

Getting Past the Past? Redlining + Connected Communities

NELF Lunch Chat - July 21, 2020

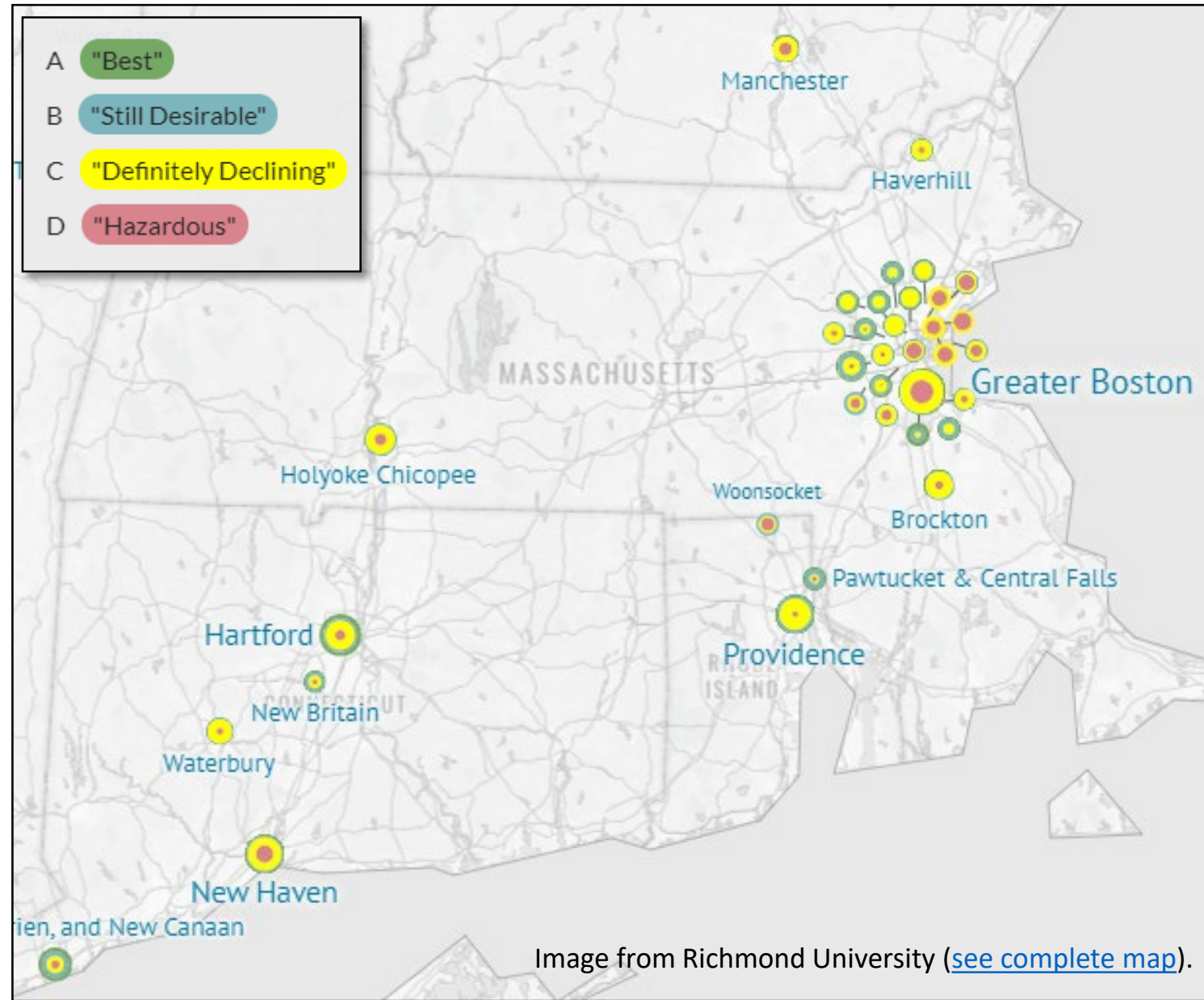
Welcome!

- This lunch chat topic is inspired by a recent [webinar on redlining and urban tree canopy](#)
 - One in a series “Connecting for Conservation” by the Salazar Center for North American Conservation
- Overview of the hour:
 - Presentation (recorded)
 - Discussion (not recorded)
 - Notes will be available

What is redlining? Where are
New England's redlined cities?

Redlining was a mortgage lending management practice, enacted in New Deal legislation with the intention of preventing foreclosures and stabilizing housing.

48+ New England cities were graded according to racist criteria under the National Housing Act of 1934.



A "Still Desirable" part of New Haven, CT

Clarifying remarks

This is a newer development of which the architecture is varied and pleasing... Were it not for the fact that this area is entirely Jewish, it would command a higher rating.

