a FEASIBILITY STUDY for BLENDING HOUSING and URBAN AGRICULTURE

in LANSING, MI

PRACTICUM REPORT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY 2010

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AGENDA Site and neighborhood description Housing market analysis Potential occupants, design options, and construction methods Agriculture and green space analys Development options Development recommendations Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

- Our client, the Cohousing Development Co. is partnering with the Greater Lansing Food Bank to develop a parcel of land that will incorporate housing and agriculture
- The goal of this project is to provide our client and its partner with use alternatives that include housing type and agricultural/open space possibilities for their Lansing property

PREVIOUS CLIENT DEVELOPMENTS

- Cohousing Development Company (CDC) developed three adjacent cohousing communities in Scio Township near Ann Arbor, Michigan
 - Sunward Cohousing
 - Great Oak Cohousing
 - Touchstone Cohousing







SITE and NEIGHBORHOOD DESCRIPTION



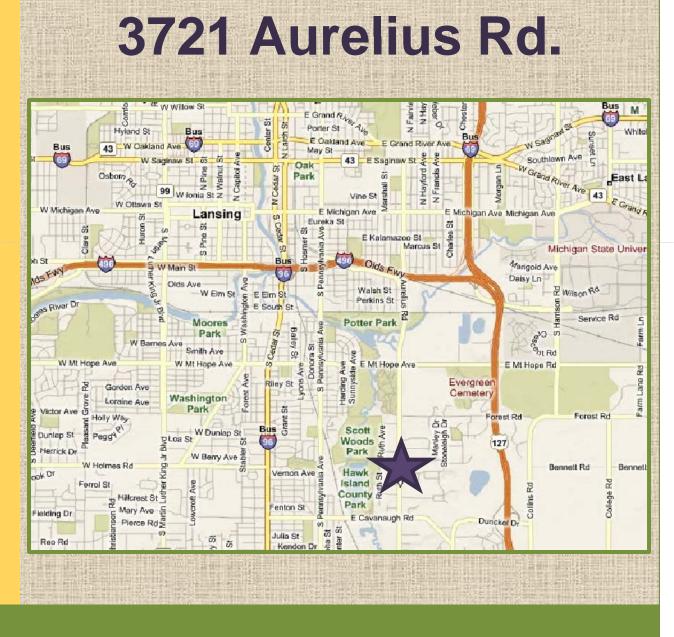
Area is mostly single family residential

Near many natural recreational areas

Near MSU, LCC and Cooley Law School

Near Jolly and Mt. Hope

On CATA bus route #7



site basics

22.84 acres

dev

- Used to be a farm but has been fallow for 30 years
- Zoning: A-residential, single
- Previously approved for an 86 unit condominium

neighborhood description

- City of Lansing population is declining and aging
 - Population with largest growth is 55 to 64 years of age
- Population within one mile of site is relatively stable
- LEAP is encouraging employment growth in Mid-Michigan
 - Financial services, health care, life sciences, information technology

characteristics

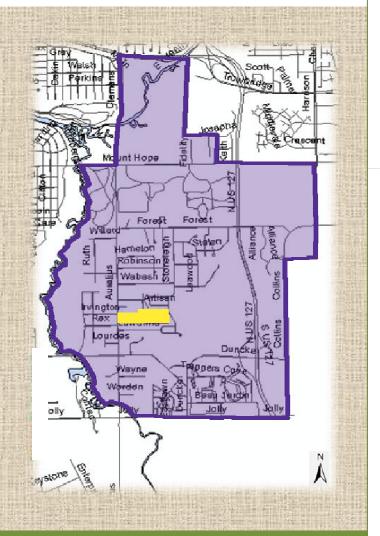
Forest View Neighborhood Diverse housing stock

