

AHIP and Habitat for Humanity: Block by Block Initiative

Community Outreach for the 10th and Page Neighborhood

Emily Broadwell

Dave Matthews

Sarah Mercer

Bella Purdy

12/10/2011

TA: Nick Wickersham

Table of Contents

1. Cover Sheet
2. Table of Contents
3. Abstract
4. Report
 - Introduction
 - Approach
 - Schedule
 - Budget & Funding
 - Dissemination
 - Conclusion
5. Future Work
6. Lessons Learned
7. Appendices

Abstract

The objective for our project is to assist in AHIP and Charlottesville's Block by Block initiative. AHIP's goal in the 10th and Page neighborhood is, "to eliminate substandard housing while preserving affordable housing without the deleterious effects of gentrification in Charlottesville." Their aim is to improve the physical conditions of housing by educating the residents about AHIP and sustainable housing methods. We hope to make affordable housing more easily attainable and improve racial relations that have been problems in the past. Our role involves identifying target areas for community engagement and brainstorming community engagement events that will appeal to the residents of the 10th and Page area. After our research we intend on presenting our final project to AHIP representatives to initiate a dialogue about our ideas and how they can be executed.

In our planning, we first researched the history of the 10th and Page area. After evaluating the target areas and discussing ways to engage the community, we began brainstorming community engagement ideas that would allow for the residents of the 10th and Page area to be informed about improving housing standards and using AHIP as a valuable resource. It is most important to inform our audience in a respectful and unobtrusive way. We hope to foster a community that will be encouraged to live more sustainably. Through our brainstorming of ideas for community outreach, we have finalized several community engagement strategies that target the audience at several levels of engagement while supporting both short-term and long-term goals of creating an active community. By focusing on the direct concerns of the residents and allowing them to have a voice, we believe we can create enthusiasm about a sustainable community.

Introduction

AHIP is partnering with Charlottesville Habitat for Humanity in order to promote and assist with Block by Block, an initiative of the Charlottesville local government to rehab and rebuild local neighborhoods. One of AHIP's areas of interest is the 10th and Page neighborhood. Our UVa Global Sustainability group is constructing a community engagement program for AHIP's use during the 10th and Page project. We aim to not only educate the area on the opportunities AHIP provides through need-based housing improvement but also create enthusiasm in regards to sustainability and neighborhood beautification. Community engagement is imperative to the success of AHIP's mission. An active community will support the long-term goals of this project. By communicating the hopes and concerns of the residents, AHIP can focus on the neighborhood's needs. Our group believes the following proposed program will aid AHIP through the neighborhood re-build and serve as a catalyst for agreeable working relationships with the inhabitants of 10th and Page.

Approach

Communication is a fundamental aspect in including residents in the future of this project. AHIP primarily helps homeowners that seek home improvement from the organization on their own. Traditionally, AHIP has received the widest recognition by word of mouth. This is the first time in AHIP's history that they have chosen to support a targeted geographic area. In order to get the response desired by both AHIP and the Block by Block initiation residents must have the same positive reaction to seeking AHIP's help in sustainable renovation. Our group believes that AHIP and the city of Charlottesville can create lasting ties of communication in a number of ways. Our initial ideas for a community engagement program included:

- Provide opportunities for door-to-door canvassing of the neighborhood and meeting with community members to survey housing needs and elicit feedback on rehab/rebuild opportunities
- Participate in City of Promise trainings, community meetings and events
- Provide opportunities for AHIP to assess structures to determine housing needs and potential rehab/rebuild opportunities
- Initiate efforts to start an open-house program that allows the community to view a home that exhibits AHIP rehab work

- Set up one-on-one consulting with homeowners to determine eligibility, ownership, status and financial capacity (including title searches, credit checks, environmental reviews, etc)
- Organize a housing fair in the area advertising AHIP and educating on sustainability methods
- Promote attendance at large scale conference intended for community engagement
- Plan long-term AHIP “office hours” within the community that allow residents to ask questions, seek advice, and learn what AHIP has to offer
- Design and distribute a survey for the residents of the 10th and Page area about housing satisfaction

The remainder of this report maps out a proposal for three community engagement programs from the list above that we thought would work best and provide the most advantageous results for both AHIP and the community. In choosing these programs, we considered it important that the approach consist of less-invasive techniques for engaging the community. We liked the idea of establishing a platform for short-term awareness events and for establishing a long-term relationship with the residents. Such short-term events would be an opportunity to while increase community awareness and publicity for AHIP and for organizations and nonprofits to present methods of sustainable living to the community. The long-term program should create a strong relationship between AHIP and the community while remaining sustainable and noninvasive.