Inhabitants

Infiltration of: Jewish

Relief families: None

Foreign-born: Jewish; 70

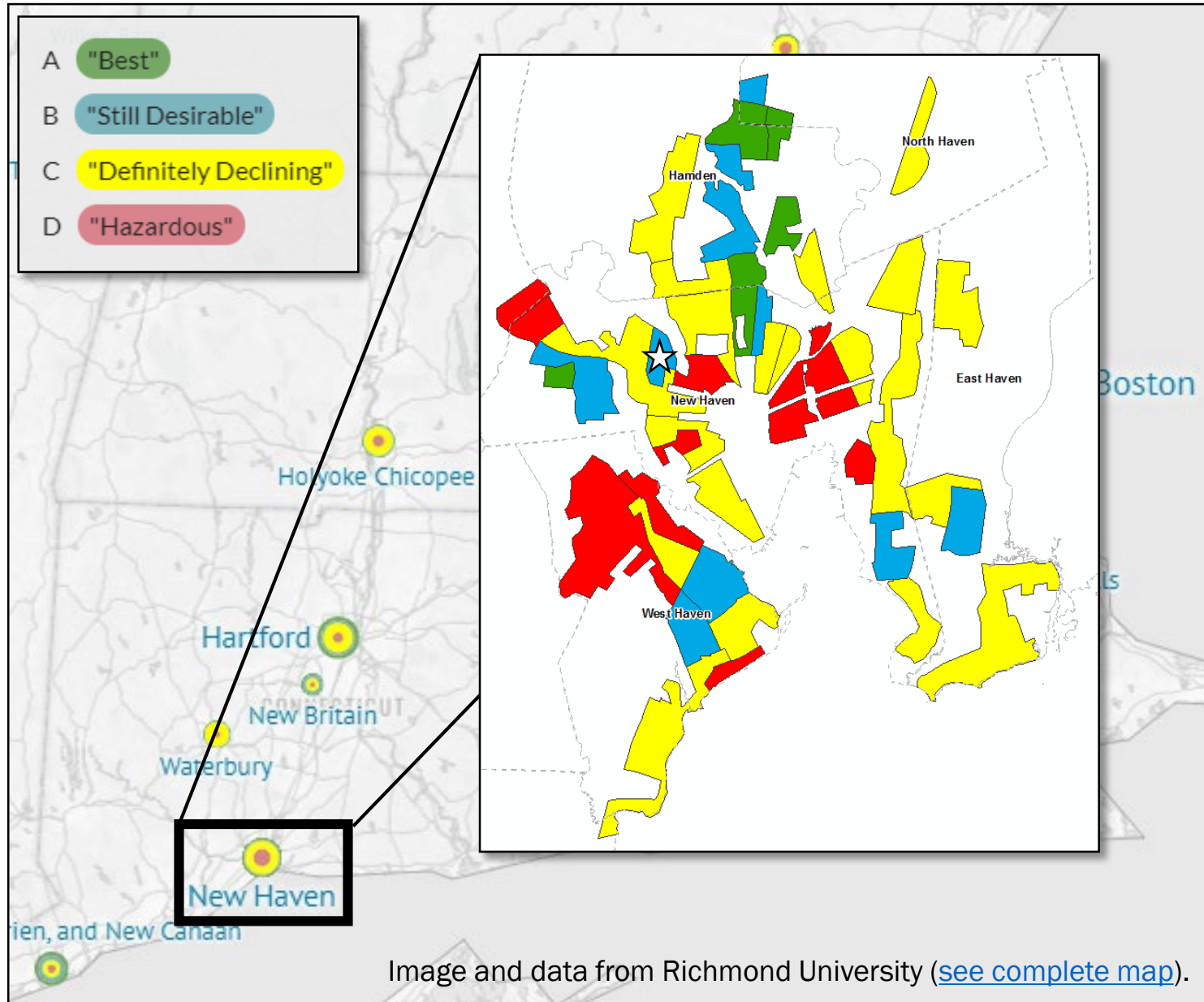
Negro: No; 0

Type: Minor executives

Estimated annual family income: 5000

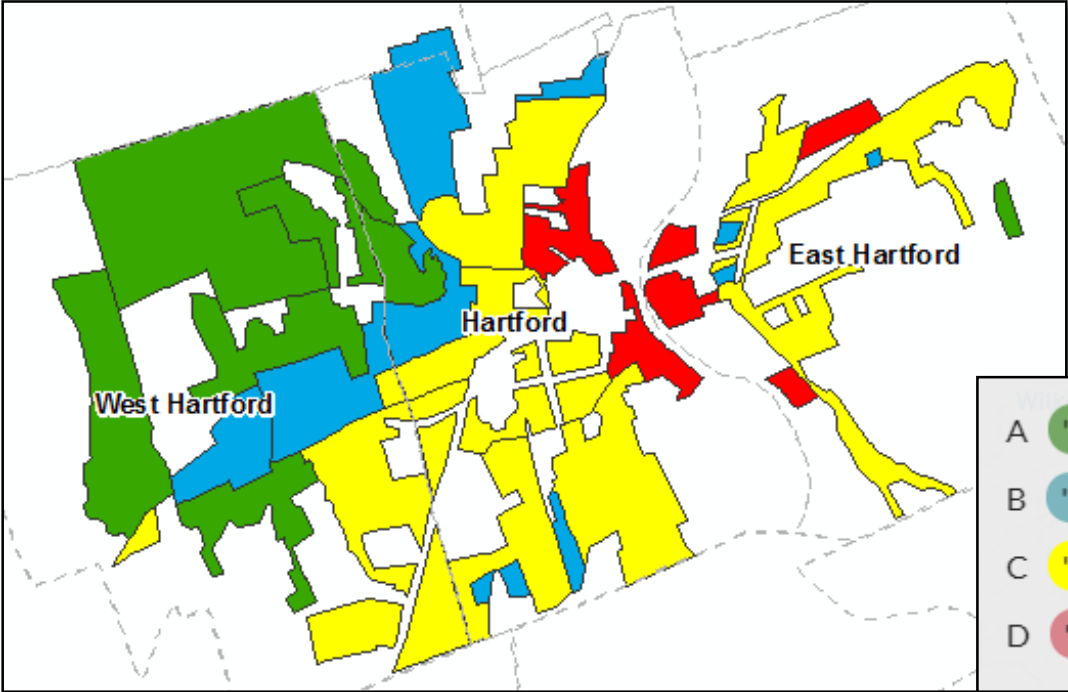
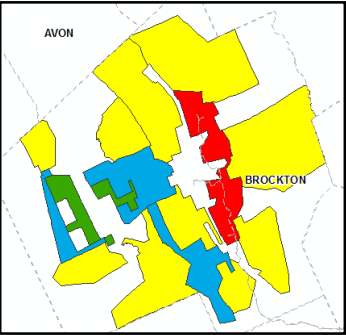
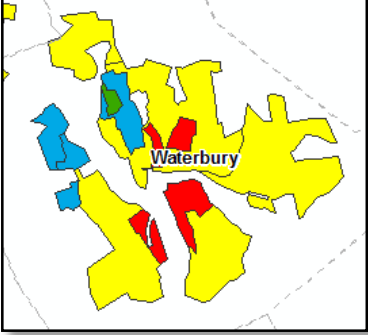
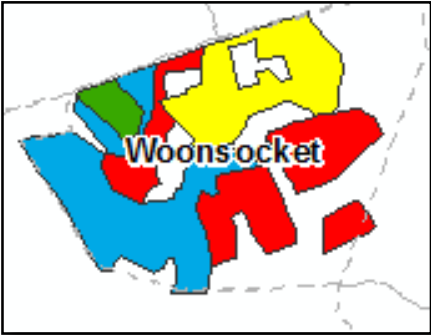
Detrimental Influences

Type of inhabitants



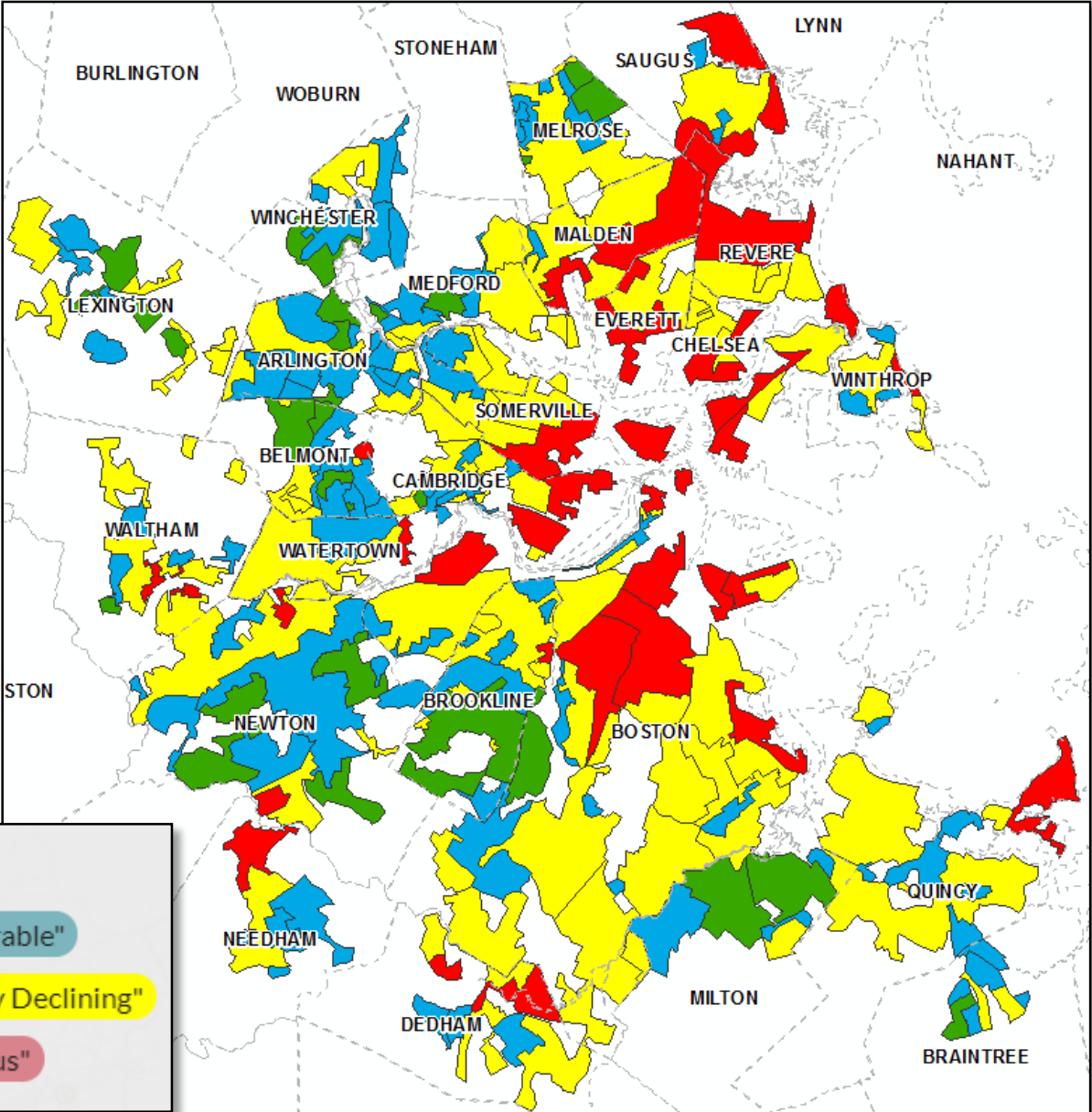
What impacts of redlining do we see in New England cities?

