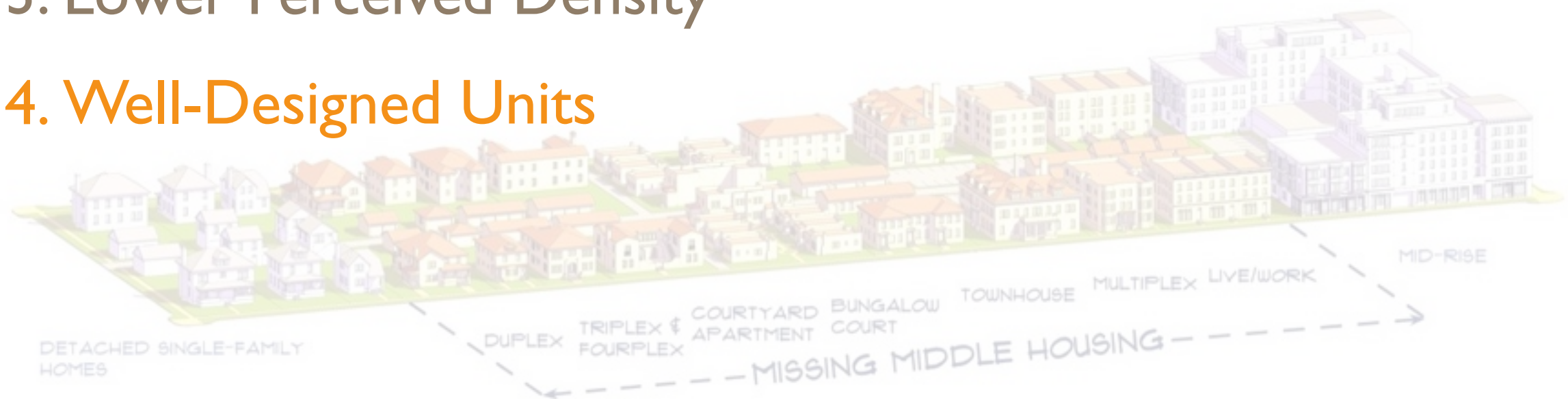


Never Bigger than a House



Characteristics of Missing Middle Housing

1. Walkable Context
2. Small Footprint Buildings
3. Lower Perceived Density
4. Well-Designed Units



Smaller Does Not Mean Lowest End of the Market

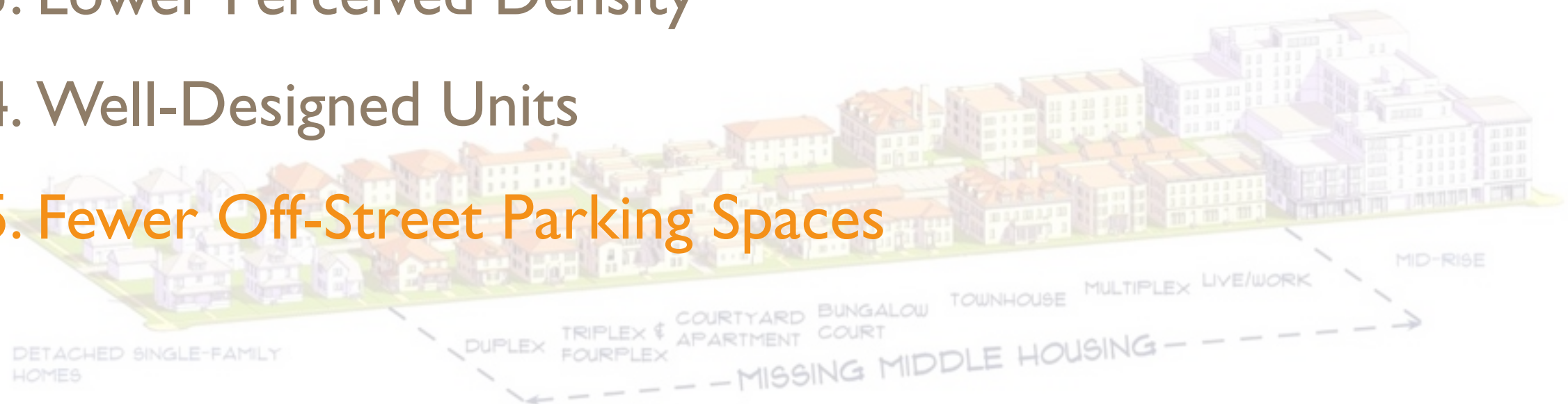


Market is Choosing Quality Over Quantity



Characteristics of Missing Middle Housing

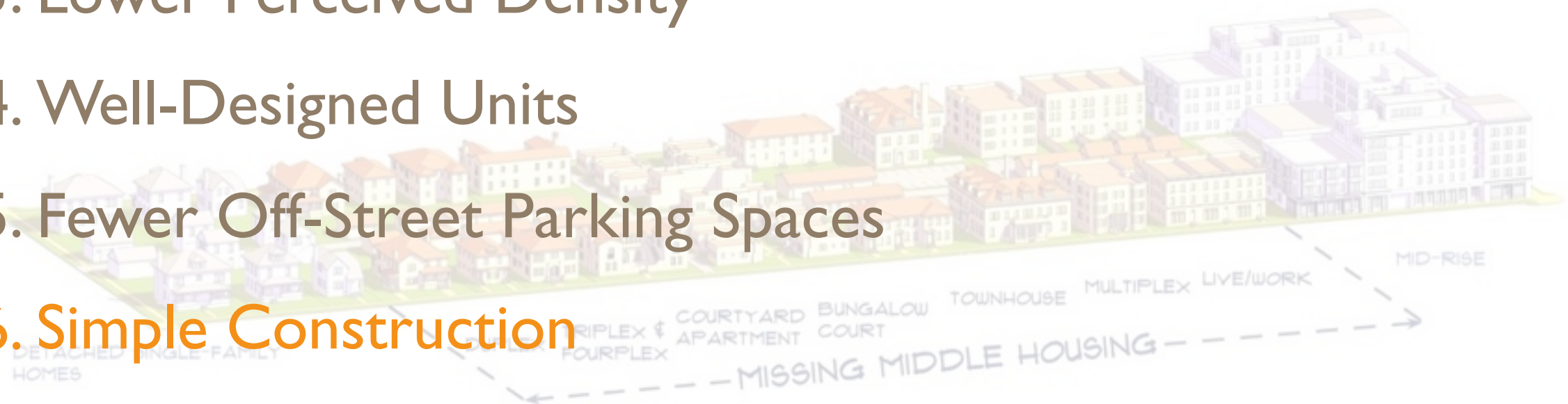
1. Walkable Context
2. Small Footprint Buildings
3. Lower Perceived Density
4. Well-Designed Units
5. Fewer Off-Street Parking Spaces





Characteristics of Missing Middle Housing

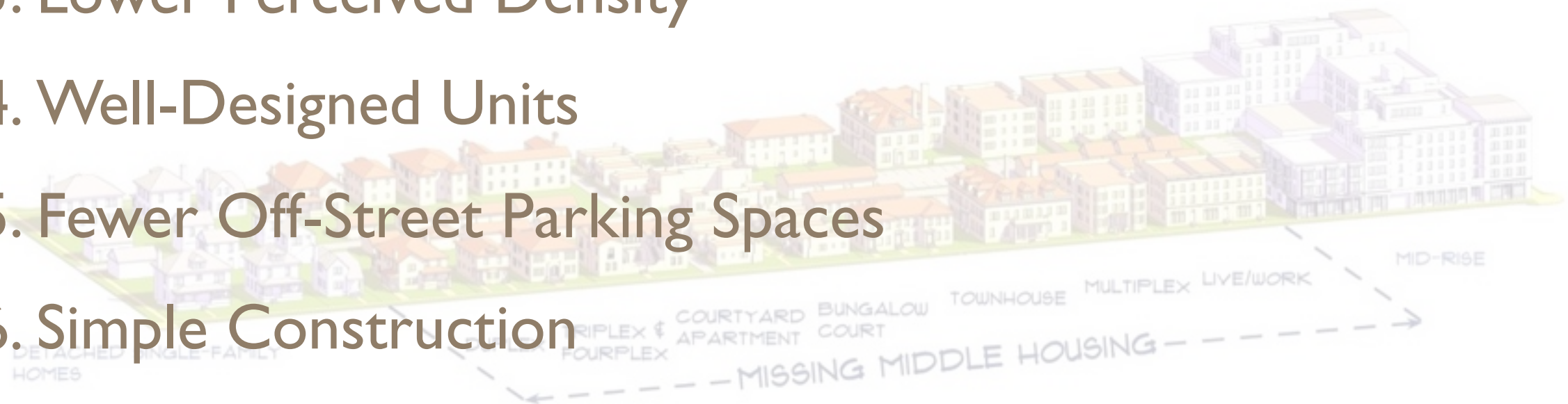
1. Walkable Context
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5. Fewer Off-Street Parking Spaces
6. Simple Construction





Characteristics of Missing Middle Housing

1. Walkable Context
2. Small Footprint Buildings
3. Lower Perceived Density
4. Well-Designed Units
5. Fewer Off-Street Parking Spaces
6. Simple Construction
7. Creates Community



Creates Community: Within a Project Like This or The Larger Context



The
Cottage
Company

Conover Commons: Redmond, WA



Where Do You Find Missing Middle Housing?

Distributed throughout a Block with Single-Family Homes



End-Grain of a Single-Family Block



Transition from Single-Family Housing to a Mixed-Use Corridor



Imagine Missing Middle Housing Supporting Your Main Street



Mixed-Use

Missing Middle Housing

One Block

Single-Family



Not a Mono-Culture of One Type



The Barbell of Affordable Housing



HOUSING



INCREASE SUPPLY
OF MARKET-RATE

The Barbell of Affordable Housing



INCREASE DEMAND



INCREASE SUPPLY
AT MARKET RATES



Missing Middle Housing
A powerful new affordable housing solution

© 2016 Opticos Design, Inc.

- More supply
- Smaller units
- Neighborhood living
- Workforce housing
- Incremental development

Don't Forget About Multi-Generational Housing



2

Why is it “Missing?”

