

**Tompkins County Request for Proposals to Develop 25.5 Acre property in the Town of Ithaca, New York**

**A Model Community Under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Climate Showcase Communities Program**

**Submission Deadline: October 9, 2012**

Tompkins County is seeking developers to purchase or lease and develop a mixed-use residential community on 25.52 acres of County-owned land in the Town of Ithaca. This development is part of a United States Environmental Protection Agency Climate Showcase Communities (CSC) project designed to demonstrate how more energy-efficient, compact, pedestrian-oriented communities can be developed utilizing lessons learned over 20 years of developing the Ecovillage at Ithaca (see attached – Ecovillage at Ithaca lessons learned document). The community would be adjacent to Cayuga Medical Center and other existing, planned, and future residential and commercial development. The development must provide for future pedestrian connections to fully integrate this community into the larger community as it develops in the future. The developer will be selected based on a combination of the price offered for the land, the score on the rating parameters outlined herein, and the overall quality of the proposal, including the design. The County also owns an adjacent 0.92-acre parcel with a 2,250-square foot, 3-bedroom residential building that may be appropriate for a variety of uses. The County will consider proposals that include this parcel as well. The County will provide a recent survey of both parcels to interested respondents.

Current zoning of the property would permit approximately 35 housing units at 30,000 square feet of land area per unit. Tompkins County will submit an application to the Town of Ithaca in cooperation with the selected developer to approve a Planned Development Zone (PDZ) granting a density bonus of 35 additional units for a total of 70 units. The PDZ will be based on a model for a proposed Pedestrian Neighborhood Zone (PNZ) floating zone provision, being developed as part of the CSC project, which is intended to support development of compact, pedestrian-oriented communities. The developer's proposals will be expected to follow the design principles and specific provisions outlined in the model PNZ zoning document (See attached). Any deviation from those standards must be identified and why the deviation is deemed necessary explained in the proposal.

In addition the PDZ would require that all units be clustered at an average density of approximately 10 units per acre, leaving approximately 70% of the site open space with a forest buffer along the full length of the property's boundary along Indian Creek Road and no impact upon the Federal wetland on the property. (see attached site map for proposed clustering.)

The proposals will be rated based on the following scoring for achieving the objectives outlined below. In addition to modeling the PNZ concept, these requirements are intended to demonstrate concepts of incentive and inclusionary zoning, increased density, clustering, transfer of development rights, and creating a rural/urban edge, as a model that could be duplicated on other sites.

- Employ construction methods, equipment and appliances, and on-site renewable energy that increases overall building energy efficiency up to 80% better than current code. There may be an opportunity to collaborate with

Cayuga Medical Center on a proposed district energy system. Points will be awarded on a sliding scale with 10 points for 50% increase in efficiency from code up to 25 points for 80%.

- Employ water-saving fixtures and appliances that reduce household water use by at least 50% from code. (Up to 10 points)
- Utilize green infrastructure (such as green roofs, rain barrels, porous pavement, and/or water gardens) that reduce stormwater runoff to be managed by traditional stormwater management facilities (e.g., detention basins) by at least 50% from what would be required without these facilities. (Up to 10 points)
- Include within the common open-space land suitable for a community garden with space available for use by all residents (approximately one acre). (5 points)
- Develop 20% of the units so that they would become affordable to households making up to 80% of median household income. Points will be awarded on a sliding scale up to 25 points for the full fourteen units. Affordable units should be scattered throughout the development to the extent practicable and there should be no apparent exterior difference between the affordable and remaining units. The developer may elect to provide sufficient designated parcels at no cost to a not-for-profit affordable-housing developer that will commit to developing the required affordable units. The proposed developer must be identified in the proposal including a letter of commitment to develop the affordable units. In any case a method for enforcement and administration of the affordability of the units that ensures permanent (40 year) affordability must be explained in the proposal.
- Develop at least half of the remaining units so that they would be affordable to middle income households, i.e., up to 120% of median family income. (Sliding scale up to 15 points)
- Develop at least half of the units as single-family-ownership units that could include detached, attached, townhouse, or condominium units. (Sliding scale up to 10 points)
- Include community building(s) with common amenities that may include offices available for rent by residents, a community room for use by residents, and short-term residency space available to visitors of residents on a reservation basis, in order to reduce the size of units and keep them affordable. A small-scale community-oriented business such as a coffee shop/cafe might also be allowed to anchor this aspect of the community and, with appropriate provision for community use, could substitute for the community room. A maximum of 10 points will be awarded to proposals that provide all of the suggested facilities. Partial points will be awarded for proposals that provide one or more of these facilities. Respondents may propose other common amenities and up to 2 additional points may be awarded. In the alternative, the developer may elect to designate a parcel to be sold to another developer to provide this facility. (Only 5 of the possible 10 points will be awarded.)
- Provide passive recreation trails for community use in the undeveloped wooded portion of the property. (Up to 5 points)

- Provide, in cooperation with others, a trail connection to the Black Diamond Trail, located east of the project site. (Up to 5 points)

All submittals must achieve a minimum of 75 of the 122 possible points.

In calculating affordability the norm will be that households should expend no more than 30% of income for housing. For ownership units this includes principal, interest, taxes, insurance, and any homeowners' association or similar fees. For rental units this includes rent and utilities. However, for purchase of housing units that incorporate energy-efficiency improvements greater than 50% better than current code, 40% of income would be deemed acceptable, thus increasing the affordable cost of energy-efficient units. For rental units the calculation will include estimated utility cost so more efficient units can support higher rents. (A chart showing median income levels, 80% of median and acceptable PITI (principal, interest, taxes, and insurance), and rent and utility calculations is attached.)

Residents of the new community will be asked, on a voluntary basis, to fill out pre- and post-occupancy logs of energy use in their residences, energy used for transportation and water use.

As part of the agreement to allow the increased density Tompkins County may provide a financial credit to the developer to use some of the added land value resulting from the increased density in order for the developer to work with the Town of Ithaca and Tompkins County to provide related secondary community amenities, such as protection of off-site natural or agricultural land with an equivalent development potential and/or a pedestrian connection to the nearest transit stop and/or other features to encourage use of transportation alternatives, such as a bus shelter or car share option.

### **Opportunities for Developers**

Several community opportunities for collaboration may be available to assist developers with implementing a successful project.

**The Community Housing Fund** is a collaborative grant and loan program funded by Tompkins County, the City of Ithaca and Cornell University. Grants of up to \$30,000 per affordable ownership unit and \$20,000 per affordable rental unit could be applied for. The next application round will be open this fall. For more information go to [http://www.tompkins-co.org/planning/housing\\_choices/HousingFund.htm](http://www.tompkins-co.org/planning/housing_choices/HousingFund.htm).

The **Climate Showcase Communities** project is developing a **marketing campaign** to promote the Pedestrian Neighborhood concept. This project will be the first *Pedestrian Neighborhood* providing units generally available to the public and will coincide with the period of this marketing campaign. Developers will be able to take advantage of this co-marketing opportunity. Tompkins County has been identified as a destination of choice for many potential target markets for this project including new retirees and relocating academic community families, as well as a general population in the local area with a strong sustainability ethic.

As noted above **Cayuga Medical Center** is exploring the potential for hosting a district energy system that could provide low-cost, highly efficient heating energy to the project. Tompkins County is a partner with Cayuga Medical Center in exploring and evaluating this potential and can assist in those discussions.

The **Black Diamond Trail** is under development by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation less than one-half mile from the site. Cayuga Medical Center and the Town of Ithaca are interested in developing a trail connection from the Medical Center to the Trail. State Parks will also be adding public open space nearby adjacent to the trail.

**Tompkins County Area Transit**, recently recognized as North America's best small-community transit system, provides transit service between Cayuga Medical Center, the City of Ithaca and the Village of Trumansburg. A transit stop is located approximately one-quarter mile from the project site. Providing a pedestrian connection to and bus shelter at this stop will be a priority of this project.

Both **Ecovillage at Ithaca** and **New Earth Living**, developer of the Aurora Pocket Neighborhood in the City of Ithaca, are part of this Climate Showcase Communities grant and are piloting highly energy efficient building designs and construction methods. These projects will both be under construction this summer and the developers are willing to share their experiences in designing and building these projects in a cost-effective manner.

#### Bidders Conference and Site Visit

A site visit and bidders conference will be scheduled in August. **Interested respondents should contact the Tompkins County Planning Department to receive notification of the time and date of this opportunity.**

#### Minimum Bid

The County requires a minimum bid of \$500,000. For proposals including the additional one acre parcel and dwelling an additional minimum bid of \$150,000 is required. A portion of this amount, to be determined by the County, may be credited to the developer to provide related secondary community amenities such as off-site land protection and/or transportation improvement investments in the area by the developer, as described above.

#### Payment for Property

In the case of sale of the property Tompkins County will defer 50% of the payment for the land until actual sale or lease of the housing units. Payment will be made quarterly on a pro-rated basis, based on the proportion of units sold or leased during that quarter. Interest may be charged at a market rate as determined by the Finance Director not to exceed 3%. The other 50% of the payment will occur upon closing. A closing date on the sale or lease of the land is anticipated within 60 days of the approval of the PDZ zoning incorporating the PNZ provisions. In the case of sale of the property the 50% of

sales price to be paid based on housing unit sales will be due in full no later than 10 years from the date of closing.

In the case of a ground lease, the lease proposal should include detailed terms, conditions, and underlying assumptions, and whether the respondent proposes to continue as lessee or transfer the responsibilities under the lease to subsequent property owner(s), a homeowners' association, or some other arrangement.

### Submission requirements

All submittals must include the following:

A written description of the proposed development including how it responds to all of the criteria listed above, including compliance with PNZ standards.

A sketch plan of the proposed development on the site including proposed use of all land, and identifying specific sites for affordable units and middle-income units.

Elevation drawings and/or photographs indicating the style of buildings proposed.

Specific energy-conserving features and expected reduction in energy demand compared to current code.

Water-efficiency fixtures and features to be included in the buildings/site and expected reduction in water use compared to current code.

Stormwater-reducing features and expected reduction in stormwater runoff.

Method for assuring that affordable units remain affordable for at least 40 years.

Anticipated sales prices and/or rents of all units.

A plan for management of the undeveloped open space on the property, which may include active forest management on a sustainable basis.

All other information required to evaluate the rating parameters outlined above.

Purchase price offered for the property and/or proposed lease terms; County understands that commitment to this price is subject to approval of PDZ incorporating density bonus and PNZ model zoning provisions. The County will expect the respondent to share equally with the County any costs of obtaining this approval. To the extent that the potential credit mentioned above is a condition of such approval the credit will count toward the County's share. The County's share may, at the County's discretion, consist of in-kind services provided by County staff.

A schedule for development: All proposals must commit to beginning development within six months of receiving necessary land use approvals and completing at least 50% of the development, including at least half of the affordable units, within 2 years of

initiating development. Subsequent requests to revise this schedule may be considered if justified based on documented market conditions.

Proposed financing for the project including sources of funds.

The most recent audited financial statement for the firm.

Experience with projects of a similar scope and scale.

At least three professional references.

A statement of the firm's policy regarding diversity and inclusion in the workforce.

A clear commitment to Fair Housing and explanation of how the firm will affirmatively further Fair Housing through its efforts to market the project to diverse households.

A completed, signed affidavit of non-collusion. (copy attached)

Additional terms and conditions

All proposals must be binding for a minimum of 120 days from the submission date.

Additional financial information may be required prior to accepting the bid.

Developers may be required to carry insurance deemed appropriate by the County.

Sale or lease of the property will need to comply with all applicable County policies.

The County reserves the right to reject all proposals for any reason.

**All proposal submissions shall include a printed original, five copies, and a complete copy of all documents in pdf format on a CD.**

**Proposals must be received by 4 p.m. on Tuesday October 9, 2012 at:**

Tompkins County Planning Department  
121 E. Court Street  
Ithaca, New York 14850

All questions regarding the RFP should be directed to:

Edward C. Marx, AICP  
Commissioner of Planning and Community Sustainability  
Tompkins County Planning Department  
121 E. Court Street  
Ithaca, New York 14850  
607-274-5560  
emarx@tom-pkins-co.org

**COUNTY OF TOMPKINS  
GENERAL CONDITIONS**

**AFFIDAVIT OF NON-COLLUSION**

NAME OF RESPONDER: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_ FAX NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

BUSINESS ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby attest that I am the person responsible within my firm for the final decision as to the price(s) and amount of the proposal, or If not, that I have written authorization, enclosed herewith, from that person to make the statements set out below on his/her behalf and on behalf of my company.

I further attest that:

1. The prices in this bid/proposal have been arrived at independently without collusion, consultation, communication, or agreement, for the purpose of restricting competition with any other contractor, responder or potential bidder; and
2. Neither the price(s), nor the amount of this bid/proposal, have been disclosed to any other firm or person who is a responder or potential responder on this project, and will not be so disclosed prior to bid/proposal opening; and
3. No attempt has been made or will be made to solicit, cause or induce any company or person to refrain from responding to this RFB/RFP, or to submit a bid/proposal higher than the proposal of this company, or any intentionally high or non-competitive bid/proposal or other complementary proposal; and
4. The bid/proposal of my company is made in good faith and not pursuant to any agreement or discussion with, or inducement from any firm or person to submit a complementary proposal; and
5. My company has not offered or entered into a subcontract or agreement regarding the purchase of materials or services from any other company or person, or offere, promised or paid cash of anything of any value to any company or person, whether in connection with this or any other project, in consideration for an agreement or promise by a company or person to refrain from responding to this RFB/RFP or to submit a complementary bid/proposal on this project; and
6. My company has not accepted or been promised any subcontract or agreement regarding the sale of materials or services to any company or person, and has not been promised or paid cash or anything of value by and company or person, whether in connection with this or any project, inc consideration for my company's submitting a complementary bid/proposal or agreeing to do so on this project; and
7. I have made a diligent inquiry of all members, officers, employees, and agents of my company with responsibilities relating to the preparation, approval or submission of my company's proposal on this project and have been advised by each of them that he or she has not participated in any communication, consultation, discussion, agreement, collusion act or other conduct inconsistent with any statements and representations made in this affidavit.
8. **By submission of this proposal I certify that I have read, am familiar with, and will comply with any and all segments of these specifications.**

The person signing this proposal, under the penalties of perjury, affirms the truth thereof.

Signature & Company Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name & Company Position: \_\_\_\_\_

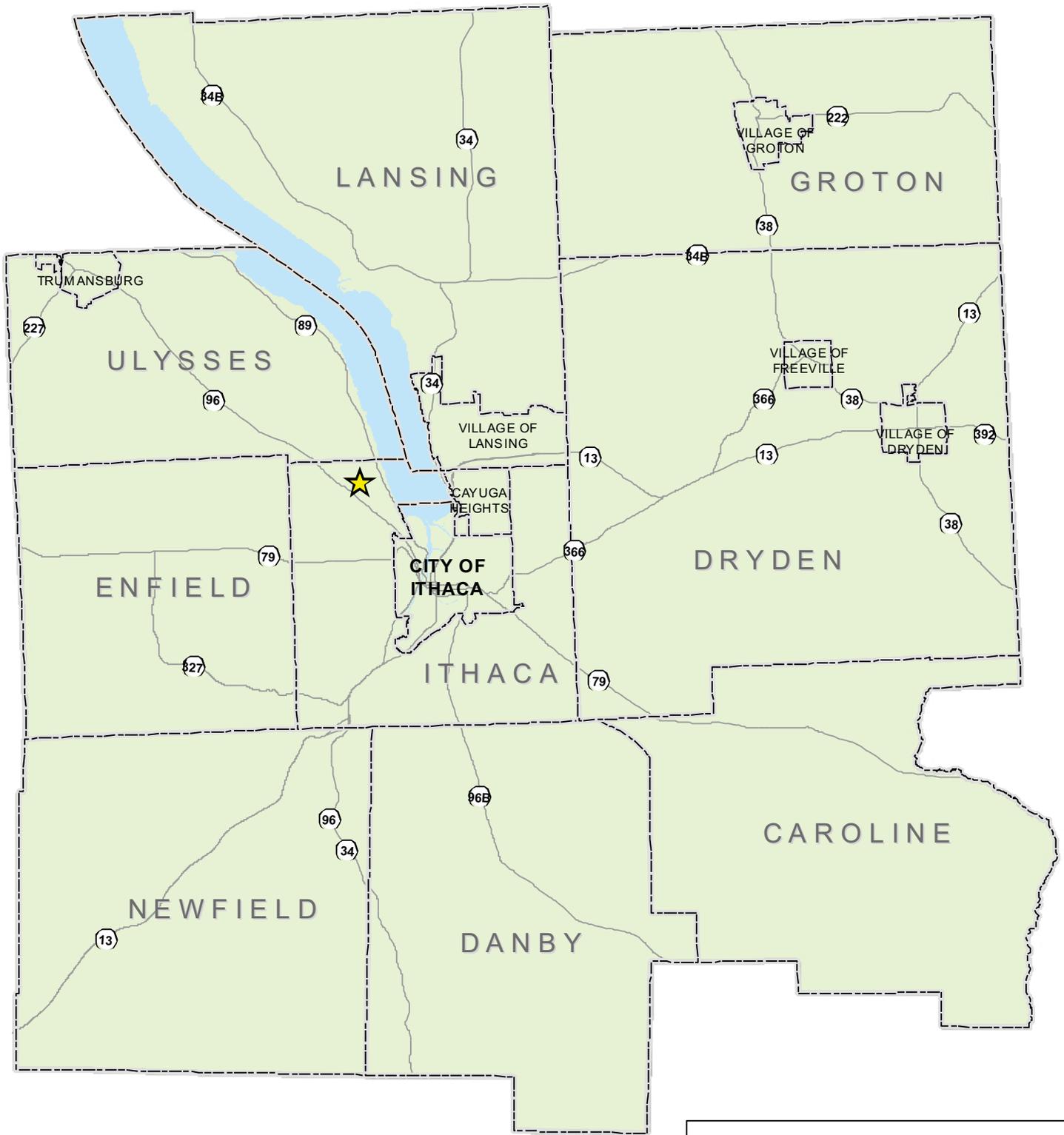
Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Federal I.D. Number \_\_\_\_\_

Tompkins County  
2012 Income Limits for Low/mod Income Households

Household Size	80% of median Income Limits	Monthly PITI Limit	Monthly PITI High Energy Efficiency	Monthly Rent and Utilities Limit
1	\$41,350	\$1,034	\$1,378	\$1,034
2	\$47,250	\$1,181	\$1,575	\$1,181
3	\$53,150	\$1,329	\$1,772	\$1,329
4	\$59,050	\$1,476	\$1,968	\$1,476
5	\$63,800	\$1,595	\$2,127	\$1,595
6	\$68,500	\$1,713	\$2,283	\$1,713
7	\$73,250	\$1,831	\$2,442	\$1,831
8	\$77,950	\$1,949	\$2,598	\$1,949

Tompkins County Median Income = \$73,800.