Using our selection criteria for appropriate programs, we will pursue AHIP community office hours, a sustainable housing fair, and an open house program. However, first we suggest that our partner organizations participate in City of Promise training, community meetings, and events. Below are detailed descriptions of the selected community engagement programs.

City of Promise Training: City of Promise grew from the City of Charlottesville’s dialogue on race. They originated in order to harbor community engagement and break racial gaps in less affluent neighborhoods especially in regards to youth. Their mission is to, “commit to create a community where all children are valued and have the support and the tools they need to make decisions that lead to their success.” We believe involvement in City of Promise will better prepare AHIP and Habitat members to work alongside 10th and Page and engage with homeowners also involved in the City of Promise initiative. Sensitivity and knowledge of Charlottesville’s racial history can aid in bridging the demographic gap between 10th and Page and the surrounding

University and Downtown areas. We believe that this type of training is important in the process of community engagement.

AHIP Office Hours: The first way that AHIP can develop a long-term relationship with the community is by having monthly office hours at the near-by Hope Community Center. By establishing a permanent location and time for citizens to meet with AHIP/Habitat, home-owners would have constant access to advice about sustainable practice as well as be up to date on AHIP's wait list for home repairs. This approach is significantly less invasive than going door-to-door and subjecting residents to surveys and reports; the 10th and Page region has previously been acknowledged for research fatigue. Office hours allow residents to be heard and known by the members of AHIP at their own will.

Housing Fair: Another way that AHIP can take more direct action is by hosting a neighborhood housing fair. A housing fair is an exciting and active way for homeowners to truly be involved and understand AHIP's mission on a personal level. Local organizations can participate by setting up a booth consisting of informative posters, fliers, and photographs about the organization. Homeowners can engage in dialogue about opportunities ranging from minimal renovation, such as housing insulation methods of energy conservation, or large-scale projects, such as a complete re-build of their home. We suggest that AHIP, Habitat for Humanity, City of Promise, Block by Block Charlottesville, and the UVa Architecture School table the event. Each of these organizations has already expressed support and interest in the housing initiative. However, AHIP can reach out to other relevant organizations to participate in the fair. In order to draw interest in the housing fair and create an exciting atmosphere, concessions could be sold from the Charlottesville Farmer's Market. In addition, a children's craft table would provide kids with the opportunity to paint a flowerpot and plant seeds teaching them about home gardening. The housing fair would provide activities for the entire family, truly engaging the 10th and Page community as a whole.

Open Houses: This final approach exhibits "open houses" where community members can visit and tour houses that have either adopted sustainable methods or had work previously completed by AHIP. This approach was chosen because of its non-invasive technique of engaging the community; members can be presented with the option of

viewing houses that showcase work they are interested in. AHIP members can also be present to answer questions. The “Open House” also has the potential to have a long-term presence. It can be held several times during the year so that community members can count on AHIP and other organizations to continue to show their continuous engagement in the community. An “Open House” is flexible and can be a clear indication of the work that AHIP is trying to market while also allowing the community to engage in a positive way.

Our approach to this project also includes a great amount of research on the existing condition of the community and individual houses, current proposals for change, and the demographics and feelings of residents toward change. Some of our research can be seen following the body of this report, specifically addressing the Westhaven community, a government-subsidized neighborhood within the 10th and Page area, which is already under great deliberation as to its future arrangement.

Schedule

The schedule for our proposed community engagement programs involves gathering information, coordinating planning, and advertising for each event. There is flexibility in the timeline involving the individual events as they all take place during different times of the year. Office hours could be held weekly while the housing “fair” could be an annual or bi-annual event possibly held at the Hope Community Center or Pen Park. The “Open House” could be held during different times of the year depending on availability of homeowners. Our goal is to create a sustainable long-term system that allows for year-round community engagement through interchangeable leaders. These approaches serve as a resource that aims at engaging and enriching the economic and social prosperity of the community.

Budget and Funding

Of the three community engagement projects proposed above, the housing fair is the only event that would require budgeting and fundraising. Typically, fairs such as this are free and open to the public, but funding comes from sponsors and/or endorsements from elected officials. For example, organizations that wish to have a booth at the fair must first help sponsor and pay for the event itself and for publicity for the event. Elected officials can show their support for the Charlottesville community by also sponsoring the event.

