

Infill Opportunity

A need for housing, pride in historic downtown and proximity to entertainment are among the reasons these projects are becoming popular

Like the new teeth in a young child's smile, infill projects are springing up to span the gaps of passed-over suburban parcels, deserted industrial sites and the historic cores of America's cities. Opportunities are fueled by households and lifestyles that don't resemble Ozzie's and Harriet's; time starvation made worse by grinding commutes; pride in historic downtowns; a desperate need for first-time, service sector and senior housing; dwindling supplies of viable green fields; and the allure of a hip, live/work address with entertainment close at hand.

"Two decades ago, the infill market

was practically nonexistent," says Tracey Appelbaum, a principal with MacFarlane Partners of New York, an investment management firm specializing in urban mixed-use projects. "Today, more developers are trying to feed a growing demand, and we are comfortable that we can deliver superior investment performance from urban properties."

Current infill practitioners create everything from small clusters of new homes in city neighborhoods to extensive new neighborhoods within a first- or second-ring suburb. In the search for golden opportunities, these developers look under every stone. They

purchase surplus school property to create fresh housing stock (and generate per-pupil state funds for a suburban community). They revitalize a university town's retail/commercial hub. They work with city fathers to transform a defunct naval yard into a vital pocket of housing, hotel and restaurant space. They seek Amtrak land leases for profitable transit-oriented development, or TOD.

The Players

Today's infill developers are an amalgam of national development companies and socially conscious hometown builders; of imaginative



Restored to the splendor that inspired them in the 1890s, brownstones on John R. in Detroit's Brush park neighborhood are fetching prices in the \$400,000s without a problem, reports Crosswinds Development. Plans of three stories plus basement incorporate private courtyards, such amenities as a fireplace, granite counter tops and hardwood floors, plus two-car attached garage.



Infill Snapshots

Santiago Street Lofts, Santa Ana, Calif.

A 108-unit live/work community, Santiago Street Lofts features adjacency to Santa Ana Depot, making transit-oriented development (TOD) the desirable aim for developers Urban + West + Strategies and Lennar South Coast.

A major gateway into the downtown Civic Center, the community is in an industrial area, across the street from the Santa Ana Regional Transportation Center and Santa Ana Boulevard. Design features include commercial occupancy standards for the first floor work space and unique "above-the-store" living quarters, aimed at diverse buyers who have small businesses and are commuters to San Diego and Los Angeles.

Surrounded by older residential properties, the five parcels were purchased from city and private owners without entitlements for TOD via underwriting as current (industrial) use. New Location Efficient Mortgages (LEMs) from Fannie Mae will provide higher loan-to-value, which should boost TOD housing absorption.

deal makers; and methodical problem-solvers. They range from those with a finite, design-driven niche to those with a broader portfolio.

Some specialize in entitling land for public home builders, which need new opportunities and have no internal staff to make a local deal. Some see a mission. "It's the duty of a developer with the wherewithal and resources to revitalize the downtown of his or her community," says Bernie Gliberman, founder of Crosswinds Communities in Novi, Mich.

The premise is simple: Find and define the opportunity, control it, capitalize it and deliver what the market wants — profitably. Particulars are



never simple, but the infill crowd is a resourceful lot, seeing obstacles as opportunities. Contaminated soil, high voltage wires, multiple owners, dicey infrastructure and apprehensive neighbors are all part of the deal, even welcomed by some, including Sarah Peck, founder of Progressive Housing Ventures in the Philadelphia area. Formerly involved in conventional home building and development, she enjoys the opportunity to wear the white hat.

"I look for well-located sites with significant problems," Peck says. "New,

quality housing represents an improvement for the neighbors. I leave something better on the landscape."

To make the deal work, infill developers network, eager to maximize pooled expertise. Consortia come in every configuration, from conventional joint ventures to local pals who pooled their talents once and discovered it works.

They also take chances. "This is not a commodity business, and it's not for the faint of heart," says Cathy Greenwold, executive vice president and director of development for TMG Partners, an

acquisitions and development company. "We have no template."

What Will The Neighbors Say?

