

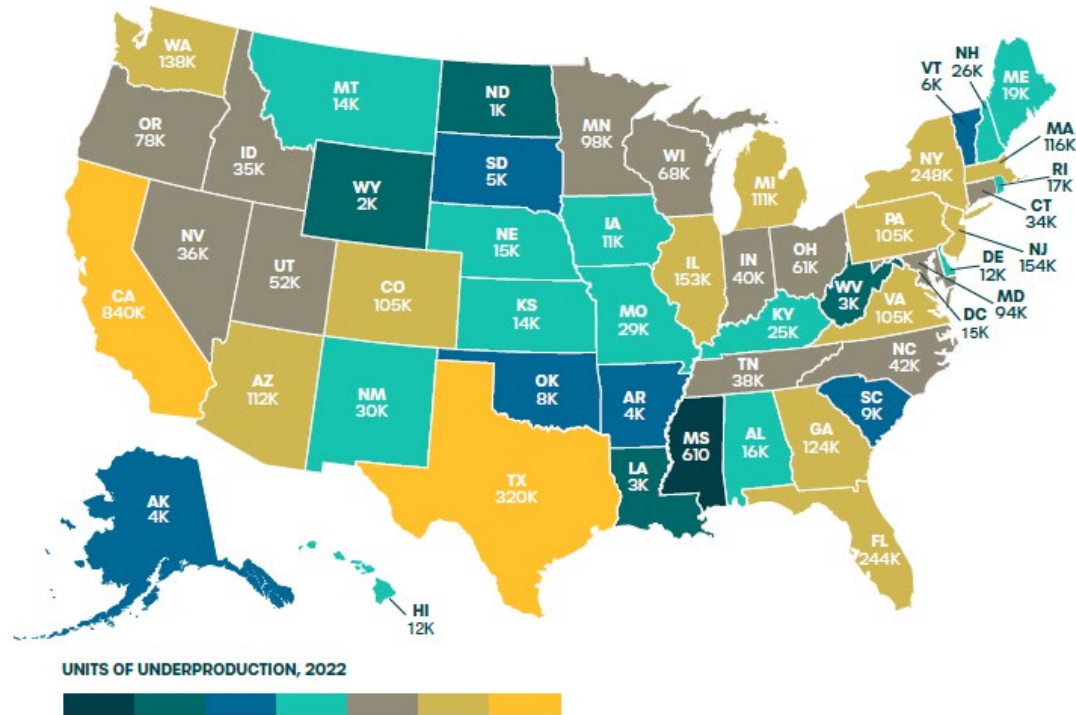
# There's no place like home

April 9, 2025

Coastal Region Housing Coalition  
Housing Savannah

transport  
STUDIO

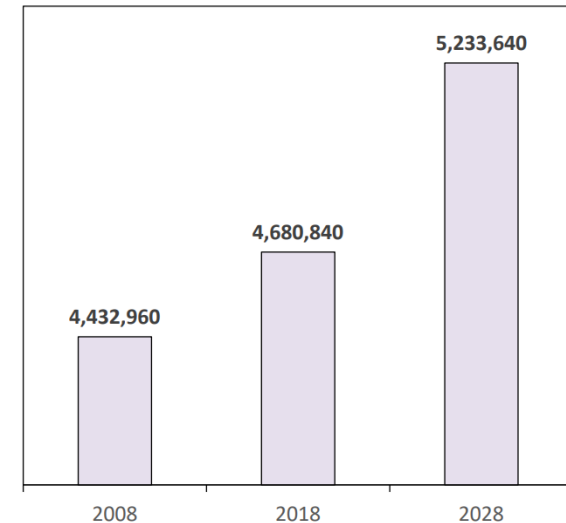
# 2021-2023 Trends



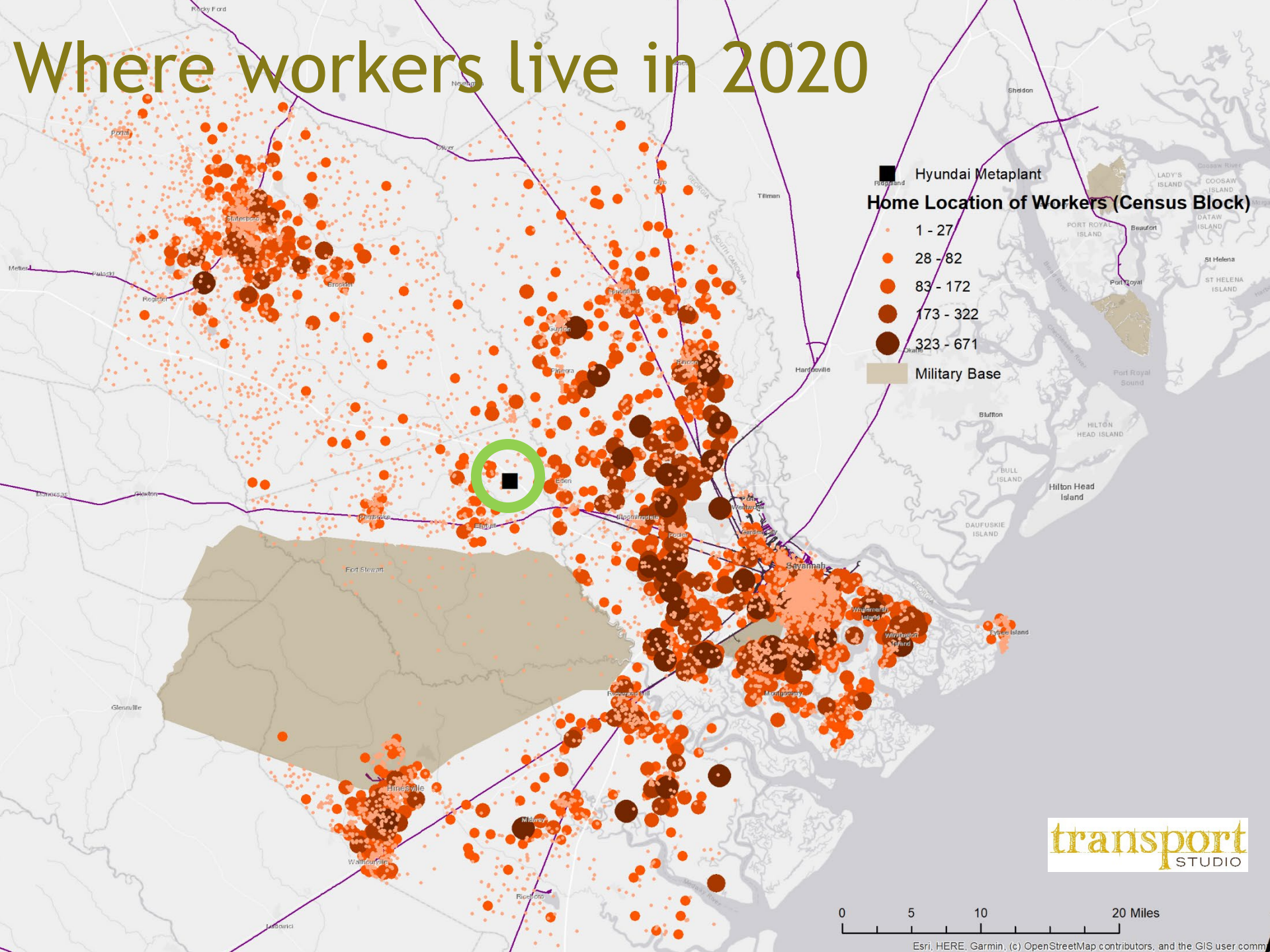
- Underproduction remained flat nationwide.
- Housing starts declining, especially multifamily
- 3.85 million unit shortfall in 2022
  - 124,000 unit shortfall in Georgia in 2022

# Growth is Here

- 4 million increase in population
  - 1990 to 2022
  - 2022 to 2050
- GDOL projects > Half a Million new jobs by 2028
  - 2018 projection
- 3.4% statewide unemployment today
- 3.2% Coastal Region unemployment today
- JDA Counties population +40% by 2060 (OPB)