Dissemination

We intend to act as pseudo-consultants to AHIP with this project, relating our findings directly to the organization's representatives who outlined the project for us at the beginning of the semester. These findings will include plans for advertising one-time outreaches within the community so that residents in the area can be aware of planned information sessions (in which the body of the goal AHIP is working toward will be explained). Advertising techniques include: flyer-ing around the neighborhood as well as at local community gathering spaces, requesting space within local papers such as *The Daily Progress* or *Abode*, or even using multimedia resources such as local radio or television channels. It is in such planned outreaches that awareness of AHIP will be increased and a dissemination of research and information can be conveyed to residents and interested individuals, for the purpose of promoting the Block-by-Block Charlottesville program.

Conclusion

So far, we have developed three strong ideas for AHIP to use for their community outreach programs along with City of Promise training for AHIP. This report documents our project through a synthesis of research and planned proposals that will bring the community together and create a sustainable method for future generations to be turned into AHIP on December 10, 2011. Included is supplemental research that focuses on the existing condition of the 10th and Page neighborhood along with current efforts being conducted to improve housing, and precedent studies for similar community engagement projects. This documentation attempts to provide AHIP with adequate information regarding the status of the area they are addressing as well as providing ideas of engagement for the Block-by-Block Charlottesville project. We will measure our success in this project through dialogue about our final product with AHIP and Habitat for Humanity.

Future Work

We understand community engagement as a process. Simply executing one of the strategies will not guarantee success. It is by working alongside the 10th and Page residents and creating a coercive partnership that one can hope to achieve the goal of the Block-by-Block initiative. The first step towards achieving the goal set by AHIP is the establishment of a platform for short-term awareness. Advertisement for this could be accomplished through multimedia resources such as the local radio, television channels, or social media advertising. By informing the audience of the plan for community engagement AHIP can begin their goal of growing a more sustainable community. One of the most important parts of the plan is to get the residents involved early on so that they feel valuable and fully engaged in the process,

which will ultimately make the plan more successful. Ideas from the community must be acknowledged. Once short-term goals are set in action, long-term goals will start to take shape.

All of our community engagement strategies have yet to be carried out. The City of Promise training is required for partner organizations. It should be done in conjunction with the other strategies. This training would add a level of sensitivity and respect for Charlottesville's community as a whole. AHIP office hours would require a permanent easily-accessible location. There would also need to be an AHIP representative on staff at the community center or wherever the office hours take place. The Housing Fair would require a location. Ideally, there would be a position created for interchangeable leaders who would spearhead the office hours and fair. There would need to be a commitment with organizations who want to participate. For the open houses, citizens of the community would need to volunteer to host an open house and collaborate with AHIP. Once the short-term goals are in motion, we believe that the community will feel secure about stepping up and becoming more involved in the initiative. We hope that these community engagement strategies will be resilient and create longevity.

Lessons Learned

Working with AHIP presented our group with both challenges and opportunities. The Block by Block initiative involves architectural, economic, ecological, and social issues, which satisfied a diverse range of interests. We were lucky to be able to engage with an organization interested in a neighborhood in close proximity to the university community. However, despite our close proximity to the interest group, we had minimal chances to take action or explore the neighborhoods in question. Each aspect of our design was conceptual and hypothetical. Our experience could have been enhanced if we had the opportunity to actually engage in the concentrations in which we specialize. We overcame these frustrations by each brainstorming unique ideas, that when and if used by AHIP, would reflect our personal visions for the community had we executed them ourselves.

In order to present AHIP with the best method of engaging the 10th and Page residents we had to take several factors into account. Primarily we adapted sensitivity for the group at hand regarding demographic, race, and neighborhood stereotypes. We suspected that citizens would possess some resistance to the Block by Block concept, not wanting to yield their homes to an unfamiliar organization. Office hours, the housing fair, and open house allow 10th and Page residents to voice their concern, receive information about renovations and sustainability, and see an actual project, in hopes of eliminating concerns and increasing enthusiasm in AHIP's goals. Educational information proposed must be clear, effective, and detailed. Ultimately,

these events and items must be specific to the target audience and essentially sell sustainability as a benefit with longevity.