Unfortunately, Missing Middle Housing is Illegal in Most Cities





Never Learned How to Plan and Regulate Non-Single Family Buildings

Problems with “Multi-Family” Zones: Location and Design



Poor Zoning: Allows This -AND- Prevents Missing Middle



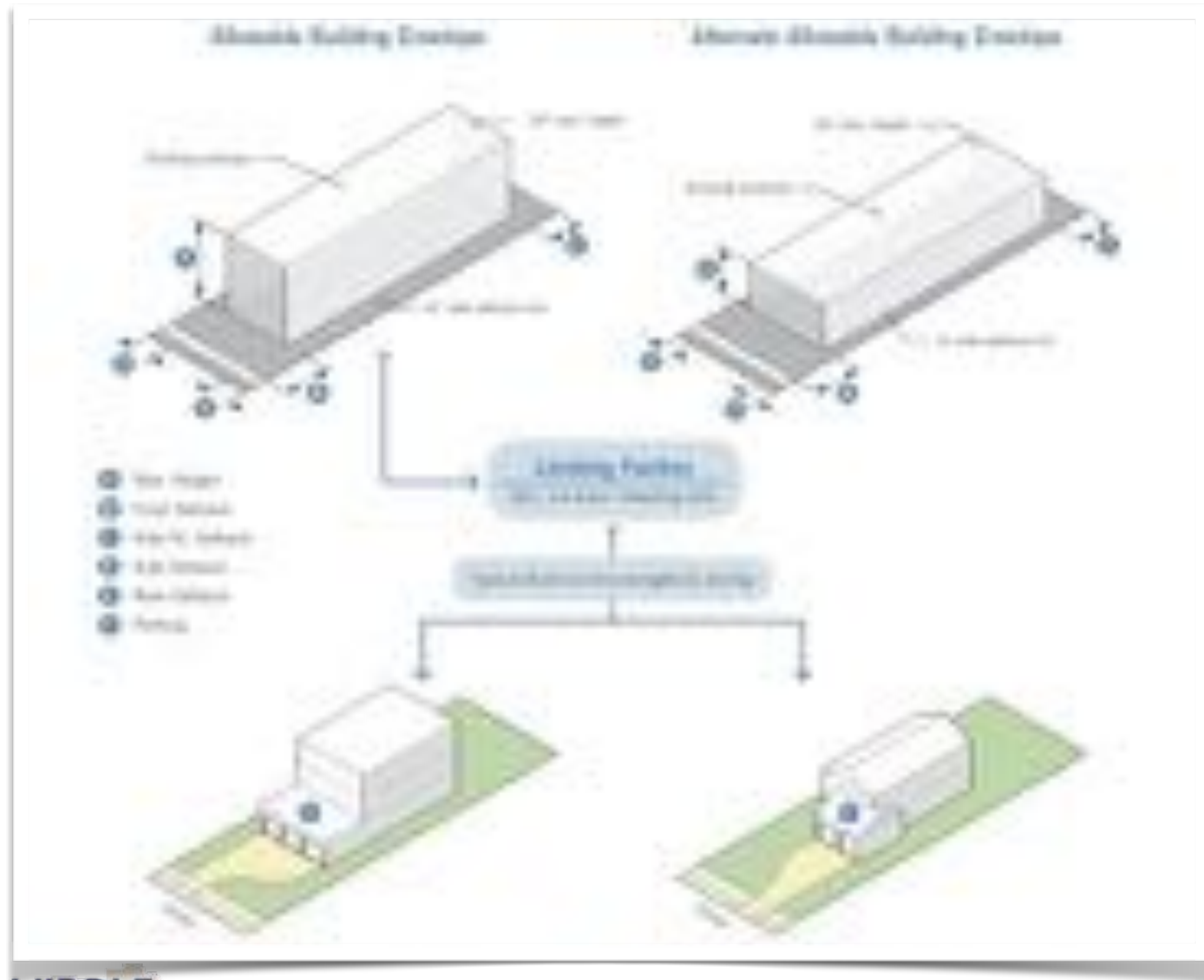
Time to Sharpen Our Planning and Regulatory Tools



3

Removing Barriers for Diverse Housing Choices

What Does Your Code Actually Encourage?



50x150' Lot



Allowed by Zoning: 35' Tall Single-family House



Allowed by Zoning: 3-unit Multi-family



Not Allowed: More Compatible with More Units



Regulating Desired Form



Allow a Range of Building Types within Each Zone



Specific to Transect Zones

1703-2.70

T4 Neighborhood Small Footprint (T4N.2)

1703-2.70 T4 Neighborhood Small Footprint (T4N.2)



A. Intent

To provide variety of urban housing choices, in small-to-medium footprint, medium-to-high density building types, which reinforce the walkable nature of the neighborhood, support neighborhood-serving retail and service uses adjacent to this Zone, and support public transportation alternatives. The following are generally appropriate form elements in this Zone:

- Detached or Attached
- Narrow-to-Medium Lot Width
- Small-to-Medium Footprint
- Building at or Close to ROW
- Small to No Side Setbacks
- Up to 2½ Stories
- Elevated Ground Floor
- Primarily with Stoops and Porches

B. Sub-Zone(s)

T4N.2-Open Zone (T4N.2-O)
The open sub-zone provides the same building form but allows for a more diverse mix of uses.

General note: The drawing above is intended to provide a brief overview of this Transect Zone and is illustrative only.

