# From Plans to Equitable Change: Community Partnerships to Encourage Walkability

Sagar Shah, PhD, AICP
Planning and Community Health Manager
American Planning Association (APA)
sshah@planning.org

Jo Peña, AICP
Research Associate
American Planning Association
jpena@planning.org

AmericaWalks
June 7, 2022



#### **AGENDA**

- Background/Foundation
- Everyday destinations project
- Example of planning approaches
- Q and A

3

#### AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION (APA)

- APA is...
  - 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation
  - A membership association
  - An education organization
- About 40,000+ members
- 23 Divisions and 47 Chapters
- Mission: Creating great communities for all



#### **APA's VALUE PROPOSITION**









Knowledge

Community

**Advocacy** 

**Certification** 

#### **PLANNING**

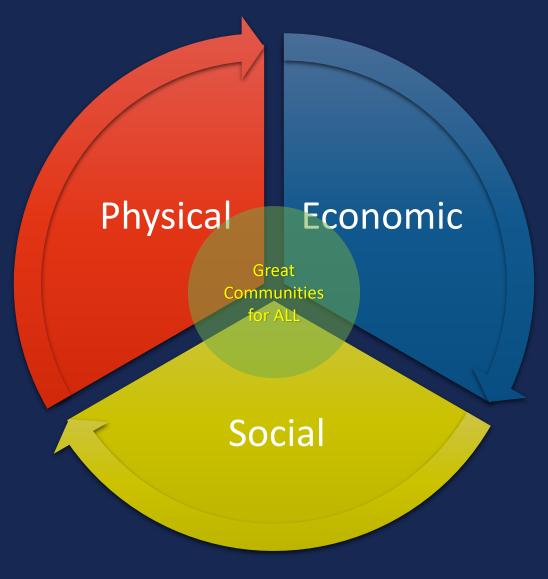


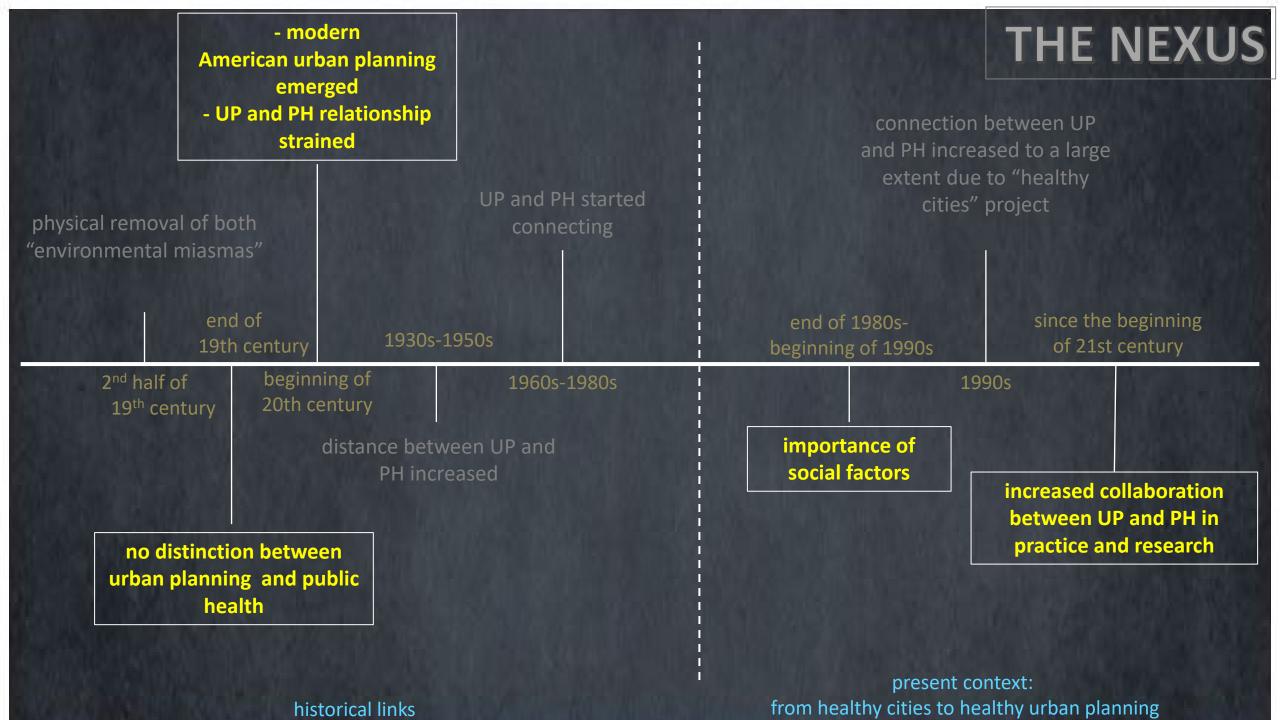
• Planning provides a vision for the community today – and in the future.