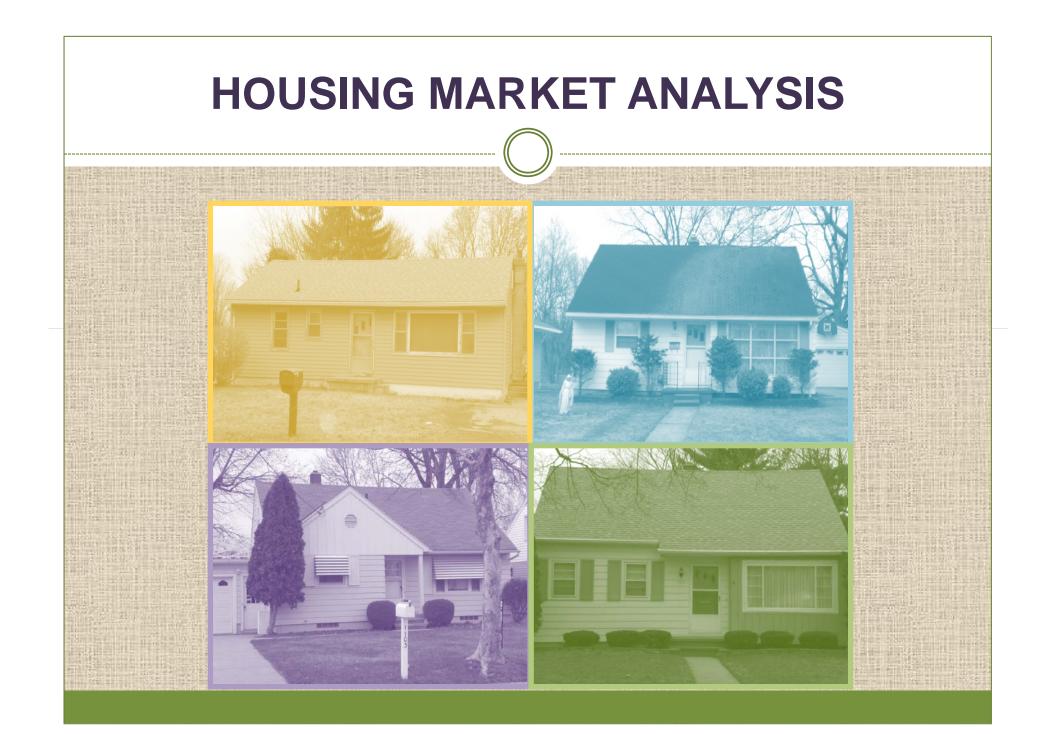
o 70% constructed1970-1989

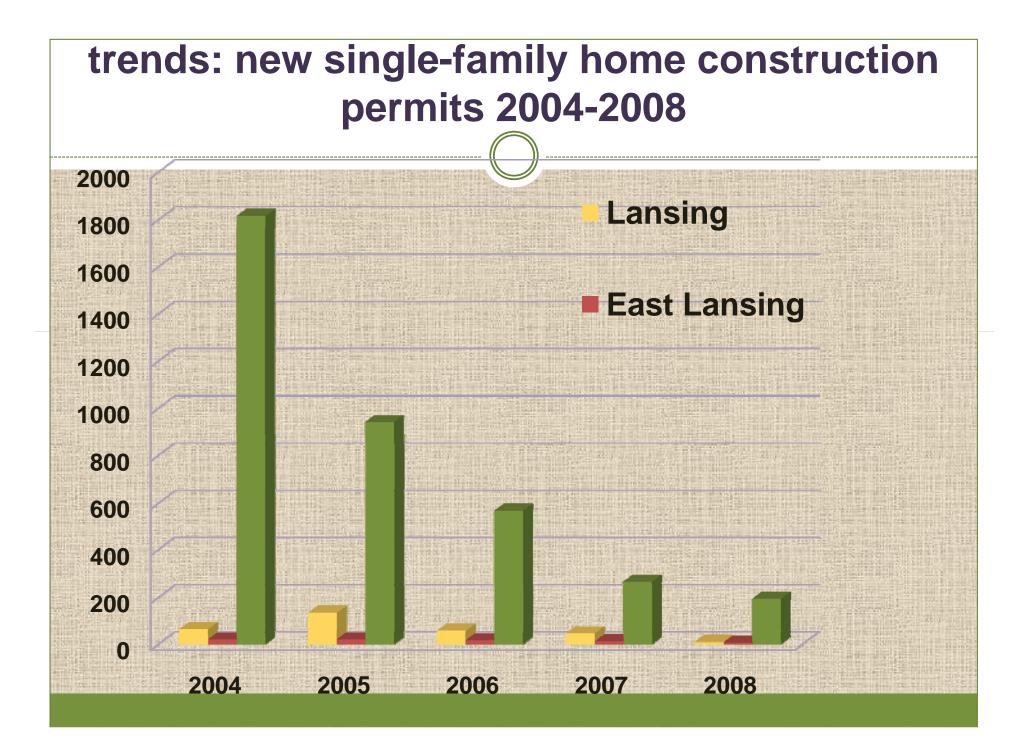








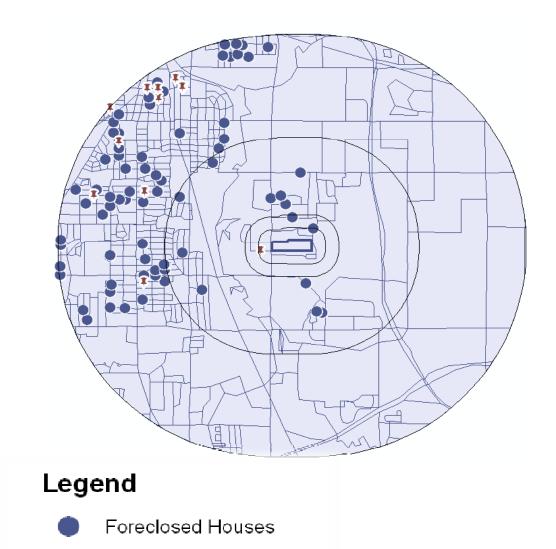




trends: foreclosed and distressed housing

Large increase in home foreclosures in recent years

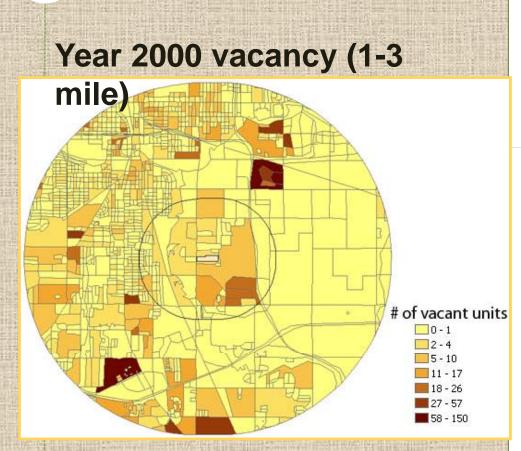
Foreclosures drive down home sale prices



Ingham County Landbank

trends: occupancy and tenure

- o % renter occupied (2000):
 - One mile: 57.5%
 - Three mile: 43.9%
- % change renter
 occupied (2000-2013):
 - One mile: +.1%
 - Three mile: -1.2%
- % change vacancy (2000-2013):
 - One mile: +1.6%
 - Three mile: + 3.9%



market rate housing analysis

Lansing SE

Lansing

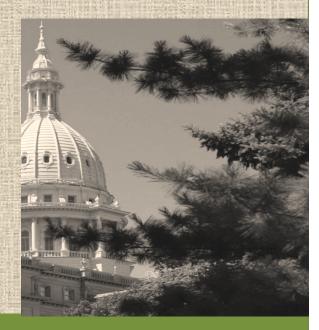
	2008	2009	Diff.
Avg. List \$	\$57,978	\$46,678	-19%
# of sales	349	419	20%
Avg. sale \$	\$54,336	\$43,104	-21%
Avg. Market Time	77	71	Less 6 Days