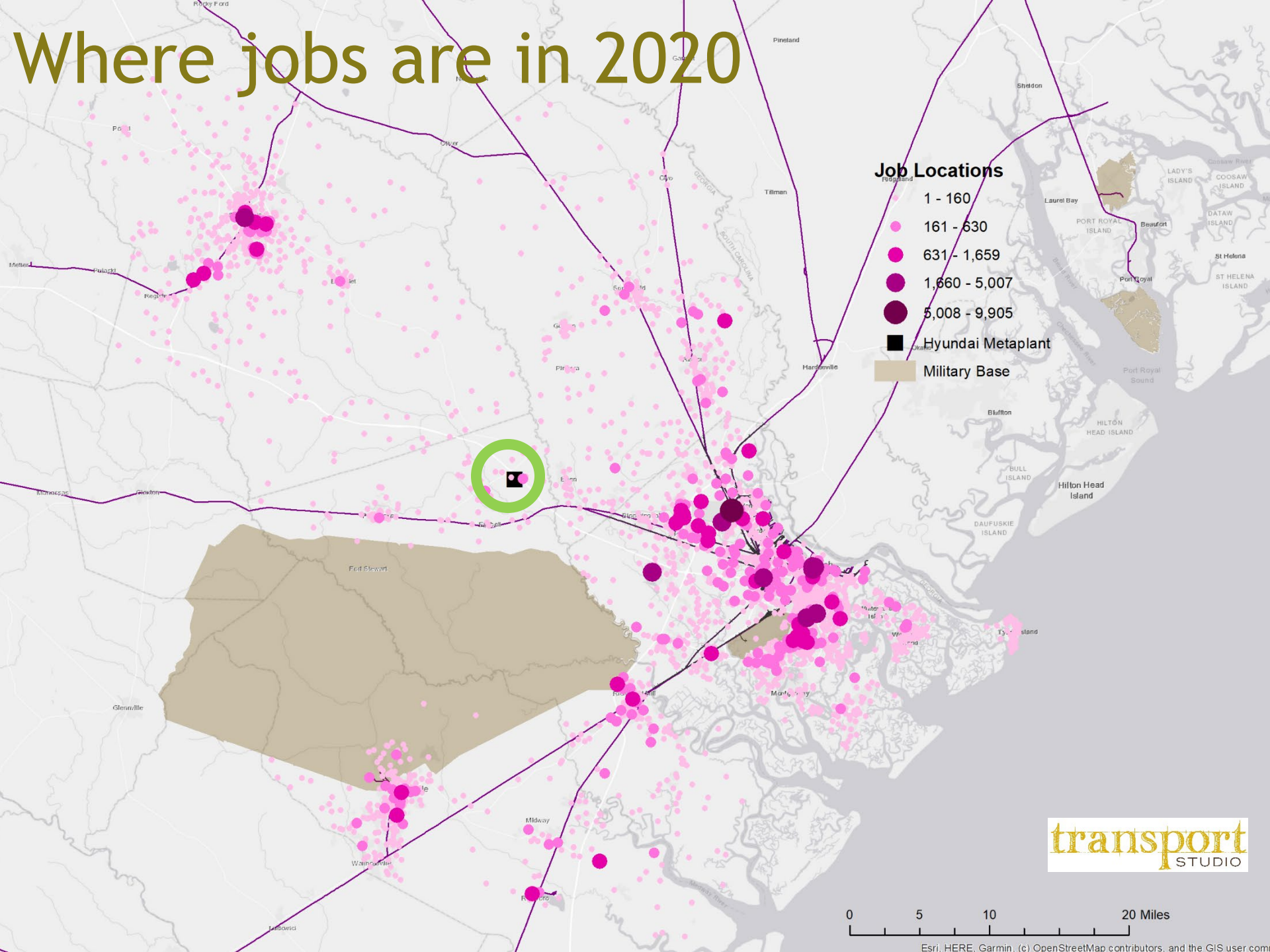


# Where workers live in 2020



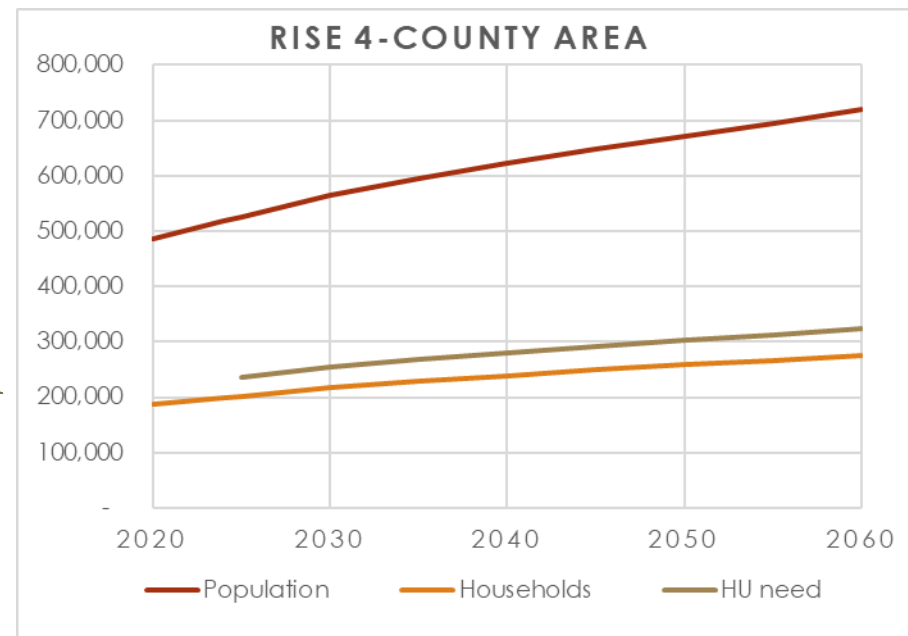


# Where jobs are in 2020

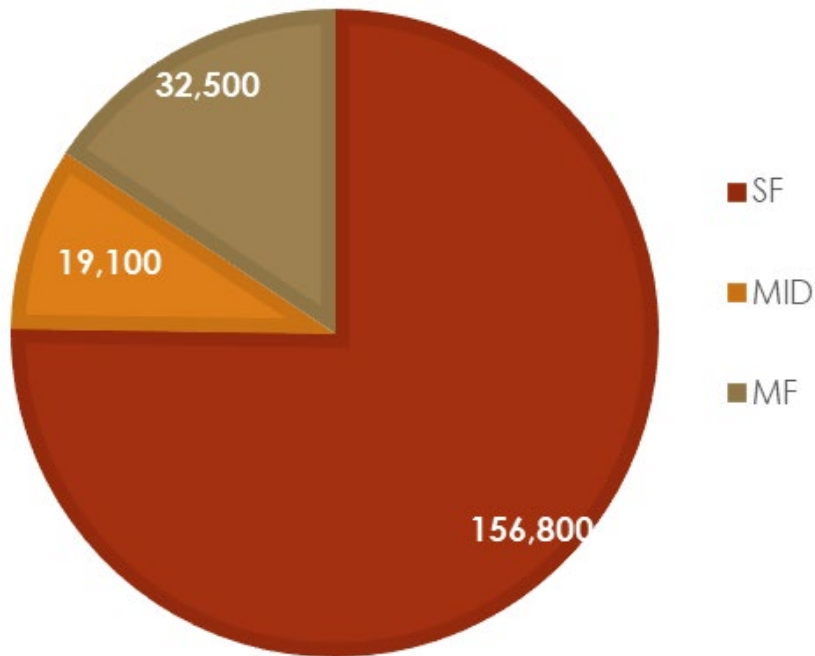


# Regional Growth Projections

- OPB Projections – Four County
  - 719,000 people in 2060
  - 40% growth 2024-2060
  - >320,000 housing units by 2060
- Housing Deficit Pre-Hyundai
  - Chatham 10,000 units (2019)
  - MSA: Chatham, Bryan, Effingham 12,275 units (HUD)