City of Cincinnati Form-Based Code

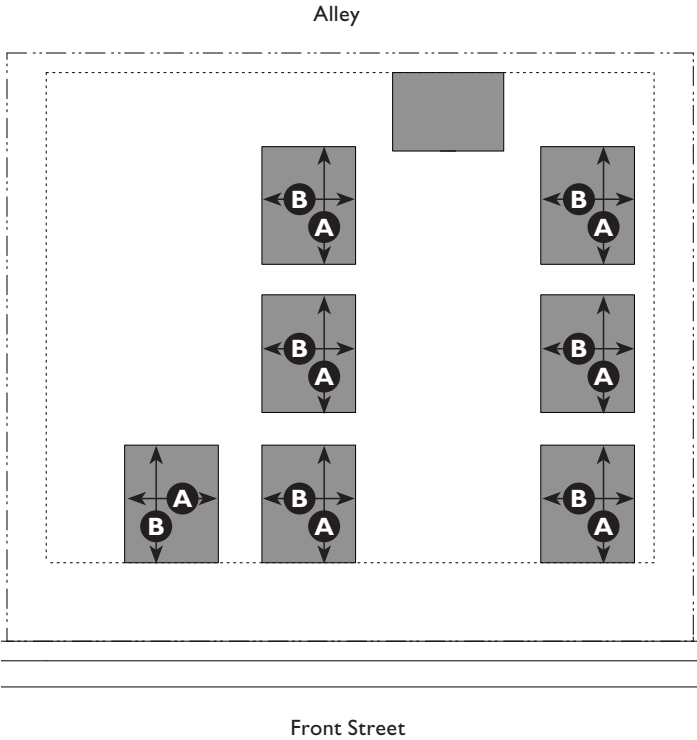
Public Review Draft: 9/21/12

1703-2-23

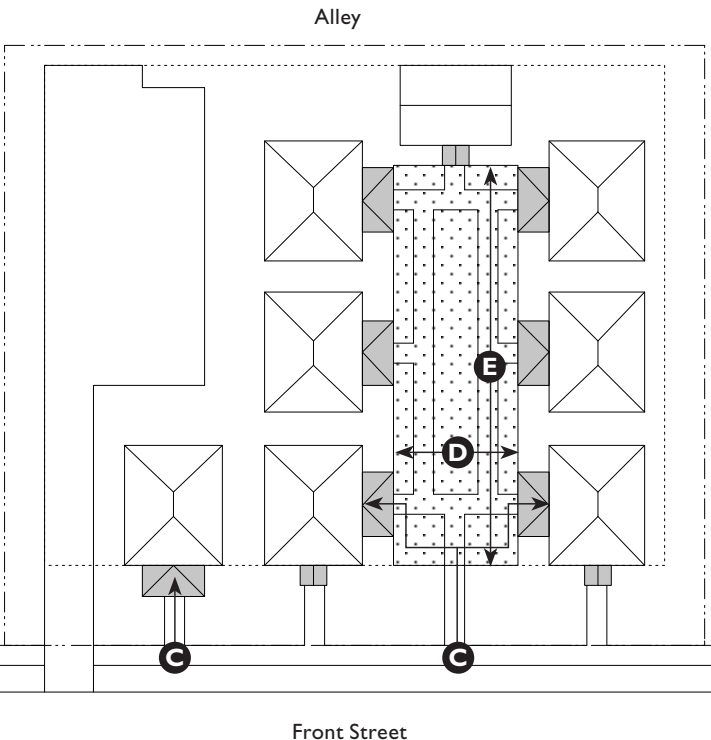
C. Allowed Building Types

Building Type	Lot		Standards
	Width A	Depth B	
Carriage House	n/a	n/a	1703-3.40
Detached House: Compact	30' min.; 50' max.	75' min.	1703-3.60
Cottage Court	75' min.; 100' max.	100' min.	1703-3.70
Duplex	40' min.; 75' max.	100' min.	1703-3.80
Rowhouse	18' min.; 35' max.	80' min.	1703-3.90
Multi-Plex: Small	50' min.; 100' max.	100' min.	1703-3.100
Live/Work	18' min.; 35' max.	80' min.	1703-3.130

Regulate Form by Building Type



Key		
----	ROW / Lot Line	■ Building
-----	Setback Line	
B. Number of Units		
Units per Building	1 max.	
Cottage Buildings per Lot	3 min.; 9 max.	
C. Building Size and Massing		
Height		
Height	1 ½ stories max.	
Main Body		
Width	32' max.	(A)
Depth	24' max.	(B)
Secondary Wing(s)		
Width	24' max.	
Depth	12' max.	