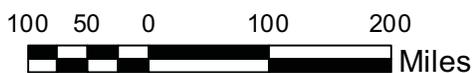


★ EPA Grant Project: County Property

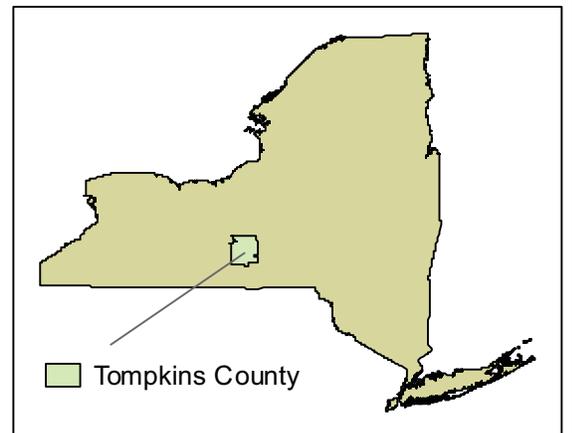
▭ Municipal Boundaries

— State Highways

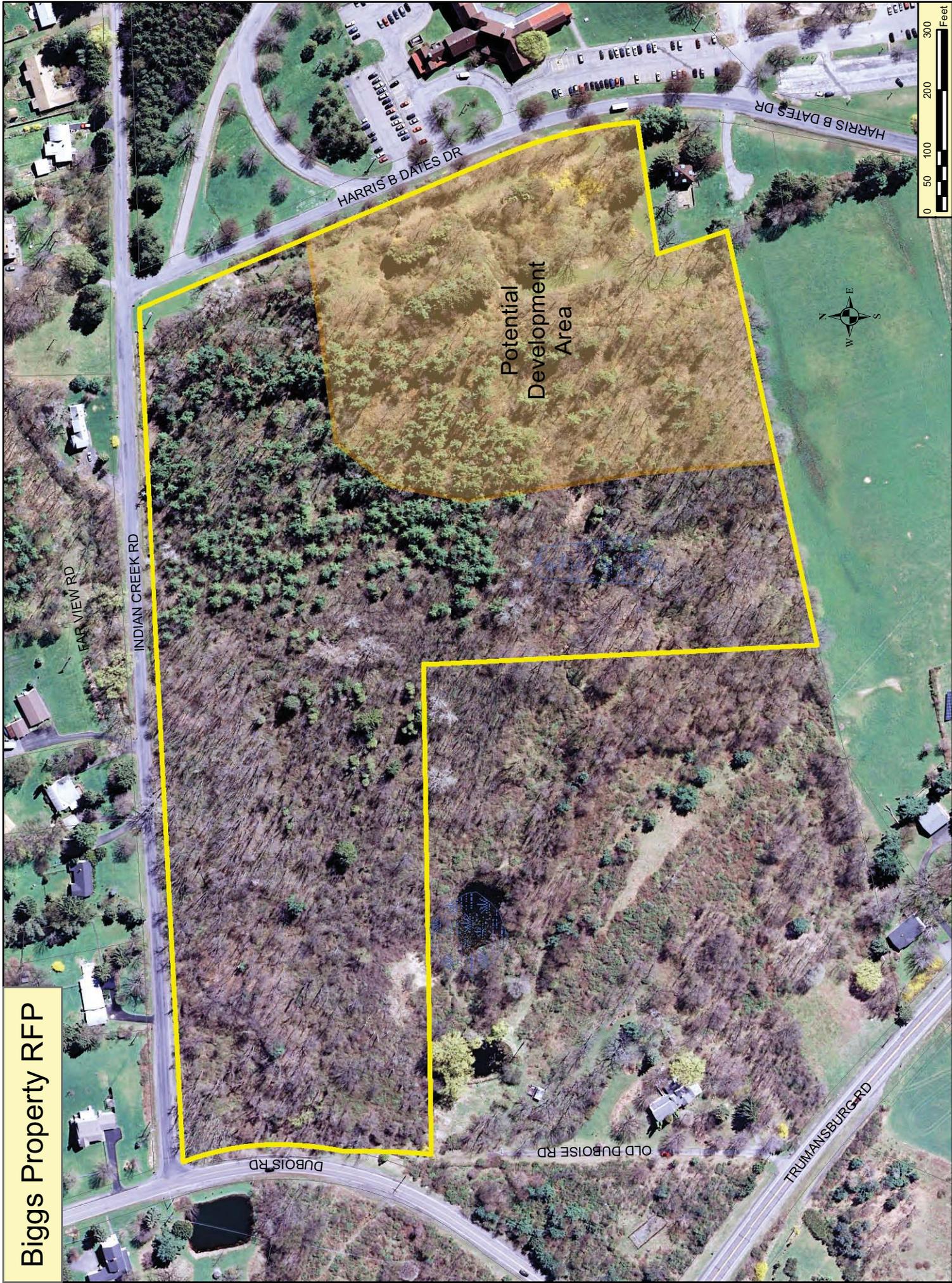
■ Cayuga Lake



Tompkins County Planning Dept



Biggs Property RFP



FAR VIEW RD

INDIAN CREEK RD

HARRIS B DATES DR

Potential  
Development  
Area



DUBOIS RD

OLD DUBOISE RD

TRUMANSBURG RD

# Draft Pedestrian Neighborhood Regulations

4.3.2012

## Overview

The purpose of this proposed regulation is to promote higher density, energy-conscious, people-centered developments within the existing framework of predominantly automobile-centered zoning. This “pedestrian neighborhood zone” (PNZ) is designed as a “floating zone” to be overlaid onto parcels within existing zones in urban, sub-urban and rural contexts, and potentially serve as a guideline for developing PUD’s and other types of “planned development areas”. It has been written to be applicable to subdivisions as small as 4 houses, but also as large as a village. The PNZ is meant to be a “surgical insertion” where higher or focused density is deemed appropriate by a municipality, or as a model for new development. Presented here will be core principles, key definitions and standards for a PNZ. Also included will be a description of variations based on the context in which the subdivision is sited.

A pedestrian zone is built around the spatial scale of the human, not around the spatial needs of the automobile. As such, all pedestrian zones will have a similar scale *internally*, regardless of context. The context (urban, sub-urban or rural) will determine primarily how the subdivision relates to the outside world, and will have only minimal effect on the rules governing its internal organization. Variations between contexts will include parking requirements, setbacks to neighboring properties, buffer requirements, and the like.

## Purpose and Applicability

The guiding concept governing the form and layout of any pedestrian zone is that it be easily useable, spatially contiguous and perceived as a coherent whole *by the pedestrian*. If the person experiencing the built environment views it as a coherent whole, the sense of place, feeling of belonging and experience of community is enhanced. The overarching goal of enhancing community is the basis for pursuing the following principles:

**Transit-accessible location.** A PNZ is a clustering of homes expected to have a high enough population density to foster community interaction as a minimum, and as such will have a high concentration of people requiring mobility. To minimize the need to rely on the private motor vehicle for most if not all trips, PNZs are most optimally located in areas already served by public transit and which have other connections to already developed areas, such as bike trails and walking routes. Urban infill locations are the best sites for PNZs, however in suburban or rural settings, PNZs should be located along primary transit routes, in close proximity to already developed areas, and where road and utility infrastructure already exists to serve them.

**Shared outdoor space.** Shared space is at the heart of creating the experience of community, therefore all buildings in the PNZ would be connected by some kind of shared outdoor space accessible to all residents and generally open to the public. In smaller PNZs (4-12 homes) this could be a single shared yard (as in the Aurora Dwelling Circle Climate Showcase Community), whereas in larger developments it could expand into a pedestrian street or greenway (as in the EcoVillage TREE Climate Showcase Community), and in village-scaled developments it would likely become a network of car-free streets and squares. Buildings would front on this shared people-centered space, not necessarily on vehicular roads. The shared space itself however, would have some form of frontage on or be accessible from vehicular roads, to facilitate intermittent emergency & delivery vehicle access to all buildings within the PNZ.

**Perimeter parking.** The primary means by which human connectedness is enhanced and buildings are brought closer together in a PNZ is through the exclusion or conscious management of the automobile. In suburban, and even “New Urbanist” neighborhoods, the excessive space required to bring the car up to every building pushes buildings too far apart for human relations that promote a higher level of trust and resource-sharing than the typical neighbor relationship. The commitment of resources to excessive automotive infrastructure also hinders community economic viability and sustainable land use. The spatial disruption that the car’s movement imposes on pedestrians shatters tranquility, impacts safety, and destroys the experience of shared space. Therefore in an urban context, parking would be on-street or at the edge of a project, with most PNZ developments being contained within the existing urban block structure. In

suburban and rural contexts, small developments might have perimeter parking lots, and larger village sized developments could have structured perimeter parking and even internal shuttle services. In a PNZ, one would expect to walk to one's residence from a parking area or transit stop, and to reap the benefits of car-free public space as a result. *mantra: "Welcome to our neighborhood, please check your car at the door"*. In addition, the exclusion of vehicular traffic and parking internal to the PNZ will make all thoroughfares MORE accessible to emergency vehicles, despite providing a narrower width of paving.

**Permeable boundary.** It is essential that PNZs not occur as gated or spatially isolated communities. In the same way that vehicular roads are open to the public for the purpose of passing through a built up area or visiting particular buildings fronting on those roads, the pedestrian pathways of the shared outdoor space serve the same purpose, and in this sense are considered public rights-of-way, though not for people in vehicles. As such, they must be arranged as a logical path network, with multiple connections to existing vehicle-accommodating public rights of way.

The building architecture should also reflect this "non-gated" philosophy. In an urban context, PNZs would offer views from a city street into the shared space and public pedestrian pathways, a welcoming architectural expression, and facades that address the city street in some positive way. In a sub-urban and rural context, the concept of the permeable boundary would suggest the existence of an obvious path for visitors to approach and feel welcome, a "connective" relationship to main vehicular roads, and a sympathetic relationship between the built form and the natural surroundings. With respect to the relationship between a PNZ and a roadway, municipalities will need to determine whether the built form should abut the road, so as to create a kind of "Main Street" environment, or whether it should be set back to create a "farmstead" type of setting. This choice will depend on the municipality's shared vision.

**Built Perimeter.** In the rural and sub-urban contexts where a true built context does not exist, the PNZ needs to amalgamate its buildings on the land such that *as a group*, they are perceived as a single entity, whether forming a significant edge along the main road or as an entity set back from the road. This will allow the PNZ to be perceived from outside as a single destination, and thus enhance the experience of it as a place in the larger landscape. The perception of the PNZ as a *single destination* is critical to the success of perimeter parking and simultaneously to the acceptance of walking to one's goal inside it. When approaching in a car (or arriving by transit), the visitor will feel a more powerful sense of arrival if met by a built perimeter, with a simultaneous feeling that the car is un-necessary from that point of arrival forward, because an image of the place as a whole can be readily grasped. Individual buildings should therefore not stand out as destinations until a visitor is on foot and traversing the pedestrian path network of the community.

**Human Dimensions.** The typical assumptions as to the optimal size of building lots, widths of streets, yards and setbacks, and overall sizes of communities, which are currently defined by the needs and capabilities of automobiles and a high-consumption society fueled by cheap energy, will be significantly downsized in the PNZ.

- The street: The purpose of the street within a PNZ is primarily for the movement of people, not vehicles, and is a social space which contributes significantly to community identity. Therefore its design parameters will reflect this purpose, with the street becoming narrower overall, and pavements being reduced only to what is needed for emergency or incidental vehicle access.
- Lot sizes: Lot sizes affect the walking distance between buildings, and can impose social separation if too large. Large lots also put fewer uses and architectural events between the starting and ending points of a walk, making walking a less interesting and therefore less desirable experience. The effect of too-large lots makes a community feel "thinned out". Therefore there will be minimum AND maximum lot sizes and frontages, depending on the intended building type for a particular location within the neighborhood. The intent would be to achieve an optimum density for social connectedness and land conservation, while maintaining appropriate aesthetics, fire separations and emergency access. Related to lot size, building size and block lengths will also be smaller than what we have come to view as normal in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Neighborhood size: Beyond a 5-10 minute walk (1/4 – 1/2 mile) a neighborhood begins to get too large to be connected by foot travel alone, i.e. people feel that getting across it is "too far to walk", and may feel the need for mechanical mobility, especially in inclement weather. In a car-oriented

world, the “neighborhood” can be any size traversable by car or other machinery. However, since a PNZ consciously eliminates the car as a mobility option, attention must be paid to having key services and amenities, including access to mechanical means of mobility, at appropriate walk intervals. In addition, sufficient population to support whatever amenities are made available must be housed within walking distance of those amenities. This may suggest not only a *maximum* size for a neighborhood, but also a *minimum* density.

- Use zones: A PNZ is not limited to being a single use zone, depending on its size. Small urban infill sites may be single use in nature, i.e. residential cottage developments, pedestrian retail areas, etc. However as a PNZ increases in size, perhaps approaching a village scale, it will need to design areas within its layout which are appropriate to certain mixed uses, for example locating commercial space closest to a primary vehicular road, perimeter parking area, transit stop or community park. Given the pedestrian scale and slower speed of travel within the PNZ, variation in uses and building types can and must happen faster than is typical of the scale of automobile infrastructure, resulting in a finer grain of use variation that offers more convenient access for the person on foot.

**Land preservation.** The PNZ is a tool that preserves natural and agricultural landscapes in 2 different ways, depending upon whether it is employed in an urban or sub-urban/rural context.

In the urban context, the PNZ offers a way to *increase* overall density, either as infill or as an entirely new neighborhood. Municipalities may want to increase overall density for a number of reasons, such as to provide a better ridership base for transit, to maximize the efficiency of existing services and infrastructure, to improve street life, to achieve the resident base to support businesses, or to increase tax base. Regardless of the internal reason for increasing density in urban neighborhoods, the effect regionally will be to soak up housing demand and reduce development pressure on land outside the urbanized area.

Though densification within urbanized areas is more cost effective and energy efficient, urban living may not be desired by every household, especially if the household derives its income from agricultural activities, and many will continue to choose ex-urban locations. In the sub-urban/rural context, the PNZ offers a way to *focus* density, and thus preserve open space directly, even if what is built doesn’t achieve village scale. Use of the PNZ would create well-defined compact places with closer neighbor relationships that would make resource sharing easier, reduce the impacts of ex-urban living, and still offer access to views and open space typically associated with “country life”.

