

CHATHAM COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Presentation to the Chatham County Health Alliance

11/15/2016



THE PLANNING PROCESS



We are here



Need to be here before next public meetings (January)

Feedback Needed

- What's missing?
- What ideas do you have to build on what we've presented? Can you offer specifics to enhance any suggested initiative?
- What has already been tried that, to date, has not been successful? Why? What ideas do you have for alternatives?
- What needs expansion / further exploration? What should we focus on as a next step?

HEALTHY COMMUNITY

“The construct of health-related quality of life (HRQOL) enables health agencies to legitimately address broader areas of healthy public policy around a common theme in collaboration with a wider circle of health partners, including social service agencies, community planners, and business groups.”

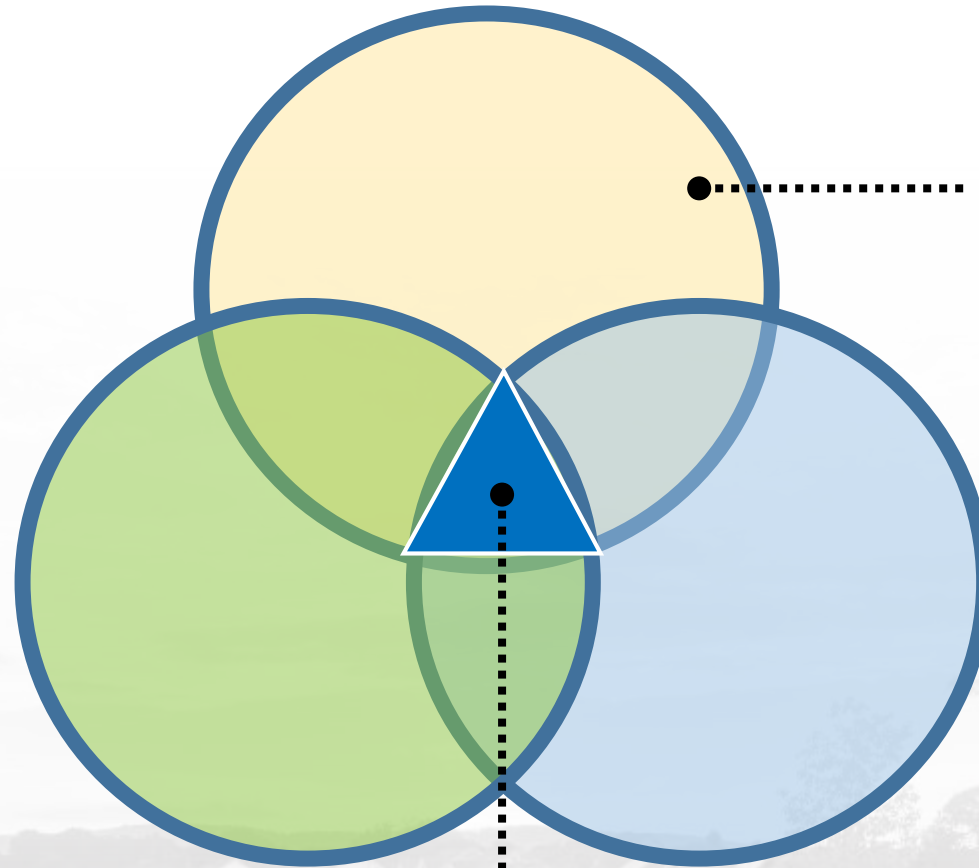
Healthy Environment

Built Environment

- Land uses
- Development design
- Transportation network
- Parks and recreational facilities

Natural Environment

- Greenspace
- Clean air
- Clean water



Health Promotion
Health Behaviors

Social Environment

- Access to healthcare and programs
- Fostering connections: social network, support
- Cultural resources and a sense of belonging