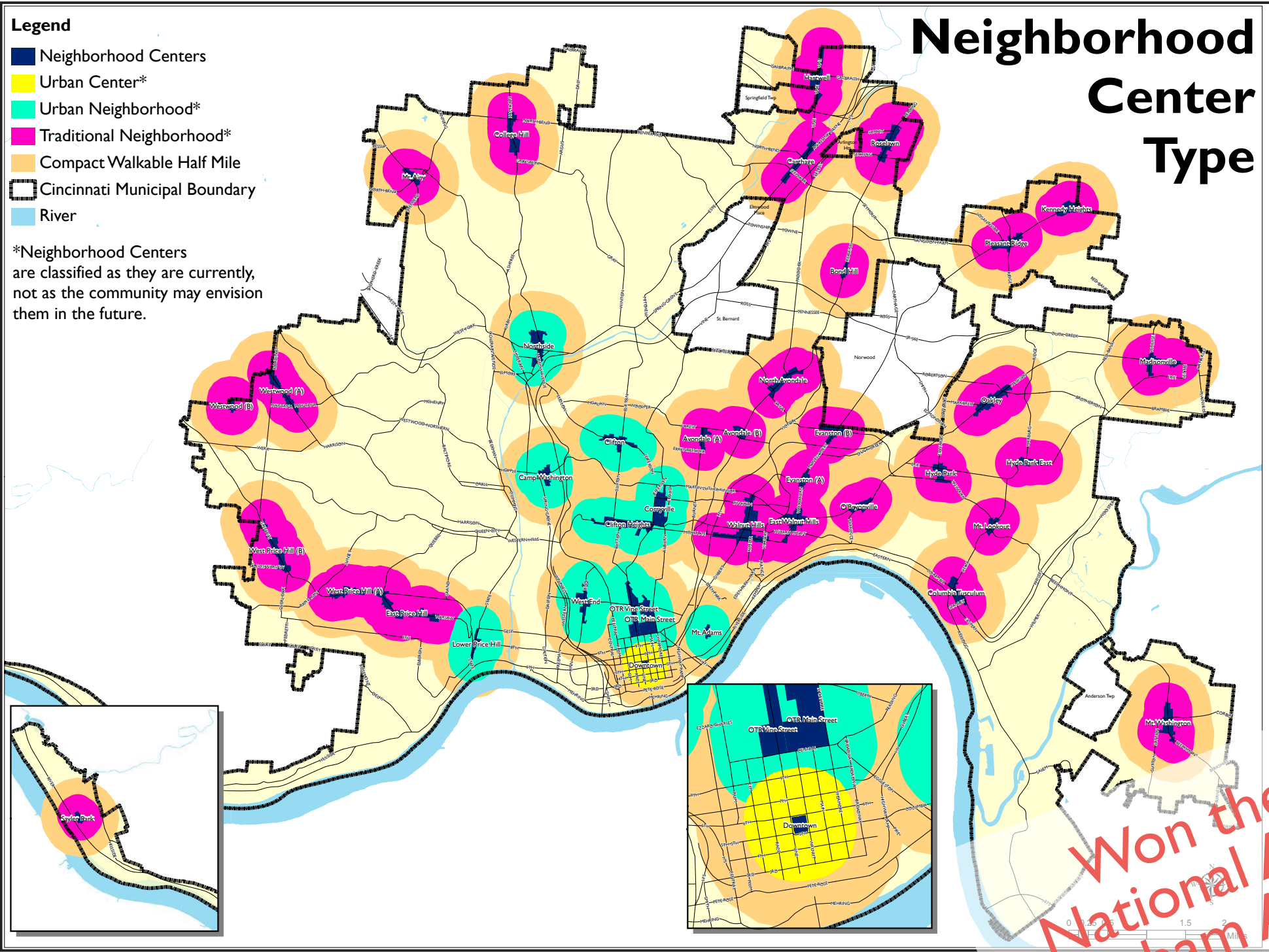
Key		
----	ROW / Lot Line	■ Frontage
-----	Setback Line	□ Private Open Space
D. Allowed Frontage Types		
Porch: Projecting	1703-4.50	
Stoop	1703-4.70	
E. Pedestrian Access		
Main Entrance Location	Front Street	(C)
F. Common Open Space		
Width	20' min.	(D)
Depth	20' min.	(E)
Area	400 sf per unit min.	
Required street setbacks and driveways shall not be included in the private open space area calculation.		