**Contiguous development.** It is possible that several properties could be designated by a rural or sub-urban municipality as being worthy of the “focused density” which can be created using the PNZ regulations. These properties may be clustered around a transit stop, located near existing development or an employment center, or be otherwise suitable to be thought of as a “node”. When PNZs are planned on parcels adjacent to other parcels where PNZs are also permitted, the perimeter setbacks typically required in suburban and rural situations should be eliminated, such that developments on adjacent parcels can be linked so as to form a seamless pedestrian realm.

In a situation where a single parcel is allowed a PNZ, and complies with all setbacks required by the underlying zone, but finds itself adjacent to another parcel *later* allowed to host a PNZ, the setback area between the 2 parcels should be filled-in with new development so that a seamless pedestrian realm can emerge between the existing and new developments. The layout of the later PNZ would need to align itself with the existing. Further reasoning behind the aforementioned “permeable boundary” is to leave opportunities for edges to “grow connections” to future pedestrian areas.

It is important to avoid the creation of small density islands that cannot coalesce into a larger “village” environment. It is also important to understand that connections between developments through “green gaps” do not create the kind of pedestrian experiences that reinforce a sense of “one place”. Connections that host human activity and buildings (i.e. pedestrian streets) are necessary to weave a built environment into a seamless whole.

Municipalities must also seriously assess the locations for such development, with access to existing public transit being one primary consideration, and the ability of a group of PNZs to grow into a viable cohesive village node with a population of about 3000 people being another.

**Resident Governance.** Because of the compact and intimate “village-like” nature of the built environment offered by PNZs, some degree of resident management should be encouraged. Publicly accessible pedestrian rights-of-way within each subdivision may not necessarily be Town/City maintained infrastructure. Building maintenance and open space management, as well as the management of lighting, shared energy systems, and other shared infrastructure and amenities, may require residents to organize around these tasks and could provide the foundation for community-building activities.

The PNZ will most typically be organized using private lots with fee-simple ownership of each lot (with its own internal subdivision regulations), suggesting the use of a home-owners’ association for general governance. However within a larger PNZ, cooperatives may group homes on single lots within the village fabric (i.e. dwelling circles or cohousing subject to the definitions of each), and multi-unit buildings could be built as condominiums. Entire PNZs themselves could also be organized as land trusts, cooperatives or condominiums, instead of fee-simple subdivisions. A governance structure should therefore be adopted which best fits the land tenure model chosen by the residents or the developer.

## Definitions

These definitions, which may differ from identical terms used in the general ordinance, shall apply only within the areas designated by the municipality as PNZs.

**Pedestrian Neighborhood Zone (PNZ).** A floating zone designation allowing for the subdivision of land such that building lots front on and are accessed via public or private rights of way which exclude or limit mechanized vehicular traffic, which has a physical scale built around human dimensions, and which has a physical arrangement which optimizes foot travel within its boundaries.

**Pedestrian Pathway.** A publicly accessible way which does not accommodate motorized vehicles. (note that this is distinct from a “sidewalk” which is generally an optional accessory on a vehicular street)

**Multi-mode Pathway.** Similar to the Dutch *woonerf*: A publicly accessible way which is designed to allow incidental vehicular access, such as for delivery trucks, trash pickup and emergency vehicles, but where pedestrians and cyclists have legal priority over vehicles.

**Vehicular Street.** A publicly accessible way internal to the PNZ designed to support local vehicular traffic, bicycle traffic and pedestrian traffic, short term-vehicle parking, long-term parking for disabled residents, and providing access from main roads to long-term parking areas, loading facilities, transit stops and other vehicle dependent functions within the PNZ. Such streets shall not be designed to carry through traffic.

**Emergency Access-way.** A publicly accessible way, intended primarily for emergency vehicles, connecting main roads to the internal multi-mode pathway network.

**Village Residential District (VR).** Portion of a PNZ characterized by individual 1-3 story buildings set back from lot lines. This type of district exhibits typically North American “residential” or “village” architecture (i.e. pitched roofs, wood detailing etc). Commercial activity in VR would typically serve resident needs and generate minimal visitor traffic.

**Urban Mixed-use District (UM).** Portion of a PNZ characterized by 2-5 story buildings typically built up to the front lot line and frequently built out to the side lot lines. This type of district exhibits typically North American “urban” or “Main Street” architecture (i.e. masonry facades, flat roofs with cornice lines, etc). Commercial activity in UM would serve resident needs, yet also be expected to attract visitors. This type of district will therefore have a higher level of access to transit stops and parking facilities.

**Dwelling Unit Equivalent (DUE).** For the purposes of calculating amount of open space “per dwelling unit” a dwelling unit containing more than 4 bedrooms shall be counted as 2 units. A single room occupancy residential building, group home or cooperatively shared residence shall provide required open space “per dwelling unit” for every 4 bedrooms.

**Dwelling Circle.** A group of 4 to 8 dwelling units, contained within one-family and two-family structures, arranged around a semi-public “Common Open Space” (defined in this section) measuring no less than 30

feet in any direction and opening onto a multi-mode pathway or vehicular street for a minimum width of 15 feet, on a parcel of land under single ownership organized as a cooperative or mutual housing association under NYS law, and managed by its residents. Dwelling circles may also include shared indoor spaces accessible to all residents (i.e. workshops, root cellars, recreation rooms, storage areas, common kitchens, laundries, etc) which are built into the one and two family structures but which are not part of any particular dwelling unit. Building placement within a dwelling circle lot shall be regulated by fire code, and the provision of “transition” and “common” open space as defined in this section and designated in area standards below.

**Cohousing Cluster.** A group of 8 to 40 dwelling units, contained within one-family, two-family, and multi-family structures, arranged around a semi-public “Common Open Space” (defined in this section) measuring no less than 30 feet in any direction and opening onto a multi-mode pathway or vehicular street for a minimum width of 15 feet, on a parcel of land under single ownership organized as a cooperative or mutual housing association under NYS law, and managed by its residents. Cohousing clusters typically include a “Common House” (defined in this section). Building placement within a cohousing cluster lot shall be regulated by fire code, and the provision of “transition” and “common” open space as defined in this section and designated in area standards below.

**Common House.** A *non-public* structure for the use of residents of a cohousing cluster, which is owned by the residents, and may include but is not limited to: a kitchen, meeting room, guest rooms for resident use, a workshop, a play room for resident children, an exercise room, administrative offices, a mail room, a computer or business center, bathrooms, storage space, a community deck or patio, community pool, community greenhouse, apartments, or other such facilities for use only by the resident owners and their guests.

**Common Open Space.** Outdoor space accessible to all residents of a cohousing cluster or dwelling circle opening onto a public way for the purpose of visitor, resident and emergency access to dwelling units, and for recreational and social use by residents. Does not include open space required by building setbacks to adjacent lots or properties.

**Transition Open Space.** The outdoor space between the common open space of a cohousing cluster or dwelling circle and the front entry of a dwelling unit within a dwelling circle, or a dwelling unit or multi-unit building entrance within a cohousing cluster. Transition open space does not include a front porch, if provided.

**Neighborhood Services.** Services and/or facilities, which may be publicly or privately provided, that assist residents in meeting the needs of daily life within walking distance, such as child and elder care, social services, clinics, schools, religious & secular meeting spaces, fitness centers, etc.

**Public House.** A *neighborhood commercial* structure which may be privately or cooperatively owned, offering some combination of “common house” amenities, commercial activity and community services to residents and the public at large, including but not limited to: a community kitchen, meeting rooms, bed & breakfast, eatery, a workshop, child care center, an exercise room, administrative offices, a mail room, a computer or business center, public bathrooms, storage space, a community deck or patio, community pool, community greenhouse, apartments, or other such facilities.

**Lot.** Parcel of land upon which the owner has exclusive right to build, within regulations. This parcel may be owned outright as a separate property, or be a portion of a single commonly owned property upon which the owner holds a proprietary lease as in a land trust or cooperative. Lots shall not include conservation open space (as defined in this section) in their area

**Built Perimeter.** The contiguous edge defined by the outermost vertical building walls, or other structures greater than 4’ high, facing adjacent properties.

**Perimeter Setback.** The setback from adjacent properties which are not part of the PNZ, to the nearest allowable building within the PNZs built perimeter. This setback dimension will most frequently be determined by the requirements of the zone into which the PNZ is inserted, and be inclusive of other required setbacks.

**Front Yard Setback.** Setback required from the public right of way to a building edge greater than 4' high, including the front porch.

**Side Yard Setback.** Setback required between adjacent properties perpendicular to a public right of way.

**Private Open Space.** Outdoor spaces on a lot for the exclusive use of residents occupying that lot.

**Public Open Space.** Spaces *inside* the built perimeter of the built-area of the PNZ, bounded by buildings on at least 3 sides, which are NOT pathways. These areas include but are not limited to: paved public squares, linear public green-spaces parallel to pathways (wide r.o.w.) small wooded plots, public gardens, community food gardens, playgrounds, grassy recreation areas, etc. It does *not* include conservation open space as defined in this section.

**Conservation Open Space.** Spaces *inside* the built perimeter of the built-area of the PNZ which are NOT pathways and include un-buildable land, such as land with greater than a 25% slope, land within 100' of streams, designated wetlands, standing water, etc, or other land with natural features that preclude building, but which cannot be entirely avoided by the neighborhood layout.

**Rural Open Space.** Undeveloped, recreational, agricultural (inclusive of community gardens), wooded, wildlife preservation or other form of land adjacent to and accessible to the residents of a PNZ *in an exurban context*, which is preserved by the clustering of buildings. Rural open space does not include public open space, conservation open space, pedestrian ways or other open space *inside* the built perimeter of the PNZ, nor does it include land required for the perimeter setback from adjacent properties. A minimum requirement for rural open space will be set forth in the standards, however a municipality may already require some form of conservation land in its underlying zoning which may be greater than this minimum.

**Neighborhood Commercial Space.** Building area, typically though not necessarily on the ground floor, serving the needs of residents within walking distance. Such space should generate limited visitor traffic from outside the neighborhood.

**Underlying density.** The number of dwelling units allowed on a parcel by the underlying zoning, prior to designating the parcel a PNZ, used to determine the maximum number of dwelling units allowed in the PNZ. This density can be increased at the discretion of the municipality depending upon planning goals.

## Pedestrian Zone Standards

### Permitted Uses

#### Village residential district (VR)

- One and Two family structures
- Home occupations
- Dwelling circles\*
- Cohousing Clusters\*
- Apartment buildings consistent with a residential aesthetic and containing less than 10 dwelling units, or 16 single room occupancy units.
- Transit facilities
- Public Houses (limited to 6,000sf footprint)
- Community services and neighborhood commercial spaces less than 4,000sf per building, in the absence of a UM district.

\* 3-unit buildings are allowed in Cohousing Clusters and Dwelling Circles. Common Houses with apartments are allowed in Cohousing Clusters, can be 4 stories (35' to eave + roof pitch), and contain up to 10 apartments or 16 SRO's. Common houses are limited to a 6,000sf footprint.

Note that any building over 30' must be accessible to aerial fire apparatus. The r.o.w. standards that follow mandate required clearances at intersections of multi-mode pathways, but may not necessarily allow for the placement of buildings in excess of 30' high mid-block. It is recommended that apartment buildings 4 stories high be located on corner lots.

#### Urban mixed-use district (UM)

- Multi-family dwellings
- One and two family row-houses
- Office
- Retail
- Restaurant
- Dwelling circles and Cohousing
- Community services
- Public assembly facilities (theatres, churches, conference halls, etc)
- Educational facilities
- Light manufacturing (by special permit)
- Warehousing (by special permit)
- Transit facilities
- Parking garages (by special permit, subject to design review)

**Used not permitted**

In any district:

- Drive through service windows for restaurants, banks or any other establishment.
- Automobile fueling stations (unless a component of a structured parking facility)
- Car washes or other automobile maintenance services (unless a component of a structured parking facility)
- Vehicle dealerships
- Heavy industry or any other activity requiring excessive vehicle traffic, or lot areas in excess of the maximums designated in the area standards.

**Area Standards**

Parameter	Village residential district	Urban mixed-use district
Front Yard (min/max)	10' / 20'	0' / 10' *
Rear Yard	10'	10'
Side Yard	5' each side, 20' max**	0'
Lot area (min/max)	2,000sf / 3,400sf per building**	1,200sf / 20,000sf per building
Lot Coverage (min/max)	30% / 50%	80% / 100% incl. internal courtyards
Lot Frontage (min/max)***	30' / 50' per detached building**	20' / 150'
Building Height	3 stories (25' eave + roof pitch)**	5 stories + roof access & mechanical
Private open space (min/max)	300sf / 2400sf per building	None required
Public open space (min/max)	5% / 15% of space inside built perimeter	10% / 25% of space inside built perimeter
Rural open space****	area equal to space inside built perimeter	area equal to space inside built perimeter
Common open space *****	350sf per D.U. 30' min dimension	150sf per D.U. 30' min dimension
Transition open space *****	200sf per D.U. 8'min to porch	None required

\* Up to a 10' "feature setback" will be allowed for façade projections such as bay windows that provide architectural interest. In areas where row-houses are proposed, this setback may be used for steps & stoops, with the first stair riser being placed at the front property line. All row-houses on a given block should be set back the same distance, so as to form a continuous street-wall at the actual building front.

\*\* Exceptions

- side-by-side 2 family houses or zero-lot-line configuration: Side yard setback may be 0' on one side. Combined lot frontage of 2 zero lot line units may not exceed total building width plus 20' on interior lots, and total building width plus 30' on corner lots, and in no case exceed 80'. Minimum lot area may be reduced to 1500sf per unit.
- Apartment buildings and buildings incorporating community services or neighborhood commercial space may have lot frontages up to 150'. All setbacks must be 10' min/20' max, except that side and rear yard setbacks immediately adjacent to a residential lot will be 15' minimum. Lot area limited to 15,000sf and building footprint limited to 6,000sf, including porches (40% lot coverage max.). 4 story height allowed (35' to eave + roof pitch)

\*\*\* All lots fronting only on a pedestrian pathway must be within 150' of a multi-mode pathway for emergency & utility access purposes. Building heights on such lots in both districts are limited to 30'.

\*\*\*\* Applies in exurban contexts only. Minimum shown shall be superceded by any open space requirements of the underlying zoning

\*\*\*\*\* For cohousing or dwelling circles only

notes:

*lot areas: 2000sf lots limited by setbacks to less than 50% coverage, set up for cottages or small 2 fam houses. Setbacks and 30' min lot width insures 600sf open space per 2 family home. 3400sf lots can accommodate 1700sf footprint for large S fam or 2 fam homes. Goal is to keep houses and yards small so as to place emphasis on public spaces.*

*setbacks 10' from r.o.w. to porch is sufficient to create public/private transition. 20' gets too far from road so it becomes a max. 5' sides assure fire separation of 10'. 20' side maximum designed to avoid gaping holes in the streetscape. rear yard is minimized so as to focus activity on front porches and public pathways. Larger recreational areas are mandated as public open space and rural open space.*

*public open space requirements. Less open space percentage is required in village residential districts because setbacks themselves offer open space. Greater percentage is required in street-front districts because of the closed feeling which can result from taller closer facades. There is a maximum so as to prevent the "hollowing out" of a district with too much empty and un-used space. Large tracts of open space should be relegated to rural open space outside the built perimeter.*

*cohousing and dwelling circle open spaces. In village residential district, this is based on ADC, EVI and Pocket Neighborhood standards. In urban mixed-use districts, it is assumed that cohousing would take the form of courtyard apartment buildings or row-houses sharing backyards, which in both cases do not require separate transition space standards (as row-houses have a direct front-door relationship to the street, and apartment buildings have D.U. entries off internal hallways. The common space requirement assures a minimum size for collective backyards or a common courtyard.*

## **Density Standard**

Village residential (VR) districts shall have a minimum density of 10DUE per acre, and a maximum of 20DUE per acre.

Urban mixed-use (UM) districts shall have a minimum density of 15DUE per acre, and a maximum of 40DUE per acre.

## **Parking requirements**

In ex-urban settings: parking shall not be located more than 500' from the main entry of any building within the PNZ. Parking requirements shall be 75% of the requirement of the underlying zoning (or at the discretion of the municipality). Land set aside for additional parking, (reserve parking) with a pre-approved plan for its construction if needed, may be requested by a municipality.

In urban infill settings: parking shall not be located more than 500' from the main entry of any building within the PNZ. Parking requirements shall be 75% of the requirement of the underlying zoning (or at the discretion of the municipality). Urban infill sites which are adequately served by transit and other mobility options could dispense with parking at the discretion of the municipality.