Patterns within redlining maps

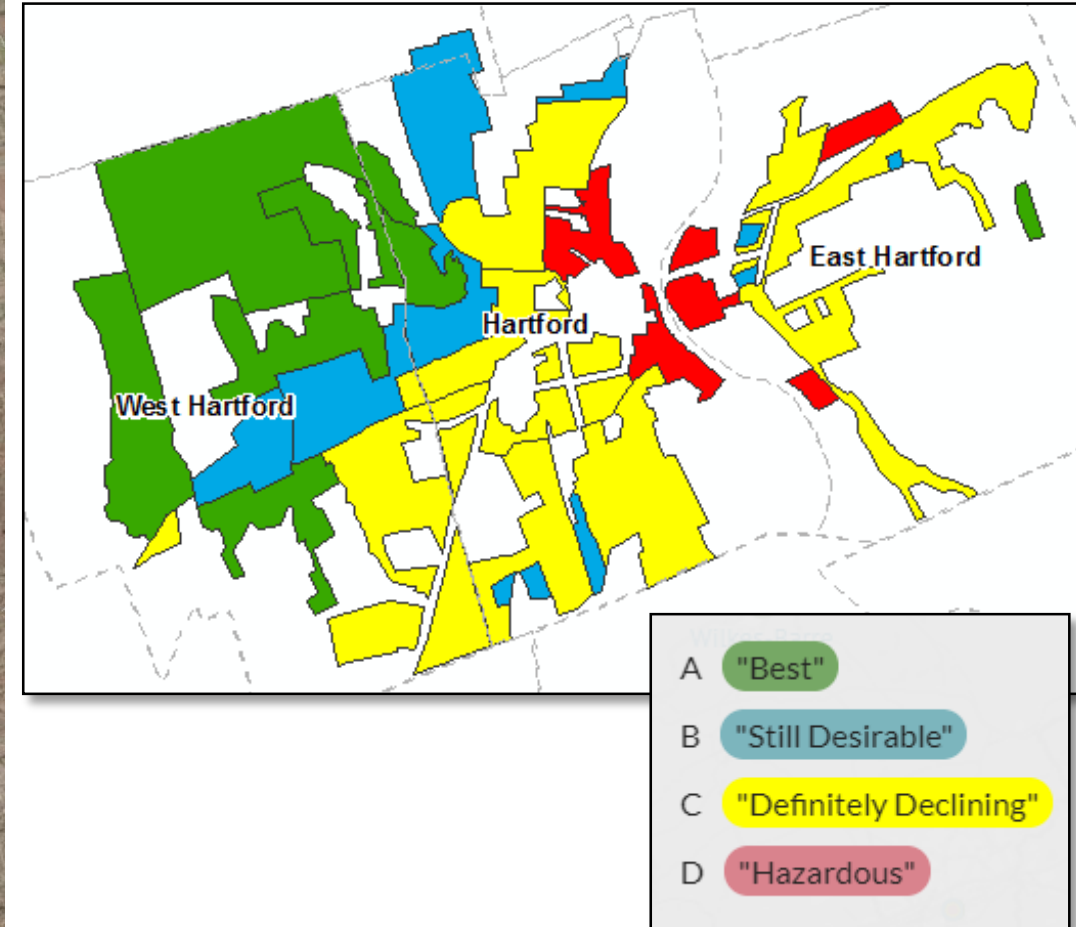
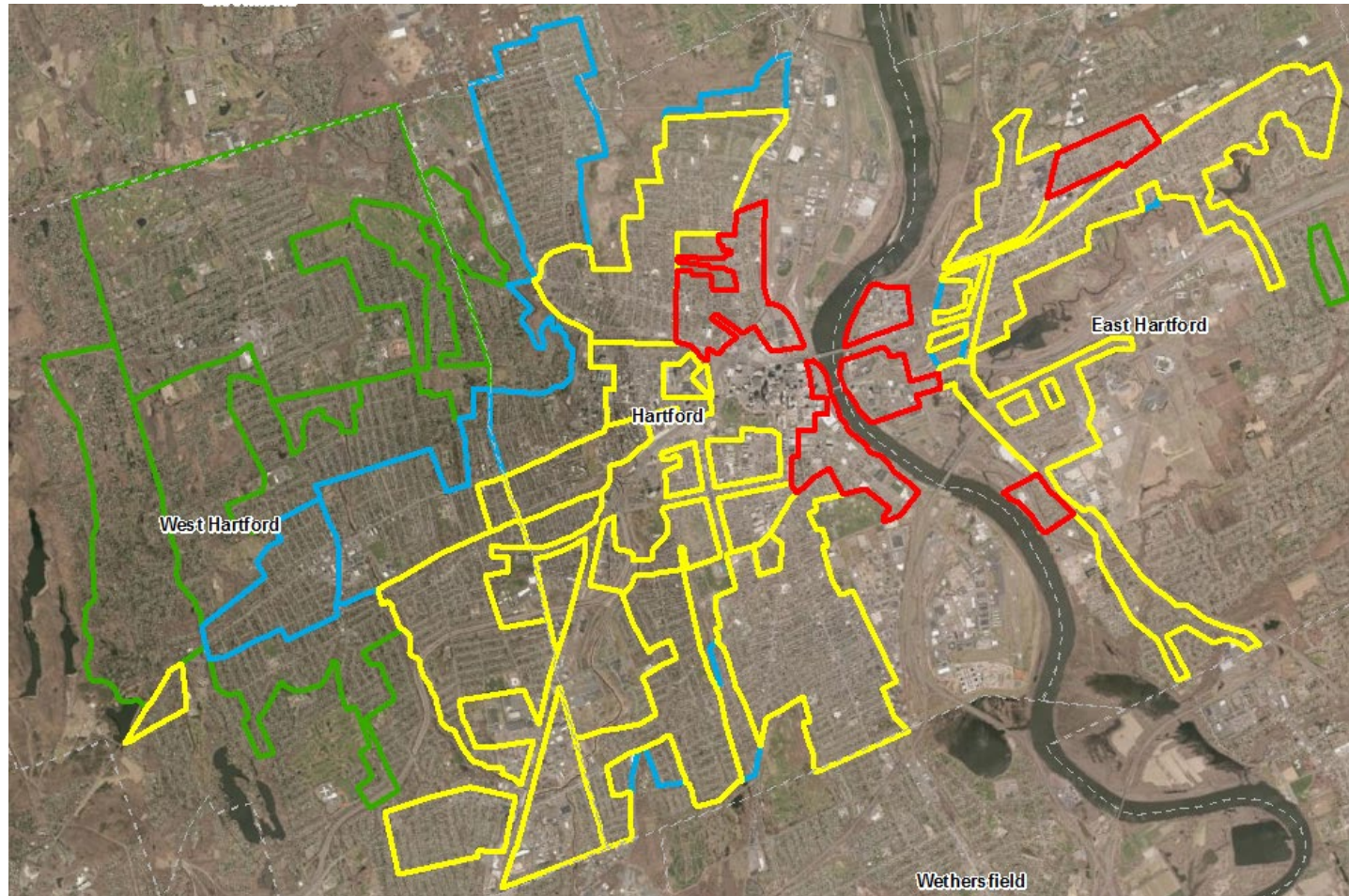


A legend for the redlining maps, showing four categories with corresponding color swatches:

- A "Best" (Green)
- B "Still Desirable" (Blue)
- C "Definitely Declining" (Yellow)
- D "Hazardous" (Red)