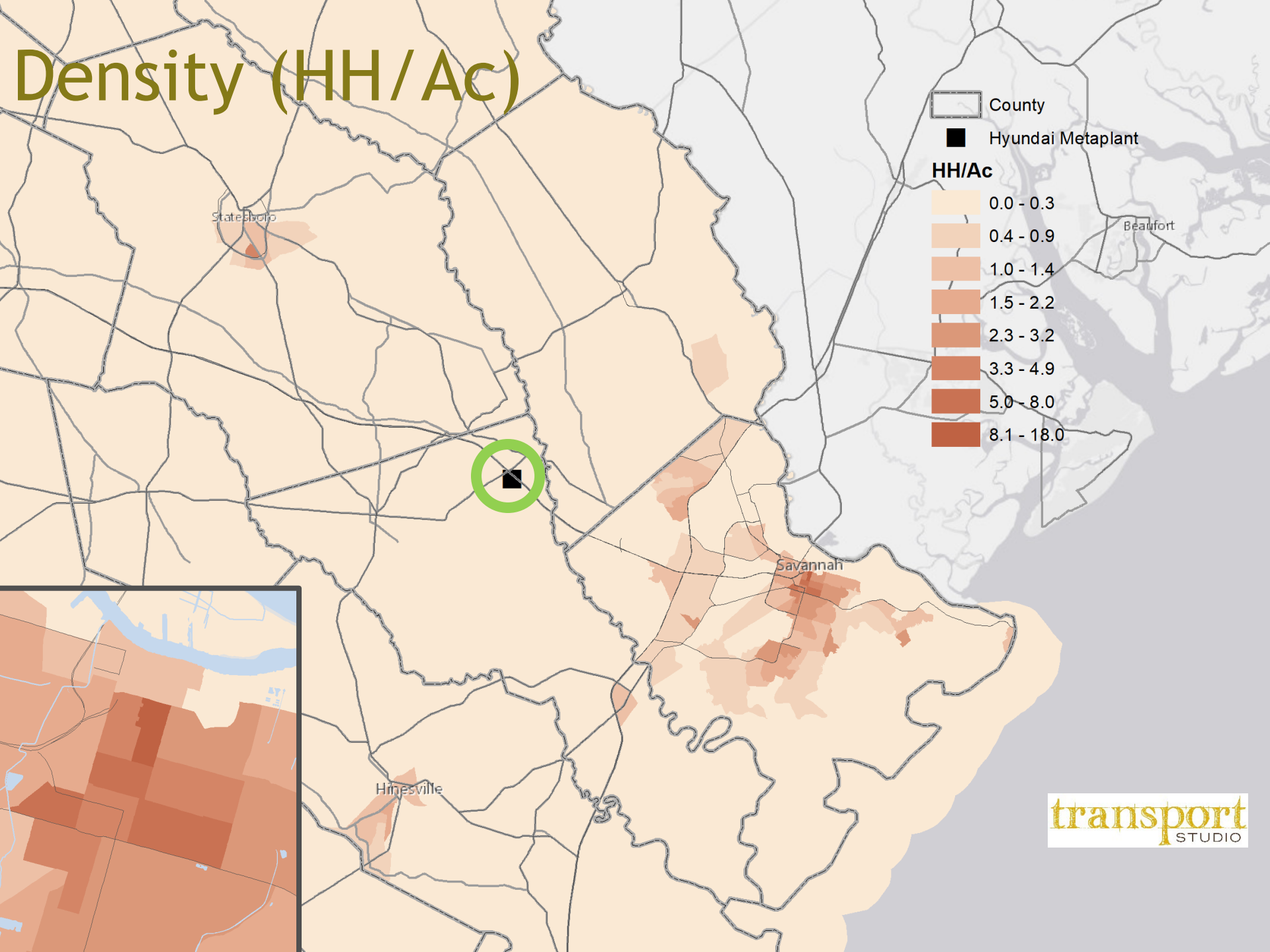


# Existing Housing Types

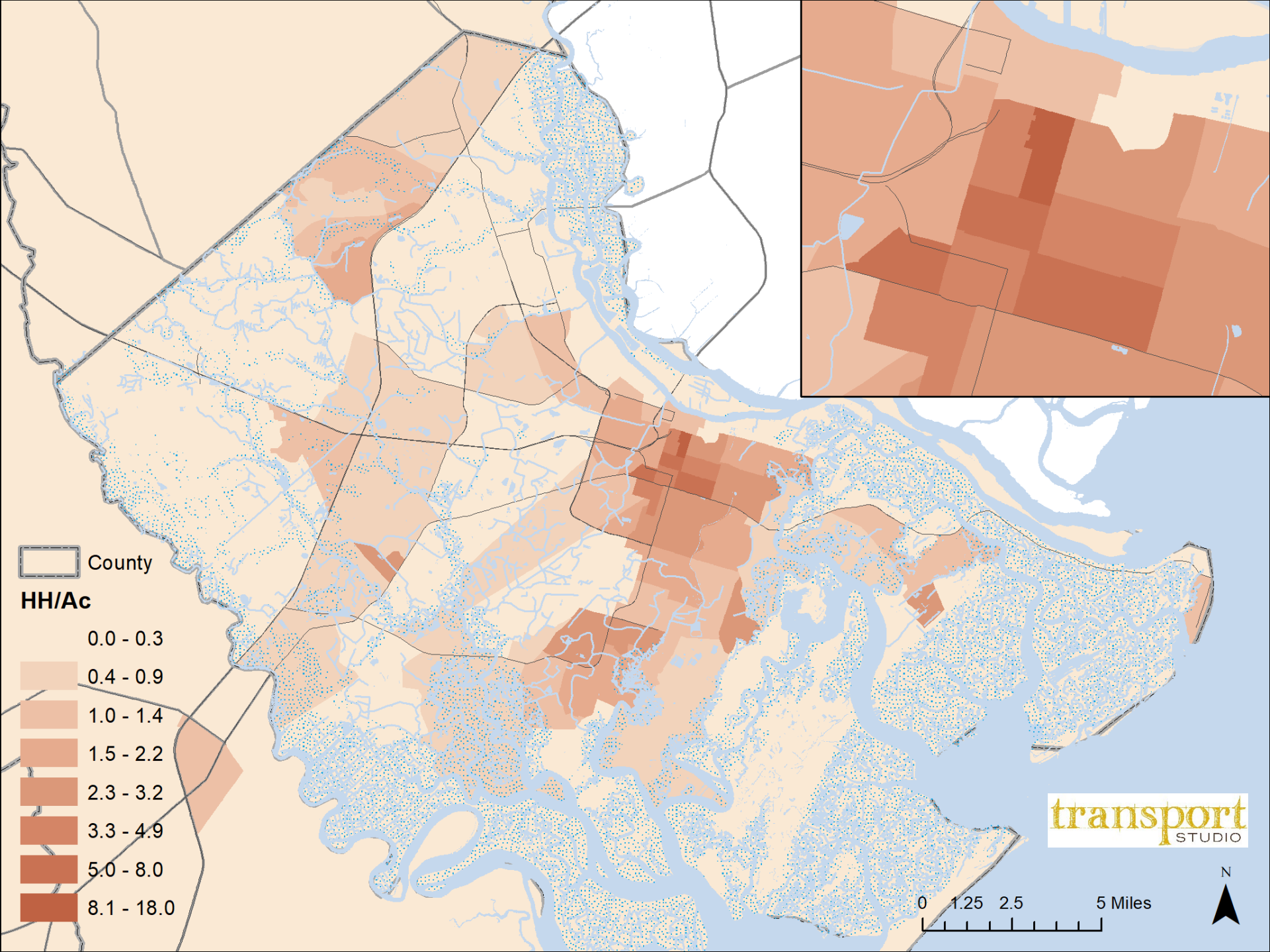


- Four County Region
  - 75% single family
  - 9% 2-4 units
  - 16% >5 units/structure
  - 10% >9 units/structure