*note: experience at EVI, a suburban location, has concluded that though the Town required 2 spaces per dwelling unit, in practice the actual demand for parking has been less than 1.5 spaces per D.U. (a documented reduction of 25%). This is likely due to the degree to which its design fosters cooperation and resource sharing among residents.*

## **Bike Parking requirements**

VR Districts: 2 bike locking rings (suitable for 4 bikes) for visiting bicyclists shall be located in the public right of way within 250' of every building. It is assumed that the bikes of residents will be accommodated on their properties. Common houses, public houses, and other uses serving the community shall provide additional bike parking to accommodate the expected number of visitors, with a minimum of 4 locking rings (8 spaces) provided. Apartment buildings shall comply with UM district requirements.

UM Districts: 5 bike locking rings (suitable for 10 bikes) for visiting bicyclists shall be located in the public right of way every 150'. Indoor residential bike parking (doubling as seasonal storage) shall be provided in all buildings at the rate of one space per bedroom. A commuter shower and changing room (which may be incorporated in a toilet room) shall be provided in buildings containing office uses, and additional bike parking may be required for office uses at the discretion of the municipality.

The estimated amount of retail ground floor space per 300'X300' block bisected both ways with pedestrian passages is approximately 80,000 sf. At one space per 1000sf, 20 spaces would be needed on each side of the block. It is assumed that 2 groups of 10 spaces would be placed near each end of the block, hence a standard of 5 rings per 150'.

## Transit access requirements.

Besides meeting the distance requirements set forth in the Subdivision Standards, the PNZ shall be located on its site and internally arranged so as to minimize the walking distance to available transit stops. Safe pedestrian linkages to transit shall be constructed as necessary, and transit shelters shall be provided. Signage directing residents and visitors to the PNZ to and from transit stops shall also be provided. An agreement with the municipality, outlining which parties are responsible for seasonal maintenance of the pedestrian connection to transit stops must be established as part of the PNZ development plan.

## Governance standards (TBD)

### Building standards

Fire safety. Due to the limited size and design speed along Pedestrian Pathways, all buildings in village residential districts and row-houses in street-front districts shall be fitted with residential sprinklers. All other buildings in street-front districts shall be fitted with commercial sprinkler systems.

Energy conservation. Because part of the inspiration behind this subdivision regulation is the conservation of energy and long-term energy security, every building constructed as part of a PNZ shall be designed to use no more than half the overall energy as a building of similar size and configuration designed to meet current energy codes. This may be achieved through any combination of improvements to the building envelope, improvements in mechanical systems, on-site renewable energy, or through innovative public/cooperative infrastructure systems. This requirement will be a condition for granting approval for pedestrian neighborhood zone designation (PNZ).

### Design Standards (TBD)

## PNZ Subdivision Standards

These standards supercede any other subdivision standards of the municipality, within the PNZ.

### Right-of-way standards

In village residential (VR) districts:

Type	R.O.W. width	Pavement width	Sidewalk Width	Speed limit
Pedestrian Pathway	5' min – 15' max*	5' min – 8' max	N/A	N/A
Multi-mode Pathway	26' min – 36' max	12' – 26' max**	N/A	5 mph
Vehicular Street	48' min – 56' max	28' min – 36' max***	5' green belt + 5' walk on both sides	15 mph

In urban mixed-use (UM) districts (note: buildings are constructed to the right of way line):

Type	R.O.W. width	Pavement width	Sidewalk Width	Speed limit
Pedestrian Pathway	10' min – 30' max*	5' min – 8' max	N/A	N/A
Multi-mode Pathway	36' min – 50' max	18' min – 26' max**	N/A	5 mph
Vehicular Street	50' min – 58' max	30' min – 38' max***	10' both sides	20 mph

\* R.O.W. for a pedestrian pathway which is the only access to a lot must be 15' wide and cannot exceed 300' in length (i.e. 150' from the nearest multi-mode pathway) Building heights on lots fronting pedestrian pathways are limited to 30'.

\*\* To insure working area around fire fighting equipment and space for pedestrians and incidental vehicles to move aside for the passage of emergency vehicles, a level open area of 20' (26' at fire hydrants per NYS fire code) must be maintained free of swales, shrubs, vegetation over 8' in height, or permanent structures such as raised planting beds, benches etc. A permeable paved area every 150' should be provided for incidental non-emergency vehicles (i.e. for deliveries of large items ) to park temporarily while maintaining an 11' travel lane for emergency access. **Any pathway with a general pavement width under 20' shall be designated as "one-way" for motorized vehicle travel.**

\*\*\* Paving minimums for vehicular streets assume on-street parking on one side, with maximums accommodating parking on both sides if desired. Travel lanes should not exceed 10' width in VR districts and 11' width in UM districts, so as to reinforce adherence to the required speed limit. One-way streets may have a minimum paving width of 20', provided that paved area near fire hydrants complies with applicable codes (NYS requires 26' pavement width for a distance of 40' centered on the hydrant).

## Paving standards

**Accessibility.** Paving materials and grading of pathways, including sidewalks on vehicular streets, shall comply with ADA standards such that at least one accessible route is available to serve the main entries of all buildings in the PNZ. If pathways cannot be graded to make all buildings accessible, publicly accessible chair lifts, elevators or other means shall be provided to achieve this level of access. Gravel or grass-paved vehicular driving and parking aisles are permitted, however multi-mode pathways must have at least a 5' width of ADA compliant paving material that cannot be disturbed or displaced by incidental vehicular traffic, and vehicular streets must have 5' minimum of ADA compliant sidewalk paving material on each side of street, as well as ADA compliant crosswalks at intersections.

**Stairways.** A pedestrian pathway may include a stairway, provided it is not the sole path of access to a building. If the slope of a pathway exceeds 1:20 (5%) it shall be designed as an ADA compliant ramp. If it exceeds 1:12 (8.33% grade), intermittent ADA compliant stairs with handrail on one side shall be required as part of the pathway.

**Traffic calming.** Vehicular streets and multi-mode pathways may incorporate rough surfaced materials so as to discourage high vehicle speeds, however a minimum 5' width of bicycle friendly paving must be provided. Speed bumps, which seriously disrupt passage by emergency vehicles, are not permitted.

**Permeability.** Paving materials shall generally be permeable so as to minimize surface runoff. If not permeable, bio-swales and rain gardens shall be incorporated in the public right of way.

**Repair-ability.** It is preferred that pavement be modular and re-settable (i.e. concrete or brick pavers, etc) especially over utilities, so that buried infrastructure can be serviced with minimum intrusion from heavy construction equipment.

**Aesthetics.** Paving shall employ patterns, colors and textures appropriate to a pedestrian scaled environment. (i.e. designs should avoid large expanses of asphalt or concrete without joints or color variations). Gravel or similar granular paving shall be bounded by curbs, or other structured site-work elements, so as to contain the material within the designed width of the surface.

**Emergency vehicle access:** Paving on all rights of way except pedestrian pathways must be of sufficient strength to support emergency vehicles (75,000 pounds) and of sufficient width to allow its safe passage. **Any pathway with a pavement width generally under 20' wide shall be designated as "one-way" for motorized vehicle travel.** Beyond the paving, within the public right of way, there must be a level area of 20', (and 26' at fire hydrants per NYS fire code) contiguous in elevation with the paving area (not separated by raised curbs or other abrupt elevation changes), maintained free of swales, shrubs, vegetation over 8" in height, or permanent structures such as raised planting beds, benches etc. This is to insure space for the stepping aside of pedestrians and/or pulling over of incidental vehicles to allow passage of emergency vehicles, and to provide adequate access area around an emergency vehicle for responders to utilize emergency response equipment.

**Pavement Radii:** At all intersections of vehicular streets and/or multi-mode pathways, pavement and right-of-way shall be provided so as to accommodate turning movements for emergency vehicles. This typically requires an outside radius of 50'. Right of way may expand at intersections to offer public open space, or be shaped so as to follow the required radii.

## Dead Ends

No pathway within a PNZ may be a dead end. If a multi-mode pathway or vehicular street must terminate (i.e. as a cul-de-sac) pedestrian pathways must extend from the vehicular dead end to other pathways in the zone, such that no pedestrian feels trapped and a contiguous network of walking/biking routes is formed. Dead-ending of any pathway accommodating vehicles is discouraged because of the inordinate amount of space and paving necessary to provide an adequate turnaround (tee or cul-de-sac) for emergency vehicles.

If a pathway is intended to be a connection to a future area of development, its pavement and hosting of lot frontages shall be terminated at the nearest crossing pathway, and its extension shall be planned such that the right of way can be used as public open space until future development occurs.

**Access distances**

Access distances given are the maximum walking distance from the main entry of a building to the main entry or edge of a particular feature

Block length is measured from property line to property line between 2 successive public rights of way (as opposed to center line to center line of R.O.W.)

Feature	Distance to	Maximum Walk time (250ft/min)
Transit stop	2500' maximum	10 minutes
Parking area	500' maximum	2 minutes
Public open-space	300' (600' apart) maximum	1.2 minutes
Rural open-space	1250' maximum	5 minutes
Multi-mode pathway	150' (300' apart) maximum	.6 minutes
Vehicular Street	1250' maximum, but spaced no less than 600' apart.	5 minutes
Block length	300' maximum	1.2 minutes

notes:

*multi-mode pathways (emergency routes). The 150' limit to main entrances will prevent numerous small buildings from being located on long narrow pedestrian pathways. It also insures a +/-300' spacing between parallel emergency access routes.*

*block length. limitation works with maximum lot sizes to guard against "monster buildings" and long boring facades.*

*walk-times. To make PNZ's work psychologically, the car and transit must be perceived as being "readily available". Therefore walk times are the primary determinant of distance to transit and parking. For parking, walk time is set at 2 minutes maximum. Though a walk of over 5 minutes to a any mechanized mobility mode is generally considered "inconvenient", and a 5 minute walk time to transit is preferable, the maximum to transit was extended to 10 minutes (2500ft) due to the current fiscal inability to extend transit service to some locations where this type of development is deemed appropriate.*

**Parking area standards**

Open lots for resident and visitor parking: Open lots are expected to be commonly used in conjunction with developments incorporating only the VR district. The standards below will generally allow for the provision of 2 cars per DUE for VR districts reaching the maximum density of 20DUE/acre.

Size of parking space	9' x 18'
Width of driving aisle	22'
Maximum allowable area per space	300sf
Maximum area per open lot	6,000sf
Minimum space between lots	100'
Maximum parking lot site coverage	20% of built perimeter

Parking structures: It is expected that if a development incorporates a UM district, the required parking will exceed the maximum allowed in open lots. Exceptions to this would be developments sited close to transit and other mobility options, or as infill in an existing urban environment, where the parking requirements per DUE are lower, or on-street parking or other public parking facilities exist. To be economically feasible, parking garages may need to be constructed that exceed the maximum lot area and dimensions for the UM districts. Given that garages should be sited along the perimeter of such districts and that liner buildings are expected to shield the garages from the pedestrian spaces of the district, this may not produce a serious negative effect, however parking garages will be subject to specific design review. As such, the following are guidelines, not strict requirements.

Size of parking space	9' x 18' clear of structural supports
Width of driving aisle	22'
Maximum allowable area per space	300sf plus ramps if not a sloped floor garage
Maximum size of garage	37,500sf (longest side 250')*
Minimum space between garages	500'
Liner building depth (required on 2 sides)**	20' minimum (except sides facing outside built perimeter)
Ground floor façade occupied by garage ***	33%
Maximum height	5 parking levels above first story including open rooftop
Maximum vehicles per garage	460

\* Underground portions of a garage may exceed these dimensions.

\*\* The liner building is intended to screen the inside of the built perimeter from the street-deadening effect of exposed parking structures. Possible uses for such narrow space include but are not limited to: art studios, apartments, linear office suites, hotel rooms, etc. With a maximum dimension of 150' it is expected that at least 120' will be needed for 2 double-loaded parking aisles. This leaves only 30' for the liner, implying that liner on all sides would make efficient parking layouts impossible. The developer is given the choice of prioritizing which 2 sides to apply the liner. Other faces of the garage should be aesthetically integrated with the liner building facades.

\*\*\* As much ground floor as possible should be used for commercial purposes to minimize the grade level impact of the garage. Exposed garage faces should be screened by pleasing facades, and vehicle entries should occupy no more than 28 lf of façade area.

### Lighting Standards

In VR districts, porch lighting may serve as the primary pathway lighting along pedestrian pathways, which are narrow enough to be lit in this manner. Any porch lights which are the only pathway lighting may be considered part of public infrastructure and tied to a community meter as street lighting. This lighting should be controlled by photocell and minimal in intensity. Additional resident controlled porch lighting should be provided so that a resident may choose higher levels of illumination during active porch use.

In UM districts, pathway lighting should be building mounted and respect “dark-skies” concepts. Where rights of way are too wide for building mounted illumination, or in the case of large public squares or parks, pole mounted cutoff fixtures respecting “dark-skies” concepts may be used.

Multi-mode pathways in all districts shall be illuminated with pole mounted cutoff fixtures respecting “dark-skies” concepts. Lighting systems may be resident maintained and tied to community owned alternative energy systems.

### Green Infrastructure Standards (TBD)

#### Pathway signage (TBD)

#### Utilities

All utilities shall be accommodated underground within the public right of way. Where possible, utilities shall not be located beneath paving, so as to limit the need to rebuild paving after repairs and thus reduce the time period during which the neighborhood is disrupted by construction noise and equipment.

In Urban mixed-use districts where buildings are abutting, utility tunnels accessible from the basements of buildings are encouraged, thus eliminating the need for street disruption and the intrusion of construction equipment for utility work. These tunnels may be within the public right of way, or incorporated on the individual lots with one side collinear with the r.o.w. boundary. Such “on-lot” tunnels shall be accompanied by a 3 dimensional easement allowing utility access below ground level, while allowing the lot owner to build above the tunnel.

#### Solar Access.

Neighborhood layout and building design (especially in VR districts with pitched roofs) should insure that the maximum number of individual rooftops have a southern exposure (i.e. with ridges running east/west). Building spaces should also be arranged to maximize passive solar gain, without sacrificing urban form or the relationship of interior spaces to outdoor neighborhood social spaces. Land may also be set aside (as part of rural open space) for community owned ground-mounted solar energy systems.

# EcoVillage at Ithaca: Principles, Best Practices & Lessons Learned

Prepared for the EPA Climate Showcase Communities Grant  
by Liz Walker, January, 2012



**The EVI Mission: To promote experiential learning about ways of meeting human needs for shelter, food, energy, livelihood and social connectedness that are aligned with the long-term health and viability of Earth and all its inhabitants.**

**Summary:** EcoVillage at Ithaca, a small hamlet in upstate New York, is recognized nationally and internationally for its pioneering work in developing a mainstream, green community that appeals to middle-class Americans while cutting resource use by 40% or more. This report reviews EVI's comprehensive approach and best practices, such as green building, densely clustered housing, low energy and water use, strong social ties, local food production, extensive waste reduction, design for affordability and accessibility, on site businesses, open space preservation and hands-on education. At the same time, it highlights challenges the project has faced and the lessons learned, including discussion of location, self-development, use of consensus decision-making, and a Cooperative legal structure. It recommends incremental growth, and adequate planning for diversity and affordability.

## Introduction:

As the world faces increasingly severe impacts of global climate change, diminished access to key natural resources (such as fossil fuels, water, and arable land), as well as increasing political and economic turmoil, it is clear that we need to find ways of living more lightly on the planet. To do so will require vision, multi-sector cooperation, and great effort. In developed countries, and the U.S. particularly, we need to cut back on wasteful resource use, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The United States, with just 4.5% of the world's population, uses a quarter of many of the world's resources. It is critically important to change this pattern, and to find new models for living well on less.

In April, 2011, the Tompkins County Planning Department received a federal grant in partnership with EcoVillage at Ithaca's Center for Sustainability Education. The three year EPA Climate Showcase Communities grant was one of only 24 received throughout the U.S. that year, and was one of only two received in the category of "smart growth." The purpose of the grant is to leverage a local success story – EcoVillage at Ithaca – which has received national and international recognition as an example of sustainable community development. Residents at this community report an exceptionally high quality of life, while using 40% less resources than typical Americans. Utilizing the principles and lessons learned from this whole systems approach to sustainable development, Tompkins County plans to create models for new zoning and building codes, support the creation of three pilot projects (hamlet, village, and urban infill), monitor and measure greenhouse gas reductions in these projects, and promote widespread dissemination of these replicable models through multiple educational strategies.

This paper on “Lessons Learned” is the first milestone of the grant, and will be followed by promotion of a new “Pedestrian Zone” that utilizes information gained from EVI and other livable communities. In addition, a Request for Proposals for a developer to create a green, pedestrian-friendly community on 26 acres of county-owned land will follow. The three residential pilot projects will demonstrate the same principles utilized at EVI in tangible form. Surveys of incoming residents at each of the pilot projects will be conducted to assess GHG emissions through energy, transportation, and water usage, starting a year before move-in through a year post move-in. Quality of life will also be assessed through resident essays and videotaped interviews. Thus we hope to capture both quantitative and qualitative data about what it means to live in a community designed for sustainability.