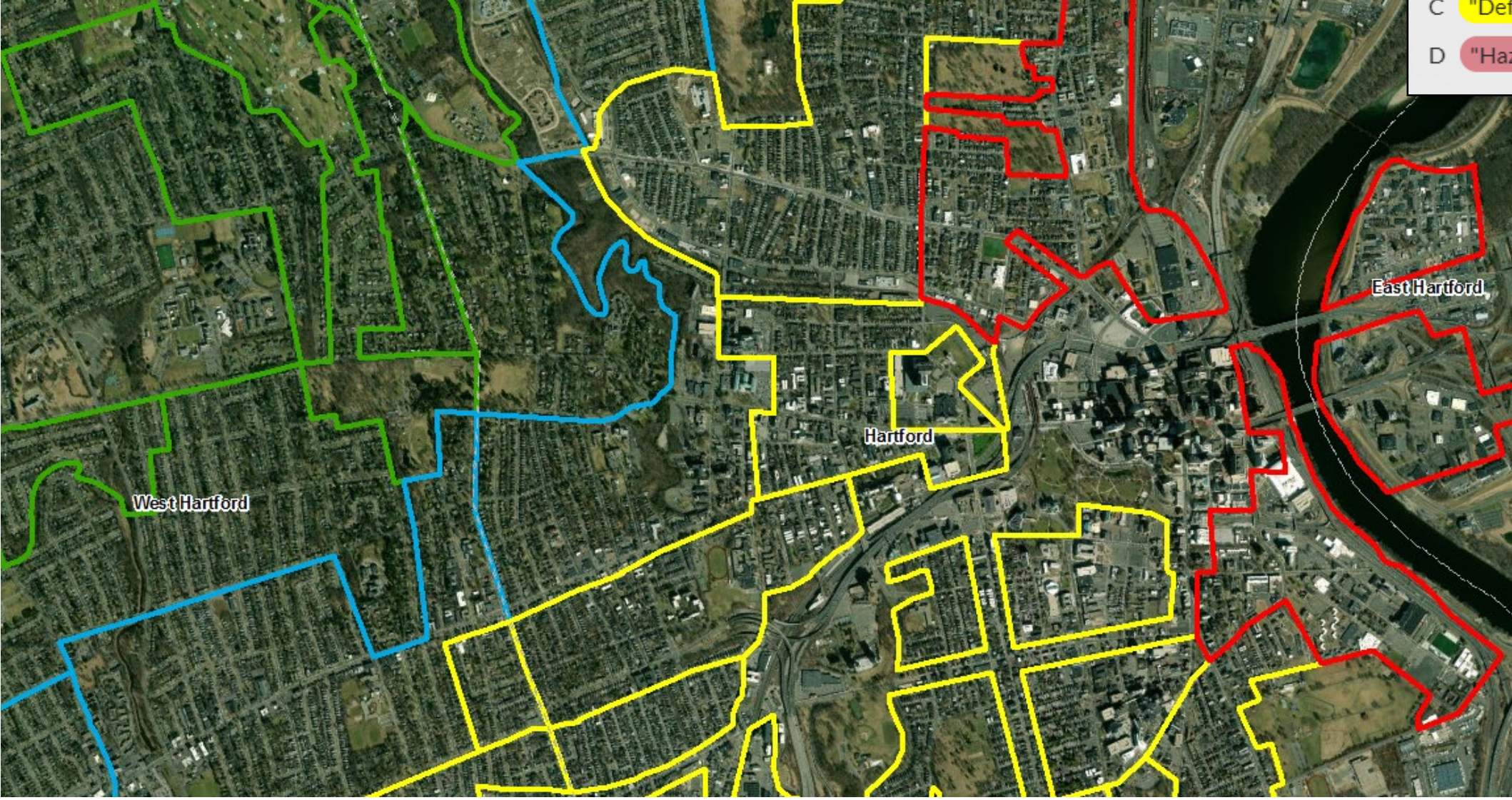


Tree cover & redlining: Hartford, CT

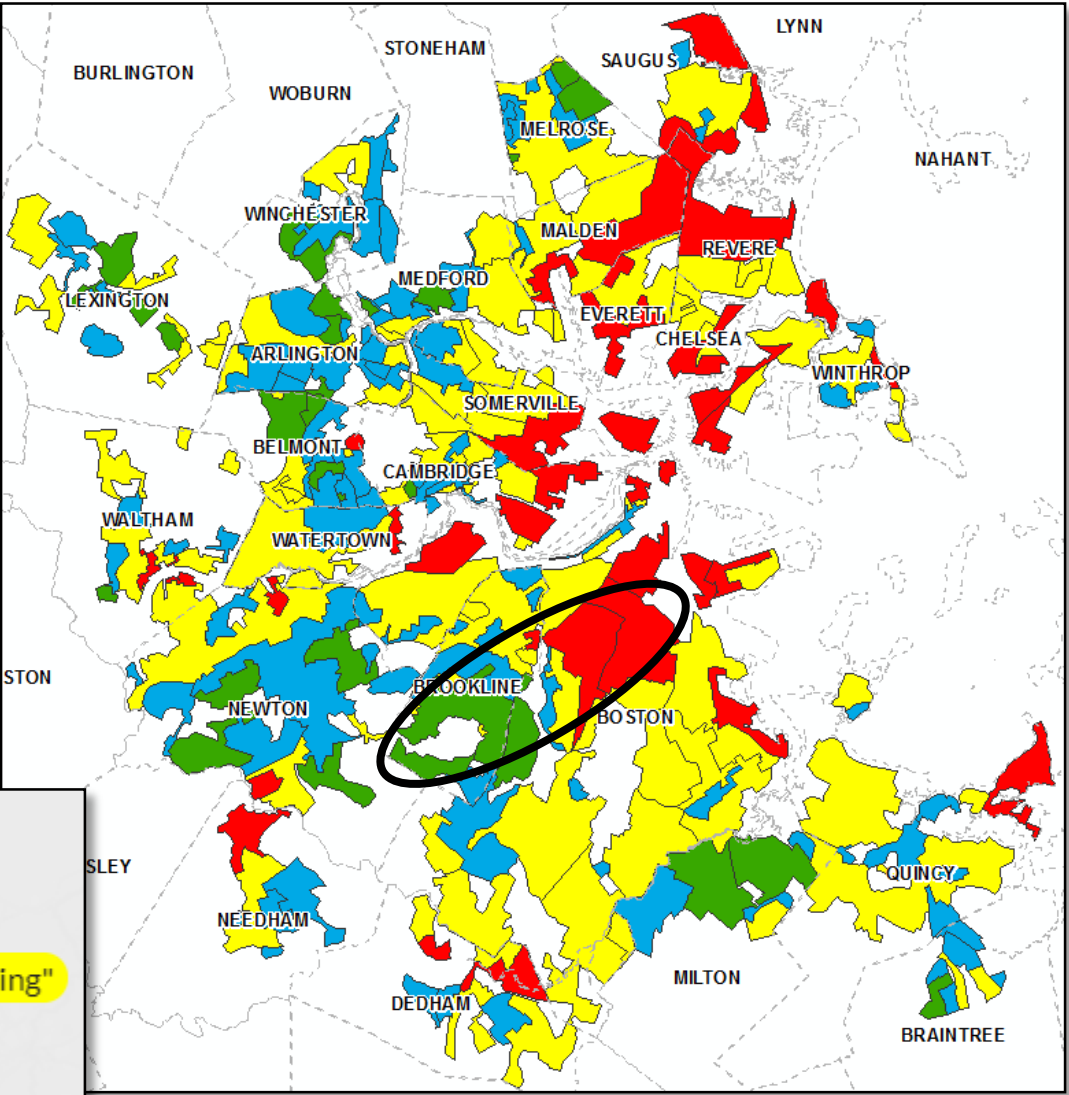


Tree cover & redlining: Hartford, CT

- A "Best"
- B "Still Desirable"
- C "Definitely Declining"
- D "Hazardous"