Health Outcomes



26%

of adults in Chatham County are obese

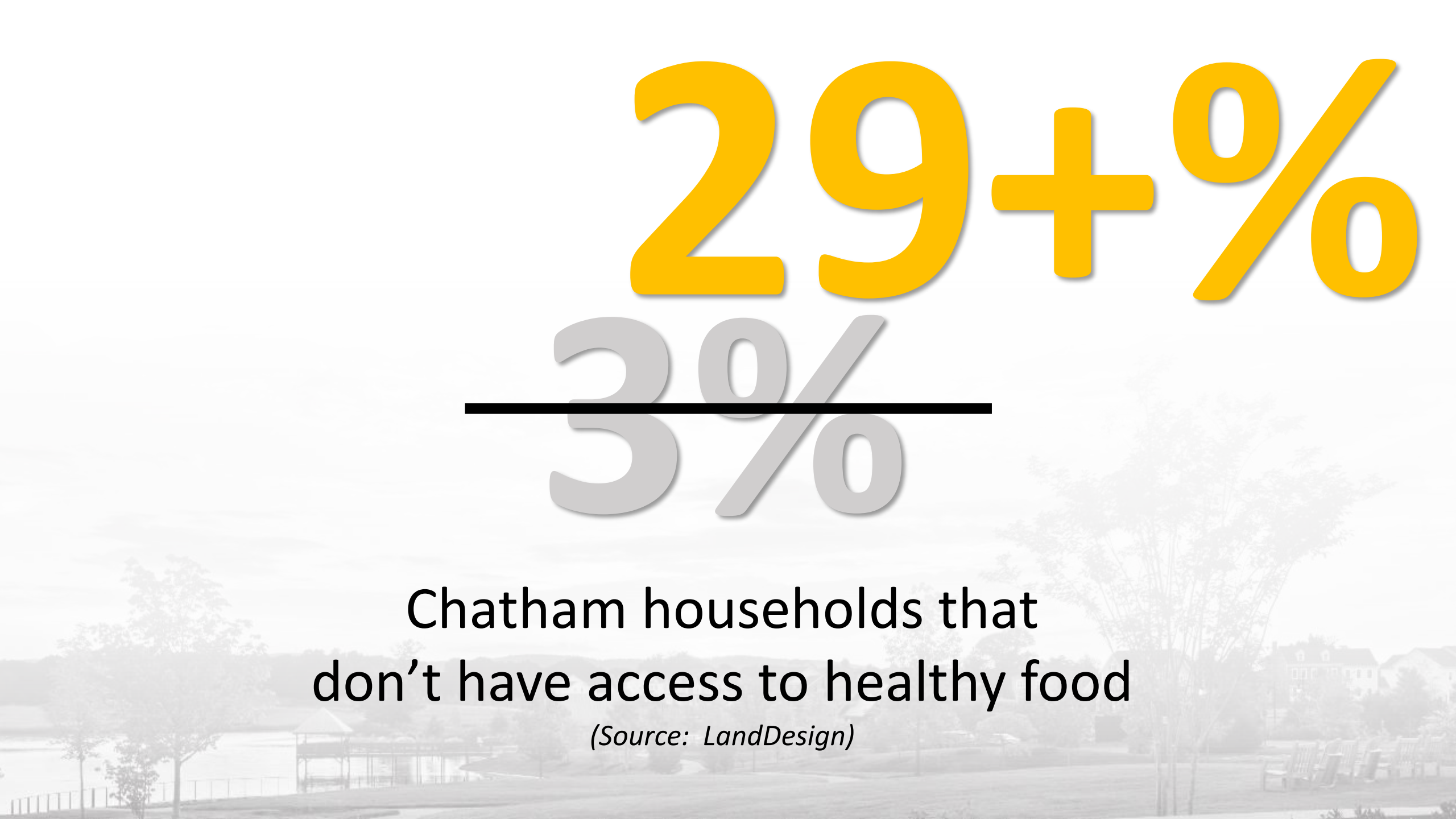
(Source: Chatham County Health Assessment, 2014)



3%

Chatham households that
don't have access to healthy food

(Source: RWJF)



29+%

~~30%~~

Chatham households that
don't have access to healthy food

(Source: LandDesign)



20%

Americans who live with a mental health condition

(Source: National Alliance for Mental Illness)



88%

could get the healthcare they need near their home

(Source: Chatham County Community Health Assessment, 2014)

Health Priorities

Obesity



- ▶ Encourage healthy lifestyles through changes in the built environment (community design)
- ▶ Promote physical activity
- ▶ Promote healthy eating

Access to Mental Health Services



- ▶ Work collectively to prevent substance abuse
- ▶ Promote mental health treatment services
- ▶ Promote substance abuse treatment and counseling services

Access to Healthcare



- ▶ Promote, provide, and assist in coordination of healthcare services
- ▶ Examine gaps in healthcare services
- ▶ Promote and increase enrollment in the health insurance marketplace

The top three health issues from this list, taking into account:

- **Importance of each issue** (the degree to which each issue impacts the health of Chatham residents)
- **Changeability** (the capacity of organizations, groups, and county residents to effect change on these issues in the county)

DRAFT GOALS

- **Preserve the rural character** and lifestyle of Chatham County.
- Preserve, **protect, and enable agriculture** and forestry.
- **Promote a compact growth pattern** by developing in and near existing towns, communities, and in designated, well planned, walkable mixed use centers.
- **Diversify the tax base** and generate more quality, in-county jobs to reduce dependence on residential property taxes, create economic opportunity and reduce out-commuting.
- Conserve **natural resources**.
- Provide **recreational opportunities**.
- **Provide infrastructure** to support desired development and support economic and environmental objectives.
- **Become more resilient** by mitigating, responding, and adapting to emerging threats.
- **Provide equitable access** to high-quality education, housing and community options for all.
- Foster a **healthy community**.