# Density (HH/Ac)

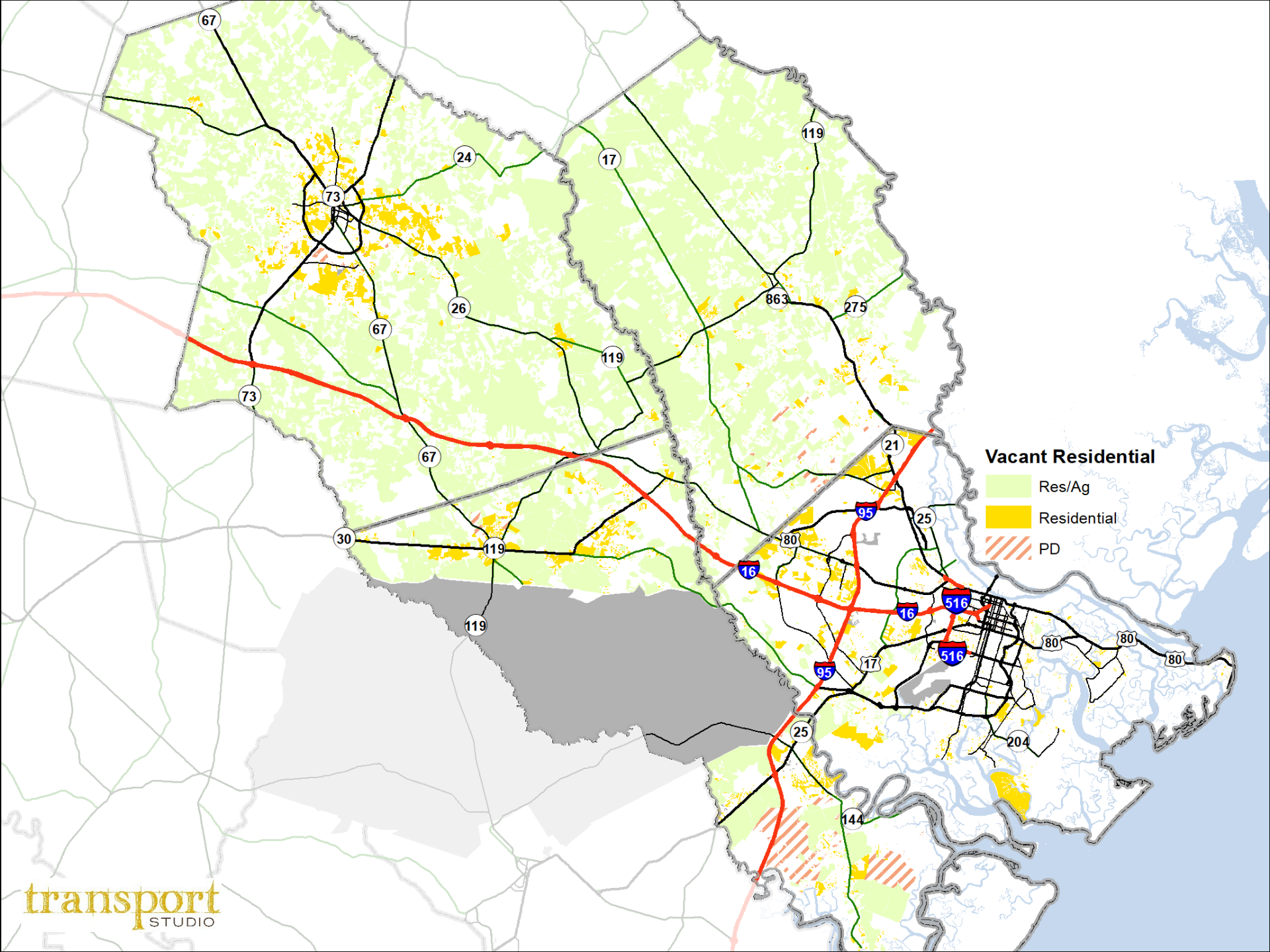




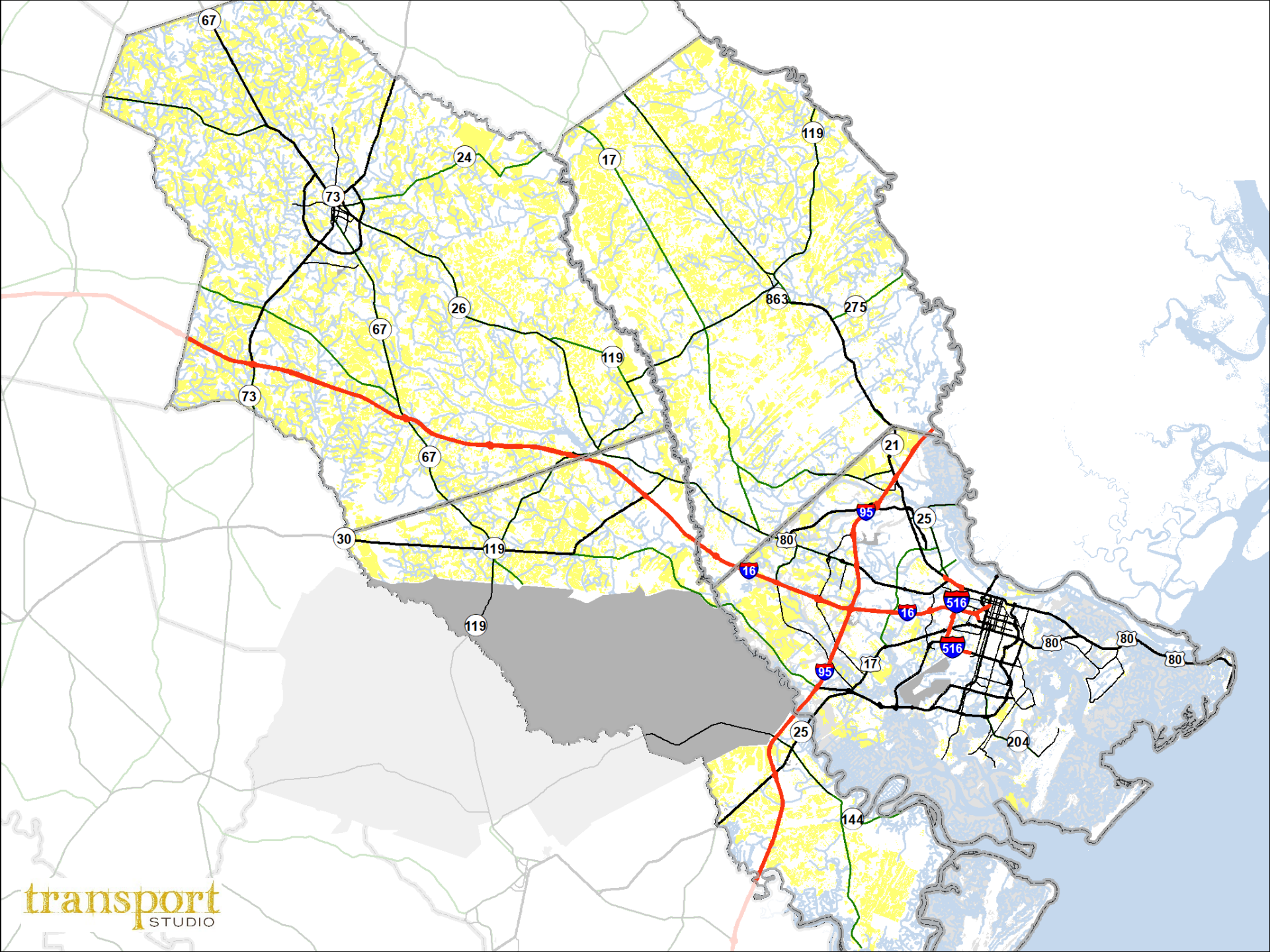


# How much housing capacity do we have?

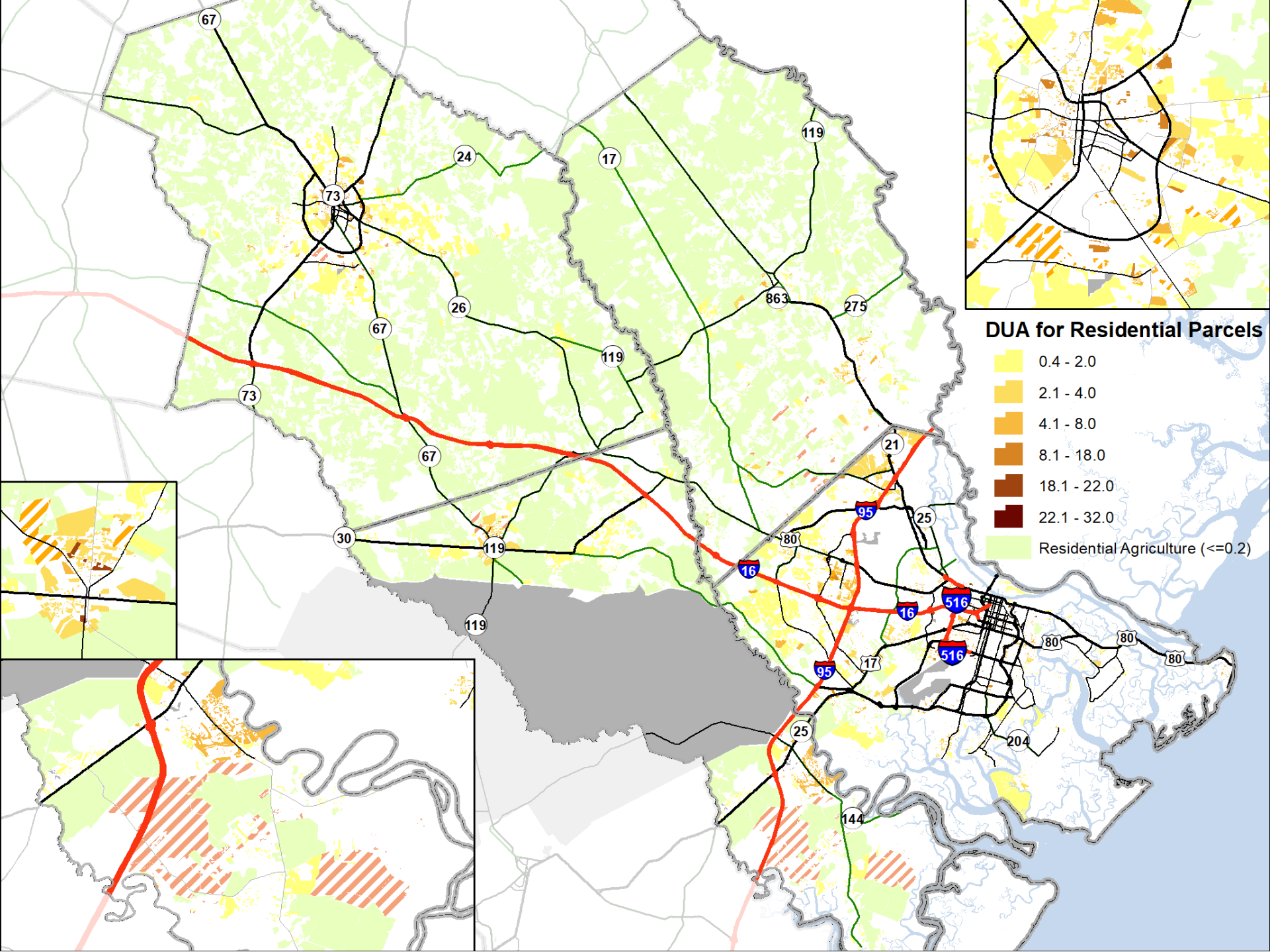
- Existing zoning
- High level assessment
- Assumes MF will be built if possible
  - Lot size main criteria
- Max developable land
  - Hydrology and infrastructure allowances