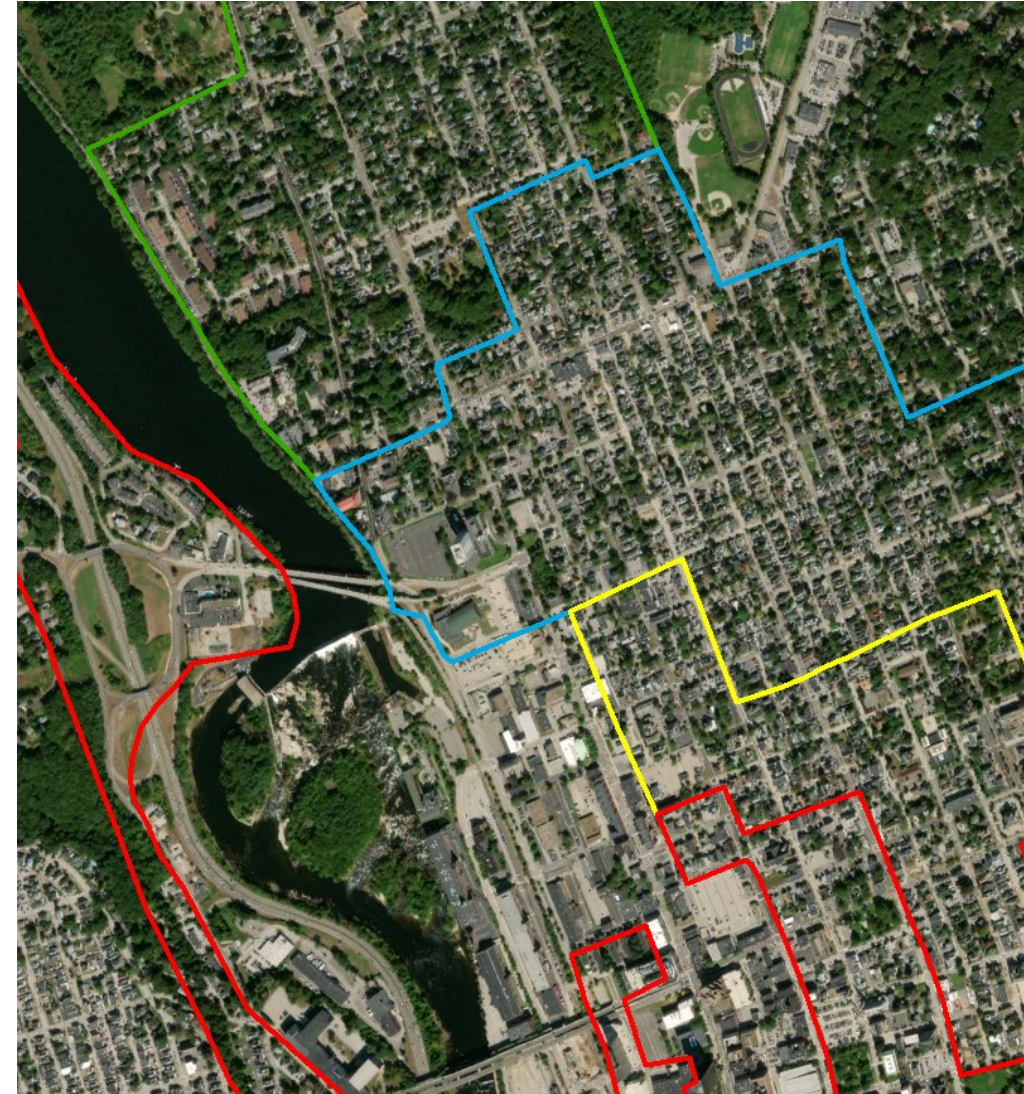
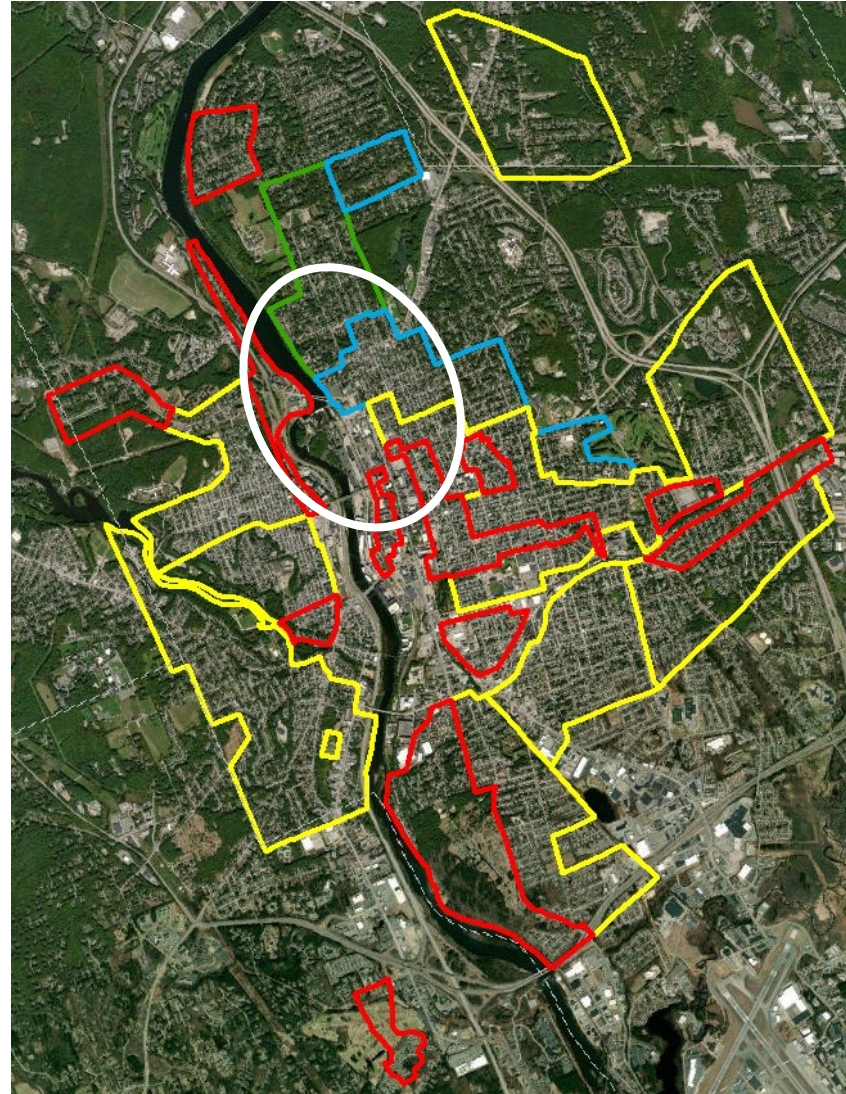
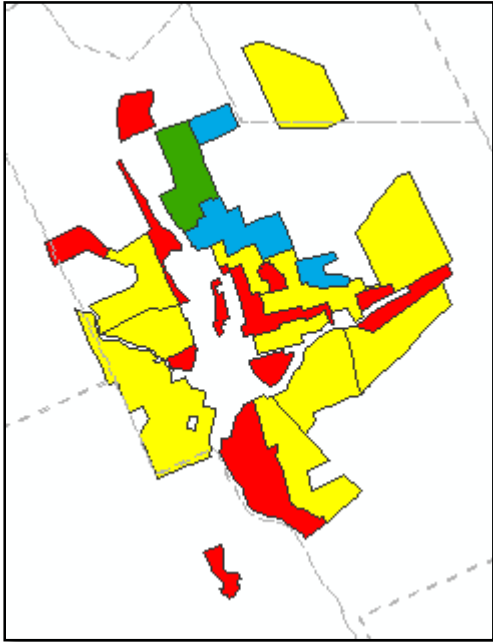


Tree cover & redlining: Boston Metro



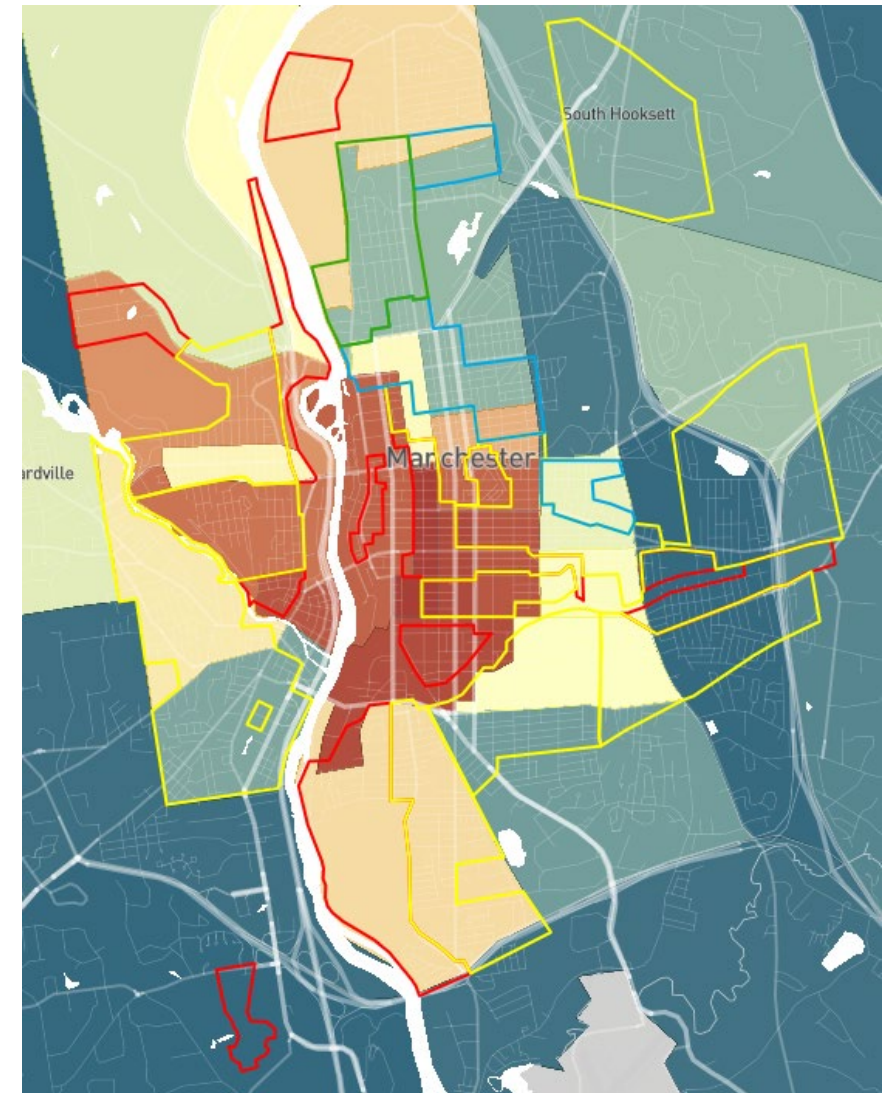
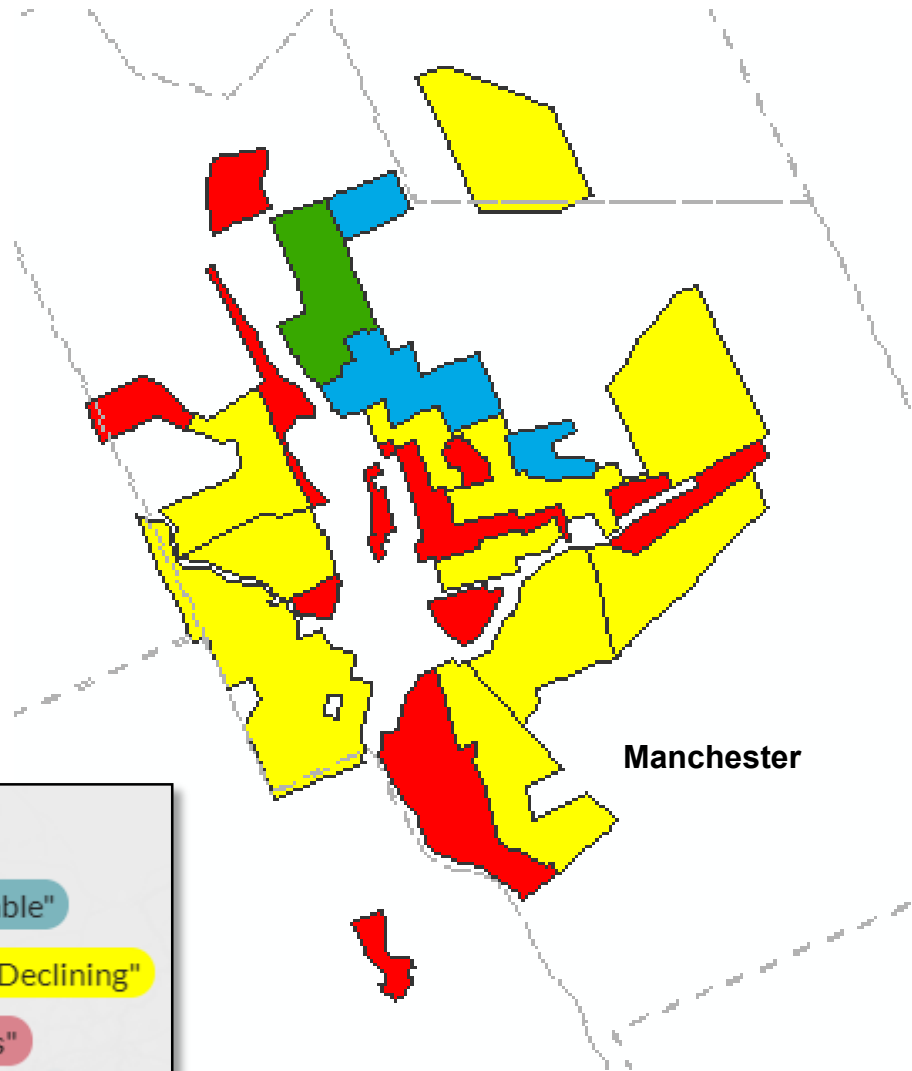
- A "Best"
- B "Still Desirable"
- C "Definitely Declining"
- D "Hazardous"