Land Uses

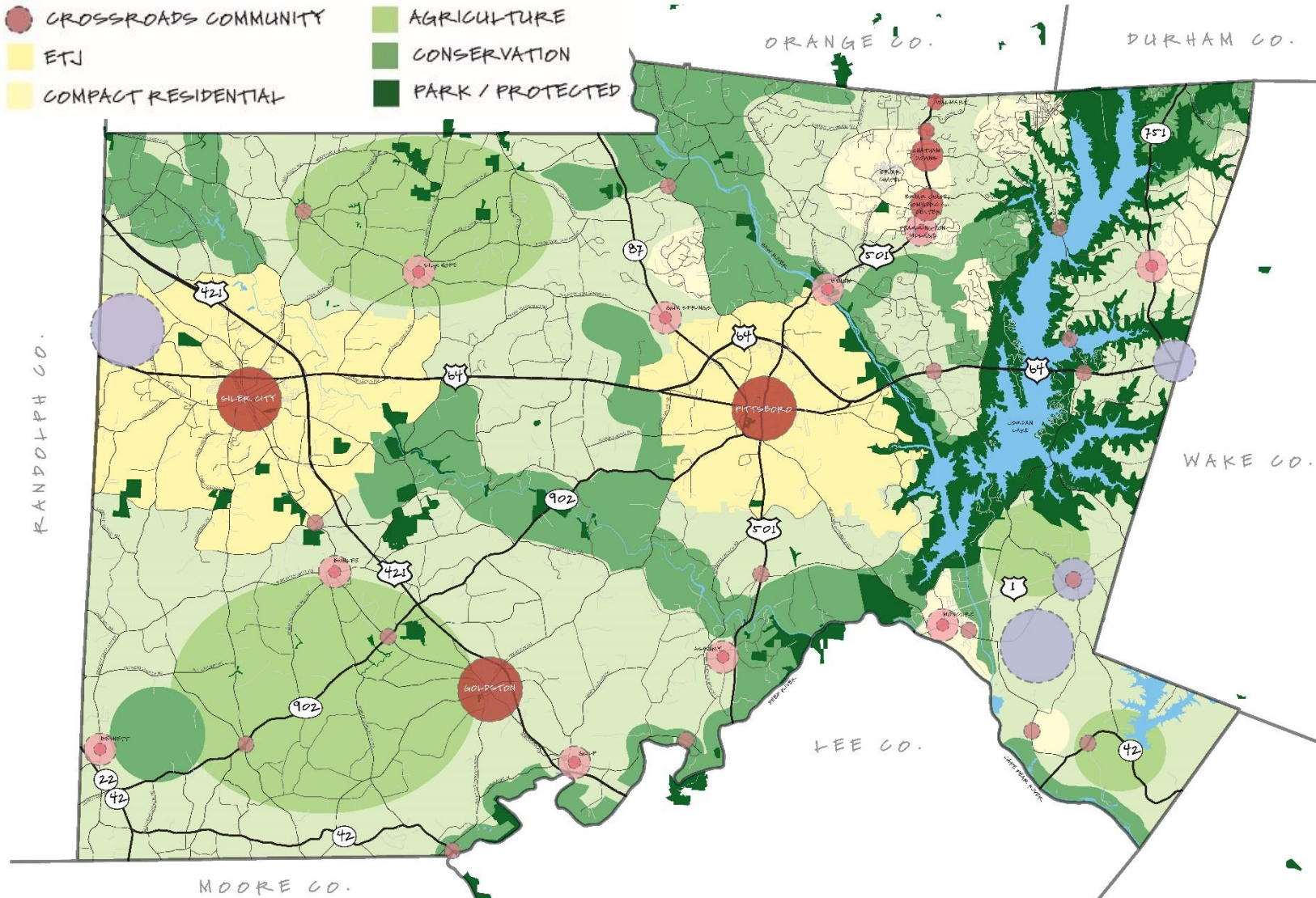
- Promote a diverse range of uses within the county, including:
 - Housing
 - Employment
 - Education
 - Healthcare
 - Services
 - Shopping (retail therapy!)
 - Agriculture, local food sources
 - Parks, conservation open space
- Make uses accessible! Consider distribution and integration of uses (balance and mix in development pattern)

“...long commutes have potentially negative impacts on health, including heightened risk of traffic accidents and stressors related to driving.”

--2014 CHA

LEGEND

- TOWN CENTER
- EMPLOYMENT CENTER
- COMMUNITY CENTER
- NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
- VILLAGE CENTER
- CROSSROADS COMMUNITY
- ETJ
- COMPACT RESIDENTIAL
- RURAL
- AGRICULTURE
- CONSERVATION
- PARK / PROTECTED