Infill presents one common issue, mentioned first and described at length by all who practice it: Each project is unique. In the same breath, developers cite one key factor that can determine a project's success: addressing the issues, needs and expectations of surrounding stakeholders. Key observations:

■ **Don't make assumptions.** In the San Francisco Bay area, keeping development from happening is not the concern, according to David Cropper, a partner with TMG. "You are putting use back into the middle of things, and few resist that in a place where land is scarce and price is high. Phoenix infill is different because there is still available land. Our plan is always a blank sheet of paper until we hear from the community. We don't go in with our bright ideas."

■ **Listen.** "Identify the community's core values and incorporate them as the project's core values," says Jack Skelley, public relations director of Roddan Paolucci Roddan in Palos Verdes Estates, Calif. This converts objectors into allies for re-zoning, density increases, parking allotments and similar accommodations.

■ **Look at nuances.** Neighbors may express concerns about specifics, but they also may just be afraid of what any change will bring, says David DiRienzo of Urban + West + Strategies. "Consider the people first; the real estate, second."

Recognize that people are apprehensive, not just about what may be developed but also about what the developer's attitude may be. "If you ramrod the project, you can get it done, but the next one will be harder," cautions Michael Lander of the Lander Group in Minneapolis. "We want the next project to be better."

■ **Stay proactive.** Ivanhoe Huntley Homes of West Bloomfield, Mich., doesn't wait for the public comment phase. "We always meet with neighborhood groups before our first meetings with municipalities," says Gary Shapiro, marketing director. "If the neighborhood groups get wind of a project, they invariably receive misinformation. In a friendly, one-on-one environment like our offices or a restaurant, we can dispel rumors and

Infill Snapshots

710 Lofts, Minneapolis, Minn.

Neared completion for developer Schafer Richardson of Minneapolis, these for-sale lofts meet the challenge of providing 60 "hard"-loft condominiums from the ground up at a low price point in the North Loop district. Designed by Cuninghame Group Architecture, P.A., the lofts feature pre-cast concrete for the structural frame because its greater clear spans permit larger windows and more flexible layouts. In addition, pre-cast concrete also makes possible the exposed concrete floors, ceilings, columns and beams of "industrial chic," while offering better sound attenuation up and down.

Project manager David Frank reports 75% of the sales agreements in hand, at \$160,000 to \$350,000 for up to 1400 square feet. Completion is slated for early next year.





Just seven units in the artsy Seward neighborhood of Minneapolis, the 21st Street Lofts take a new twist on conventional building materials. Promoting economical construction (\$105 per square foot) and the bohemian flair Lander Group and architect DJR were aiming for, metal siding and varied exterior hues accent the building geometry. Inside (below), pine slat walls add to the feeling of light, airy and hip loft housing.

Photos by Alex Steinberg

show why what we propose is better.”

The same approach pays dividends once a project is under way. At One Boulder Plaza in Boulder, Colo., the mixed-use project's size and scope translated into months of disruption for the Pearl Street Mall neighborhood. The downtown location limited staging flexibility for developer Vail Lizard LLC, making dust, noise and traffic issues inevitable.

Vail Lizard implemented organized communications to broadcast news of street closures and duration, alternate routes, and what the community could expect as construction progressed. Channels of communication included radio, newspaper and Internet.

“Boulder is a small enough town that people feel free to call the city council about any problem,” says Vail Lizard partner Jerry Lee. “We learned fast that communication was critical.”

■ **Explain the win/win**, such as more affordable housing for young buyers, service sector families and seniors who want to stay in their community. “It's a big task to explain that density brings unit costs down, which brings more housing up to a greater mean population at an affordable price, but that is the goal,” says Shapiro. “In the meantime, ask for more than you need. Remember, if you ask for 20 units, they will say 10.”

■ **Work with the city.** In San Bruno, Calif., city fathers jump-started the spe-



cific plan for a 20-acre naval base by commissioning the Environmental Impact Report, assembling a citizens advisory committee and defining priorities. TMG, Sares Regis Homes and financial partner CalPERS listened and responded.

■ **Work as an inclusive and dynamic team**, with the consultants, developer, lender, city and planning officials. “You have to rely on the power of shared

expertise to create a viable, approvable project,” says Rick Aiken, principal of mixed-use development for WHA Inc., architects and planners in Irvine, Calif. “Infill developers cannot just hand over the assignment and let the consultant work on his own.”