Tree cover & redlining: Manchester, NH



Poverty & redlining: Manchester, NH

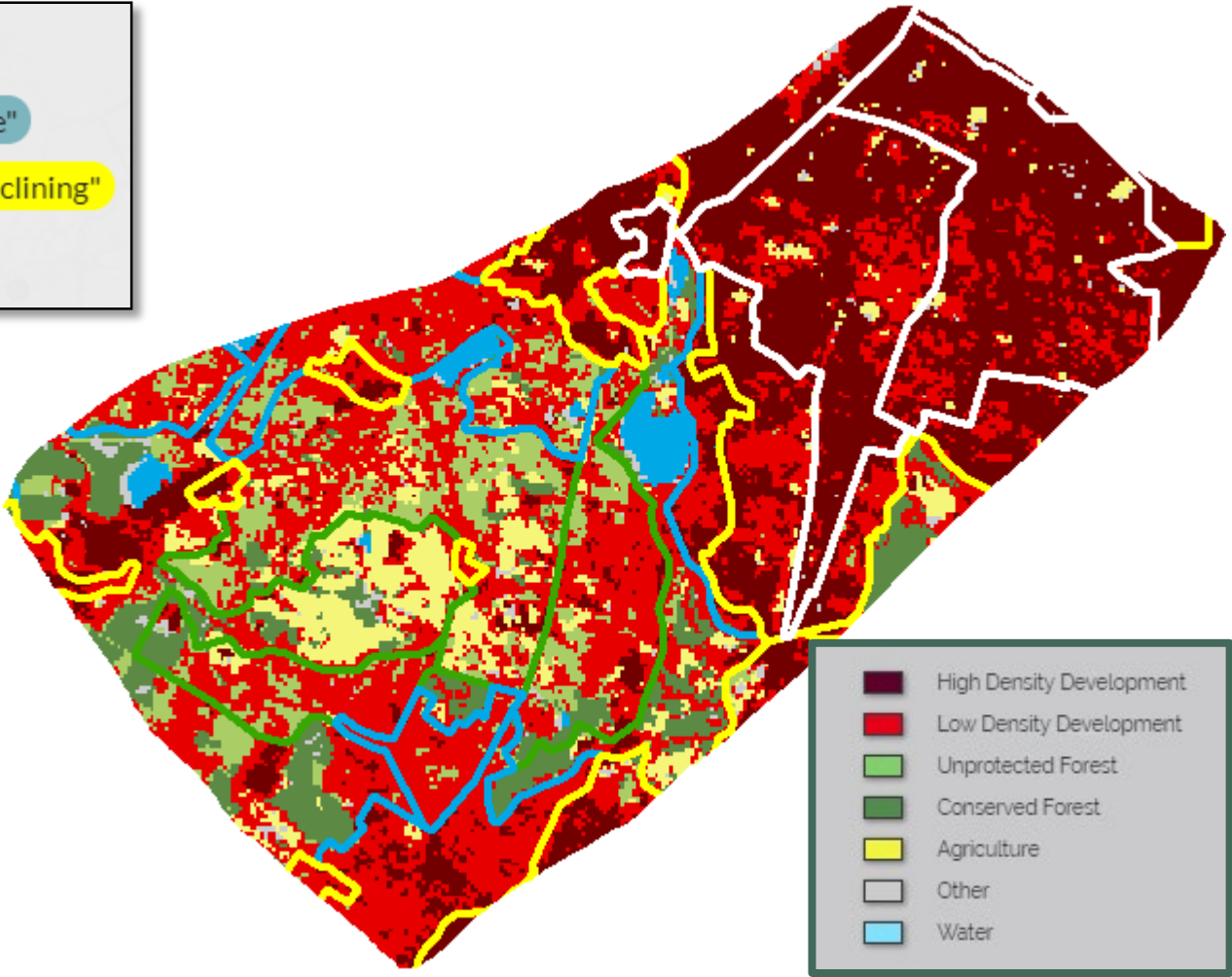
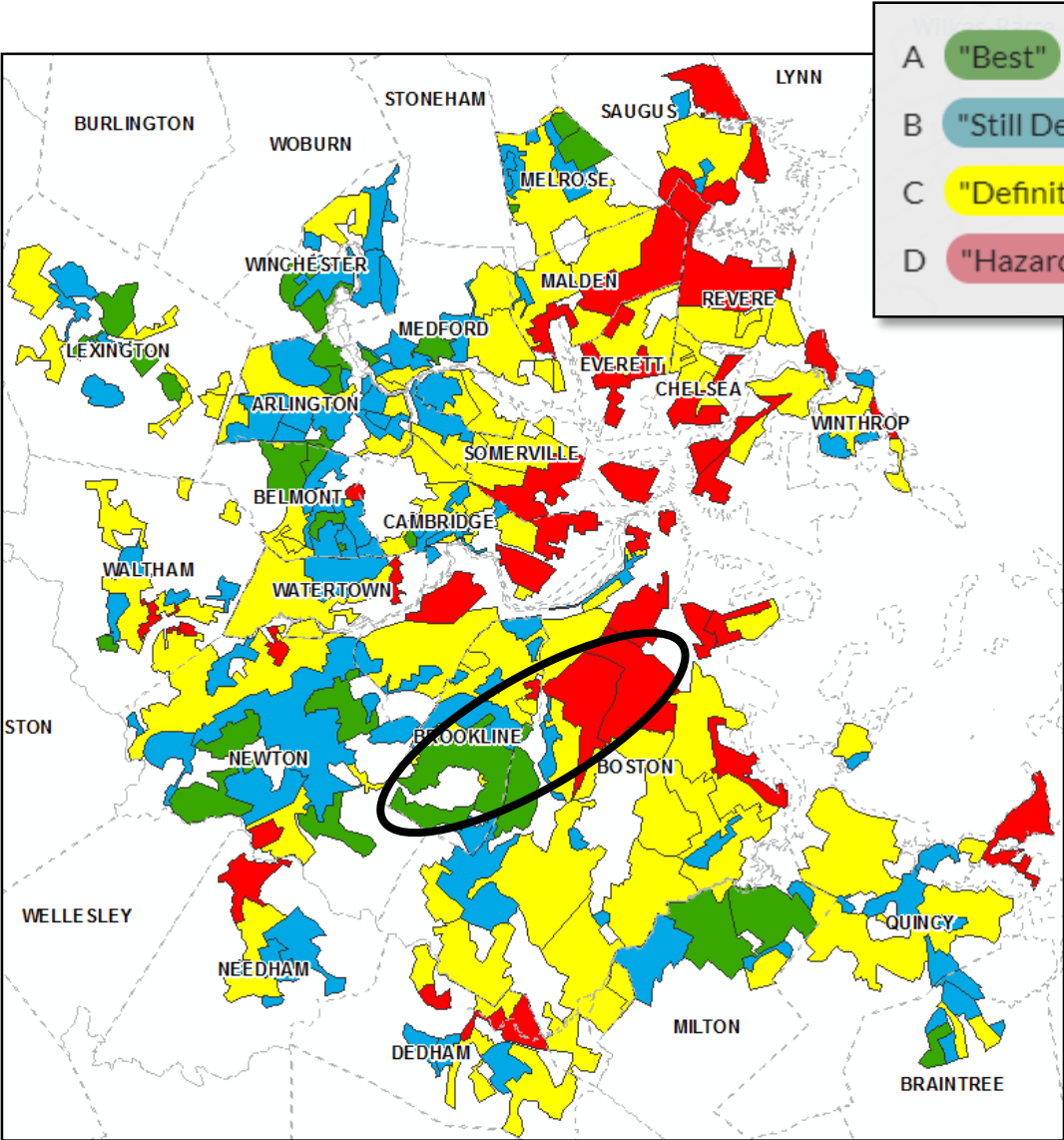
<http://opportunityatlas.org>