From our proposals we gained experience in community engagement. We learned how to plan events absent of an organization-interest group power dynamic; we used the community voice as our primary inspiration for event ideas; and we tried to gain perspective and consider how clients would feel being approached in various situations. Goals cannot be accomplished without persistence, and success cannot be achieved unless the people's needs are considered as the main priority of the project. Each of these lessons will be applied in the future as we proceed as individuals.

Appendices

We would like to thank Ravi Respeto and Joyce Dudek from AHIP for partnering with us throughout this project and for providing the invaluable knowledge and resources necessary for its completion. We would also like to thank Nick Wickersham for guiding us through the project and directing its focus over the course of the semester.

Bibliography

- "10th and Page." *City of Charlottesville*. Web. <<http://www.charlottesville.org/Index.aspx?page=2046>>.
- "10th and Page Neighborhood Revitalization." Piedmont Housing Alliance. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. <[http://www.piedmonthousing.org/images/uploads/Fact_Sheet_-_10th_and_Page_Neighborhood_Revitalization_\(2006\).pdf](http://www.piedmonthousing.org/images/uploads/Fact_Sheet_-_10th_and_Page_Neighborhood_Revitalization_(2006).pdf)>.
- "10th and Page Neighborhood Photos." Piedmont Housing Alliance. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. [http://www.piedmonthousing.org/images/uploads/Photos_-_10th_and_Page_Neighborhood_Revitalization_\(2006\).pdf](http://www.piedmonthousing.org/images/uploads/Photos_-_10th_and_Page_Neighborhood_Revitalization_(2006).pdf)
- Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority (CRHA)*. City of Charlottesville. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. <<http://www.charlottesville.org/Index.aspx?page=28>>.
- Department of Community Development. *A Study of Four Neighborhoods Adjacent to the University of Virginia*. Planning and Coordination Council: Charlottesville, Va: 1980.
- Department of Community Development. *West Main Street-University Hospital Neighborhood Study*. Planning and Coordination Council: Charlottesville, Va: 1988.
- Hope Community Center*. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. <<http://hopecommunitycenter.org/>>.
- Nine Parcels Bought on Vinegar Hill. (1963, January 26). *Charlottesville Daily Progress*.
- P H A R - Charlottesville Public Housing Association of Residents*. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. <<http://phar.typepad.com/>>.
- "Racism Still a Problem for the City." *Daily Progress*. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. <<http://www2.dailyprogress.com/news/2011/jan/11/racism-still-problem-city-ar-768264/>>.
- "Vinegar Hill." *The Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities*. Web. 10 Nov. 2011. <<http://www2.iath.virginia.edu/schwartz/vhill/vhill.html>>.
- "What Is a Promise Neighborhood?" *Promise Neighborhoods Institute at PolicyLink*. Web. 10 Dec. 2011. <<http://www.promiseneighborhoodsinstitute.org/What-is-a-Promise-Neighborhood>>.
- Zelikow, Carolyn. "Vinegar Hill Resurrected Online." *C-Ville Weekly*. 6 March 2007

Additional Resources

Residents' Bill of Rights

Residents' Bill of Rights for Redevelopment

(as approved unanimously by the CRHA Board of Commissioners, 11/24/08)

The Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority and the City of Charlottesville hereby commit to a redevelopment process that improves the quality of life in our public housing neighborhoods, involves residents in key redevelopment decisions, enhances housing and employment opportunities for residents, and guarantees that current residents will not be subject to permanent or long-term displacement or homelessness as a result of redevelopment. To fulfill these commitments, CRHA and the City of Charlottesville endorse the following guiding principles for our redevelopment efforts:

1. A meaningful and enforceable resident participation process will guide all substantive decisions about redevelopment;
2. There will be at least one-for-one replacement of all affected units with newly-built or renovated public housing units ("replacement units");
3. Replacement units will be of like kind (1 bedroom for 1 bedroom, 5 bedroom for 5 bedroom, elderly for elderly, family for family, etc.), subject to an analysis of needs of current and future public housing-eligible residents;
4. Those replacement units will be reserved for very low-income and extremely low-income households, as under current public housing admissions rules;
5. The opportunity to live in the replacement units will be offered first to those households living in CRHA units, without having to re-apply or re-qualify;
6. Residents who are displaced by redevelopment, and who wish to stay in public housing, will be guaranteed replacement housing in the following order of preference:
 - a. Replacement units at their current site.
 - b. Replacement units in another area that has equal or greater advantages as their current site.
 - c. As a last resort, and only when required by space or necessity, temporary housing of an equal or greater quality to their existing housing, with a duration not to exceed 12 months.
7. Each displaced household will have the right to choose to return to the redeveloped site or to relocate permanently to another replacement unit;
8. The redevelopment process will support a system of economic justice in which residents have priority access to jobs, homeownership and contracting opportunities created by redevelopment, and in which the redeveloped communities feature improved amenities and enhanced access to services, employment and transportation for residents.