  - No constraint on water and sewer service
  - No constraint on flood plains alone

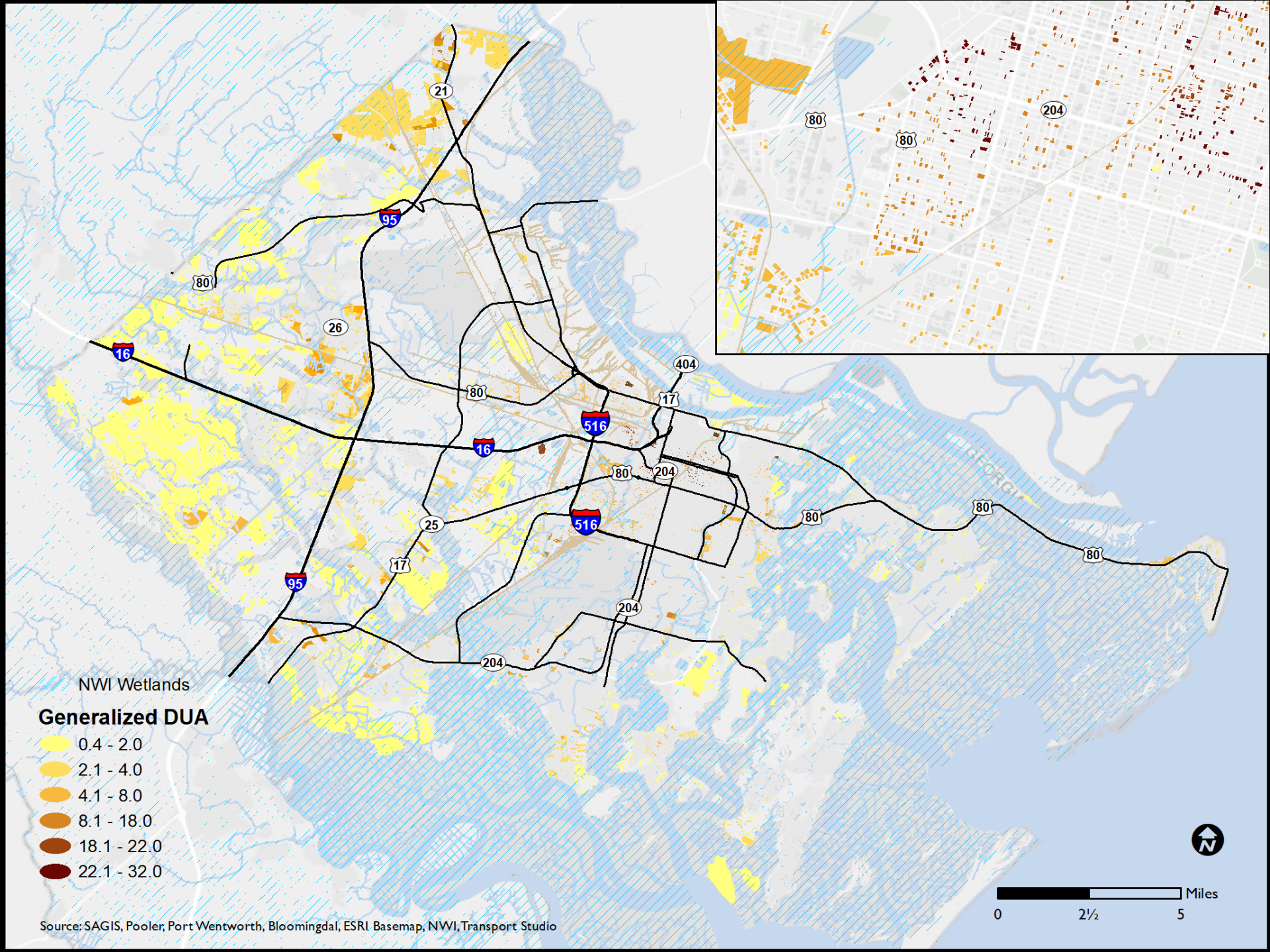












NWI Wetlands

### Generalized DUA

- 0.4 - 2.0
- 2.1 - 4.0
- 4.1 - 8.0
- 8.1 - 18.0
- 18.1 - 22.0
- 22.1 - 32.0

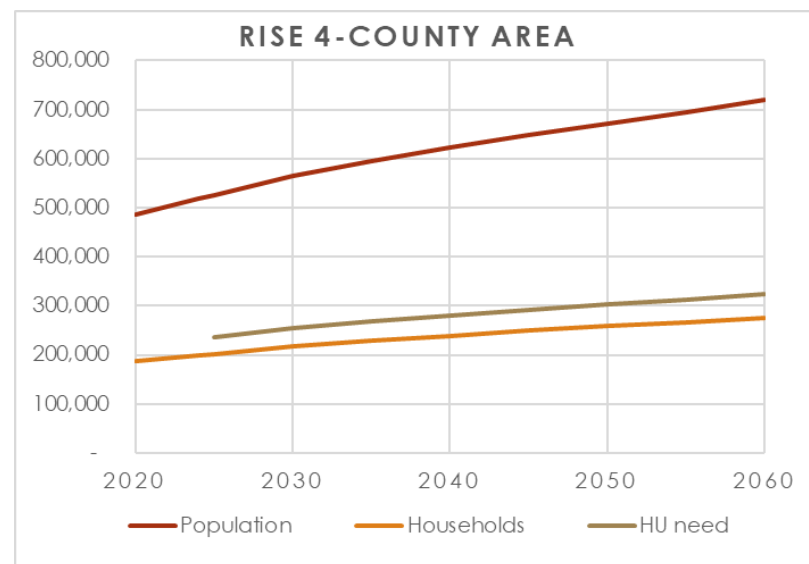
Source: SAGIS, Pooler, Port Wentworth, Bloomingdal, ESRI Basemap, NWI, Transport Studio