	2008	2009	Diff.
Avg. List \$	\$57,591	\$50,843	-12%
# of sales	1,549	1,730	12%
Avg. sale \$	\$53,738	\$47,275	-12%
Avg. Market Time	75	71	Less 4 Days

feasibility: low income

Lansing Stats

- 11.7% unemployed
- 4.2% receive cash assistance
- 17.4% received food stamps in last 12 months
- Below the poverty line
 - 24% all people
 - 18.3% families
 - 33.7% unrelated individuals 15+



feasibility: low income

- The National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) reports that Lansing residents must make \$2,500 a month or \$30,000 a year to access affordable housing (no more than 30% of annual income)
 - Percent change 2000-2008
 - One mile: -12.4%
 - Three mile: -11.6%

Household income near site, 2000-2008

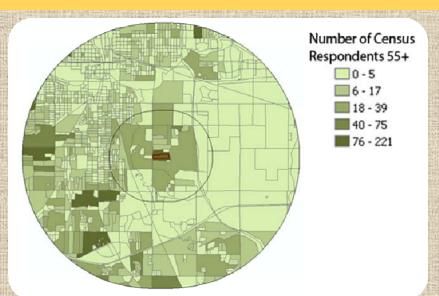
3 mile radius

	I mile i	adius	• • • • • •	
	2000	2008	2000	2008
HH earn < \$35,000 year	50.3%	37.9%	53%	41.4%
	So	urce: US Cer	nsus and ESF	RI Forecasts

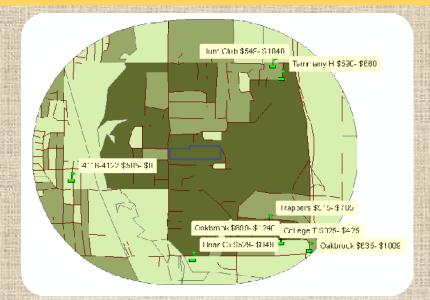
feasibility: senior and student

Senior

Student



Between 2000 and 2008, 55+ grew In Lansing: 2.8% Within one mile of project site: 1.7% Within three miles of project site: 1.8%



Enrolled in college/grad school One mile: 20.8% Three mile: 20.5%

OCCUPANTS/ DESIGN/ CONSTRUCTION



potential occupants

- Analysis shows that these populations should be targeted due to stable or growing population:
 Seniors and/or Disabled Persons
 May require similar housing design (universal design)
 - Low to Moderate Income Families and/or students
 - May require similar ownership type (rental)





design strategies and construction methods

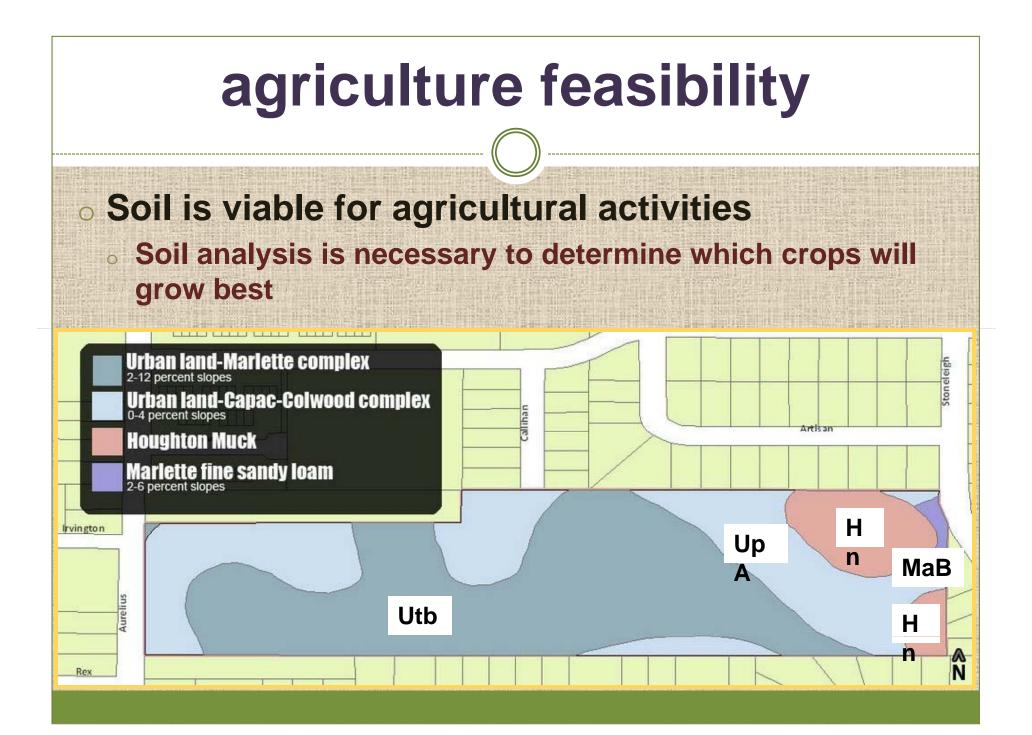
- Cottage Communities
 Small, dense single-family
- Cohousing
 - Emphasizes community interaction
- Universal Design