Important to Have Different Rules for Different Contexts



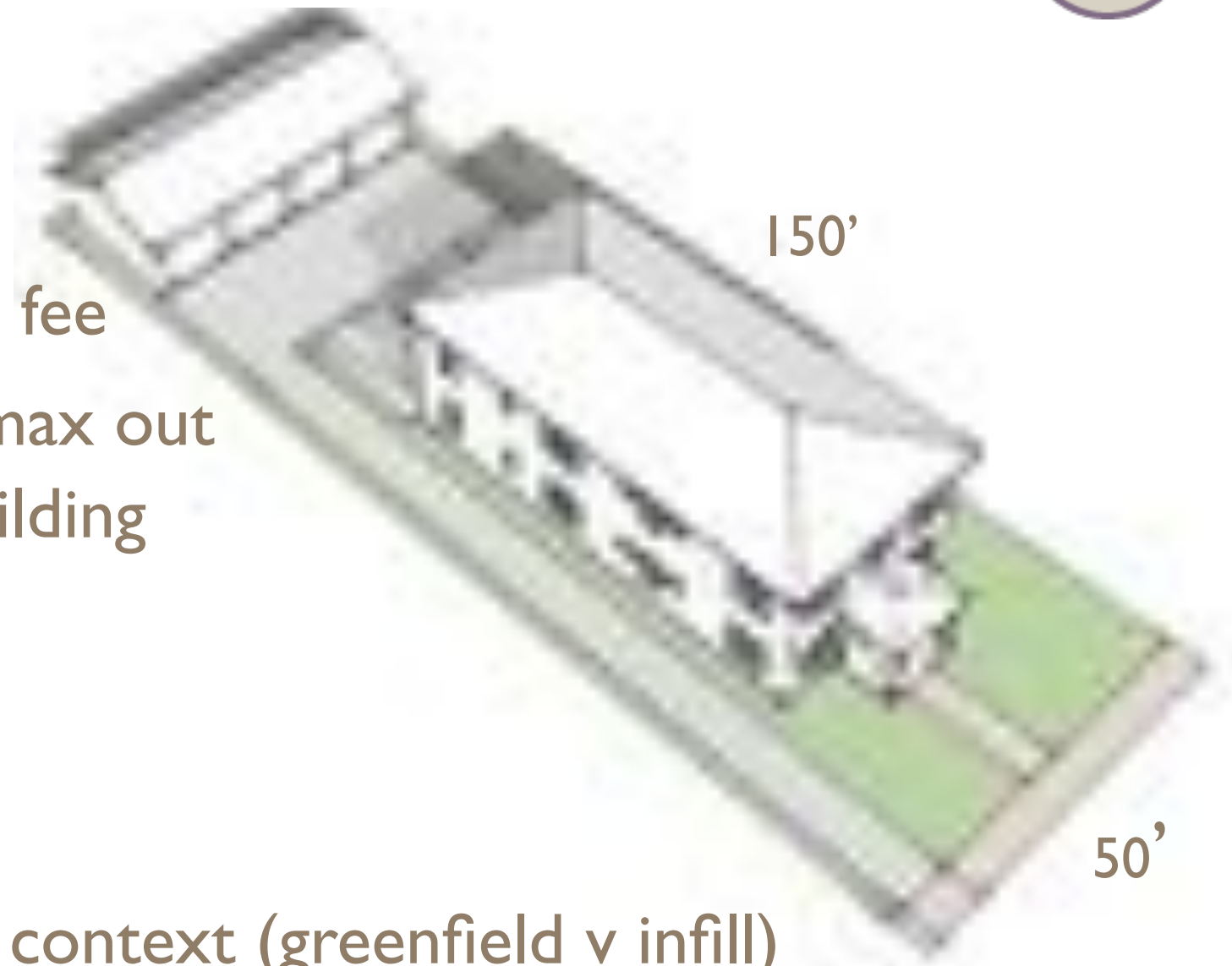
Form-Based Bridge between General Plan and Zoning





Other Barriers to Remove

- Novato Example:
 - \$35k/unit impact fee
 - \$45k/unit utility hook up fee
- Encourages developers to max out the unit size rather than building more, smaller units



Solutions:

- Adjust impact fee based on context (greenfield v infill) and size of unit
- Work with utility companies to do the same

MiPlace: Michigan Statewide Economic Dev't. Strategy



Missing Middle Affordable Housing Density Bonus



Chapter 3: Content-Specific Findings

Creative Example of Medium Density Housing

Form and Building Type vs. Use and Density

This small four unit building found in a central Austin neighborhood falls between the single-family and multi-family zoning district standards. While the scale of the building is compatible with the existing neighborhood, it could not be built today under SF-3 or any of the MF zoning districts.



Creative Example of Medium-Density Housing	Existing Lot Zoned SF-3	LDC Regulations	
		SF-3 Zoning District	MF Zoning Districts
Lot Size	7,865 sf	5,750 square feet min., 50 foot width min.	8,000 square feet min. (all MF zoning districts)
Number Parking Spaces	4 spaces for 4 units	2 spaces per dwelling unit	2 spaces per 2 bedroom unit
Density	22 du/a	7.5-11 du/a	23 du/a in MF-2 and higher
Other limiting regulations:			
MF Zoning districts allow 40 – 60 feet in building height, discouraging one- to three-story buildings.			

46 | LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE DIAGNOSIS

Barriers Within the LDC to Missing Middle Housing Types

There are no small-lot, multifamily zoning districts: All MF zoning districts have a minimum lot size of 8,000 square feet.

- This minimum size is much larger than the lots for most of the existing Missing Middle housing types.
- This regulation encourages lot aggregation for multifamily projects, the opposite of what should be encouraged in most neighborhoods, especially walkable urban neighborhoods that have a good mix of housing already.

Allowed densities in MF zoning districts are too low for some of these types

- Some of the existing Missing Middle types have densities as high as 40 to 50 dwelling units/acre even within their compatible form.
- Missing Middle housing densities could be allowed in MF-5 and above density-wise, but much larger buildings are encouraged in these zoning districts.
- The premise is that higher density always means

No maximum building footprint (depth and/or width)

- Most existing Missing Middle housing types have small building footprints (depth and width) that make them compatible with their context.
- The current MF zoning districts do not limit building footprint and in many ways encourage larger buildings, which obviously are less compatible with many neighborhood contexts.
- Regulations for Missing Middle housing types

AARP Using MMH to Discuss Needs of Their Constituents



4

Where's It Being Built?

High-Quality Housing at Affordable Prices





Lakeside Drive Mansion Apartments: 10-12 Units



Main Street with Live Work Units



Neighborhood Street with Small Multiplexes



Wrapping Up...