0 2 1/2 5 Miles



# Regional Growth Projections

- OPB Projections – Four County
  - 719,000 people in 2060
  - >320,000 housing units by 2060
- Production Deficit
  - Housing need >100,000 units by 2060
  - 30,000-40,000 unit ongoing deficit
  - \* *assuming average development pace* \*
- Four-county housing capacity
  - **Buildout** +/- 58,000 new units
  - Relies on PUD development (20-40%)
- Without land use reform, we cannot balance jobs with housing



# What does this mean?

- By 2050 *at the latest* we will build out existing residential land
- Without land use reform, we could reach buildout at 2040 – maybe sooner
- At what cost?
  - Infrastructure costs
  - Congestion
  - Greenspace loss
  - Quality of life



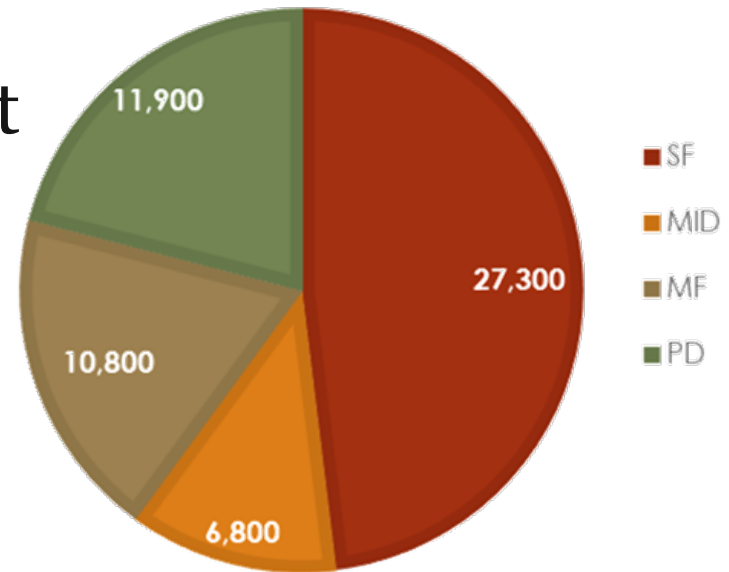
# Regional Capacity

# vacant MF parcels < # vacant SF parcels

+/- 58,000 **new** units at buildout

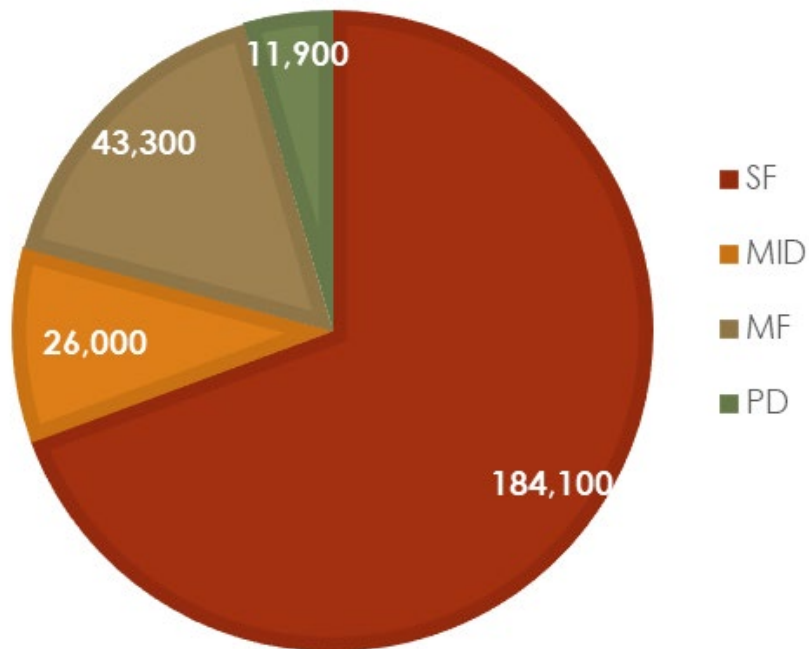
- All residential land developed
- 50% Single Family
- 10% Two Family
- 20% Three Family – Multi Family

New Housing Unit Capacity  
(Existing Zoning)



# Buildout Housing Mix

Buildout Housing Units  
(Existing Zoning)



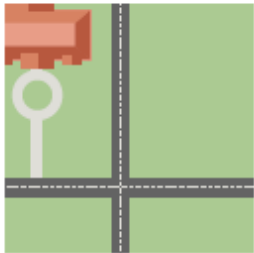
- Estimated distribution
- 70% single family
- 10% 2-4 units/structure
- 16% >5 units/structure
- 4% PD



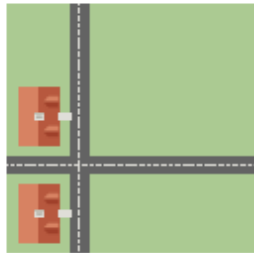
# What can we do about it?

## If the existing community contains

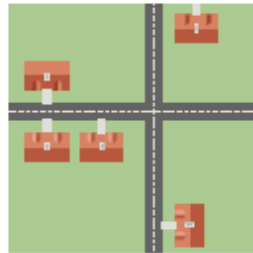
High Opportunity  
+ >0.5 homes per acre



0.5 – 2 homes per acre



2 – 5 homes per acre



5 – 12 homes per acre

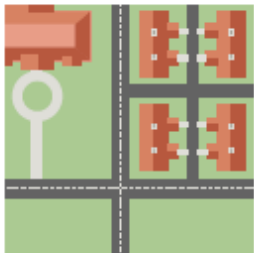


>12 homes per acre

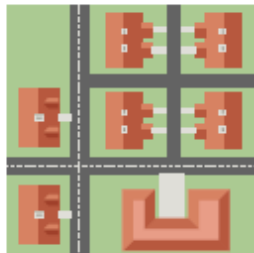


## A Better Foundation™ recommends

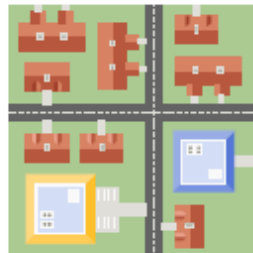
100% Missing Middle



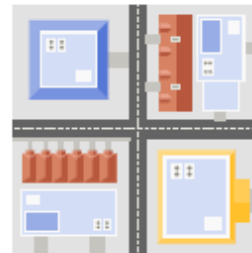
25% Medium Density  
75% Missing Middle



50% Medium Density  
50% Missing Middle



100% Medium Density



100% High Density









# What can we do about it?

Growth is regional. Plans should be regional too.

# Housing Strategies

- Village Centers with diverse housing types for
  - Aging in place
  - Workforce
  - Growing families
- Density to promote greenspace preservation
- Infill residential to promote
  - Downtown revitalization
  - Suburban office park or commercial strip redevelopment
  - Walkability and livability = marketability

# Housing AND

- Transportation
- Water
- Sewer
- Stormwater
- Schools





# Thriving Communities



- Mixed use neighborhoods
  - Residential density to support services
    - Neighborhood grocers
    - Gathering places like cafes
    - Pharmacies
- Diverse housing types = Diverse lifestyles
  - Families, single occupant, elderly, young professionals
  - Mixed income to promote access to services for all
  - Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) should be encouraged, not made infeasible

# Thriving Communities

- Destinations and connectivity
  - Can errands be accomplished on foot, bike, or transit?
  - Or are we increasing congestion?
- Access
  - Jobs
  - Services
  - Schools



# Zoning Reform

- Lot size requirements
- Housing size requirements
- Housing choice
- Missing middle housing
- Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)
- Parking requirements
- Streamline permitting
- Promote neighborhood stability
- Respond to changing market



# Why mixed use?

- Promotes different types of uses within walking distance of residents
- Promotes choice and quality of life
- Supports economic vitality of services like food stores, coffee shops, pharmacies
- Can add jobs to an area



Created by Laurene Smith  
from Noun Project



Created by Dániel Aczél  
from Noun Project



# Why density?

- Density helps create walkable communities
  - *22 DUA minimum*
- Density promotes housing choice and affordability
  - Housing for families, empty-nesters, young professionals, etc.
  - A single person benefits from service attracted by families