- Non-exclusive, accommodates virtually everyone
- Prefabrication
 - Parts of a building are made off-site and then assembled on-site, saves money
- Green Building
 - Energy efficient, utilize natural energy, minimize footprint

URBAN AGRICULTURE and OTHER GREEN SPACE





types of urban green spaces

- Urban Farming
 - Production agriculture scaled down to fit the urban form
- Community Supported Agriculture
 - o "the cohousing of agriculture"
- Open Space
 - A green third space where community interact
- Urban Gardening
 - Individual; may be private or public



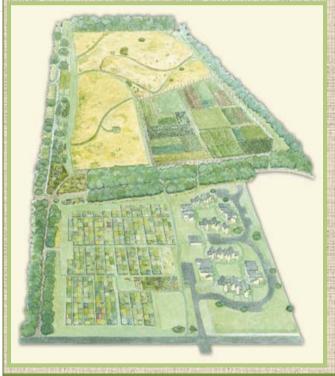
case studies

- Project Grow: Ann Arbor, Michigan
 - Urban gardening, rental plots
- Troy Gardens: Madison, Wisconsin
 - CSA, production agriculture
- Growing Power: Milwaukee, Wiscon
 - Intensive production agriculture
- o Lessons Learned:
 - Fosters community interaction
 - Increases education about food production
 - Increases food security locally grown produce