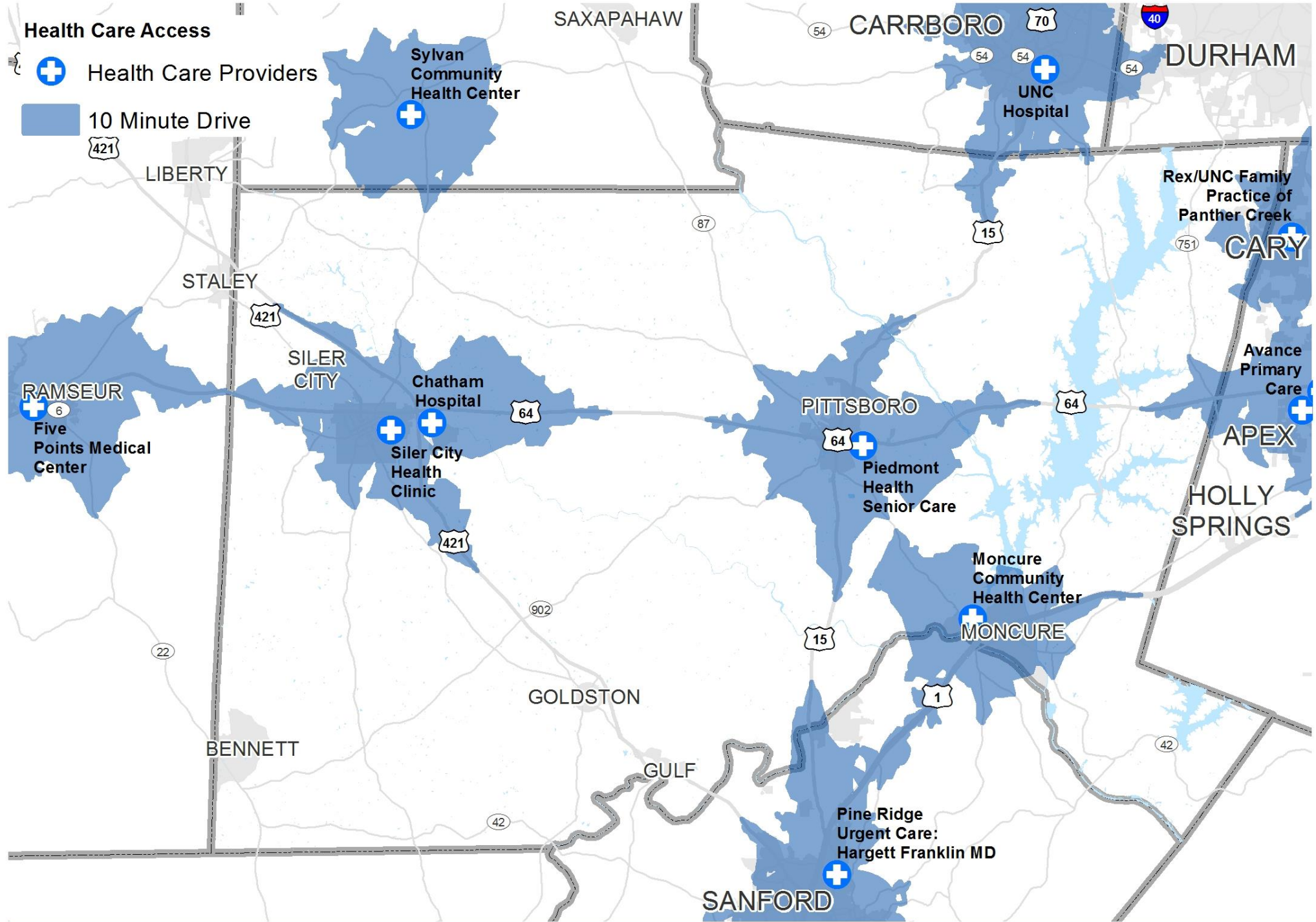


LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

Health Care Access

 Health Care Providers

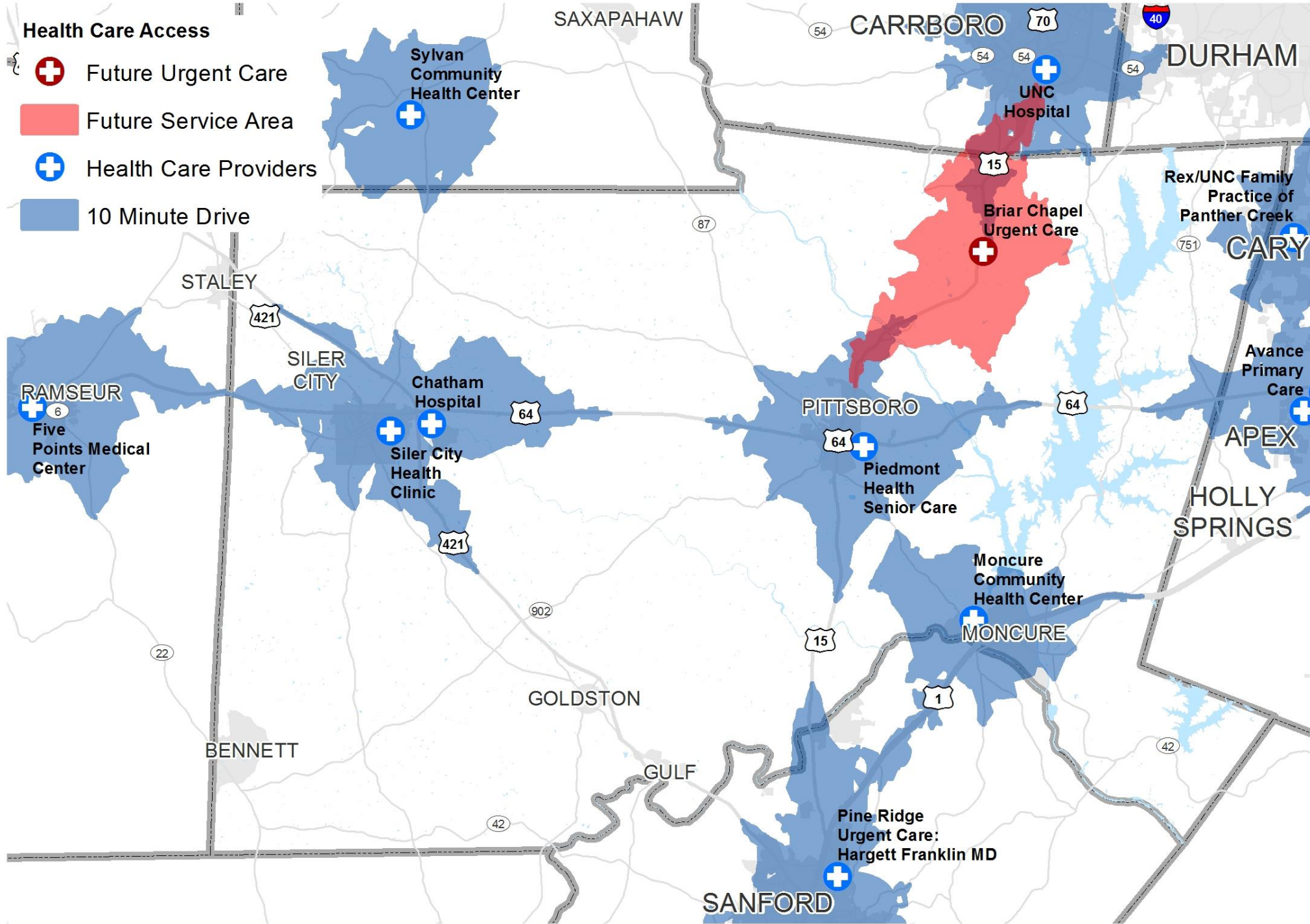
 10 Minute Drive



HEALTHCARE

Health Care Access

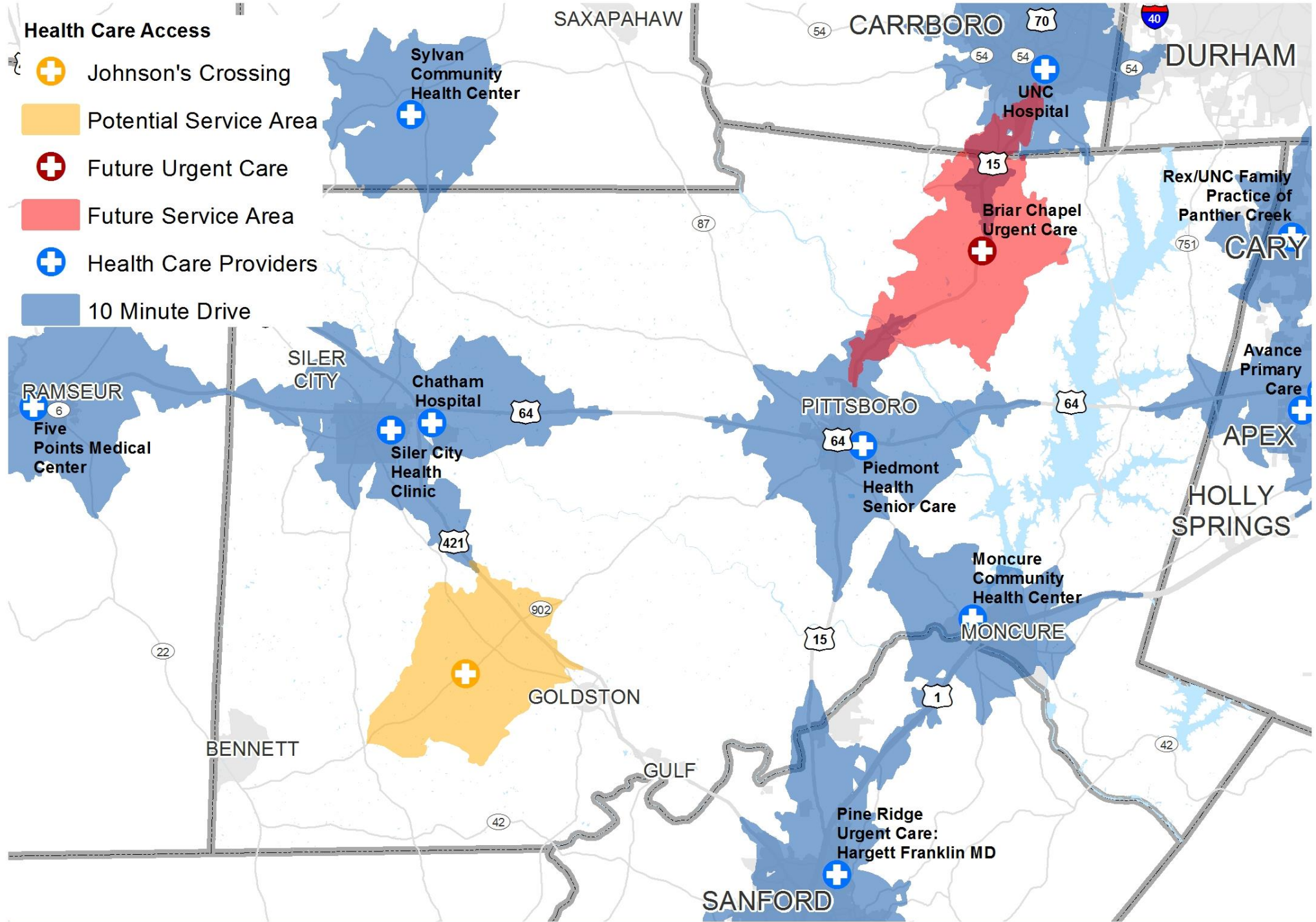
-  Future Urgent Care
-  Future Service Area
-  Health Care Providers
-  10 Minute Drive



HEALTHCARE

Health Care Access

-  Johnson's Crossing
-  Potential Service Area
-  Future Urgent Care
-  Future Service Area
-  Health Care Providers
-  10 Minute Drive



HEALTHCARE

Health Care Access - Population Served

- Existing Facilities
 - 22,302 people
- With Briar Chapel Urgent Care
 - 31,050 people (+8,748)
- With Southwest Facility (near Johnson's Crossing, Bear Creek or Goldston)
 - 32,563 people (+1,513)
 - Shows diminishing returns after BCUC
 - Potential for mobile solution / need for continued or enhanced demand responsive transportation

Source: Location Allocation Analysis based on 2010 Block Group Points with 2014 population and 2016 population figures for 10 minute service areas

CASE STUDY: SENIOR LIVING

- Projections: 24% of population over 65 in 2021 (up from 21% in 2016)
- Isolation, depression, and suicide rates
- Interaction, community engagement, mentorship
- Seniors' living preferences: active communities, age-in-place, college towns (healthcare + adult education + cultural opps)