Charleston Houses  
Density of 18 to 25 DUA

# Why density?

- Density creates a viable market for the services we all want
  - Without a critical mass of people nearby, business won't survive



*Density of 40 DUA*



*Density of 24 DUA*

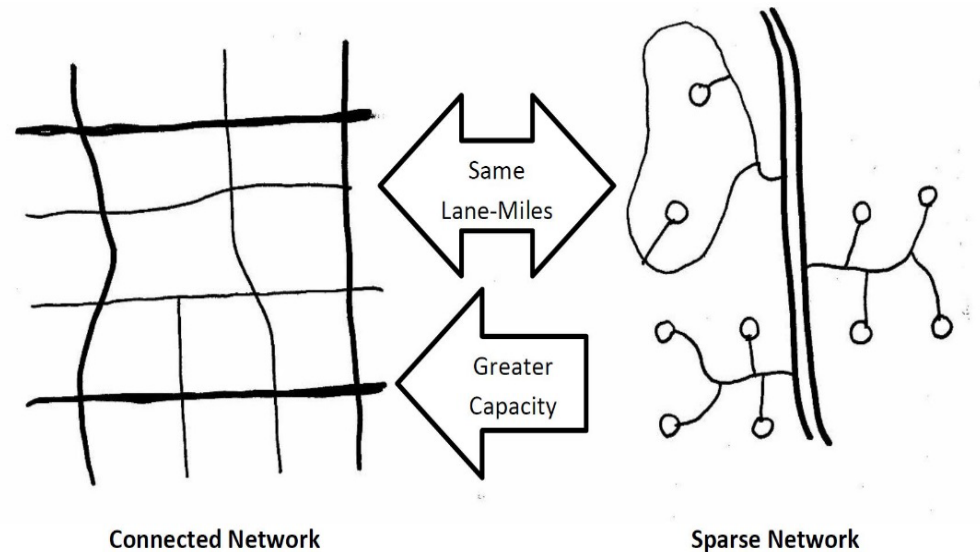
# Make complete streets our standard. And more.

- Block size
- Bus stops
- Amenities
- Buildings close to the street
- Pedestrian connections through parking lots
- Off-street network



# And more.

- Interconnected streets
- Access management
- Efficient networks mean
  - Better incident response
  - Better air quality
  - It's easier to walk

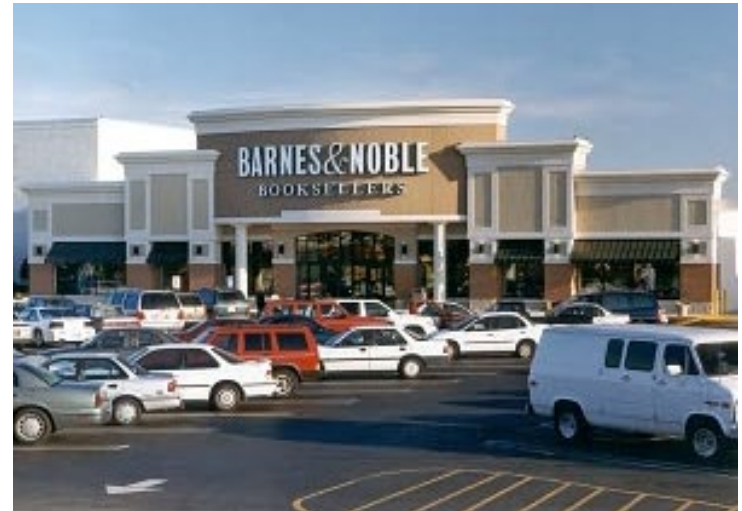




# What about parking?



≠



# What about parking?

- As density increases,
  - More destinations are within biking and walking distance
  - People can park once
  - More people take transit
  - Transit is more efficient and effective
- With mixed use
  - Sharing parking spaces makes sense
- Parking requirements are too high



# Why? Thriving Community

- Promote community goals
  - Accessible services and jobs
  - Greenspace
  - Character
  - Neighborhood stability
  - Walkable connected street network
  - Housing choice
- Minimize growth impacts
  - Congestion
  - Taxpayer cost
  - Environment and health



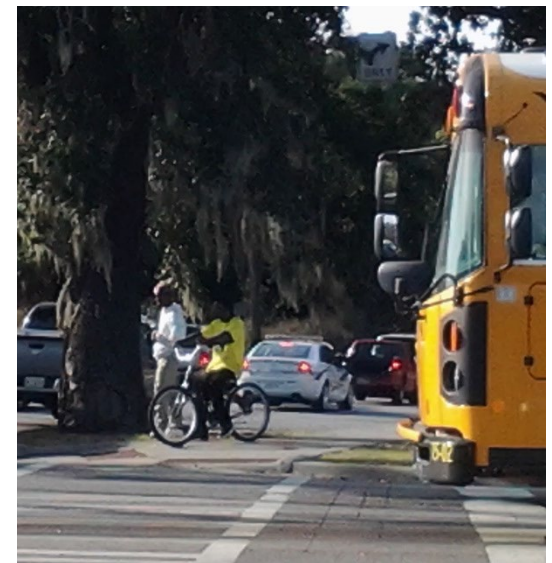
# Why? Economic Development

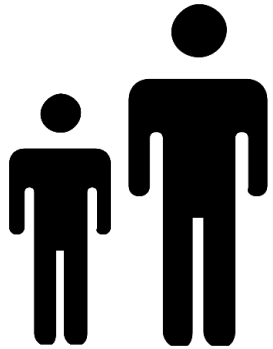
- Lack of affordable housing and mobility for workers is limiting our labor pool
- Workers are being pushed further away from jobs, healthy food retail, parks and greenspace, services of all kinds



# We've got work to do

- Comprehensive plans
- Development codes
  - Zoning ordinances
  - Subdivision standards
  - Street standards
  - PUD/PD an opportunity
- Efficient service delivery
  - Housing near jobs and services
  - Supporting infrastructure





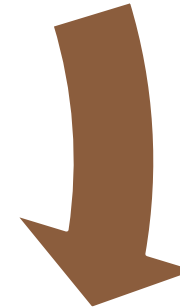
## Population and job growth

- Quality of life

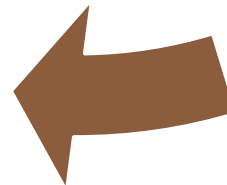


## Property value

- Housing
- Commercial

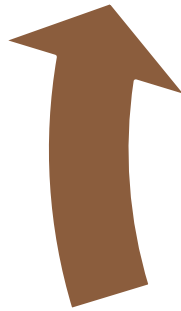


## Revenue



## Public services

- Infrastructure
- Utilities
- Safe neighborhoods
- Great schools
- Economic development