Approved by Council
December 15, 2008


Clerk of City Council

Interview with Amy Kilroy

- 1) Current status of project: Right now the consultant team is working on a new set of drawings for us looking at some additional scenarios for three of our neighborhoods. Once these drawings are received, we will hold another round of public meetings for our residents and the community to review them and offer comment.
- 2) Has a design been chosen for construction: no, our Board is still considering its options.
- 3) Density and the correct ratio of mixed-income units are the two biggest issues that our Board and Redevelopment Committee are considering.
- 4) Level of community involvement in the project: Each time we have a new round of information to share from the consultants, we have conducted at least one, if not several, rounds of community meetings to gather input. We have had various levels of resident and community participation during our entire process.
- 5) Nature of the meetings included changing locations around town to reach as many people as possible and offering the meetings/workshops at different times of day in order to reach a broader audience. Food, transportation and childcare were provided free of charge for each of the meetings. Attendees included a mix of residents and community members from Charlottesville and occasionally a few folks that live outside the City.
- 6) Designs have been continuously adapted based on the feedback we have been receiving over the past year. There are hundreds of people offering even more suggestions about what should and should not be included in the Final Design. Our Board wants to make sure that it has the strongest combination of options for our neighborhoods before moving forward. Balancing the needs and wants of so many people in the community has been quite a challenge, but our Board is getting closer to reaching what they feel is a strong decision.
- 7) None of our current residents will be homeless as a result of this process or the construction part of the project. Our Residents Bill of Rights guarantees each family the right to return to their neighborhood, should they choose to do so, after construction is complete. After all of the families that currently live with us have been served, we will look to begin adding new families to the neighborhood based on how many units actually end up getting built. A copy of the full Bill of Rights can be found on our website: www.cvillehousing.org
- 8) We will be looking to both keep the community intact (by serving each of the families that currently live with us) and to make improvements to the neighborhoods (by adding in other units which are not public housing to generate a mix of incomes within each neighborhood). We see this as having beneficial effects on both the residents currently living with us and on the neighborhoods currently surrounding our sites.
- 9) Plans for community centers are still under discussion. My personal goal would be to have some sort of center or meeting room space available onsite within each neighborhood for our residents and community members to use when they wanted. Only 4 of our 11 sites currently have community centers onsite, so it is a resource that could stand to be improved upon.

*-Amy Kilroy, AICP (American Institute of Certified Planners)
Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority*

Westhaven Survey Results

OVERALL SUMMARY		WESTHAVEN
		89 Questionnaires Received
Summary	<p>"Where you live"</p> <p>Length of time at location</p> <p>Would you like to continue to live at this site</p> <p>What makes this a good place to live</p> <p>Trash pickup</p> <p>Schools attended</p> <p>School Quality</p> <p>What would make it a better place to live</p>	<p>41 of 70 respondents have lived at Westhaven 1 to 10 years 11 respondents have lived at Westhaven less than 1 year</p> <p>46 of 70 respondents said they would not like to continue to live at Westhaven</p> <p>Highest number of responses listed the apartment, neighbors and neighborhood as reasons this is a good place to live</p> <p>Majority is collected at dumpster Responses split over whether this is a problem</p> <p>CB / Burtly Moton / Henry Ave. Learning Ctr. / Buford Middle / Walker Upper / MACA Headstart / Clark</p> <p>33 of 41 responses on this question rated schools good or excellent</p> <p>Respondents favored demolition over renovation (61 responses vs. 20 responses) Improved safety and security were also high on list of items</p>
Summary	<p>"Where would you like to live"</p> <p>If you would like to move, what would make you move</p> <p>Where would you live</p>	<p>Age of housing and size of the apartment listed as major reasons</p> <p>43 of 104 responses for living in different neighborhood Second highest is the Section 8 apartment by 30 responses</p>
Summary	<p>"Safety and Security"</p> <p>What is your perception of crime</p> <p>What types of crimes have occurred at your site</p> <p>Where have crimes occurred on your site</p> <p>Who do you think is involved in crime</p>	<p>47 of 67 responses said crime was a major problem</p> <p>Highest ratings in order were drug activity, assault and gang activity</p> <p>Highest number of responses listed with yard, park, streets and playground, "the middle place" and "parking lots" as second highest</p> <p>Largest number of responses for "people from other parts of town, and visitors to residents"</p>
Summary	<p>"Transportation"</p> <p>How do your children get to school</p> <p>If other members of household work, how do they get to work</p> <p>How do you / other members of household get to grocery stores</p>	<p>45 of 60 responses said school bus</p> <p>42 of 102 responses said public bus 31 of 102 responses (second highest no.) said personal car</p> <p>38 of 155 responses said public bus 37 of 155 responses said personal car</p>
Summary	<p>Rank most important things to fix at your home:</p> <p>1 Separated from neighborhood - stigma of public housing</p> <p>2 Buildings always need repair</p> <p>3 Safety / Crime</p> <p>4 Apartments too small</p> <p>5 Not enough stores/services in the neighborhood</p> <p>6 Not enough programs / activities for children and teens</p> <p>7 Other (describe)</p>	<p>1 - highest / 7 - lowest ranking</p>