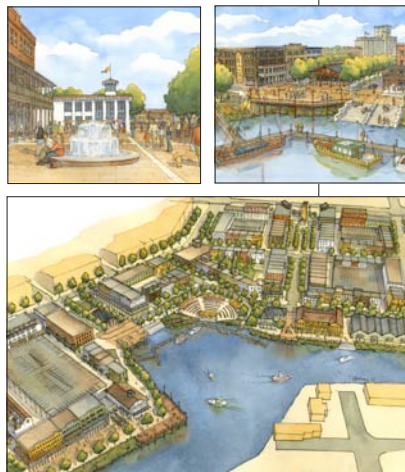




Propel Vallejo: General Plan Update
Sonoma Boulevard Specific Plan
 Public Review Draft: October 2015



CITY OF PETALUMA, CA
**Petaluma SMART Rail Station
 Areas: TOD Master Plan**



Station Area Master Plan
 Deliverable 11.B Final Draft
 January 2013



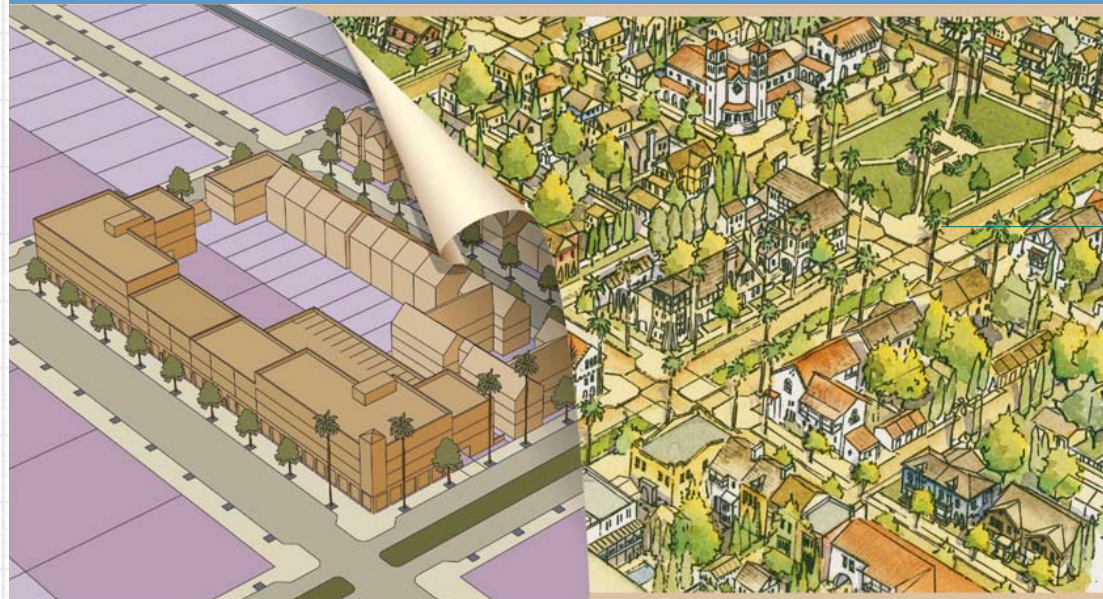
Prepared By:

 Opticos Design, Inc.
 Berkeley, California



Master Planning and Urban Design

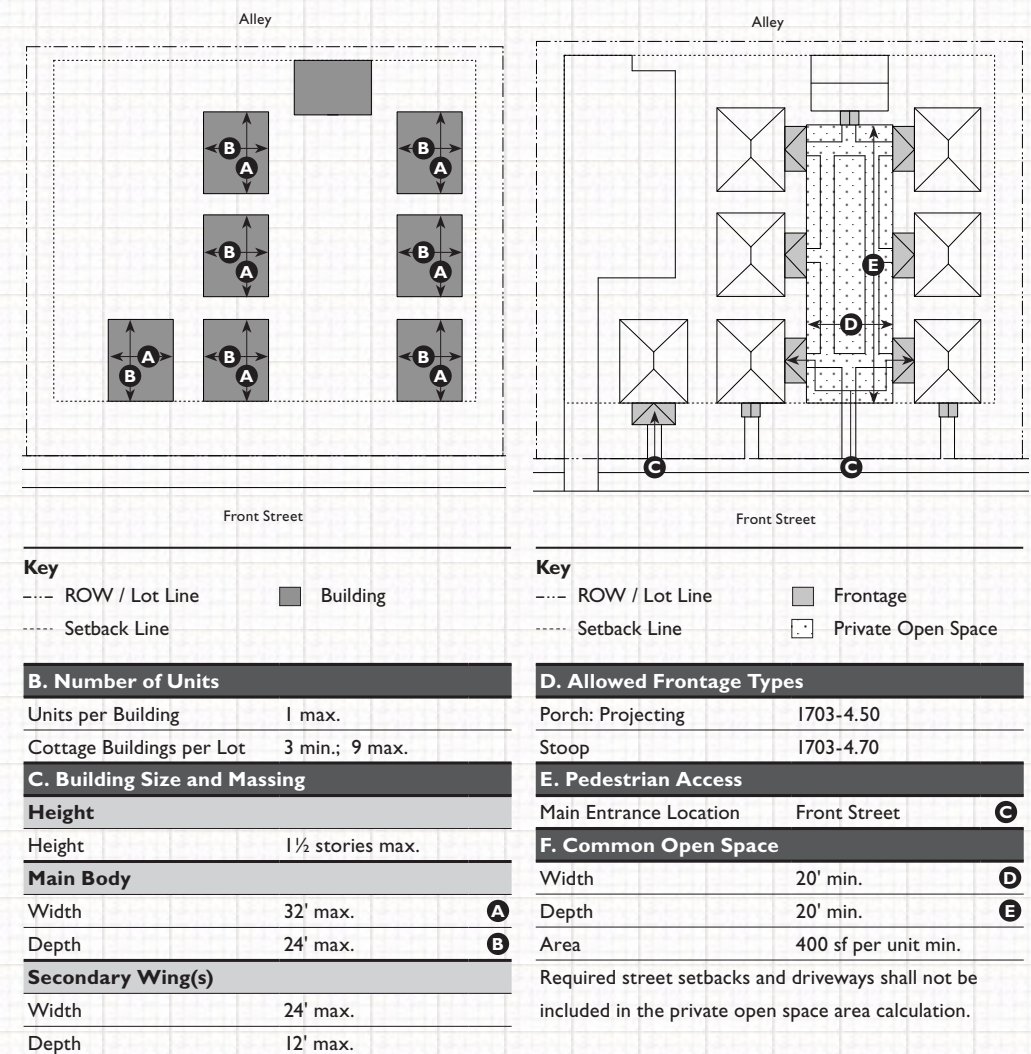
Form-Based Codes



A Guide for Planners, Urban Designers,
Municipalities, and Developers

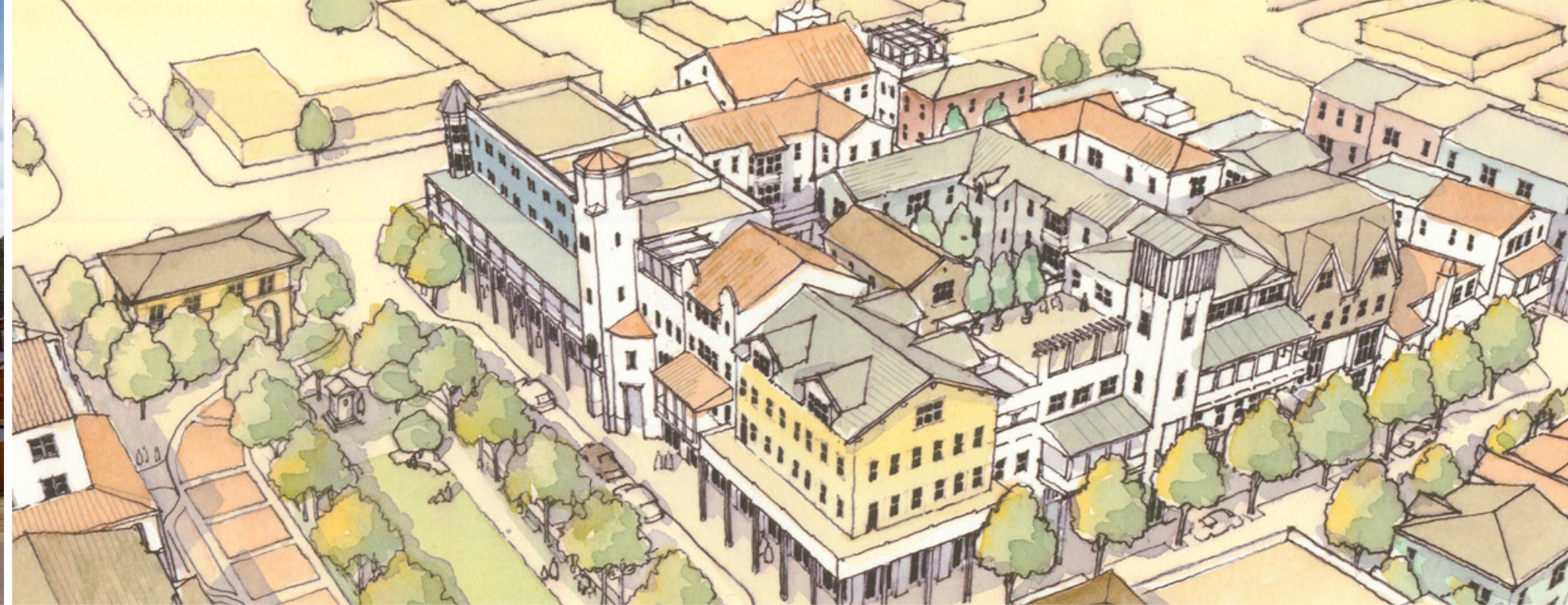
Daniel G. Parolek, AIA • Karen Parolek • Paul C. Crawford, FAICP

Forewords by Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk and Stefanos Polyzoides



Zoning Reform for Walkable Communities





Architecture: Capturing Untapped Markets





Missing Middle Housing



Providing Housing Choices for Walkable Living



“Its time to
rethink and
evolve,
reinvent and
renew.”

~What's Next,
Urban Land Institute



MissingMiddleHousing.com

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