EcoVillage at Ithaca, a citizen-led development, has successfully combined multiple strategies to develop a strong eco-community. The challenge has been to analyze this unique, local example and determine what can be applied to more mainstream development. Many of the “best practices” and principles put forward in this paper could apply to green development anywhere. They can be mixed and matched to suit different environments, from urban “pocket neighborhoods” to large residential developments. The concept is to provide a greater range of choices for green development patterns and social settings that promote a strong sense of community.

Developers may find that some aspects of EVI, such as densely clustered, highly energy efficient housing are very familiar. What may be less familiar are pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods, the social constructs of cohousing, or integrating small farms and hands-on education into residential development.

While the whole package of EVI is not appealing to everyone, we are presenting it as a case study in its entirety. Planning professionals, architects, builders and developers may then choose which aspects of this kind of development would work in other settings. These “Lessons Learned” will also form the foundation for later educational work of the grant.

## **Overview:**

EcoVillage at Ithaca (EVI), [www.ecovillageithaca.org](http://www.ecovillageithaca.org) located in the beautiful Finger Lakes region of upstate New York, is part of a growing global movement for a saner, more sustainable human culture. Comprised of an intentional community and a non-profit educational organization, the project is developing an alternative model for suburban living which provides a satisfying, healthy, socially rich lifestyle, while minimizing ecological impacts. It is the largest and one of the most well-known ecovillages in the U.S., and is recognized internationally for its pioneering work in developing a mainstream ecological community that appeals to the middle-class while cutting resource use by more than 40%. There are currently two co-housing neighborhoods, with a third one close to construction. There are 109 adults and 58 children who live at the EcoVillage.

Initiated in 1991, the project is located on 175 acres of land, just 2.5 miles from downtown Ithaca, NY, a city known for its spectacular waterfalls, progressive culture, and as the home of Cornell University. Over 90% of the EVI land is preserved as open space for farming, wildlife habitat, and recreational trails. The land includes meadows, woods, wetlands, streams and ponds. Fifty acres of land have been set aside as a permanent conservation easement, and are administered by the Finger Lakes Land Trust. There are two farms on the site which together provide vegetables and fruit for 1,500 people in the greater Ithaca area. The sixty homes of the current community are densely clustered on a footprint of just a few acres of land, nestled within a total buffer zone of 10 acres.

EcoVillage at Ithaca- Center for Sustainability Education (EVI-CSE) is the grassroots, non-profit organization that founded the entire project, continues to work on the long-term vision, and that educates the public. EVI-CSE is a project of the Center for Transformative Action at Cornell, [www.centerfortransformativeaction.org](http://www.centerfortransformativeaction.org) which serves as its fiscal sponsor. EVI-CSE works with students and researchers, often by utilizing the “living laboratory” of the village and small farms. It provides tours to over a thousand visitors annually.

One of its newest programs, Groundswell Center for Local Food and Farming, recently won a major USDA grant to teach beginning farmers all aspects of starting small farms. EVI-CSE also has a close partnership with Ithaca College, and teaches courses every semester on some aspect of sustainability.

As co-founder and Executive Director I have written two books, and give presentations around the U.S. and internationally. I was also a co-founder of Gaia Education, an international non-profit organization that has developed a month-long curriculum on sustainable community development, based on best practices of ecovillages around the world, and that is recognized by the United Nations.

EVI-CSE partnered with the Tompkins County Planning Department to apply for and receive an EPA Climate Showcase Communities grant which started in April, 2011. This three year grant will enable project staff to study lessons learned from the past twenty years of developing EcoVillage at Ithaca, and apply these lessons to three pilot projects in Tompkins County. An important overarching goal of the grant is to find ways to replicate this successful but unique project in a more mainstream development context.

### **EcoVillages and Cohousing:**

EVI is part of the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN), <http://gen.ecovillage.org/> a network of about 350 ecologically oriented communities around the world. While there is no one definition of an "ecovillage," these villages are characterized by striving to take a systemic approach to integrating the human environment with the natural environment. Thus ecovillages aim to develop green buildings, grow organic food, use renewable energy, create a strong sense of community, use a participatory governance system, and teach what they are learning through practical, hands-on methods. EcoVillage at Ithaca is one of the largest ecovillages in the world, although there are a handful of others that are substantially larger.

EVI utilizes a community-oriented type of housing known as "Cohousing" for its neighborhoods. Cohousing developed in Denmark, and combines the privacy of individual homes with a strong community setting. Site layout and house design are oriented towards a central pedestrian street. Cars are parked on the periphery, leaving the center street as a vibrant place for kids to play and adults to chat. A "Common House," or community center, is at the heart of the neighborhood. This is where the community gathers for regular home-cooked meals several times a week. At EVI, the Common Houses also house living rooms, home offices, laundry, a kids' playroom, ping-pong and pool tables, a library, a Re-Use room for clothing, and much more.

While Cohousing is used by some ecovillages, many ecovillages use a less structured, and more individualized approach to housing. However, Cohousing is the fastest growing segment of the intentional communities movement in the U.S. There are currently 110 completed Cohousing communities in this country, with dozens more in the planning stages. Most of these Cohousing neighborhoods see themselves as small groups, and do not aspire to be part of a larger, mission-driven ecovillage.

### **Demonstrating Best Practices at EcoVillage at Ithaca – a Summary:**

**1. GREEN BUILDING, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** All homes are passive solar, super-insulated, and many have photovoltaic panels and solar hot water heating. Newest homes will demonstrate Passiv Haus standards, which typically reduce energy use by 90% compared to typical homes. In January, 2012, the first neighborhood installed a 50 KW ground-mounted photovoltaic system, which will provide 60% of the electricity for 30 homes.

**2. DENSELY CLUSTERED HOUSING** EVI is a pedestrian village of two, soon to be three neighborhoods-100 homes on a footprint of less than 9 acres. More than 90% of the 175 acre site is set aside for natural areas, farming, and wildlife habitat.

**3. Modeling Low Resource Use** In three separate studies (MIT, Cornell, Ithaca College), EcoVillage residents demonstrate 40% reduction in home energy use, compared to typical homes in the northeast. More recent studies show 40% reduction in natural gas, 53% reduction in electricity, and 71% reduction in water use.

**4. STRONG SOCIAL TIES** Each of the three EVI neighborhoods are NYS housing cooperatives, based on “Cohousing”, with shared common facilities, and many shared social events, including several community meals a week. Residents love living at EVI.

**5. LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION** Two resident-owned farms supply organic fruits and vegetables to 1,500 county residents during the growing season.

**6. ON-SITE BUSINESSES** Almost half (45%) of wage-earning residents work or telecommute from home offices, or provide services for neighbors, lessening the need for commuting.

**7. EXTENSIVE COMPOSTING, RECYCLING AND RE-USE** Residents compost all non-meat kitchen scraps, and have cut need for garbage services by 75%.

**8. AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE TREE**, the new neighborhood, has plans to build as affordably as possible, while also planning for aging in place.

**9. OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION** EVI preserves 90% land for agriculture, natural meadows, forests and ponds.

**10. HANDS ON EDUCATION** EVI-CSE works closely with Ithaca College and provides at least one accredited course per semester on the topic of community sustainability. The partnership has increasingly spent time in cultivating partnerships with downtown communities, and provides cultural competency trainings to I.C. professors and students. EVI-CSE provides tours for about 1,000 visitors a year, and currently has two robust educational programs – Groundswell Center for Local Food & Farming, and EPA Climate Showcase Communities.

**Public Recognition & Appeal:** From its inception, EcoVillage at Ithaca has enjoyed great recognition as an integrated model of environmental and social sustainability. It has received local, national and international awards, and has been consistently covered by major national and international media. This overall public appeal is based on how well these best practices work together to create a deeply satisfying way of life, one that speaks to the need for both social connection and connection with nature.

## **Historical Overview of EcoVillage at Ithaca: Vision to reality:**

EcoVillage at Ithaca began in 1991, the brainchild of Joan Bokaer, a teacher and grassroots organizer. The year before, Joan had organized a walk across the U.S. from Los Angeles to New York City, to reach out to people about environmental issues. I helped Joan organize this walk of 150 people from six different countries, and became its organizational manager – trouble-shooting, cajoling, and making sure the daily work got done by well-oiled teams and committees. The Global Walk for a Livable World, as it was called, was transformational for those of us who took part, and we touched the lives of tens of thousands of people in the 200 communities where we stopped, planted trees, gave talks, started recycling programs and held media events. It was a rich experience of simplifying our lives of material goods, yet simultaneously experiencing the complexity of living in community with all the joys and struggles that entailed. It was excellent training, in fact, for undertaking the development of a pioneering environmental community like EcoVillage at Ithaca. One young woman spoke for all of us at the end of the walk. She said, “Now that I’ve walked across the country, I know I can do anything.”

After the Walk was over, Joan returned to her home community of Ithaca, NY and began to further develop the concept of an ecovillage, which had first emerged on our long cross-country trek. She invited me to join her in organizing the village. In June, 1991, we held an “Envisioning Retreat” which brought together about 100 people from around the country, as well as locally. This Envisioning Retreat adopted and augmented the basic concepts that Joan had laid out: a pedestrian village for 500 people, made up of cohousing communities, with lots of open space and organic farms, and ongoing educational opportunities. This five day retreat led to a critical mass of people who were excited by the vision, and empowered to bring it to life.

Joan and I raised money to start a small non-profit organization, and became its co-directors. We worked with the non-profit Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy at Cornell<sup>1</sup> as a fiscal sponsor.

### Land Purchase:

We began by securing land. After searching for developable parcels that included good farm-land, we chose a 176<sup>2</sup> acre parcel that had been slated for a subdivision before the developer went bankrupt. In the planned development, 10% of the land had been set aside for open space, and 150 homes were scheduled to be built on one acre plots, thus using the remaining 90% for buildings, roads and yards. We decided to turn around this paradigm of typical U.S. development by taking the same piece of land and setting aside 90% of the land as open space, while densely clustering the housing (100 homes) on just 10% of the land.

Joan and I raised \$400,000, primarily in loans, from friendly investors around the country in a matter of weeks. The legal structure took months to figure out, however. A structured mortgage pool of 9 investors was created, with one individual mortgage on an adjacent parcel. We closed on the land on the summer solstice, June 21, 1992, just a year after the Envisioning Retreat.



*Land Use Contrast:* In this Envisioning Plan, 90% of the entire site is set aside for farms, woods, ponds and meadows, with just 10% for 100 homes, Common Houses, and parking. The prior developer's plan called for 90% of the site for developing 150 homes, with just 10% open space – a typical suburban subdivision.

At that time we had no idea how difficult it could be to repay these loans. Fast forward five to ten years: The initial timeline for building five cohousing neighborhoods in 10 years time proved to be hopelessly unrealistic,

<sup>1</sup> CRESA later changed its name to the current Center for Transformative Action.

[www.centerfortransformativeaction.org](http://www.centerfortransformativeaction.org)

<sup>2</sup> We later sold off one acre for residential development to help pay off the mortgage on the land, leaving 175 acres.

and the first neighborhood ended up building infrastructure for the future village, but could not also afford to pay for land. For years our non-profit struggled under the weight of the debt that could only be repaid from future neighborhood development. As a sign of just how committed those early investors were to the project, over half of the loans were forgiven (including one \$130,000 loan by a resident couple!), enabling us to raise enough money through the development of the second neighborhood, and numerous small donations, to pay off the land in its entirety by 2003.

#### First Neighborhood:

Once the land was purchased we started organizing the first resident group (frg), affectionately known as "FROG," in the summer of 1992. Working with local architect and builder Jerold Weisburd and his wife, Claudia, the budding cohousing group spent four and a half years of intensive meetings to plan the neighborhood, go through a grueling town approval process, and build the thirty homes and 5,000 square foot Common House. To finance the project, each resident household paid 20% down, and the group secured a construction loan from a local bank, Tompkins Trust Company, for the remaining 80%.

In November, 1996, in the midst of the building process, when half of the homes were finished (with eight occupied), and another half were underway, a major construction fire broke out. In one of the largest fires in the history of Ithaca, flames shot 60' high, and demolished 8 houses, the Common House, and damaged six other homes. It was terrifying! Luckily the Ithaca Fire Department and five volunteer fire departments from nearby towns came to the rescue, and the rest of the neighborhood was saved. Also, we were lucky that builder's risk insurance covered the cost of rebuilding all of the damaged homes. FROG was rebuilt, and a celebration was held in the new Common House in August, 1997.



*FROG Common House, a community center serving 30 households, with common laundry, dining and kitchen facilities, play areas, living room, and 8 "home" offices.*

#### Second Neighborhood:

Next came the second neighborhood group, or "SONG." As Executive Director of the non-profit<sup>3</sup>, I was highly motivated to start organizing this neighborhood to help pay off the pressing land debt, as well as to fulfill our mission of developing multiple cohousing neighborhoods. I convened an initial meeting on Labor Day, September, 1996, just a month before the first families moved into FROG, and two and a half months before the terrible fire.

The forming SONG group had a very strong interest in building as affordably as possible. Together with Rod Lambert, a fellow FROG resident and builder, I researched options for working with local affordable housing agencies. Unfortunately we found that EVI land, just two and a half miles from downtown Ithaca (and half a mile from the city limits), was too rural to receive federal HUD funding, and too urban to receive USDA

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<sup>3</sup> Joan left her job with EcoVillage in 1996, and I became the sole full-time staff person.

funding – a typical suburban conundrum. After trying multiple strategies to achieve affordable housing, the group splintered and fell apart. Only three families remained.

Thanks to a no-interest loan of \$100,000 from Equity Trust, a community-land trust organization, we were able to get SONG back on its feet, and in 2001 the first homes were built. We didn't have enough households to create a full 30 unit neighborhood, so we split the project into two phases: "SONG, Verse 1," with 14 homes and "Verse 2," with 16 homes, for a total build-out of 30 homes by 2004. The Common House was built in 2005-2006. We also worked with Better Housing for Tompkins County to apply for Federal Home Loan funds, and with the \$112,000 grant we received, we were able to subsidize the down payments on six units, made available for families who earned 50-80% of the area median income. SONG thus was able to set aside 20% of its homes as affordable housing.

### Third Neighborhood:

Now TREE (third residential ecovillage experience) is underway. For the third time I found myself organizing a cohousing neighborhood – this time in 2007. By this time the land had been paid off, but our mission still called for a larger village. There was also a growing need for more accessible housing, as our residents wanted to "age in place," and a desire for more affordable housing. In addition, there were new green building technologies that seemed well-worth demonstrating. At the same time, just as with the development of SONG, there were some residents who wanted no further change, and thought it was a mistake to develop another neighborhood. This made it very hard to reach consensus as a village on some key agreements about cost-sharing for land and infrastructure, and future site planning. However, over time, these conflicts have diminished.

TREE has experienced its own growing pains, despite learning from the experiences of both FROG and SONG. TREE decided to hire the same architect, Jerry Weisburd, who had designed and built FROG more than a decade earlier, although he now lived in California. This long-distance relationship has meant substantial teleconferencing, and using file-sharing programs such as Drop-Box. Weisburd was very familiar with our project, and residents were happily living in homes that he had designed and built, so there was a clear track record. TREE decided to use the same kind of standardized design as FROG, thus lowering costs, and used some of the same charming, winding, European street design as FROG, while selecting a middle range of spacing between the houses compared to the other neighborhoods.



*Architect Jerold Weisburd's sketch of the TREE neighborhood, showing the four-story Common House in the center, with winding pedestrian streets leading past homes with solar panels.*

A regional builder was selected who could be involved early on in the design stage in 2010, but unfortunately this relationship did not work out. TREE searched for, and found a new builder, Lecesse Construction from Rochester, NY. Lecesse was chosen for their experience with multi-family housing, some green building, excellent references, and a maximum price contract. In this type of contract, the builder guarantees not to exceed a pre-set maximum price. If there are savings, they are returned to the owner.

However, there was a big discrepancy between pricing based on the architect's estimates in early 2010, and the newly selected builder's estimates a year later. This led to a crisis when anticipated pricing rose by almost 50% in January, 2011. Eight of the 30 families assembled dropped out at this point, even as the group worked hard to problem-solve, and added 10 more units to the plans in order to bring prices back to a more reasonable level. The Common House was redesigned to include 15 flats, duplexes were added, and the site design was adjusted. These changes led to having to go back to the Town of Ithaca for amendments to the zoning, as well as re-applying for preliminary and final site plan approvals, all of which took an additional several months. Meanwhile another seven households dropped out, mostly due to the lingering recession which made it difficult to relocate. People had trouble selling homes around the country and finding new jobs in Ithaca. However, others joined. As I write this report, there are 33 committed households out of 40, in January, 2012. Interestingly, TREE is predominantly an older group, with many singles and couples who are retired or close to it. These are people who do not need to find work, and are therefore more mobile in a recession.