Westhaven Proposals

WESTHAVEN



OPT01 126 TOWNHOUSE UNITS



CONNECT MAIN STREET TO WEST AND EAST SIDE OF ROAD
 CONNECT THROUGHWAY ALONG COMMUNITY CENTER
 IMPROVE SIDEWALKS AND

1

126 UOA



OPT02 86 TOWNHOUSE UNITS AND 60 UNIT APARTMENT BUILDING



CONNECT MAIN STREET TO WEST AND EAST SIDE OF ROAD
 IMPROVE SIDEWALKS AND SIDEWALK CONNECTIONS TO MAIN STREET
 IMPROVE THROUGHWAY ALONG COMMUNITY CENTER AND A NEW COMMUNITY CENTER
 IMPROVE SIDEWALKS AND

2

146 UOA



OPT03 120 TWINS & TOWNHOUSES AND 60 UNIT APARTMENT BUILDING WITH CONNECTION TO MAIN STREET



CONNECT MAIN STREET TO WEST AND EAST SIDE OF ROAD CONNECTIONS TO MAIN STREET
 IMPROVE SIDEWALKS AND SIDEWALK CONNECTIONS TO MAIN STREET, AND IMPROVE THROUGHWAY
 IMPROVE THROUGHWAY ALONG COMMUNITY CENTER
 IMPROVE SIDEWALKS AND SIDEWALK CONNECTIONS TO MAIN STREET

3

180 UOA



OPT04 120 TWINS & TOWNHOUSES AND 60 UNIT RETAIL / MIXED-USE BUILDING WITH CONNECTION TO MAIN STREET



CONNECT MAIN STREET TO WEST AND EAST SIDE OF ROAD CONNECTIONS TO MAIN STREET
 IMPROVE SIDEWALKS AND SIDEWALK CONNECTIONS TO MAIN STREET, AND IMPROVE THROUGHWAY
 IMPROVE THROUGHWAY ALONG COMMUNITY CENTER AND A NEW COMMUNITY CENTER
 IMPROVE SIDEWALKS AND SIDEWALK CONNECTIONS TO MAIN STREET

4

180 UOA

NEW NET	RETAIL / MIXED-USE
COMMUNITY CENTER	PLAYGROUND
APARTMENT BUILDING	GARDEN

CHARLOTTESVILLE MASTER PLAN



Upcoming CRHA Board Meetings

CALENDAR OF CRHA BOARD MEETINGS JANUARY - DECEMBER 2011

All meetings are held in City Council Chambers

MEETING DATE	TIME
Monday, January 24, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, February 28, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, March, 28, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, April 25, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Wednesday, May 23, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, June 27, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, July 25, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, August 22, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, September 26, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, October 24, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, November 28, 2011	7:00 p.m. *
Monday, December 26, 2011	5:00 p.m.*

* NOTE: Meeting times are subject to change

Westhaven Proposals [2]



WRT Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC
1100 Market Street, 20th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102
T 215.762.8200
F 215.762.8201



WRT Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC
1100 Market Street, 20th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102
T 215.762.8200
F 215.762.8201

Westhaven Proposal Sketch