0% 3.9 6 8.2 10 13 16 20 26 35 >60%

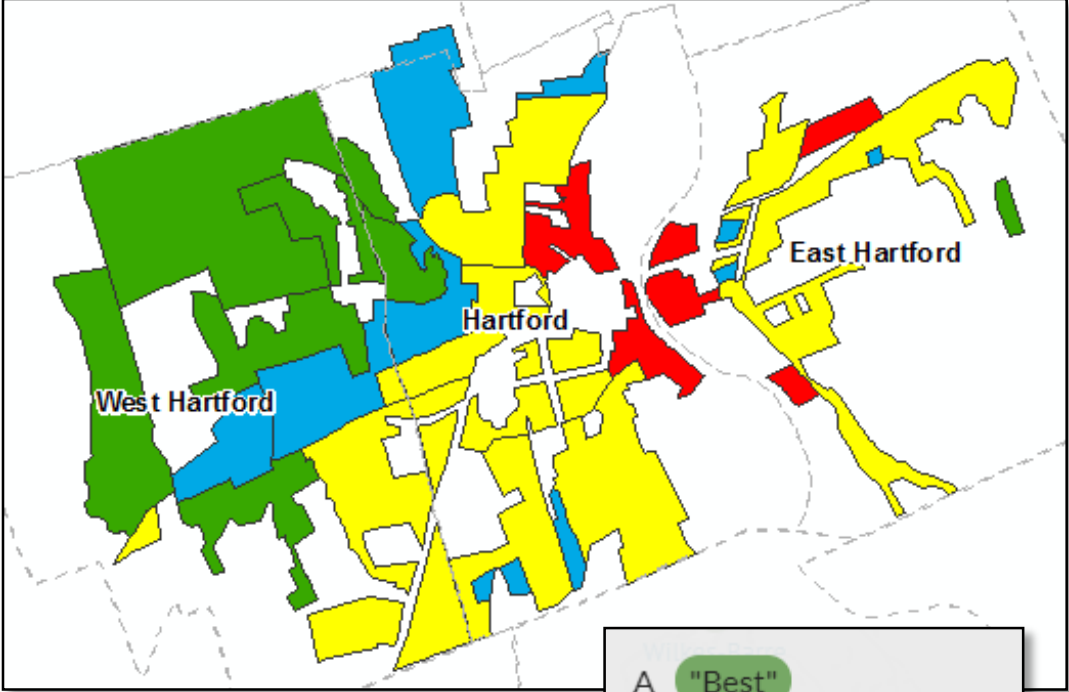
Does legacy of redlining
“show up” in NELF maps?
If so, how?

Greater Boston

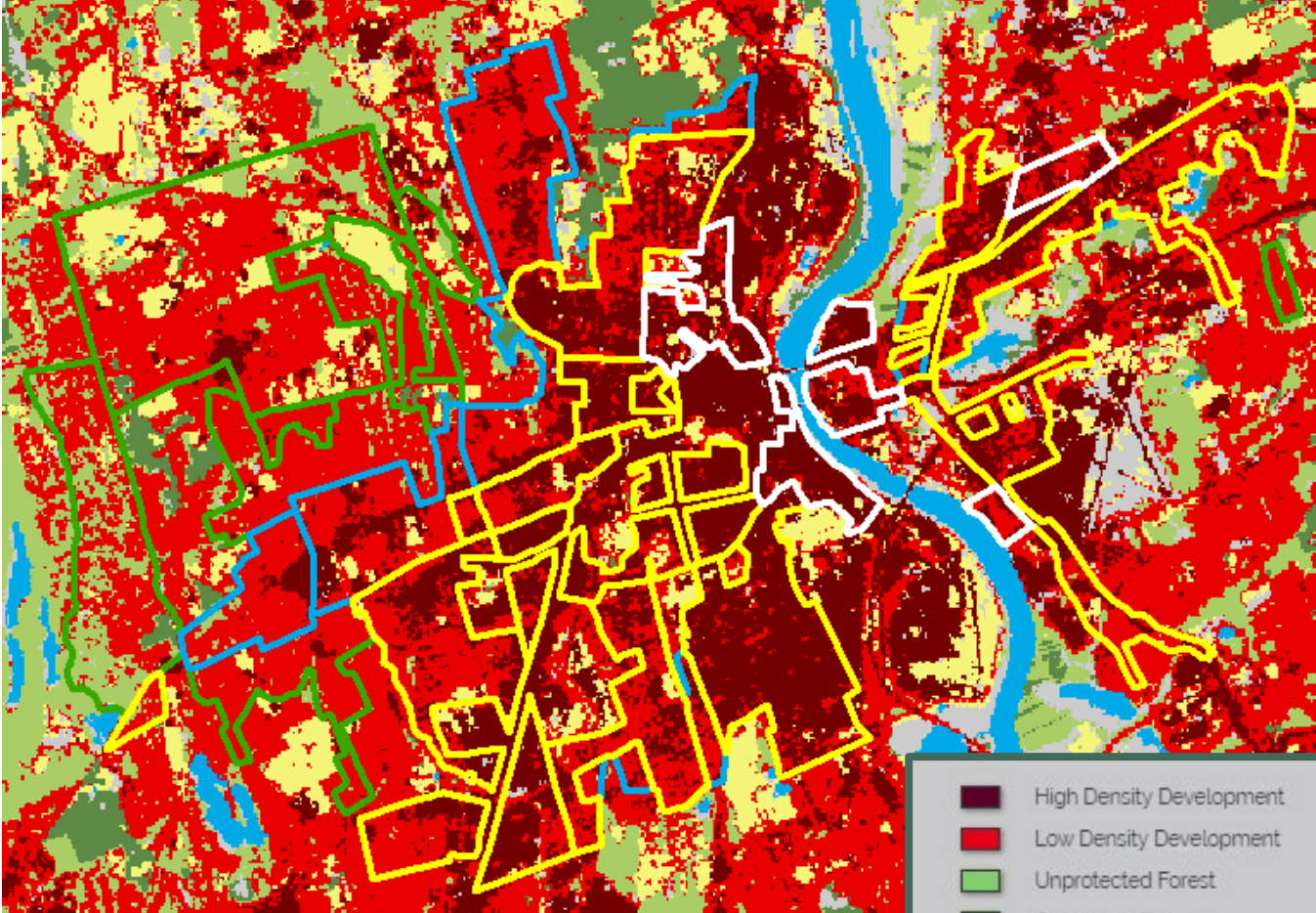


2010 actual conditions

Hartford, CT



- A "Best"
- B "Still Desirable"
- C "Definitely Declining"
- D "Hazardous"



