

Cities for Everyone supports more affordable housing and transportation, in order to provide security, mobility and opportunity for people with all incomes and abilities

www.citiesforeveryone.org

Municipal Candidates Affordability Survey

Please fill out this survey and return to info@citiesforeveryone.org by 24 September 2018.

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For more information see the Victoria Affordability Backgrounder and other documents at www.citiesforeveryone.org.

Context	Questions	Comments
Our region is considered unaffordable, based on income-to-cost ratios (households spending no more than 45% of income on housing and transport), and low rental vacancy rates.	What priority do you give to local efforts to increase affordability? High X	
Many middle-income households (\$40-80k per year) spend more on housing and transport than is affordable, and so want more middle-priced (\$1,200-2,500 per month) housing in walkable urban neighbourhoods.	Do you support efforts to increase middle- as well as lower-income affordability? Yes X	
Our urban population grows approximately 1.5% annually. Although housing supply currently grows at about that rate, most new units are downtown or at the urban fringe. The 1.5% Neighbourhood Affordability Solution (see below) sets neighbourhood infill targets.	3. Do you support the 1.5% Solution neighbourhood housing growth targets? Maybe X	The information provided is narrow. One large complex would (and has) shifted numbers and there are several large complexes being built (see yellow sheet). Also need to consider LAP commitments. Some neighbourhoods are far more built out than others with infill having been the norm for several years.

Neighbourhoods' actual annual housing growth rate versus their 1.5% annual growth targets



Cities for Everyone's <u>1.5% Neighbourhood</u> <u>Affordability Solution</u> sets targets to increase neighbourhoods' housing supply by approximately 1.5% annually, to match the City's population growth rate.

Most of this housing should be middlepriced (\$1,200-2,500 per month), so it is initially affordable to middle-income households, and becomes affordable to lower-income households as it depreciates in the future.

This ensures that more lower- and middle-income households can afford suitable housing in walkable urban neighbourhoods.

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Most residential neighbourhoods only allow two stories and limit densities, which excludes most <i>missing middle</i> housing (see below). Affordabel housing requires upzoning.	4. Do you support upzoning: Neighbourhood-wide For all corner and larger lots Only on a case-by-case basis	The context statements are not complete. For example, some neighbourhoods have many low-rise apartments. Land value (location) is key affordability factor.
ACHED SHOLE-FAMILY DUPLEX TRUPLEX (APARTMENT COURT COUNTINGED FOR THE COURT COURT COUNTINGED FOR THE COURT COURT COUNTINGED FOR THE COURT	housing types suc and low-rise apar least costly house	dle" includes moderate density ch as multiplexes, townhomes rtments. These are generally the es to develop. E of land a key cost factor
Many jurisdictions have <i>inclusionary</i> mandates which require that a portion (typically 5-15%) of new units be priced below market rates. However, if this requirement is excessive it can reduce the number of new units built.	5. Do you support mandates: For all new housing For higher-priced housing Only on a case-by-case basis Under no circumstances	Generally support the 5-15% inclusionary objective. The broad statement may not necessarily be the case. Land value/location being key.
Urban parking typically costs \$10-60k per space, and an increasing portion of households are car-free. For affordability and fairness sake many experts recommend reducing parking requirements so occupants are not forced to pay for costly spaces they do not need.	6. Do you support reduced parking requirements for infill developments even if some neighbours object? Yes No Maybe	This is a complex issue. Impacts must be considered. The context of any proposal must be considered with respect to the new off-street parking bylaw passed by Council a few weeks ago.
Infill development often requires variances to allow taller buildings, higher densities and fewer parking spaces than codes require. Neighbors often oppose these variances.	7. Would you approve variances needed for medium-priced infill? Approve if XXXX	Councillors must assess each proposal with an open mind to the actual proposal and context.
Victoria's Official Community Plan generally allows up to two stories in traditional residential neighbourhoods, three stories on collector streets, four stories in urban villages, and six stories on major arterials, but some residents consider these too tall and dense.	8. If a proposed development meets OCP guidelines and includes moderate-priced units (less than \$600k), but is opposed by some neighbours, would you: Reject it Approve it Approve if	Commitments via the LAP must also be considered. Councillors must assess each proposal with an open mind to the actual proposal and context.
9. What other municipal affordability strategies of Property taxes are too high; tax-loads impact ho Having seen many CRD developments, I think the land-base, some CRD developments may need to corridors, or cycling corridors, to facilitate transport 10. Please let us know if you have other thought	use/rental pricing. e CRD Housing (especially family) should o be outside Victoria – but hopefully clos portation access to Victoria. Nigel Valley	e to schools and to BC Transit project will assist Victoria.