#### Farming at EcoVillage:

While the three neighborhoods required a lot of labor, other important developments were occurring simultaneously. In 1992, Jen and John Bokaer-Smith started West Haven Farm, which has grown over the years from a 3 acre Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) operation to a current operation of 10 acres which currently feeds about 1,000 people a week during the growing season. The farm, which is certified organic by the Northeast Organic Farm Association (NOFA), grows 250 varieties of vegetables, some fruits, flowers and herbs. West Haven Farm has a very popular stand at the Ithaca Farmer's Market on Saturdays, in addition to having 250 shareholders in the CSA. There are plans to further expand the farm to 22 acres in the near future, to allow more land to lie fallow between plantings, as well as to expand the existing orchard.

Another successful on-site farm is Kestel's Perch Berries, a no-pesticide, five acre U-Pick farm with six kinds of berries. Katie Creeger, like the Bokaer-Smiths, lives at the EcoVillage. Her farm is also set up as a CSA, and attracts customers from around the area. Both farms lease land from the non-profit for the cost of the taxes paid on the land.



*West Haven Farm's greenhouse is a great place to start seedlings.*

#### Sustainability Education:

Meanwhile, the educational, non-profit side of EVI has carried out a variety of programs, including: co-organizing major conferences, hosting a year-long speaker's series on sustainable living, developing a partnership with the Environmental Studies Department of Ithaca College (under the auspices of a three-year National Science Foundation grant), working with low-income, inner-city children, developing a sister-village relationship with Yoff, (a village in Senegal), giving presentations around the country – the list goes on.

Current educational activities center on teaching young people important food and farming skills through Groundswell Center for Local Food and Farming [www.groundswellcenter.org](http://www.groundswellcenter.org) , applying lessons learned to residential development through the Climate Showcase Communities grant (in collaboration with Tompkins County Planning Department), and ongoing collaborative courses, and faculty development through our Partnership for Sustainability Education with Ithaca College. In addition, we write books, enjoy ongoing national and international media attention, and host tours for visitors from around the world.



*Groundswell beginning farmer training students on their way to working at West Haven Farm.*

### **Principles: Guidelines for Development**

In 1992, when we first purchased the land for developing EVI, we pulled together a committee to create a Comprehensive Plan for long-term land use and development. Working with a couple of local architects, various Cornell faculty and students, as well as future EcoVillage residents, we adopted a very participatory strategy. Between September, 1992 to March 1993, we held four Land Use Planning Forums. A total of about 100 people participated over the course of nine months. Forums ranged from 60 people working together for an entire weekend, to a final session of just 12 people for an afternoon. Together we identified goals and objectives for the following categories:

- a) residential neighborhoods
- b) agriculture
- c) transportation and circulation
- d) energy
- e) water and wastewater
- f) natural resources and recreation
- g) solid waste
- h) building materials
- i) social
- j) village center complex
- k) visitor's center
- l) EcoVillage Education and Research Center

The "Guidelines for Development" emerged as a compilation of these planning forums, and a document was approved by the EVI Board of Directors on October 7, 1993. These Guidelines have proven to be an important touch-stone, and set a high standard for both social and environmental sustainability. They have been used as a reference or adopted by several other eco-communities around the country as well. The planning process was also the subject of a Cornell dual Master's thesis in Landscape Architecture and City and Regional Planning.

## **Site Planning Process:**

At the same time as the Guidelines for Development, a proposed site plan was developed, using the same participatory methods. The site plan showed five 30-unit neighborhoods clustered around a village green, all on just 10 acres of land. When the first neighborhood was developed, it was found that this level of density (150 homes, roads, and parking on 10 acres) was not considered practical or desirable, and the first neighborhood was sited further south, on a south facing slope with remarkable views and excellent solar exposure.

The second and third neighborhood placement each took considerable discussion by the existing village and the EVI non-profit Board of Directors. The final site plan clusters the three neighborhoods in a triangle with a Village Green in the center. The Village Green is designed to be a pedestrian-oriented gathering space that includes a picnic area, a small pond, a day-lighted stream, beautiful southern views, an eventual gazebo, and more. It will provide a larger outdoor gathering space than currently exists, so the entire village can come together for events.

Since that time, the Guidelines for Development and the overall Site Plan have been revisited several times briefly, but once in-depth in a village-wide "Programming and Site Planning Workshop" conducted by Greg Ramsey, an architect with Village Habitat Design. The goal of the four day workshop from September 22-26, 2005, was to develop a program and site plan for potential future growth of the village (this pre-dated TREE.) During the six months leading up to the workshop, a number of teams of residents did preliminary research and analysis. These teams were then joined by other residents and guests during the workshop itself. These teams focused on areas including:

- a) Village Connections
- b) Green Infrastructure
- c) Housing
- d) Work Places
- e) Education/ Village Center

While an enormous amount of work went into preparing for and participating in the workshop by the teams, the Village and the architect, the process was too compressed to yield a true consensus on the final site plan. There was discomfort expressed by some that the proposed Site Plan had too much of the architect's goals, and not enough of the Village's wishes. Specifically, the architect advocated for some live/work housing that was not associated with any cohousing neighborhood, while many villagers thought that all housing should be an integral part of a neighborhood community.

However, quite a lot of good ideas emerged over the course of the workshop, and there was agreement reached on placement of a third neighborhood and an eventual Education Center/Village Center. There was also acknowledgement of a desire for housing that was more affordable, more accessible, and that further reduced the ecological footprint of residents. These ideas have in fact been a primary driver in the establishment of TREE, the third EVI neighborhood.

## **Cohousing Neighborhood Development: Choices Made**

In all three neighborhoods, marketing was (is) primarily through word of mouth, website, and extensive national media coverage. Each neighborhood has attracted about one third of its members locally and two thirds from around the country. This is quite unusual, and attests to the appeal of the "big vision" of EcoVillage at Ithaca.

Potential residents go through a comprehensive membership process in which they are invited to multiple meetings, visits, and an orientation session. However, rather than going through a selection process, newcomers are invited to ascertain for themselves whether they share the values and the interest in living at EVI.

**FROG:** As the first cohousing neighborhood in NYS, FROG chose to concentrate on "getting it built," while doing its best to meet twin goals of affordability and green building. FROG worked closely with local

architect/builder Jerold Weisburd, to choose an architectural program that included super-insulated, passive solar homes, clustered densely around a pedestrian street, with cars parked on the periphery of the neighborhood. Since FROG was among the first dozen cohousing neighborhoods built in the U.S., site and building designs were primarily inspired by existing Danish cohousing examples. While four sizes of homes were accommodated, ranging from 900 square feet to 1650 square feet, they all shared the same basic design, including kitchens and baths. This standardization led to very economical construction. Savings went into purchasing excellent windows (triple-paned Accura Dorwin, from Winnipeg), and attractive features like cathedral ceilings, 14' high window walls on the south side (for maximum solar gain and day-lighting), solid maple countertops and sills, and large, open mezzanines overlooking the living room. During the course of developing the designs, a fifth design was introduced to accommodate wheelchair accessibility, with a full bath and bedroom on the ground floor. Three of these accessible units were built due to resident demand.

All homes and the Common House are wood-frame construction, with double walls, and an interior vapor barrier. All utilities are inside the vapor barrier, which horizontal furring strips hold in place. Walls are filled with blown-in dense pack cellulose insulation (recycled newspaper). All homes are duplexes, which are grouped in four south-facing clusters. All homes have crawl-spaces, and are linked by pipe chases to one of four "Energy Centers" which contain central natural gas-fired boilers that heat hot water (for back-up space heating and domestic hot water) for homes on an on-demand basis. The energy centers allow for a type of district heating, in which each cluster of six to eight units share the hot water, and there is only one utility hook-up, thus saving thousands of dollars in meter charges annually for the neighborhood. Energy use is sub-metered, and billed by the Cooperative on a per household usage basis. This system takes all of the combustion out of the homes, contributing to excellent indoor air quality. It also has the advantage of allowing the neighborhood to easily retrofit to a renewable fuel system in the future, by only changing the fuel source of the four energy centers.



*This birds-eye view of the FROG, shows clusters of homes facing a pedestrian street, with the Common House at one end. Drawing by Jerold Wiesburd, architect and builder.*

Gregory Thomas, a former resident of FROG and founder and CEO of Performance Systems, which does energy efficiency consulting on a national basis, estimates that the passive solar orientation of buildings in FROG leads to approximately 30% in energy savings.

After fifteen years, homes are in good shape. Energy Center boilers have been replaced by newer, more efficient models. The cedar siding and oriented strand board (OSB) have had to be re-stained several times.

Between the solar gain, and the super-insulation, the energy bills are quite low – one typical three bedroom unit only pays \$1130/year for heat, hot water and electricity for instance. In contrast, the typical U.S. family spends about \$1,900 a year on home utility bills.<sup>4</sup> This is a savings of about 40% a year!

SONG: As the second neighborhood group (SNG, or “SONG”) at EVI, SONG residents learned from some of the processes of the FROG, but also made many of their own choices. An early decision made was to spread the houses further apart than FROG in the site plan. This has led to a noticeable difference in interior space between the two neighborhoods. There is more gathering space for children to play, and for neighbors to hang out together. At the same time, the spacing cuts down on some of the natural daily interactions between neighbors across the street. Visitors often compare FROG to a European village, and SONG to a more typical U.S. suburban neighborhood. Interestingly, about half prefer one and half prefer the other site plan.

SONG residents also chose considerable customization of their homes, to allow for more individual creative expression and resident “sweat equity” opportunities. Thus, while SONG homes share a similar exterior look, the interiors vary a lot. While this has resulted in some wonderful designs, it also led to a more expensive and time-consuming building process. Because of the variations in design, and the two-phase building process, there were fewer economies of scale than in FROG.

Homes in SONG are primarily built out of Structurally Insulated Panels, or “SIPS,” which were quite a new building material in 2001. These 4x8’ panels look like giant sandwiches. The exterior is made from OSB (a recycled wood product), with an interior of foam insulation. They are very easy to handle, and fit together well. An entire wall can be built in a day. SIPS conserve wood, and create airtight building seals.

Two homes in SONG are timber-frame construction with straw-bales used as insulation. Straw is a natural material which allows more air-exchange than conventional building materials, while still providing excellent insulation. There is also one timber-frame house that uses traditional insulation.

Partly because of the complexity of the mini-district heating system in FROG (which meant that only a few specialists could fix problems), SONG residents chose to use a simpler heating system. Very small water heaters serve each duplex with both domestic hot water and back-up heating. Most SONG homes also have radiant floors, so the hot water flows through tubes set into the concrete.

#### TREE:

TREE has three inter-woven goals: accessibility, sustainability, and affordability.

Plans for the third cohousing neighborhood call for standardization of design and building, going back to the FROG model. TREE has chosen to create a denser site design, with 40 homes on 2.1 acres. This level of density is accomplished by including a four story building which houses the Common House facilities on the ground floor, as well as 15 flats, ranging from a small studio of 452 square feet to a three bedroom of 1150 square feet. They are all served by an elevator and are designed to be accessible to someone in a wheelchair. This is also an affordable way to build, since many units share a common building shell. And it is sustainable from the standpoint of conserving resources, because this compact design uses less land, fewer building materials, and has less need for heating and cooling since there are more common walls.

The remaining 25 homes in TREE range from a two bedroom of 1050 square feet to a 4 bedroom house at 1440 square feet. Many of the homes are designed to reach the very stringent Passiv Haus standard, a green building technique from Germany. Homes built to this standard utilize passive solar design, and are super-insulated (just as in both FROG and SONG.) What makes them different is that the level of insulation is much greater, with walls expected to be about 15” thick, and very tightly sealed against any drafts. An Energy Recovery Ventilator (ERV) will bring in continuous fresh air, while exhausting stale air from the house. These houses are expected to be so efficient that they could be heated with the equivalent of a hair-dryer! Typically Passiv Haus buildings use 90% less heating or cooling than standard homes. So far there are only 13 certified Passiv Haus buildings built in the U.S., and we are hoping to add 12 units - almost double

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<sup>4</sup> DOE report: [http://www.energysavers.gov/pdfs/energy\\_savers.pdf](http://www.energysavers.gov/pdfs/energy_savers.pdf)

the existing number. It is not yet clear whether the flats in the Common House will also be able to be Passiv Haus certified.

## Best Practices:

### 1. Green Building & Renewable Energy

Comparisons discussed above are reviewed in this chart:

	FROG (1996-1997)	SONG (2002-2004)	TREE (2012-2013)
Type of design	Standardized, 5 house types, 3 accessible units	4 house types with major customized elements, 1 unit retrofitted for accessibility.	Standardized, 3 apartment sizes, 4 home sizes. Accessibility emphasized.
Building materials	Double wall, stick-built	SIPS, straw-bale	Double wall, stick-built
Insulation	Blown in cellulose, R-30 walls	SIPS or straw-bale	Cellulose & closed cell foam, R-60 walls
Heating system	Passive solar, district heating, hydronic air handlers	Passive solar, Mini water-heater shared between duplexes, radiant floors	Passiv Haus with solar hot water, electric baseboard back-up
Renewable Energy	Neighborhood 50 KW PV ground-mounted system serves 30 homes	14 homes with PVs, 4 homes w. solar hot water	30-40 homes with PVs & solar hot water.

### 2. Densely clustered housing and Open Space:

Each of the three neighborhoods has 30-40 homes clustered on five acres of land which includes parking areas, yards, a Common House, some water features, community gardens, and substantial buffer zones. The actual footprint of each neighborhood (just the housing, yards, and internal neighborhood space) ranges from 2.1 to 2.9 acres. As discussed in the introduction, EVI is demonstrating a reversal of the typical suburban subdivision in which 90% of the land is developed with 10% as open space. In the EVI model, 10% is developed, with 90% open space.

Total acreage of land is 175 acres

	Prior Developer	EVI Total	FROG	SONG	TREE
Number of homes	150	100	30	30	40
Acreage for homes	150	15	5 acres	5	5 acres
Acreage/home	1 acre lot	.15/acre	.17 acre	.17 acre	.125 acre

EcoVillage created its own zoning, with the assistance of the Town planners. This Planned Development Zone includes designations of residential area, natural areas, and agricultural area. The residential area is discussed above. The natural areas include about 10 acres of woodland, and another 15 acres that are being allowed to become woodland. The remaining open meadows (about half of the entire land) are designated for agricultural use. Of this, 15 acres are currently being actively farmed, with plans to expand this in the near future by an additional 22 acres.

### 3. Modeling Low Energy and Water Use:

Over the past twenty years, some data has been collected about energy and water use at EVI. Studies have ranged from data collection by interested residents with a scientific background, to graduate student studies including students from Cornell University and MIT and undergraduates from Ithaca College Environmental Studies Program. Unfortunately, the data has not been gathered consistently, so there are many gaps.

Two recent resident-driven initiatives have been particularly helpful. Dr. Richard W. Franke, Professor Emeritus of Montclair State University in anthropology, put together a comparison between FROG Energy Use and U.S. single family homes, based on existing studies. And Dr. Francis Vanek, an adjunct professor in

engineering at Cornell University, and co-author of a textbook on energy conservation and renewable energy, studied gas and electricity usage in the entire village in spring, 2011, with the help of his electrical engineering graduate students.

In Franke's comparison, FROG home sizes (including use of the Common House) are only 60% the size of typical U.S. homes. FROG homes use only 29% of the water (compared to NY state), 59% of the electricity and 65% of the gas (both compared to Northeast U.S.). On a per square foot basis, FROG homes used 83% of the combined gas and electric, compared to households in the Northeast U.S. The ecological footprint of FROG members in 2002 was just 44% of U.S. average.

In Vanek's study, actual energy usage of both FROG and SONG was gathered for the entire year of 2010. Homes with photovoltaic panels, solar hot water, or woodstoves were taken out of the study, due to difficulty of assessing exact kilowatt hours or therms of energy provided by renewables. Although there is not comparable data for NYS available for 2010, a comparison of gas usage in 2000 indicates 60% of gas usage in FROG compared to NYS average in the same year. Electricity usage in both FROG and SONG in 2010 compared to 2005 NYS averages yields 47% of NYS average. Since electricity is only used for lighting in this case, it is less problematic to compare different years than gas, which is more seasonally variable depending on mild to severe winter weather.