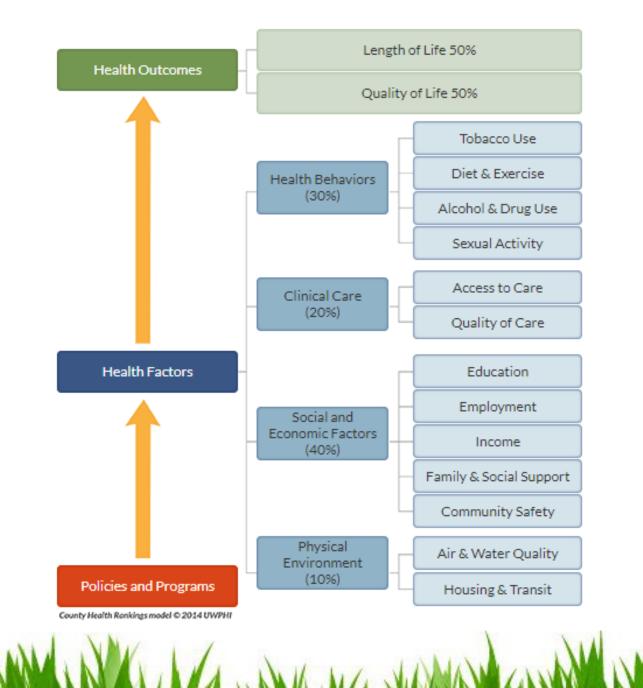
• One of the greatest challenges for planners is to figure out how a community should grow and change.

 The goal of planning is to maximize the health, safety, and well-being of all people living in our communities.

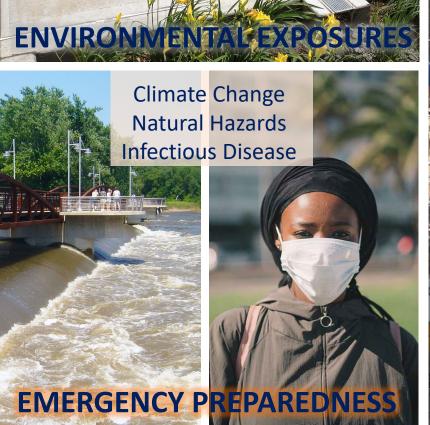
#### ADVANCE WELLBEING...