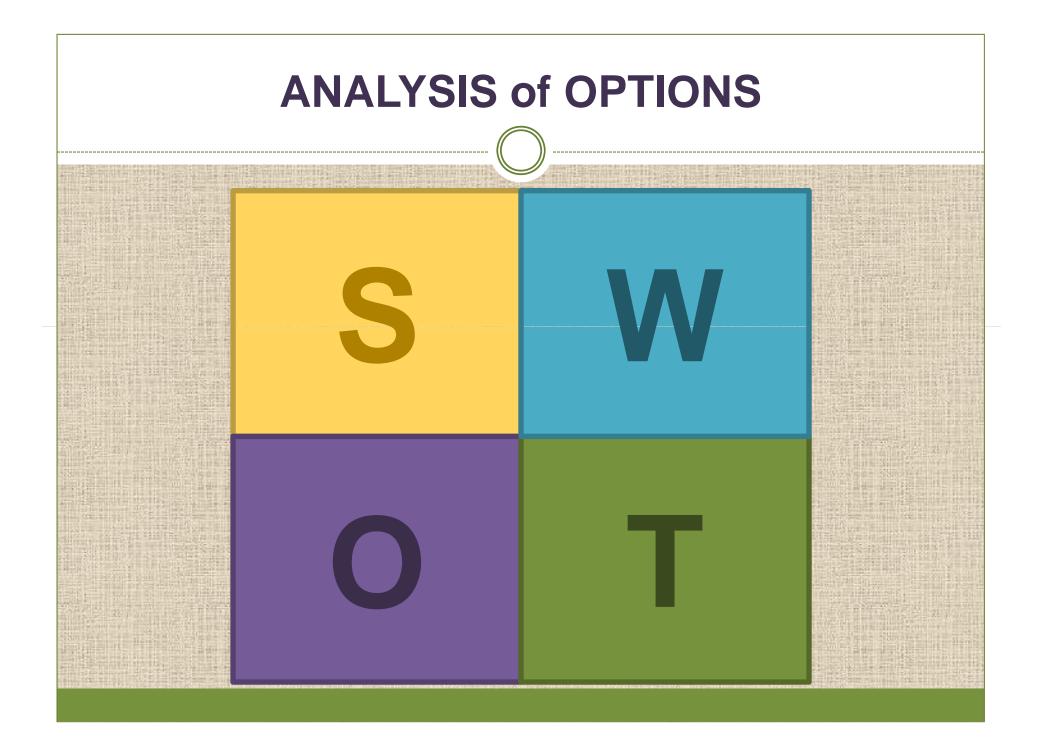
troy gardens: madison, wi

Residential uses 30 units of mixed-income cohousing



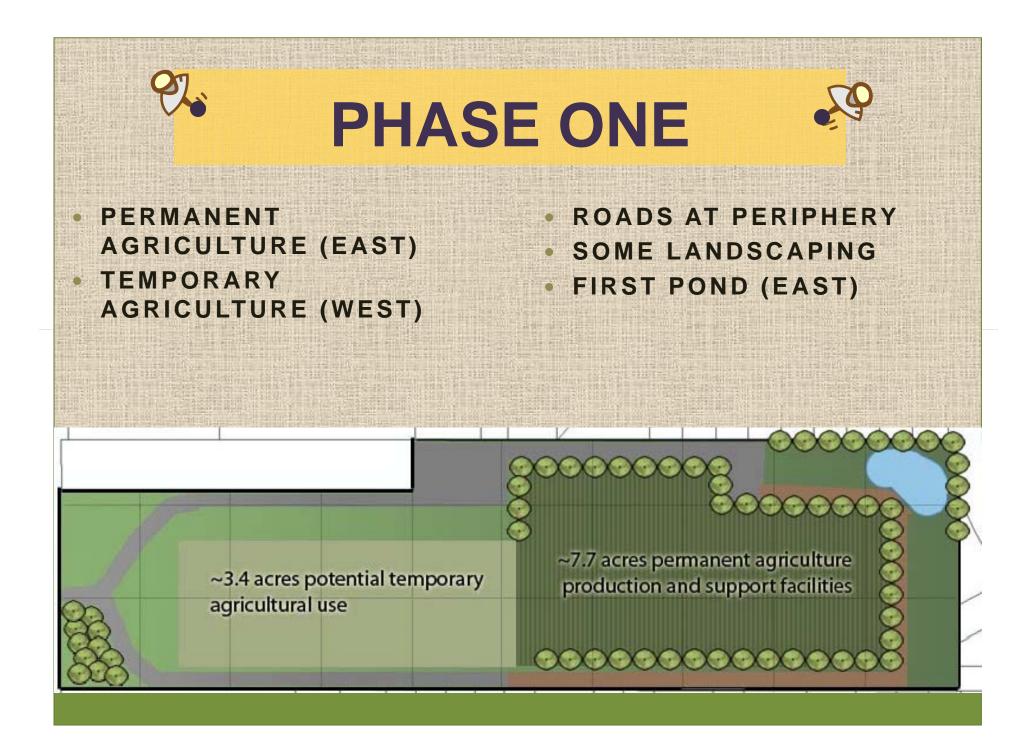


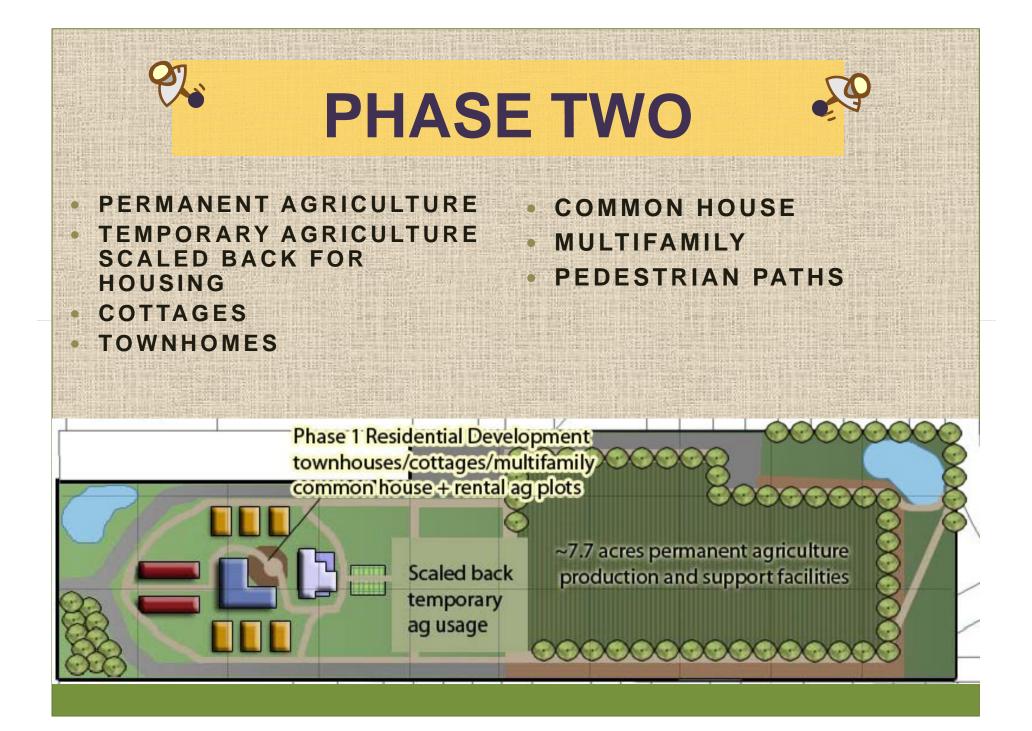
Agricultural uses
 Five acres: CSA
 330 family garden plots



	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Cohousing +	Increases	Niche market may	Bring	Does not fit with
CSA	strength of	be hard to sell	surrounding	character of
	residential		community to the	surrounding
Catterna	community Agriculture can	Ag is not as	site Potentially low	neighborhoods None foreseen
Cottages +	as an interim use,	profitable as	cost housing for	None foreseen
Production	cottages are	housing	Ag workers	
Ag	dense	housing		
Cottages +	Allows for private	Lower density	Third space	Does not fit with
Open Space	space without	may be less	supplements	character of
	compromising a	profitable,	private property	surrounding
	strong sense of	maintaining open		neighborhoods
	community, has	space may be costly		
Attached	wide appeal Gardens can	Rental plots may	Allows residents	Increased foot
	easily be	be less appealing	an opportunity to	traffic may make
Housing +	configured	and practical for	grow their own	the site less
Rental Plots	around housing	short term	food by leasing	secure
		leasers	outdoor space	
Attached	Open Space can	There is already	Open space acts	If too large, a park
Housing +	be an interim use,	park space in the	as a backyard	may attract
	attached housing	area		unwanted visitors
Open Space	is dense			







PHASE THREE



PERMANENT AGRICULTURE ADDITIONAL TOWNHOMES AND COTTAGES EXPAND PEDESTRIAN PATHS POSSIBLE EXPANSION OF RENTAL PLOTS PREFABRICATION GREEN ROOFS (MULTI + COMMON HOUSE) SOLAR PANELING (HOUSING) UNIVERSAL DESIGN (ALL)

Phase 2 residential development: more townhouses/cottages extension of rental ag plots

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