Learning Curves

With the right approach to stakeholders comes the silver lining, according to

Lander and others. Neighbors who begin with strenuous objections can become the project's staunchest supporters, contributing mightily to approved proposals. That's especially important with infill because of the time and trouble these projects require. Some basics:

- Multiple property owners are the norm, as are holdout owners. Title searches can be complex, particularly in historic neighborhoods. Assemblage demands time, patient diplomacy and sometimes eminent domain.

- Zoning is complicated. At One Boulder Plaza, Rick New of DTJ Design encountered historic preservation districts, parking districts and the contextual problems of a site with neighborhood streets on one side and a state highway on the other. "With a PUD, you

make your own rules from the ground up, rules that are specific to that project. This approach is just not possible with infill."

- Even in suburban rings, zoning may not be up to snuff for newly proposed uses. Example: Integrated live/work housing has no precedent in most suburbs, mandating overlay codes by jurisdictions unfamiliar with the concept.

- Parking is key, particularly in small pocket neighborhoods. Progressive Housing Ventures' Peck invests a lot of upfront time in exploring various solutions for integrating pre-auto aesthetics with post-auto functionality. "Two big cars per household won't change," adds Aiken. "Resolving parking with traditional architecture can be challenging."

- Remediation is a given. "Eventually you learn this is a standard," says the Lan-

der's Group's Lander. "Find good consultants and the best techniques."

Keep uncertainty in mind when predicting remediation costs, says Crosswinds Communities' Glieberman. "We have found contaminated oil tanks and buried foundations where good studies showed nothing," he says. "Now we increase our budgets."

- Cities are establishing their own design guidelines, a trend that precludes economies derived from transferable housing templates. Offset these restrictions with well-researched, profit-enhancing responses.

High demand for something unique and special is one such offset. At Brush Park in downtown Detroit, Glieberman anticipated and obtained quick sales of 11 pricey historical restorations. "This is

Infill Snapshots

Pembroke Park, West Bloomfield, Mich.

Assembling 16 different parcels on two major roads, Ivanhoe Huntley Homes aimed for a pleasing and cohesive residential presentation for the 60-unit condominium project. Well-buffered and in the heart of West Bloomfield, the new condos are close to golfing, churches and shopping. Although Ivanhoe Huntley Homes had hoped to have 120 units approved for a lower price point, the 60-unit total mandated a pricier product, selling in the \$500,000s. Marketing thus focused on equity buyers and more affluent profiles, with enclave privacy, a low-maintenance lifestyle and an amenities-rich living space. Ads tout "million-dollar homes at half the price."



a different buyer, and it's not by age but by taste," he says. "They love the city and the idea of living in historic architecture. Our research showed that given the choice of Brush Park or equal size and space for \$100,000 per unit less, they would choose Brush Park, and they did."

A site loaded with surrounding amenities enhances demand and confers a certain kind of cost savings as well. "When movies are down the block and 73 restaurants surround you, your amenity package is bought and paid for," says Lander. "We promote it, but we don't have to create it."

Capital Ideas

Money is abundant, but financing urban projects still is extremely challenging. For example, most require local and federal housing bond money to make economic sense,

Infill Snapshots

The Crossing, San Bruno, Calif.

Working with the city of San Bruno, TMG Partners, Sares Regis and CalPERS started with senior housing as the linchpin, adding a hotel that will create a signature structure, generate occupancy taxes and provide revenue-generating meeting space and restaurants. The mix also includes 325,000 square feet of office space, giving the team and the city a marketable parcel with mixed uses. TMG has completed all the due diligence, with a streets, roads

and land plan ready to go.

Devcon Construction is building the first 300 apartment units. TMG is holding the hotel site until that market picks up or the right buyer appears. Plan adjustments include moving away from the office use because of a very soft market and adding a potential 400 condominiums and townhomes to meet ongoing high demand for housing. "The final decision will be based purely on economics," says TMG partner David Cropper.

Infill Snapshots

One Boulder Plaza, Boulder, Colo.

This ambitious mixed-use project unites two great community features: the established Pearl Street Mall and the trail/rec amenity Boulder Creek. It also creates a pedestrian connection from the University of Colorado to downtown, an element that made a hit with the planning department.

A traffic-demand management plan offered special incentives for people to skip the drive downtown in favor of biking, walking or taking the bus. The four-building complex includes retail, restaurants, for-sale condominiums, office space and underground parking, all organized around a public plaza. The plaza converts to an ice rink each winter, with civic activities and restaurant seating highlighting the summer months.