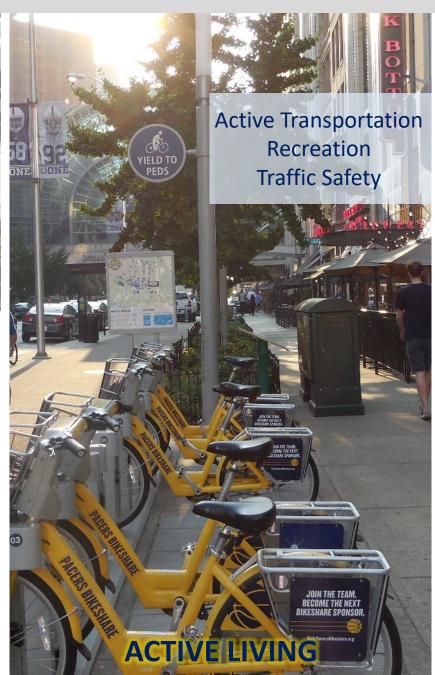
















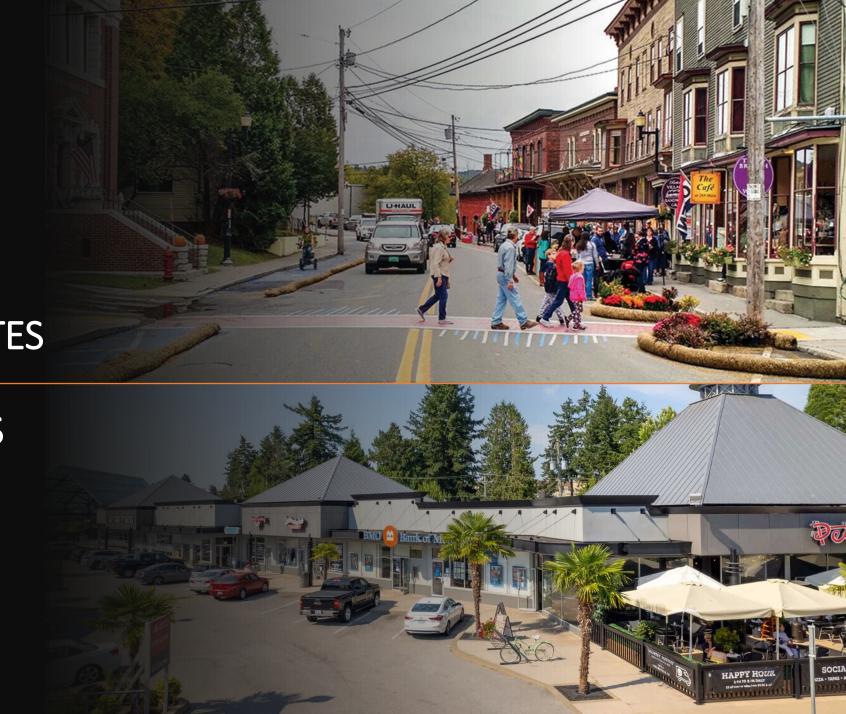
A national initiative led by CDC to help

#### 27 million Americans

become more physically active by 2027. Increased physical activity can improve health, quality of life, and reduce healthcare costs.







**ACTIVITY-FRIENDLY ROUTES** 

**EVERYDAY DESTINATIONS** 

#### STRATEGIC POINTS OF INTERVENTION



Long-range community visioning and goal setting



**Plan-making** 



Standards, regulations, policies, and incentives



**Development work** 



**Public Investments** 



#### LAND USE

#### A type of activity that occurs on a parcel of land







Industrial Residential Commercial

#### LAND USE PLAN | COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

"Blueprint" for growth and development of a community over a certain time frame (usually 10 to 20 years)

#### LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS:

- Identify land capabilities and constraints
- Consider where private and public developments and infrastructure should be located

Includes visioning process which includes input from community members

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS: ZONING

Zoning divides a community into districts and specifies different sets of rules or development standards for each district, and some requirements that are common to all districts.

Zoning district regulations address the following basic sets of issues:

- The permitted use of land and buildings
- The intensity or density of the development
- Height, bulk, and placement of structures
- Amount and design of parking

#### WHY DO WE NEED LAND USE AND ZONING

- Protect the health, safety, and welfare of people.
- Protect existing businesses and residences from incompatible neighbors and other adverse impacts
- Protect the look and feel of an area
- Leave adequate light and air around property
- Plan future development of communities
- Guide where people live and work (in accordance with comprehensive plans)

#### LAND USE PLAN + ZONING and ACTIVE LIVING

#### **BARRIERS (TRADITIONAL)**

- Urban sprawl
- Low density development
- Complex regulations
- Neglect of pedestrians
- Lack of street connectivity

## INNOVATIONS TO PROMOTE ACTIVE LIVING

- Pedestrian overlay district
- Inclusionary zoning
- Traditional neighborhood development and new urbanism/smart growth-supportive regulations
  - Traditional neighborhood development
  - Transit oriented development
  - Form-Based Zoning...
- Other pedestrian-oriented zoning provisions: Sidewalks, crosswalks, bikepedestrian connectivity, street connectivity, bike lanes, bike parking, bike-pedestrian tails/paths

# INATIONS EVERYDAY



#### **Product Overview**

- Everyday Destinations
- Website
- Components
  - Planning approaches to support planners and public health professionals
  - Small and rural town context
  - Equity considerations
  - Strategic Points of Intervention
  - Collaboration
- How to use product

## Everyday Destinations

- Active People, Healthy Nation
- Guidepost based on equitable and inclusive access
- Activity-friendly routes to everyday destinations

**ACTIVITY-FRIENDLY ROUTES ACCESS TO PLACES FOR** PHYSICAL ACTIVITY **SCHOOL AND YOUTH PROGRAMS** COMMUNITY-WIDE CAMPAIGNS VI SOCIAL SUPPORTS INDIVIDUAL SUPPORTS PROMPTS TO ENCOURAGE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY **EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE ACCESS** 

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/physical activity/active people healthy nation/strategies-to-increase-physical-activity/index. html