CASE STUDY: SENIOR LIVING



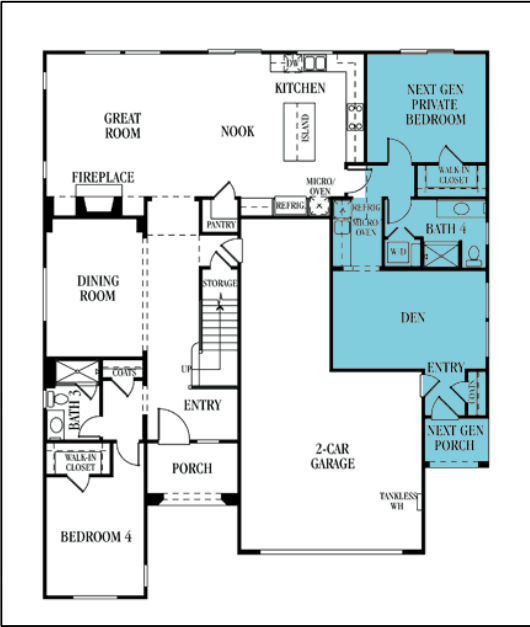
'green house' homes



cohousing



garage units, backyard cottages



units within principal structure

elder cottages



CASE STUDY: THE FARM AT PENNY LANE

Building a community: houses for NC people with mental illness

HIGHLIGHTS

Making a plan stable housing and productive work

The first, a 336-square-foot model, is under construction

Tiny houses are offered as affordable housing option

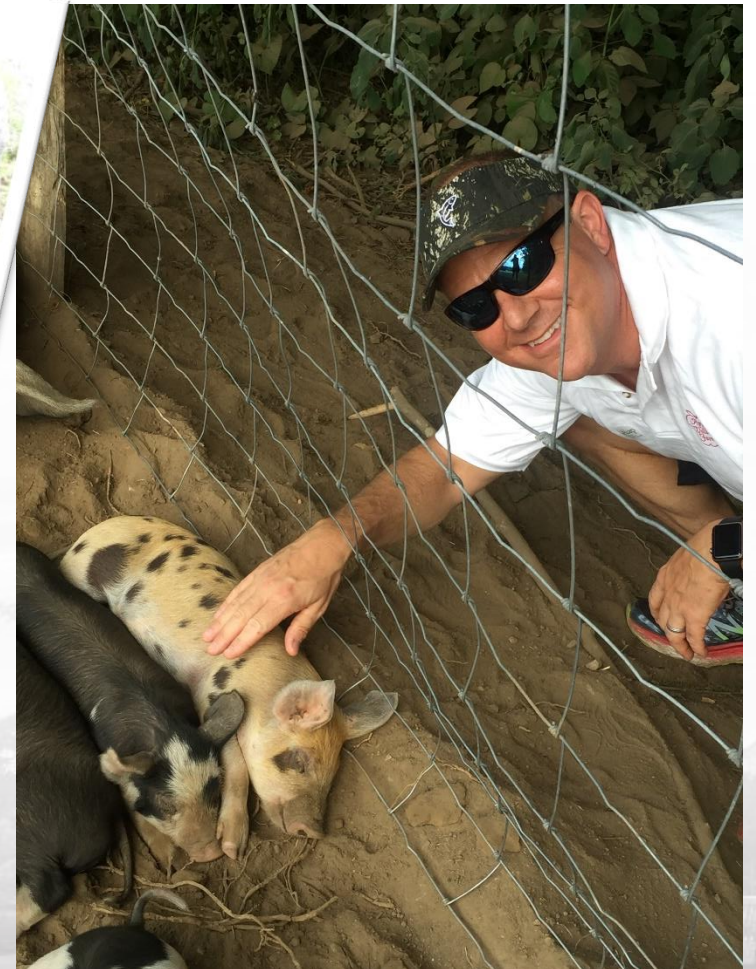


CASE STUDY: LOCAL FOOD / NUTRITION

- Local agriculture: part of community, not just on the outskirts
 - Integrated into development pattern, or mobile
 - Help make fresh foods more accessible (various local outlets, incl. food trucks)
 - Raise awareness: farm day, truck farm (Omaha)
- Complementary nutrition education program (can be mobile)