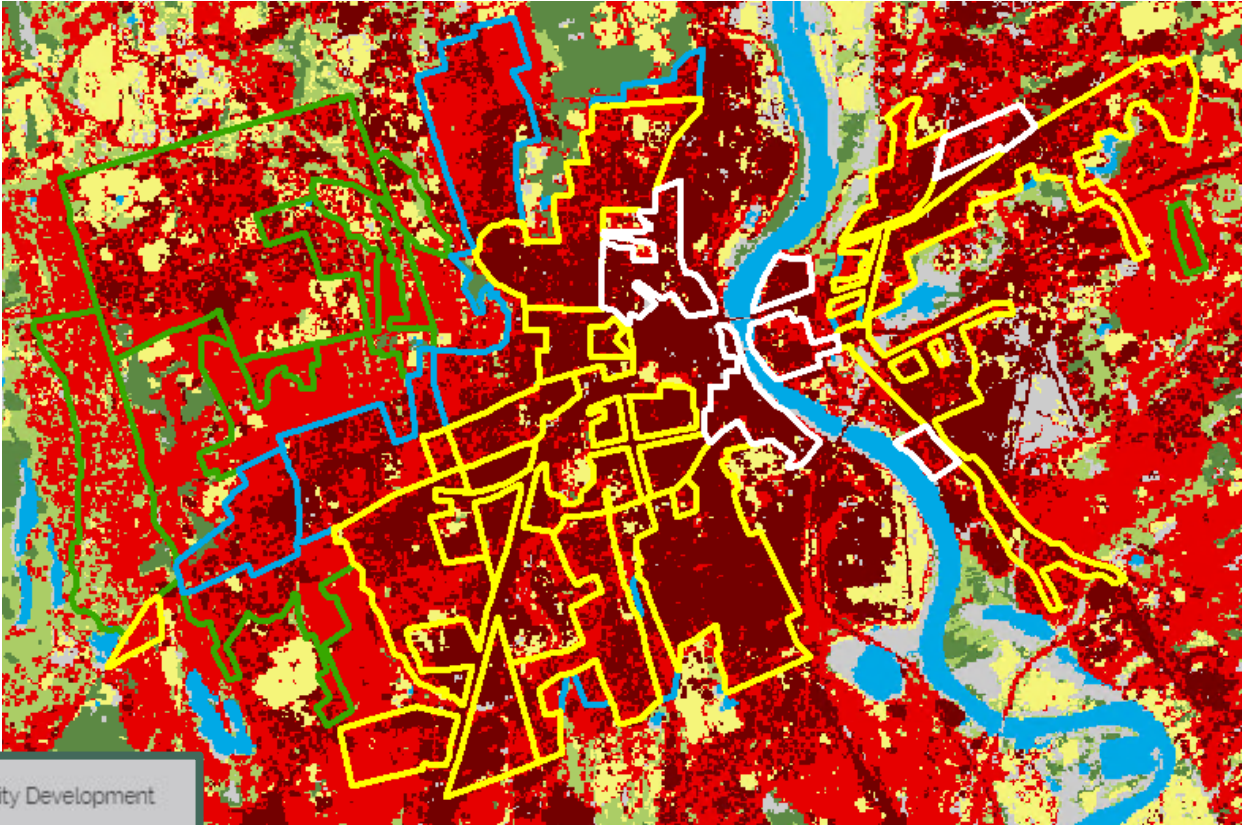
2010 actual conditions

- High Density Development
- Low Density Development
- Unprotected Forest
- Conserved Forest
- Agriculture
- Other
- Water

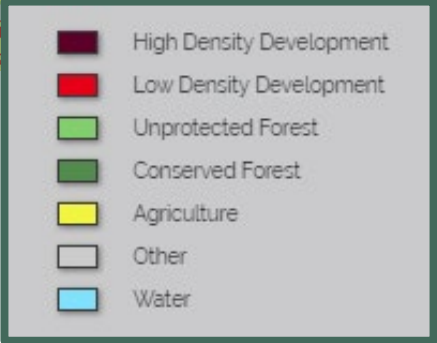
Hartford, CT



Recent Trends 2060



Connected Communities 2060



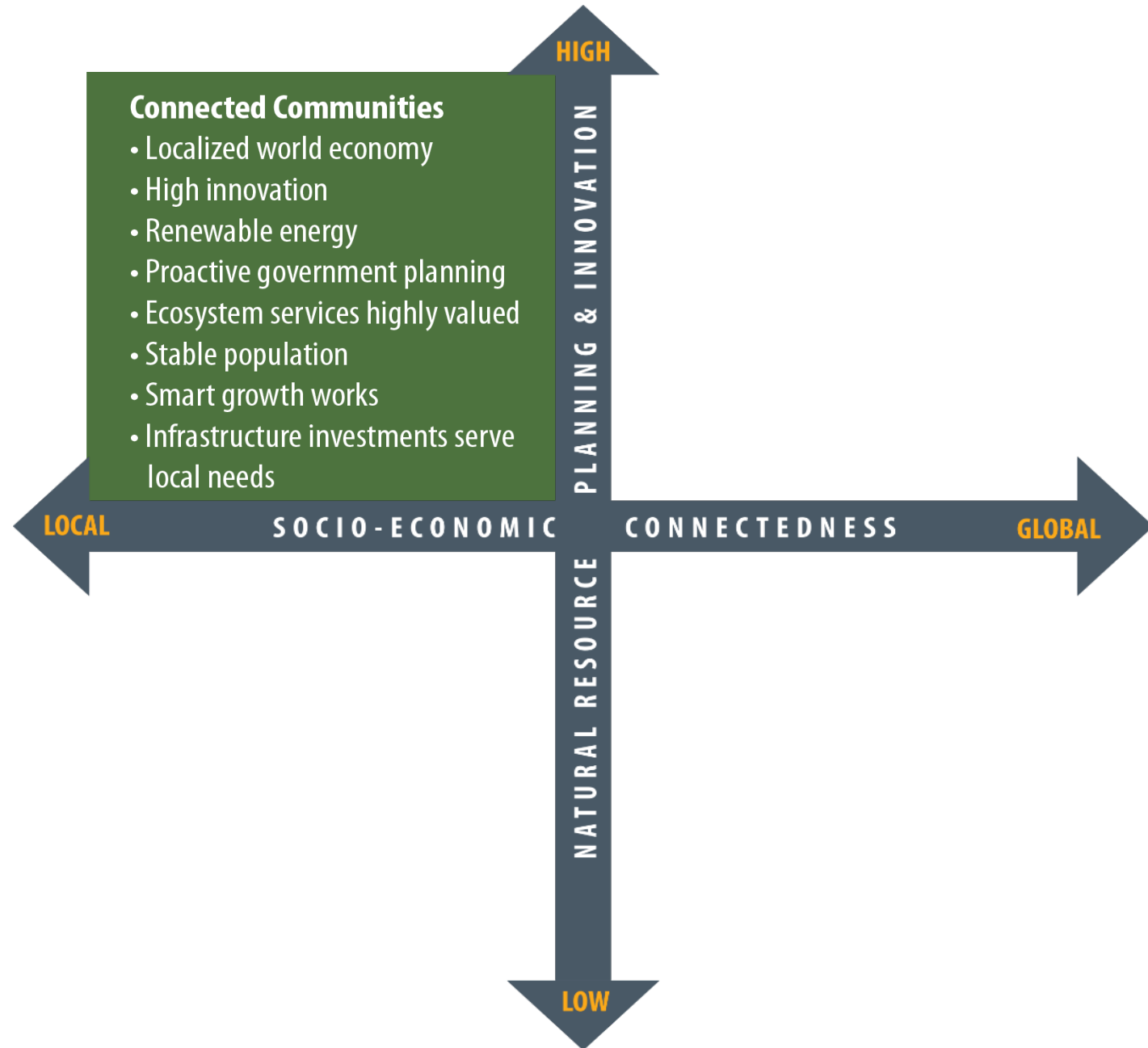
Takeaways: redlining & NELF maps

- There is variation across redlined cities. Different scales & specifics of NELF models further muddle the signal
- Redlined areas are frequently devoid of large forested areas
 - At least 30x30 meters
- Disproportionately *high density* development
 - Often is or is adjacent to industrial development

Connected Communities represents one possible future rooted in valuing the land and centering local community needs.

What potential does Connected Communities have to exacerbate or alleviate impacts of redlining?

What other considerations are needed or are relevant?



Sources

New England Historical Society, 2020. [The Secret History of New England's Sundown Towns.](#)

University of Richmond. [Mapping Inequality: Redlining in New Deal America.](#)

US Census Bureau, R. Chetty, N. Hendren, and J. Friedman. [Opportunity Atlas.](#)