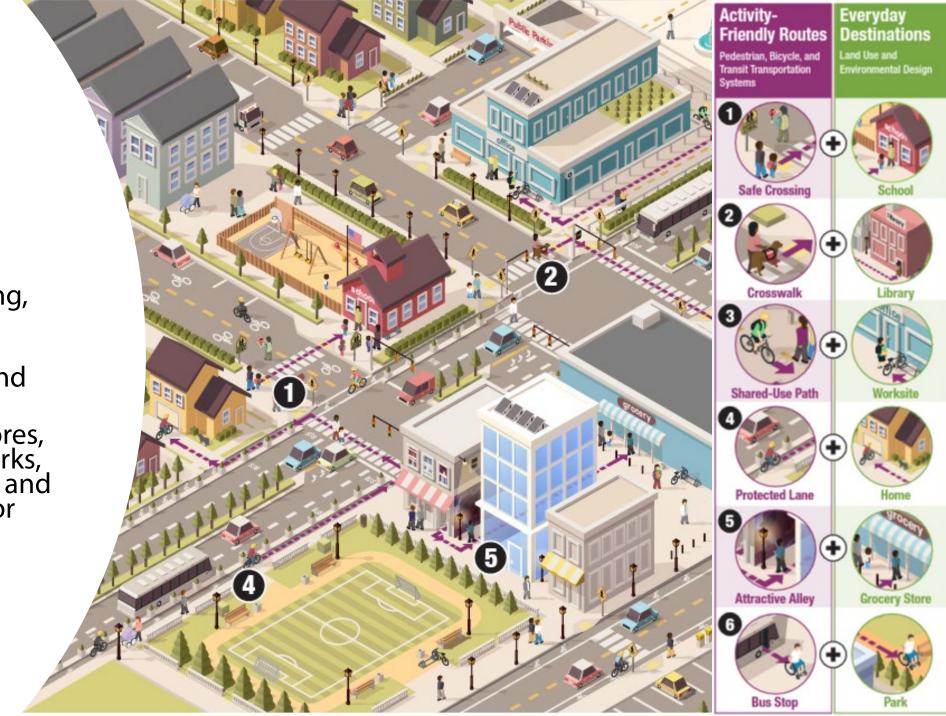
## **Everyday Destinations**

 Accessible by walking, bicycling, or public transportation.

• "Desirable, useful, and attractive"

 Includes grocery stores, schools, libraries, parks, restaurants, cultural and natural landmarks, or healthcare facilities.

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/community-strategies/beactive/visual-guide.html

































#### **Everyday Destinations Blog Series**





planning.org/research/everyday-destinations/

#### **Small and Rural Town Context**

- Common elements: limited resources, varying priorities.
- Unique characteristics: community history, changing demographics.
- Translation to larger communities.



### **Equity Considerations**

- Community walkability and desirability
- Avoid displacement
- Equitable access to destinations



#### **Action Framework**

Community
Visioning and
Goal Setting

Plan Making

Regulations and Incentives

Development Work

Public Investment

Issue or idea

Outcome

#### Collaboration

- Emphasis on public health professionals and planners
- Elevate community perspectives through public engagement
- Bring in local organizations, institutions, local government practitioners, and many more



#### FACTORS TO CONSIDER FOR SELECTING AN APPROACH

- Prioritize approaches based on community context. Consider:
  - Availability of resources (funding, staff, etc.)
  - Access to technical assistance
  - Presence or absence of existing partnerships
  - Agility to making local regulatory changes
  - Community readiness to change
  - Demographic changes
- Equitable development
- Co-benefits beyond health
- Case examples



#### PLANNING APPROACH

#### What is it?

Practice of remodeling or repurposing an underutilized building to fulfill a need different from the original intended use.

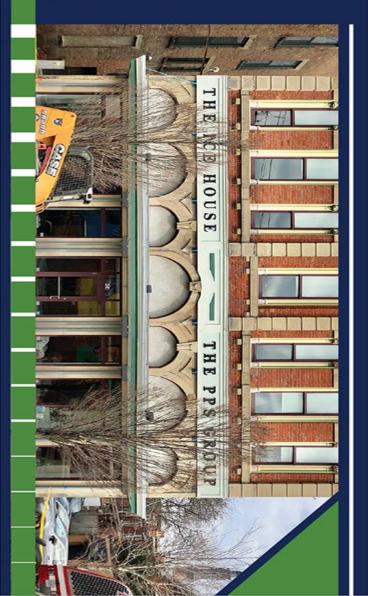
#### **Active Living**

Encourages active living by converting previously unoccupied or underoccupied spaces into destinations.

#### **Connection to Small and Rural Towns**

Lower-cost approach to reuse vacant industrial properties and unused spaces. Maintain community character and traditional design.

#### ADAPTIVE REUSE



#### PLANNING APPROACH: ADAPTIVE REUSE

#### **Example: Schenectady, New York**

- Adaptive reuse property that aims to meet the needs of residents that have been economically and socially marginalized.
- The 100-year-old property was adapted from a former insulator-production company to a 155-unit housing complex.