CASE STUDY: ASHEVILLE FARM TOURS




Food Vendor Survey Scores


 0 No MyPlate, No fresh fruits/vegetables

 1 No MyPlate, < 5 fresh fruits/vegetables

 2 No MyPlate, \geq 5 fresh fruits/vegetables

 3 MyPlate, No fresh fruits/vegetables

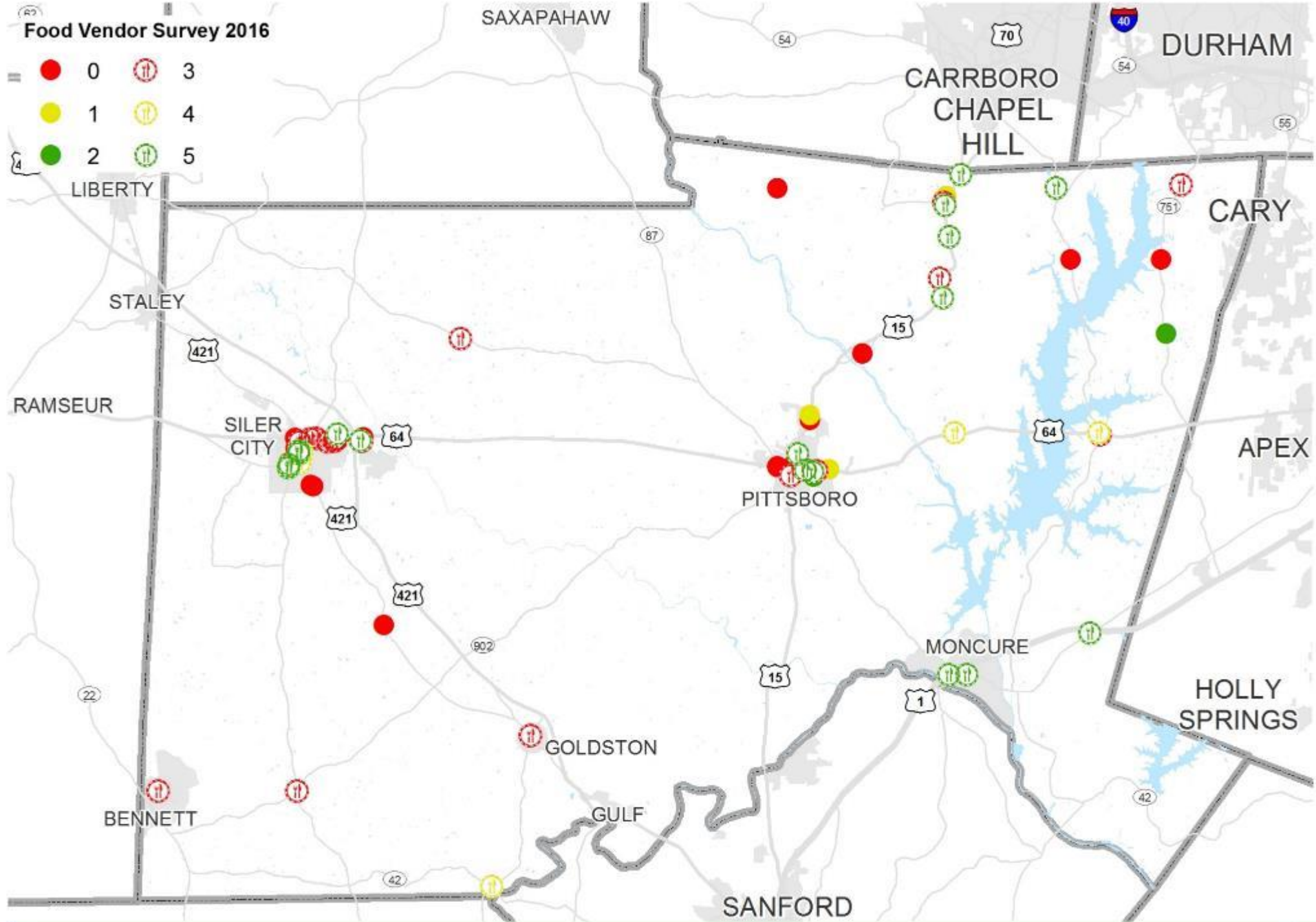
 4 MyPlate, < 5 fresh fruits/vegetables

 5 MyPlate, \geq 5 fresh fruits/vegetables

 Healthy Food Vendors



Food Vendor Survey 2016

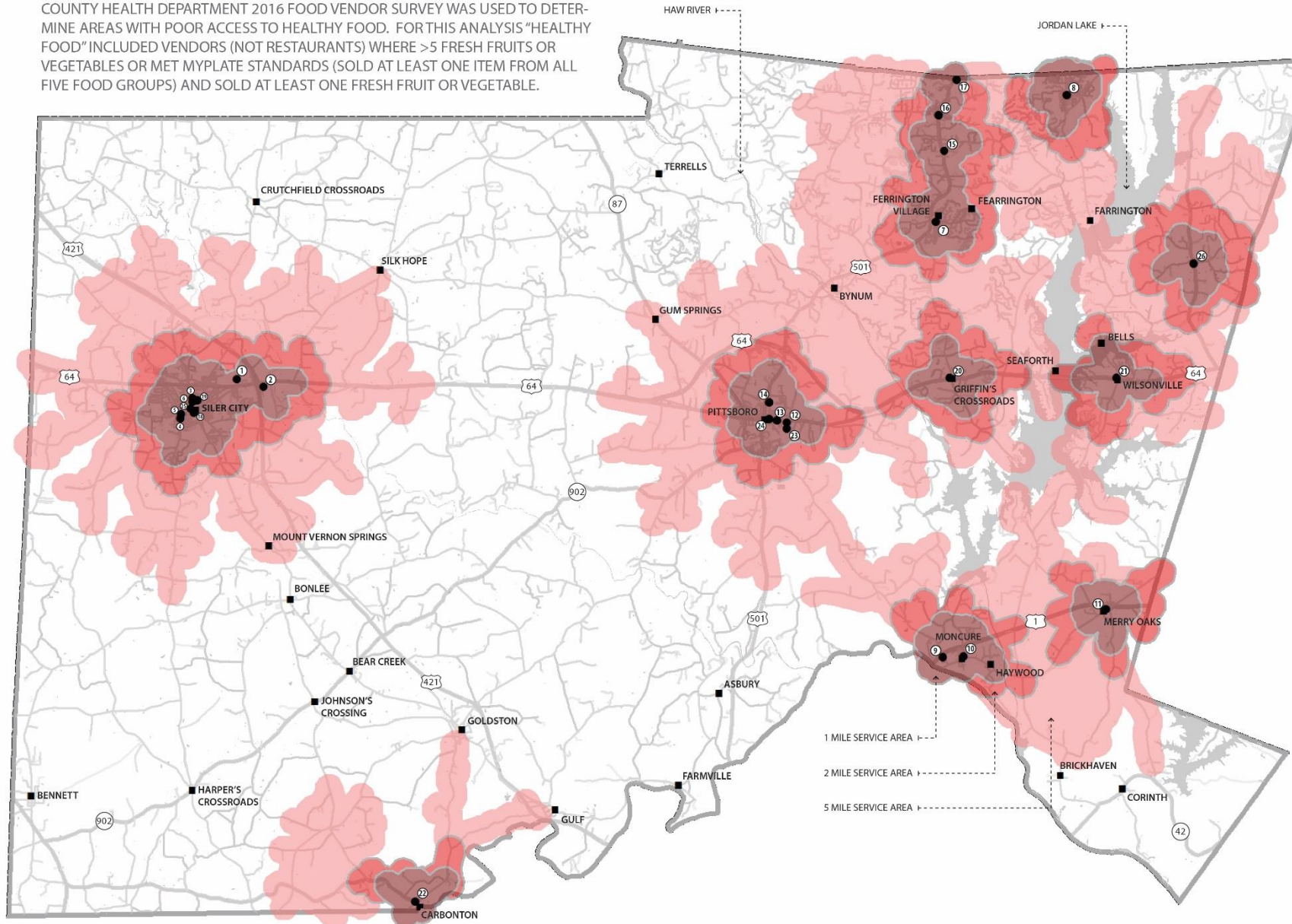


FOOD ACCESS

CHATHAM COUNTY FOOD ACCESS ANALYSIS

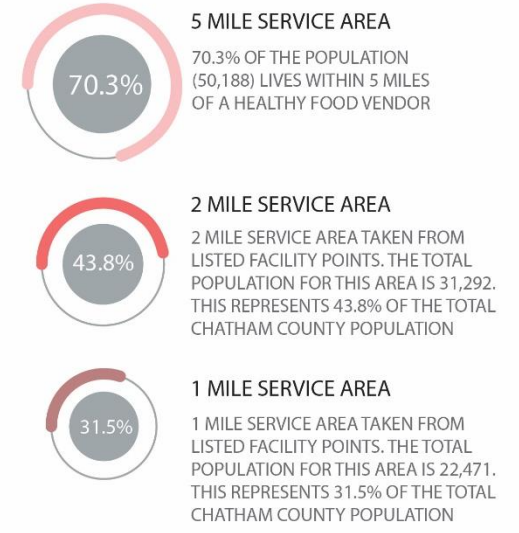
NARRATIVE

ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD IS ONE FACTOR THAT CAN DETERMINE HEALTH OUTCOMES. AS PART OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, DATA FROM THE CHATHAM COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT 2016 FOOD VENDOR SURVEY WAS USED TO DETERMINE AREAS WITH POOR ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD. FOR THIS ANALYSIS "HEALTHY FOOD" INCLUDED VENDORS (NOT RESTAURANTS) WHERE >5 FRESH FRUITS OR VEGETABLES OR MET MYPLATE STANDARDS (SOLD AT LEAST ONE ITEM FROM ALL FIVE FOOD GROUPS) AND SOLD AT LEAST ONE FRESH FRUIT OR VEGETABLE.