Thus, while exact comparisons are hard to make, due to lack of comparable yearly data from NYS, it is clear that existing EVI neighborhoods are very energy efficient, and utilize water extremely well. Low water usage is aided by the use of low-flow fixtures (1.6 gallon toilets - uncommon in 1996 - were installed in FROG), as well as the use of rainwater catchment in some homes for irrigating gardens.

It is interesting to note that 25% of electricity used at EcoVillage is to power a pump that brings the required city water up the hill to the village. Thus lowering water use also means lowering electricity use. There is now a PV back-up system for water pumping when the electricity goes out.

Two new projects will substantially lower fossil fuel use for the village. FROG installed a 220 panel, 50 KW, grid-tied photovoltaic array in January, 2012. This ground-mounted array was developed to provide 60% of the electricity used by 30 households. It was paid for by a subset of neighborhood investors who will recoup their investment, plus a modest rate of return over 11- 15 years through rebates, tax incentives, and resident payments (similar to typical utility bills.) At the end of the payback period, the system will belong to the neighborhood.

TREE plans to install solar hot water and photovoltaics for all households that can afford renewables. This is a particularly good time to invest in these systems as the NYS and federal rebates and tax incentives are expected to offset 73% for PVs and 83% for solar hot water. With energy prices steadily increasing, and the outstanding financing currently available, TREE is on track to meet sustainability and affordability goals simultaneously.

#### 4. Strong Social Ties:

At EVI, residents enjoy belonging to a community. Many people describe it as an extended family – everyone knows everyone else, and there are many important friendship ties between both children and adults. There is a wide range of ages – from toddlers to octogenarians – and some nice intergenerational bonds develop.

Cohousing is designed to promote community by making it easy to hold community meals, and by promoting shared interaction through the design of the homes and the pedestrian street. In our village setting, there are four evening meals a week in the Common Houses, one neighborhood-only meal for FROG and SONG, and two for village-wide participation. Adults and older teens are asked to contribute at least two hours a week on a community work team. These include cooking, dish-washing, Common House cleaning, maintenance, finance, and outdoor teams. Working together for the good of the whole promotes community spirit. It also keeps costs down, since neighbors can provide everything from simple bookkeeping to home-cooked meals to common maintenance tasks.



*Dinner at the Common House provides delicious home-cooked food and a chance for residents to socialize.*

Our community enjoys lots of seasonal celebrations such as “Guys Baking Pies” when the men and boys pick wild blackberries and make dozens of pies for a community party. We also have an annual Easter Egg hunt, celebrate Channukah with potato latkes, and have an annual Strawberry Solstice party. These are just a few of our many community parties.

Community involves more than celebration, however. When someone goes through a major life transition our village really shines. Dozens of people step forward to help someone who has just had a baby, is ill, has lost a loved one, or is going through a divorce.

People are also generous in sharing resources, such as cars, tools, outdoor equipment, or time, such as babysitting help, or helping to paint a room or move a household into a new home. Perhaps most important is that residents have generated a culture of sharing, which also dramatically lowers resource use (see chart on p. 13.) When residents have access to needed goods and services on site (including recreation) it cuts down on car travel as well.

#### 5. On-Site Food Production:

Currently, EcoVillage at Ithaca has two on-site farms, West Haven Farm and Kestrel’s Perch Berries, both run by residents, and both set up as CSA’s (see discussion on p.3). Both of these farms contribute not only food, but as small businesses also provide some jobs. West Haven Farm has \$220,000 in gross revenues per year, and provides 7 full-time-equivalent (FTE) jobs during the growing season, and 2.5 FTE during the winter. Kestrel’s Perch Berries, a much newer farm with a very specific crop, grosses just \$11,500 per year, and provides several part-time, seasonal jobs.

In addition to these two farms, which both serve the greater public, many residents grow some of their own food in small garden plots. There are currently three community gardens, each with the requisite 8 foot fence to keep out deer, ranging from a quarter to half an acre. Other residents grow some vegetables or fruit trees in their yards.

An earth-bermed root cellar, designed as part of a student project, stores 2,000 pounds of root vegetables during the winter. These are purchased by the resident cook-team from several local farms, and are used for Common House meals.

#### 6. On-Site Businesses:

In 2011, a membership survey showed a total of 109 adults and 58 children living in FROG and SONG. Of the adults, 14% were stay at home parents, 12% retired, and 74% had jobs. Of the wage-earning adults, 45% made most of their living on-site, and 55% off-site.

On-site jobs include a wide range of occupations such as: a child-care provider, two B&Bs, environmental educators, attorneys, musicians, farmers, graphic artists, green builders, software engineers, therapists,

writers, a sound engineer, gardeners, a housekeeper, and more. Many people work out of their homes, while others have offices in the Common Houses. Some serve other residents, some telecommute, and some have clients who come from around the Ithaca area. There are eight offices in the FROG Common House (including one for the use of the neighborhood), and three in the SONG Common House. Because TREE added additional flats in its Common House, it lost the space to include offices, except for a place for neighborhood records.

7, Waste Not, Want Not: Extensive Composting, Recycling, Reuse and a Culture of Sharing:

Each neighborhood has its own composting system. In FROG, there are four composting bins which are maintained by the outdoor team. FROG gets an annual delivery of leaves from the City of Ithaca to supplement other types of mulch that is layered with the compost. Each resident is responsible for dumping their own compost, and except for meat scraps, people are able to compost all kitchen scraps. The outdoor team also manages compost generated from the Common House meals.

In SONG, there is one community compost by the Common House kitchen, but most residents have backyard compost piles for their own use.

TREE, like FROG, plans a centralized compost system. All of the community compost generated is then available for people to use in their gardens.

There is also a good, county-wide system of recycling, which has recently changed to single-stream. Interestingly, EcoVillagers still maintain separate bins for cardboard and paper, as cardboard is frequently used in the permaculture gardening method called "sheet-mulching." By keeping a separate bin, residents can scavenge for cardboard more easily.

EVI has a phenomenal amount of re-use. For example, the community maintains a very popular ReUse room that provides a free place for clothing, shoes, and some household goods. Anything which is not taken is then donated to charity. There is also a free library for resident use, based on donations of fiction and non-fiction books. Likewise there is a free library of DVDs and CDs, including lots of classics and children's videos.

Besides these ongoing formal methods of re-use, there are many informal or spontaneous methods of exchange. There are a couple of Women's Clothing Exchange days a year (open to friends as well as residents). When a child outgrows clothes, toys, or outdoor equipment, they are usually handed down to younger kids for free. When someone decides to buy a new piece of furniture or appliance, they usually offer the old item for free or at a low-cost to community residents over email, and such items get snapped up within the hour. Leftovers from community meals are sold at just \$1.50/quart, so it is rare to have much left at the end of the meal.

Due to all the composting, recycling and reuse, trash is kept to a minimum. Currently our community of 60 households fills a 108 cubic foot dumpster every week, which is only about 25% of what typical US housing developments of this size generate. However, with more conscious effort we could reduce that, too.

**Access to Shared On-Site Amenities:**

Nature/Recreation:	Food Production:	Services:	Neighbors for Hire:	Goods & Clothing
One acre swimming pond Miles of mowed paths for recreation Playing fields Wild berries Shared outdoor equipment Sauna Ping-pong & pool	A 10 acre CSA organic vegetable farm A 5 acre CSA berry farm Three community gardens Chickens Trellises for grapes	Community Meals High-speed internet Meditation groups Support groups Free Libraries (Books & DVDs) Work-out room Woodshop & tools	Computer help House cleaning Gardening Childcare Graphic Design Yoga Classes Music Lessons Attorney Midwife Therapist Handyman	Used furniture Used computers & electronics Used appliances Used toys Re-Use Room Kid's pass alongs Women's Clothing Exchange

It is interesting to note that many of the shared amenities (such as FROG’s district heating or the new 50 KW solar system, or use of the woodshop or work-out rooms, or community meals) count on a well-organized system for accounting and billing residents.



*The one acre swimming pond is just one of many shared amenities for residents and visitors.*

#### 8. Affordable, Accessible

While EcoVillage at Ithaca was planned primarily as middle-class housing, we’ve always strived for some economic diversity and reasonably priced homes. We’ve had mixed success. We’ve found that standardized design and construction (used in FROG, and planned for TREE) help to keep prices lower, and provide economies of scale than the more customized design and building approach taken in SONG . However, the addition of a Common House and other common amenities, including a pond, woodshop, and other community infrastructure easily add both value and cost to the project. One appraiser told me that she appraised EVI property at 20% higher than other typical townhouse developments, partly due to the sense of community which we have developed!

	FROG	SONG	TREE
House size	900-1,650 sq. feet (one BR – 4 BR plus study)	750- 2,500 sq. ft. (one BR – 5 BR)	425 - 1,440sq. ft. (Studio – 4 BR)
Approx. Cost in 2011	\$150,000-\$270,000	\$200,000-\$350,000	\$80,000-\$235,000

In TREE, we are exploring a partnership with a brand new, national non-profit organization, Partnership for Affordable Cohousing [www.affordablecohousing.org](http://www.affordablecohousing.org) , to see if they can purchase 5 units for rentals and rent-to-own. The partnership includes a local affordable housing agency and a local credit union, which would bring their expertise to the table. With the current severe economic downturn, there are many people who are interested in renting, rather than owning. However, to this date, it has been hard to find investors through PFAC for TREE, since there are relatively few units available.

TREE also chose to build 40 units, rather than 30 units, to spread out the common costs for land, infrastructure and the Common House. Building apartments in the Common House is also somewhat less expensive than building homes, and offers some very small units (two studios at 452 square feet, and six one-bedroom units at 736 square feet.)

Long-term affordability is another important consideration which factors heavily in TREE designs. By using extremely durable building materials (steel roofing, steel siding, and fiber-cement board), replacement and

maintenance costs are kept to a minimum. Likewise, use of Passiv Haus construction, means that at a time of increasing energy bills, TREE homes will use 90% less energy, with most of that supplied by solar energy, keeping long-term utility bills extremely low.

Interest in accessibility has grown as the population ages at EVI. In FROG, three homes were designed to be wheelchair accessible, with a bedroom and full bath, as well as kitchen and living room on the ground floor. One additional FROG home has been retrofitted to be wheelchair accessible, to accommodate a young teen with muscular dystrophy. In SONG, one home was retrofitted with an outdoor ramp, to accommodate a retired man in a wheelchair.

TREE, however, is being designed from the standpoint of aging in place. Thus all 15 apartments, and most (64%) of the homes are designed for wheelchair accessibility. There are eight homes that originally were designed to be accessible, but for cost considerations were turned into narrower duplexes. It costs about \$20,000 less to create the narrower duplex design, rather than the wider, stand-alone accessible house.

### 9. Open Space Preservation

As noted earlier, EVI preserves 90% of its 175 acre site for organic agriculture, natural meadows, forests and ponds. Before we purchased the land, Lakeside Development Corporation had planned to use the same acreage to build 150 units on one acre lots, leaving 10% as open space – areas that were either too steep or too wet to build on. EVI has been able to densely cluster 100 units of housing, plus a planned future education center, on just 10% of the land, leaving the remainder for farming, recreation and wildlife habitat.

In addition, we have a 50 acre permanent conservation easement with the Finger Lakes Land Trust, which protects land from development in perpetuity.

### 10. Hands-on Education

See Overview on first page, as well as Summary of Best Practices – Hands on Education, page 3.

There are currently two major programs of EVI-CSE, Groundswell Center for Local Food and Farming, and Climate Showcase Communities, both federally funded through three year grants. Both programs work with a number of other partner organizations.

In addition, there are a number of smaller programs, such as our collaboration with Ithaca College Environmental Studies Program, including teaching a sustainability-oriented course every semester, and teaching cultural competency to faculty and students. We also host about 1,000 visitors a year through free monthly tours, as well as popular group tours.

We offer occasional workshops, some of which have led to participants working to form ecovillages around the U.S. and internationally. My first book, *EcoVillage at Ithaca: Pioneering a Sustainable Future* (New Society, 2005) helped to popularize the concepts of cohousing and ecovillages. My second book, *Choosing a Sustainable Future: Ideas and Inspiration from Ithaca, NY* (New Society, 2010) won a 2011 Living Now Book award from Independent Publishers. This book helps to popularize the comprehensive approach to sustainability taken by residents of Tompkins County, and introduces dozens of organizations and activists.

At EVI we have found that the mere physical presence of a community that attempts to lead a life based on environmental and social values is inspiring to many people. There is a common “aha!” experience that one woman described well after taking a tour. She said, “You are showing us the future.”

## **Challenges, Difficulties and Lessons Learned:**

**Self-Development:** EcoVillage at Ithaca is a grassroots organization, and each neighborhood was developed by the residents themselves. This was due in part to the “do it yourself” philosophy of the residents, partly due to the newness of cohousing and ecovillage concepts, and partly due to the small size and relative isolation of Ithaca. No local developer was willing to take the risk to create such a different model, and by the time SONG and TREE were ready to be built, the few cohousing developers who existed worked in other parts of the U.S. and did not want to work with a project on the East Coast that was not easily accessible.

Because there was no outside developer, each group had to raise all of the pre-development capital themselves. This was accomplished through requiring members in the forming neighborhoods to invest 20% of the estimated cost of their homes (similar to a down payment) before the homes were built. In each of the neighborhoods, this started out gradually, with an initial payment of \$2,000. As each of the hurdles of neighborhood development was reached (e.g. an architect was hired, house plans were developed, a site plan review was finalized with the Town, etc.) increasing amounts were invested, and with each new stage of development, the overall risk of the project was lowered. By the time the final amounts were invested, ground was broken and foundations were poured, all or almost all homes were pre-sold, and everything pointed to a successful completion of the homes.

Another aspect of self-development was each neighborhood’s responsibility for making all decisions regarding its design, financing, and construction. Because none of the neighborhoods had experienced developers in their midst, each neighborhood paid for a development manager and a neighborhood organizer (also called an organizational manager). These people served a crucial role in overseeing the myriad design and construction decisions to be made, helping to market the project, orienting new people, and organizing the group’s meetings. In FROG, a local design-build firm run by Jerold Weisburd served as the development manager as well as architect and construction manager. I was the neighborhood organizer for FROG, and worked closely with Weisburd. In SONG, Rod Lambert and I served jointly as co-development managers and I also served the function of organizing the group meetings. Mike Carpenter was the construction manager. In TREE, I currently serve as organizational manager, with Weisburd as architect and development manager, and Lecesse Construction as the pre-construction manager. These paid professionals brought a strong “let’s get it done” focus to each of the neighborhoods, and the expertise to help guide the way.

At the same time, each neighborhood group was composed of people who collectively had many different skill-sets, such as communication skills, legal background, building science, website development, gardening and/or graphic design. Part of the function of the group is to utilize these skills as well as possible, so that forming a neighborhood is truly a group creation.

**Pros:** The entrepreneurial model used by each of EVI’s three neighborhoods has been quite successful in many respects. It has allowed each neighborhood to develop, when no other developers were available to take on such an unusual project. In fact, without self-development, EcoVillage at Ithaca would not exist.

Because each group wanted to build a neighborhood that demonstrated its highest ideals, including many aspects of social, environmental and economic sustainability, each group attracted highly motivated, practical idealists who showed an extraordinary degree of commitment. Future residents came together from all over the country to form a vision, then took all of the necessary steps to actually bring that vision to reality – a huge task! Their commitment included attending meetings for several years or more, group problem-solving, an outlay of cash equivalent to the down payment on a house, and the patience and perseverance required to work with a large number of people from different backgrounds in a highly participatory manner. They also shared a huge risk that their time and money might have been invested in vain. Real estate development is a very risky business, and there are plenty of ups and downs along the way. Self-development was a little like taking a group roller coaster ride.

This heroic effort has paid off with immense satisfaction: residents enjoy a remarkably high quality of life, share a pride in their major accomplishment, and feel that their way of life can demonstrate aspects of a

more sustainable future. There are substantial cost savings as well. Their hard work has paid off in recognition as well. EcoVillage at Ithaca is often cited by the media as one of the best examples of a sustainable community in the world. As just one example, Canadian Broadcast Corporation held an hour long radio program on sustainable communities, as part of their popular "Quirks and Quarks" show. EVI was one of three existing sustainable communities around the world which was featured.

**And Cons:** Despite all the pros, it is clear that this model would not work for most Americans. The capital outlay required before construction is prohibitive for many people (although it could be argued that it is similar to the requirement for buying a house, just spread over several years, before one can move in.) The time commitment of actively participating in a group that is working on such a big project is also untenable for most people. Most people don't have either the time or the patience to participate in a group process that takes at least several years, and means hours of committee time and whole group meetings every month. There is also a steep learning curve required for ordinary people to learn how to handle the myriad layers of development. Self-developing a neighborhood means intensive problem-solving on everything from financing to marketing to house design to construction details. It also means having a "burning soul" or two who carries the project from start to completion. Since this requires even more commitment than an ordinary group member, and also requires excellent people skills as well as development skills it is a rare person who can fulfill this role.