#### **Potential Partnerships:**

Land banking authorities, land trusts, small businesses, realtors, economic development department, historic preservation groups, business improvement districts, etc.



#### PLANNING APPROACH

#### What is it?

Combines land uses by site or within a designated area.

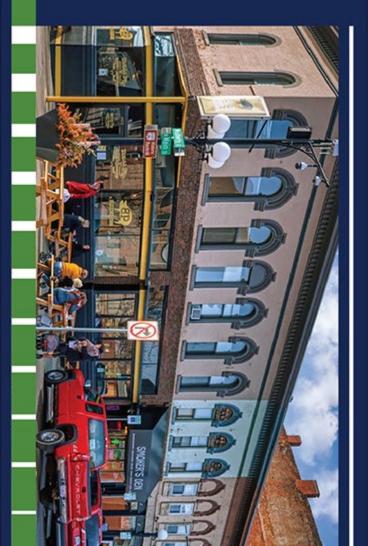
#### **Active Living**

Increases array of destinations available in a smaller location.

#### **Connection to Small and Rural Towns**

Can enhance community center through amenities (benches, clean sidewalks, etc.), and encourage non-vehicular access to destinations.

# MIXED-USE INTERVENTIONS



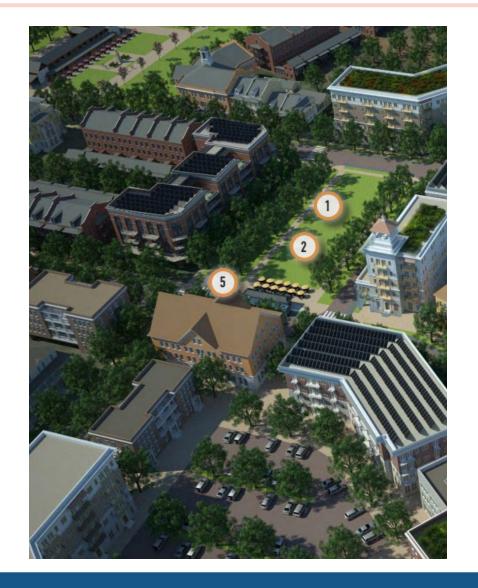
#### PLANNING APPROACH: MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT

#### **Example: Missoula, Montana**

- Connected community areas and mixedincome neighborhoods with a variety of housing.
- Aligns with local form-based code.

#### **Potential Partnerships:**

Community members, developers, institutions, housing authorities, transit authorities, environmental health professionals, etc.



#### PLANNING APPROACH

#### What is it?

Adding or enhancing existing green space, such as parks and trails.

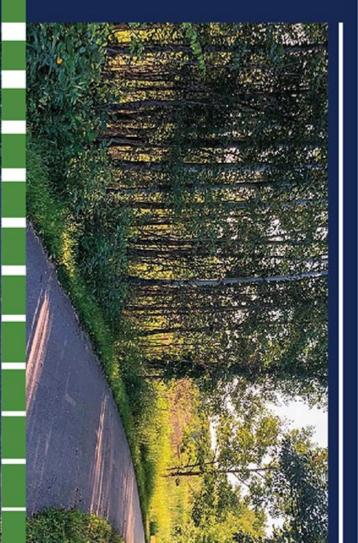
#### **Active Living**

Key components that improve conditions for physical activity.

#### **Connection to Small and Rural Towns**

Augment existing resources, increased environmental services, and attract and retain community members.

# GREEN SPACE IMPROVEMENTS



#### PLANNING APPROACH: GREEN SPACE IMPROVEMENTS

#### Example: Eugene, Oregon

- Changing demographics sparked park improvements with inclusive and accessible elements.
- Implementing through public investments.

#### Potential Partnerships:

 community members, public departments, local businesses, park professionals, metropolitan planning agencies, community-based organizations, etc.

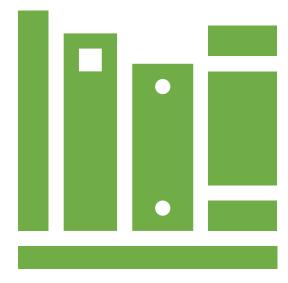


#### Call to Action

- Identify activities in the local community.
- Connect with partners interested in supporting everyday destinations.
- Seek public health and planning counterparts to encourage change.

## Fostering Healthy Communities through Planning and Public Health Collaborations

- Benefits of connection between profession
- Recommendations on how to get started
- Overview of shared interests





#### **American Planning Association**

Creating Great Communities for All

Sagar Shah, PhD, AICP
American Planning Association (APA)
sshah@planning.org

Jo Peña, AICP
American Planning Association (APA)
jpena@planning.org