# Our travel choices depend upon the options available to us.



Created by Jonathan Li  
from Noun Project

**CAN'T WAIT FOR THE ROAD  
TO BE WIDENED!**

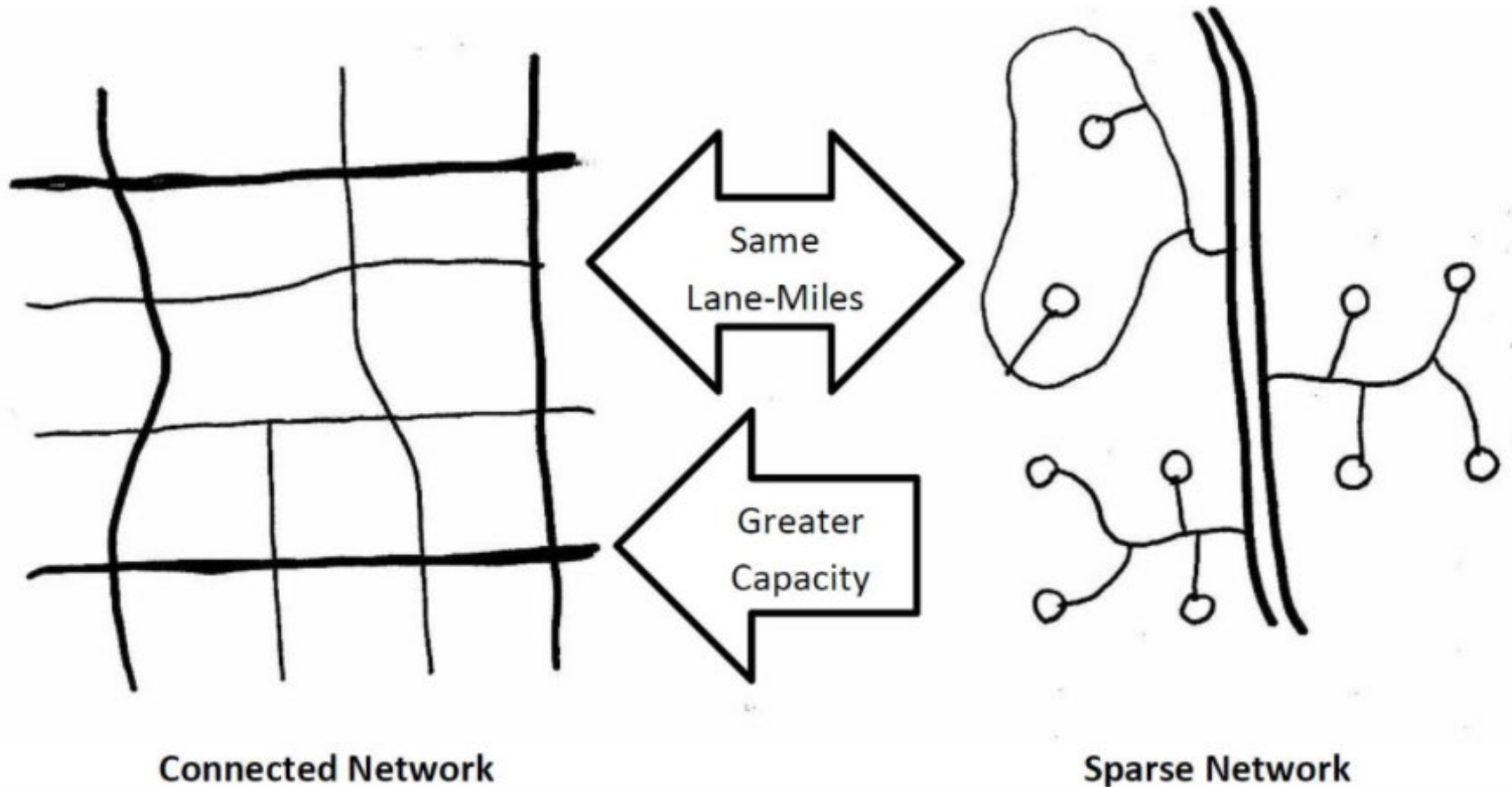


**FINALLY!**



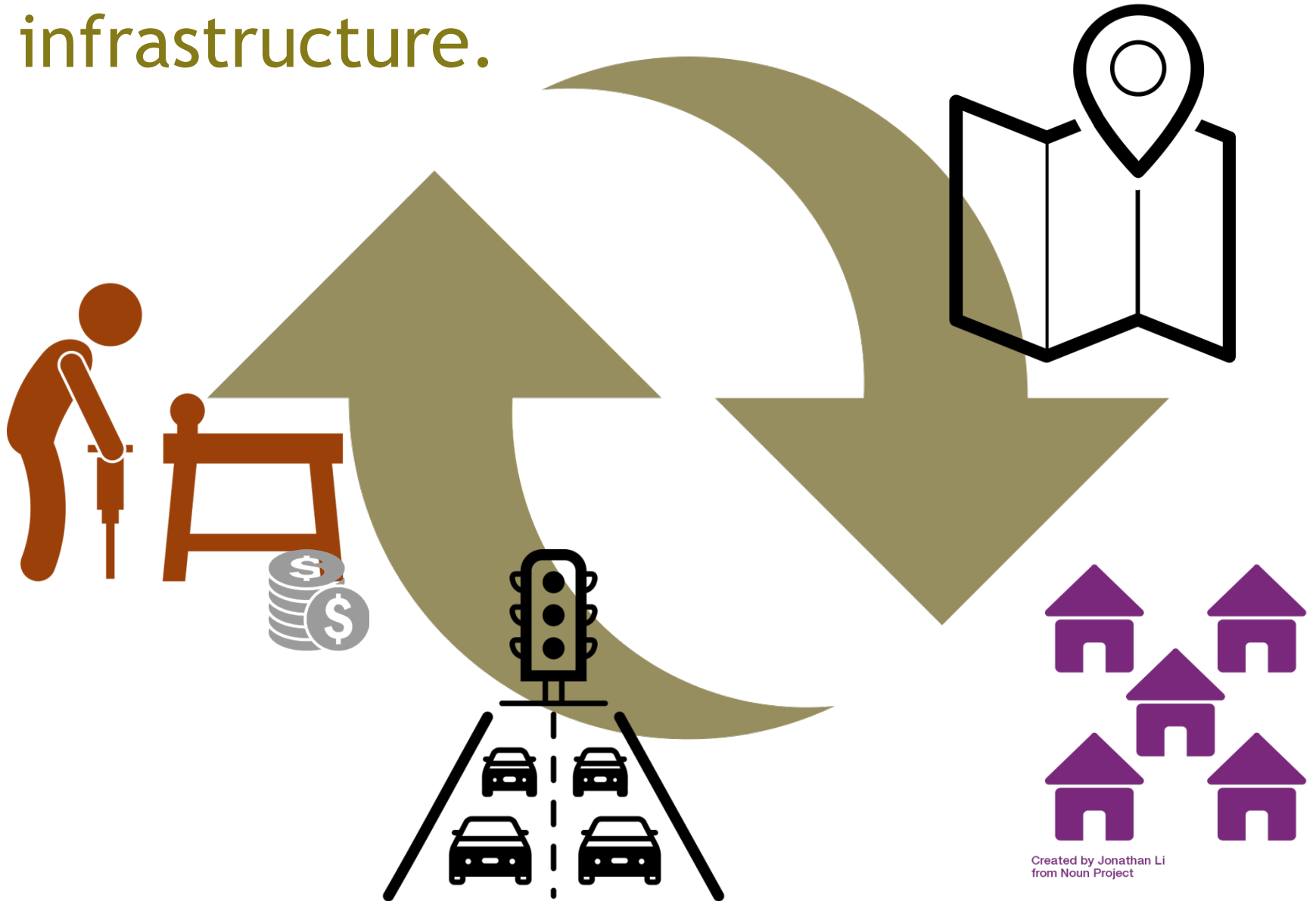
*COTE*  
17-02-27





- Well-connected street network
- Disperses traffic so each street carries less
- Efficient incident management and response
- Mobility for all road users, alternate routes, more direct routes

# How we develop drives the need for infrastructure.



Created by Jonathan Li  
from Noun Project

# We've got work to do

- Comprehensive plans
- Development codes
  - Zoning ordinances
  - Subdivision standards
  - Street standards
  - PUD/PD an opportunity
- Efficient service delivery
  - Housing near jobs and services
  - Supporting infrastructure





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Past President and Policy Chair, Georgia Planning Association  
Legislative and Policy Committee, American Planning Association

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<https://bit.ly/cchousingcoalition>



# Recommendations

- Continued coordination with residents and employers
- Evaluate impact on revenue - value per acre of your character areas
  - Clustered development can preserve rural areas while providing land for activity centers
  - With increasing density, small businesses have a viable market; Residents can choose shorter trips, and options to walk or bike
- Evaluate Growth Areas during plan update(s)
  - Evaluate land use scenarios with MPO travel demand model
  - Evaluate policies and development patterns through comprehensive planning process
- Land use scenarios - assess growth patterns that accommodate population and employment growth

# 75 DUA





# 29 DUA





# 24 DUA



2306 Barnard St  
Savannah, Georgia

Google, Inc.

Street View - Feb 2017

Google

Image capture: Feb 2017 © 2018 Google United States Terms Report a problem



# Healthy Neighborhoods

- Walkable connected communities
- Neighborhood services like healthy food retail
- Housing choice and affordability
- Neighborhood stability through small scale development that preserves neighborhood character

*quality of life  
and  
sustainability*

- We've been very good at recruiting jobs to the state. We need plans to make that growth sustainable
- Coastal Georgia no capacity for new housing for workforce moving to the area. We're so busy cutting ribbons that we're not planning for infrastructure, services, and housing for our families. We need community development and planning to match the economic development incentives.