### **Lessons Learned:**

In her book, *Creating a Life Together* (New Society, 2003), Diana Leafe Christian states that 90% of aspiring ecovillage and intentional communities never get off the ground. The successful 10% are based on "movers and shakers" who take on the real-world tasks of establishing a core group with a strong vision, choosing a legal structure, finding and financing property, and developing the land. Christian says, "Forming a new community is like simultaneously trying to start a new business and begin a marriage – and it is every bit as serious as doing either." She goes on to say that founding a community requires "many of the same planning and financial skills as launching a successful business enterprise, and the same capacities for trust, good will, and honest, kind interpersonal communication as marrying your sweetheart." (p. 8). Both head and heart skills are involved.

At EcoVillage at Ithaca, we've been fortunate to have the idealism of the initial vision married with the practical skills of myself (as primary "burning soul" for each neighborhood) and others who bring an array of professional level skills, often on a volunteer basis, to the project.

However, for this type of development to be carried out in more mainstream settings, and to achieve a better than 10% success rate, it may be important to use a developer-driven model. At the same time, part of the strength of cohousing involves the participation of the group, so future residents should still be consulted on a regular basis. However, rather than spending time on the building process, the residents can work on building community and increasing membership. In fact, in Colorado and in California, as well as larger East Coast cities, this is how cohousing development is usually done. There is now a good track record for developer-driven cohousing. Of course, when developers get involved, the price tends to go up dramatically. In some cases, however, there are examples of developer-driven cohousing combined with affordable housing to create attractive alternatives, such as Takoma Village, in Washington, D.C. There are also some examples of cohousing developers who ask their clients to share both the financial risks and benefits of the project, which can help to lower costs.

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**Participatory Governance:** At EVI, each resident group has chosen to use consensus decision-making, both during its formation, and for ongoing management of the completed neighborhoods. Consensus is very participatory, and requires finely honed communication skills by all group members. It is a method of decision-making used traditionally by Quakers and Native Americans, and more recently by many activist groups. The essential concept is to value everyone's contribution. Each person is perceived to have some part of the truth, and by careful listening the group's collective wisdom can emerge. Consensus is best used in relatively small groups who share similar values, have had training in using this method, and have excellent facilitation. It emphasizes making decisions which are best for the group, rather than for individual

preference. If even one person feels strongly that the group is going in the wrong direction, that person can block the group from making a particular decision.

At EVI we chose this decision-making method at the very beginning of organizing the project for a number of reasons: I, as the most experienced organizer, had used consensus extensively in my previous work, and had led trainings in both consensus and meeting facilitation; it was the decision-making method recommended for cohousing groups at the time; and many activists who joined EVI were familiar with its use.

**Pros:** When it works well, consensus decision-making can lead to a strong sense of shared mission and purpose. Group members feel their opinions are heard and their skills are appreciated. Much of the day-to-day decision-making can be delegated to small groups which have an interest in a particular topic. There is ample room for developing shared leadership, and individual initiative is rewarded. People feel a strong sense of connection with each other. The process of listening deeply to each other and responding sensitively also fosters emotional maturity. Unlike voting, the group process itself tends to teach cooperation rather than competition.

**And Cons:** To be effective and work well, consensus decision-making takes emotionally mature participants who are willing to come into a meeting with an open mind, and who are willing to relinquish being in charge of a particular outcome. They must also have the patience, fortitude and interest to sit and listen to their neighbors, sometimes for hours. Unfortunately, this doesn't describe most people. These skills are not typically taught in schools or by our society, which stresses individualism and competition. So training people to use these skills well is a big hurdle to overcome.

When conflicts arise, which they do with regularity as part of the human condition, consensus can seem impossible to reach. At EVI, certain topics (such as limiting the number of outdoor cats, or financial arrangements for sharing a Common House) can take a year or more to resolve. The patience of the group to endure dozens of meetings on the same topic is stretched to the breaking point.

Even without major conflicts, it can be hard to get residents to participate in self-governance. Typically each neighborhood, once built, has a monthly meeting of three hours. There is also a Village meeting of one and a half hours. It is often hard to get a quorum of one third of the households for either the neighborhood or Village meetings. People have busy lives, and may not care that much about the topics under discussion. A small core group tends to be very actively engaged, but two thirds of the people at any one time may choose not to come to meetings.

**Lessons Learned:** While consensus has many good points, it has some major drawbacks, including length of time needed to make decisions, need for special training, and particular difficulty for some personality types and cultural backgrounds. It requires exceptionally high expectations for participants, including being informed, engaged and open to others' opinions.

There are some decision-making methods that may be more suitable for a large, more mainstream development. Supra-majority voting is one example. While a group can use similar methods as described above to reach agreement, the ultimate decision may be made by a 75% majority vote. This has the advantage of being closer to most people's experience of simple majority voting. It also is faster to reach a decision, while still conserving the essential thrust of consensus – that of building a common understanding of the problems and solutions. However, it removes the wild card of consensus that any one person can block a decision. It may be said that using this ultra-democratic approach is not as empowering as using pure consensus. However, if most people are not participating in a lengthy process, it may be more empowering to have shorter meetings and more participation.

As EVI expands with the development of a third neighborhood, it is quite likely that its governance structure will also evolve. It may be that a smaller, elected village board will make more policy decisions, while delegating most day-to-day decisions to work teams or committees.

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**Cooperative Legal Structure:** At EVI, the first neighborhood chose to become a New York State housing cooperative, based on several factors: the Weisburds, as development managers, were familiar with Coops, and recommended this, it made it easier to install district heating systems, which connected multiple homes, and it fit with the cooperative philosophy of the group. Subsequently, both SONG and TREE also chose to become Coops, because they could easily fit in with the existing legal structure of FROG.

In a Cooperative housing corporation, each household owns shares in the neighborhood. The shares are linked to a particular home via a "proprietary lease." The exterior of all the buildings, the Common House, and the land are owned in common by the Coop. Monthly maintenance fees cover ongoing maintenance of the buildings and commonly held property, taxes, capital reserves for future replacement of roofs, boilers, etc. and more. In a Cooperative, the elected Board of Directors makes decisions about budgets, sale of shares, and other business.

**Pros:** There is a long history of cooperative associations, and they share basic ideals. Cooperatives allow people with a common vision to pool their resources, and live (or work) cooperatively. This fits the EVI model very well.

**And Cons:** Cooperative Housing Associations are not common in New York, outside of New York City. Because they are unusual and require lawyers versed in cooperative law, it is hard to find a bank that will readily finance such a project. Banks are also wary because they can not sell Coop loans on the secondary market, which means that they hold the risk of being the main investors. Although there is a National Coop Bank, its interest rates are high.

**Lessons Learned:** While a Cooperative Housing Association makes it easier to do some things, such as have shared heating systems, it makes getting financing harder, as few banks (outside of NYC) are familiar with Cooperative law and are willing to take the risk of being sole investors.

Most cohousing groups in the U.S. are set up as either Homeowners Associations (HOA) or condominiums. These alternate legal structures still allow for resident participation, while making it easier to achieve construction and mortgage financing. Unless there are extensive shared heating systems, it probably makes sense to develop using the more conventional legal models of HOA or condominiums.

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**Big Vision, Incremental Growth:** The EcoVillage at Ithaca project started with a 5 day retreat with 100 people. During the course of this retreat, a big vision was articulated by the participants. It started with Joan Bokaer's initial vision, but grew in depth and breadth. People were excited by addressing societal problems with a whole systems approach, one that addressed the human needs for food, shelter, energy, livelihood, and social connection, while caring for the natural environment. The demonstration ecovillage which was planned at that time included a community of up to 150 homes, working farms, open space preservation, an education center, a village center (with room for businesses) and a possible health center. The magnitude of the vision was very compelling, and drew people from all over the country. Even now, twenty years into the project, two thirds of the residents in each neighborhood come from outside of the state, drawn by the comprehensive vision and its successful implementation.

As mentioned earlier, the initial vision for 150 homes has been winnowed down to 100 homes, and the village center concept is now envisioned as being combined with the education center. However the working farms, the open space preservation and the hands-on education are all taking place as initially planned. By the time the third neighborhood is built, the main vision for the ecovillage will be fulfilled, except for the Education/Village Center. There is also interest in developing further educational programs, more on-site businesses and visitor housing.

Because each neighborhood has taken years to develop, and has brought together a unique set of people with its own goals, each group has been able to make use of the latest technologies, and therefore "push the envelope" of what is possible.

Likewise the educational mission of the non-profit has slowly unfurled over time, taking different forms in different years, but gradually reaching out to more and more people on a local, national and international

basis. However, it has maintained its focus on hands-on learning, and the power of positive, practical examples to inspire people and organizations.

**Pros:** The big vision of EcoVillage was (and remains) very compelling, even as the puzzle pieces are gradually filled in. Incremental growth of the neighborhoods has allowed for creative approaches to green building and renewable energy technologies, often demonstrating new techniques and materials. It allows for different approaches to be studied and compared. Incremental growth of the farms and educational programs has allowed for creative variety as well.

**Cons:** While a big vision is compelling, and includes the excitement of creative work over time, it can also be exhausting. Of the founding members of FROG & SONG, almost half are still involved, between eight to twenty years after their initial excitement of joining the EcoVillage. After all these years, some of these people are now burned out on meetings and community involvement, and have understandably turned their attention to other things in their lives. It often takes new people, with fresh energy to take on new aspects of the larger vision.

One unforeseen aspect of building neighborhoods over time (twenty years of planning and building three neighborhoods), has been that some people have been very upset at changes in the status quo, and some have actively worked against the formation of new developments. This NIMBY attitude surfaced with the formation of both the second and third neighborhoods, and made it very difficult to reach consensus on key land use planning and financial agreements within the village. This has been despite incoming residents acknowledgement and initial acceptance of future development.

**Lessons Learned:** A "Big Vision" that allows for lots of incremental growth has been key to the success of EVI. It allows for many people to get involved and to put their skills to use, as well as to tap into different green technologies over time. At the same time it can be exhausting, and longer-term residents are sometimes burned out by the level of community involvement that is required. Also, people become attached to their way of life over time, and resist change, even when they initially bought into the concept of more development.

Keeping the overall vision, principles, and values highly visible to residents is important, as well as taking the time to revisit and refresh these on a regular basis. A regular influx of renters, students, and researchers may also bring new interest and energy to the project. While it is an evolving process of discovery over time, it is also important to ask incoming residents to "sign off" on the agreed-upon Guidelines for Development and plans for the future.

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### **Diversity and Affordability:**

EcoVillage at Ithaca has a goal of welcoming diversity in all forms – age, income, racial, ethnic, spiritual, sexual preference and more. It has had mixed success in achieving this. In some respects, the village population is quite diverse, with all ages represented, people with very diverse jobs, and spiritual backgrounds ranging from Catholic to Buddhist to Jewish to Bahai to Earth-based spirituality, to Atheist. There are currently just 4% Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (LGBT) residents, although there have been twice as many at times. There are a few people with major physical disabilities, and several children with major developmental delays.

When it comes to income level, most people are middle-class, although there are some residents who have very low income levels, and others who are quite wealthy. Over the years we have found that financial decisions are hard to make between such extremes, so we have developed ways that people can choose to opt out of funding some discretionary community projects, or contribute more than the average. For further discussion of affordability, see Best Practices, on p.10 and 11.

We probably have least diversity in sexual preference and race. Currently we have 15% people of color, with 10 adults and 16 kids who identify as other than Anglo. This is in contrast to the overall Tompkins County population, which has 20% non-White population (although the City of Ithaca has 33% non-White

residents.) Interestingly, couples tend to be mixed-race, and there are some adopted children of color. Most people of color come from an Asian or Latino background, with very few African Americans.

**Pros:** Diversity of various sorts is considered a plus at EVI, and it has been well achieved in some areas, such as age range, spiritual background, disabilities, and range of jobs. Overall there is a culture of acceptance, and interest in embracing differences, although of course this is not always practiced as well as it could be.

**Cons:** It has been harder to achieve a range of income levels and racial diversity, with especially few African Americans. Representation of different sexual preferences is also lower currently than in the general population.

**Lessons Learned:** Creating a well-functioning, diverse community is quite difficult. Use of the self-development model has meant that the village is primarily accessible to people who can afford to purchase a market-rate house. This tends to exclude not only low-income people, but some racial minorities who have less access to capital. There are also long-standing tensions in some circles between people who are seen as "environmentalists" and people who are seen as promoting social justice. There is an active study circle in the village that is working to bridge this gap.

In the future, it is hoped that some rental housing in TREE (both at market-rate and subsidized) will help to encourage more diversity.

At the same time, diversity is generally embraced by the village as a worthy goal, and this value helps to build a high level of acceptance.

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### **Site Location and Transportation:**

When we started EVI, we chose a 176 acre site in the Town of Ithaca, just half a mile from the city border, and two miles from downtown Ithaca. The site was chosen for a variety of reasons, including being close to the vibrant cultural, educational and economic life of Ithaca, having good agricultural land, having south-facing slopes for solar gain, and open meadows that required few trees to be cut down. It was also quite beautiful, with long vistas of the mountains beyond, and the city lights at night.

When we purchased the land, we successfully lobbied for a bus stop on the main road. The bus stops just five times a day for incoming rides, and five times a day for outgoing rides, making it useful for commuters, but less useful for people doing errands. It is a half mile walk to the bus stop from the village.

**Pros:** A key part of the EVI vision is local food production, for which this site works very well. It has been a wonderful asset to have two working farms, with plans for an incubator farm for 4-5 low-income farmers in the works. This also provides an excellent base for teaching hands-on courses for beginning farmers. In addition, local food and farming is an issue area that unites people of all ages, races, and economic backgrounds. It helps to broaden our educational work, and allows us to build partnerships with many other organizations.

Because the land borders the last residential street in the Town of Ithaca, we have access to city water and city sewer, which overall is probably easier than building wells and septic systems for 100 households. There is some public transportation, and for those who drive to work, commutes are generally quite short. There is also a lot of both formal and informal carpooling.

The land is close enough to Ithaca, that it is also an easy commute for students from Cornell, Ithaca College, or TC3 to come for field trips. It is also easy for visitors of all sorts to come for tours, overnights and workshops.

**Cons:** By living on a steep hill a couple miles outside of the city, the site doesn't allow easy walking or biking access to shops, schools, and other amenities. Public transportation is not frequent enough to be convenient. EVI is not eligible for some affordable housing funds, since it falls in a no-man's land between

designated urban and rural boundaries. While we have access to city services, these come with a price. For instance we had to build our own entry road, which is not maintained by the town. We have to pump city water uphill, which uses approximately 25% of our electricity. We are criticized by smart growth advocates, who say that we built on a greenfield too far from the city.

**Lessons Learned:** In my view, the local food produced at EcoVillage outweighs the disadvantages of being outside the city limits. By purchasing land that was former farmland, but slated for housing development, we saved 90% of the land for open space, with an emphasis on agriculture. Growing food for 1,500 people in the county is an important asset, and allows for CSA customers to enjoy a working farm just minutes away.

While cutting down on our transportation footprint remains a puzzle for EcoVillagers, we have made some headway by using public buses, encouraging a culture of carpooling, car-sharing, and biking. This combined with a large percentage of people who work at home, helps us to cut down on car-miles traveled. At the same time, it is hard to overcome our American car-oriented culture and there is plenty of room for improvement.

## **Conclusion:**

EcoVillage at Ithaca, with all of its components: a village of cohousing communities, land preservation, small farms, and its non-profit educational work, has enjoyed stunning success. By integrating “best practices” from many sources, the project has created a great place to live, and wonderful hands-on learning opportunities. Residents enjoy enormous benefits of a strong sense of community, caring neighbors, living in proximity to natural areas and organic farms. In addition the location is very close to downtown Ithaca.

While there are many things that work very well, there are also major ongoing challenges that EVI has faced over the years, and many that it continues to face in trying to live up to its goals. In particular, for this project to be widely replicated, some practices would probably need to change, such as using self-development, consensus decision-making, and a Cooperative legal structure. It would also be highly desirable to include a mix of ownership and rental units, and have some subsidized affordable housing. This would likely bring in far more economic and racial diversity, something the project is currently lacking.

Meanwhile, the existing village is able to demonstrate using approximately 40% fewer resources than typical American households, and when the new neighborhood, TREE is built, it is expected to demonstrate 90% less energy use for heating the homes. There are many lessons to be learned from this integrated model for housing, green building, food production, and much more.



*Residents from FROG and SONG celebrate building a bridge between the two neighborhoods. This can-do, cooperative spirit is a key part of the success of EcoVillage at Ithaca.*