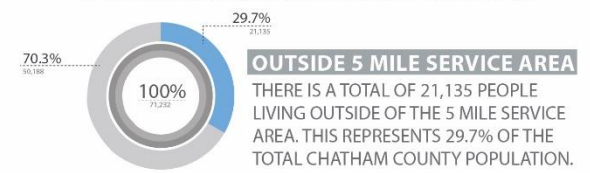


CHATHAM COUNTY TOTAL POPULATION
THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR CHATHAM COUNTY IS APPROX. **71,323**

ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD



LIMITED ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD



FOOD VENDOR POINTS

- ① FOOD LION
- ② WALMART
- ③ TIENDA LOMA BONITA
- ④ PIGGLY WIGGLY
- ⑤ COMPARE FOODS
- ⑥ LA JALISCO
- ⑦ FAERRINGTON FARMERS MARKET
- ⑧ FOOD LION
- ⑨ JORDAN DAM MINI MARKET
- ⑩ RAYS SUPERMARKET
- ⑪ SKY MART
- ⑫ FOOD LION
- ⑬ PIGGLY WIGGLY
- ⑭ CHATHAM MARKETPLACE CO-OP
- ⑮ HARRIS TEETER
- ⑯ LOWES FOODS
- ⑰ WALMART
- ⑱ TIENDA EL CENTRO
- ⑲ TIENDA LA POSADITA
- ⑳ FIDDLE STIX
- ㉑ CRUIZERS
- ㉒ JIM'S CASH MART
- ㉓ PITTSBORO FARMER'S MARKET
- ㉔ NOEL'S PRODUCE
- ㉕ SILER CITY FARMER'S MARKET
- ㉖ JEAN'S BERRY PATCH

Issues / Strategies

Issues

- Lost outlets in Goldston since 2013 (farmers market and Goldston Grocery)
- Municipal permitting of food outlets may be prohibitive (i.e. Siler City recently passed a new ordinance to remove barriers)
- Rural population is difficult to serve

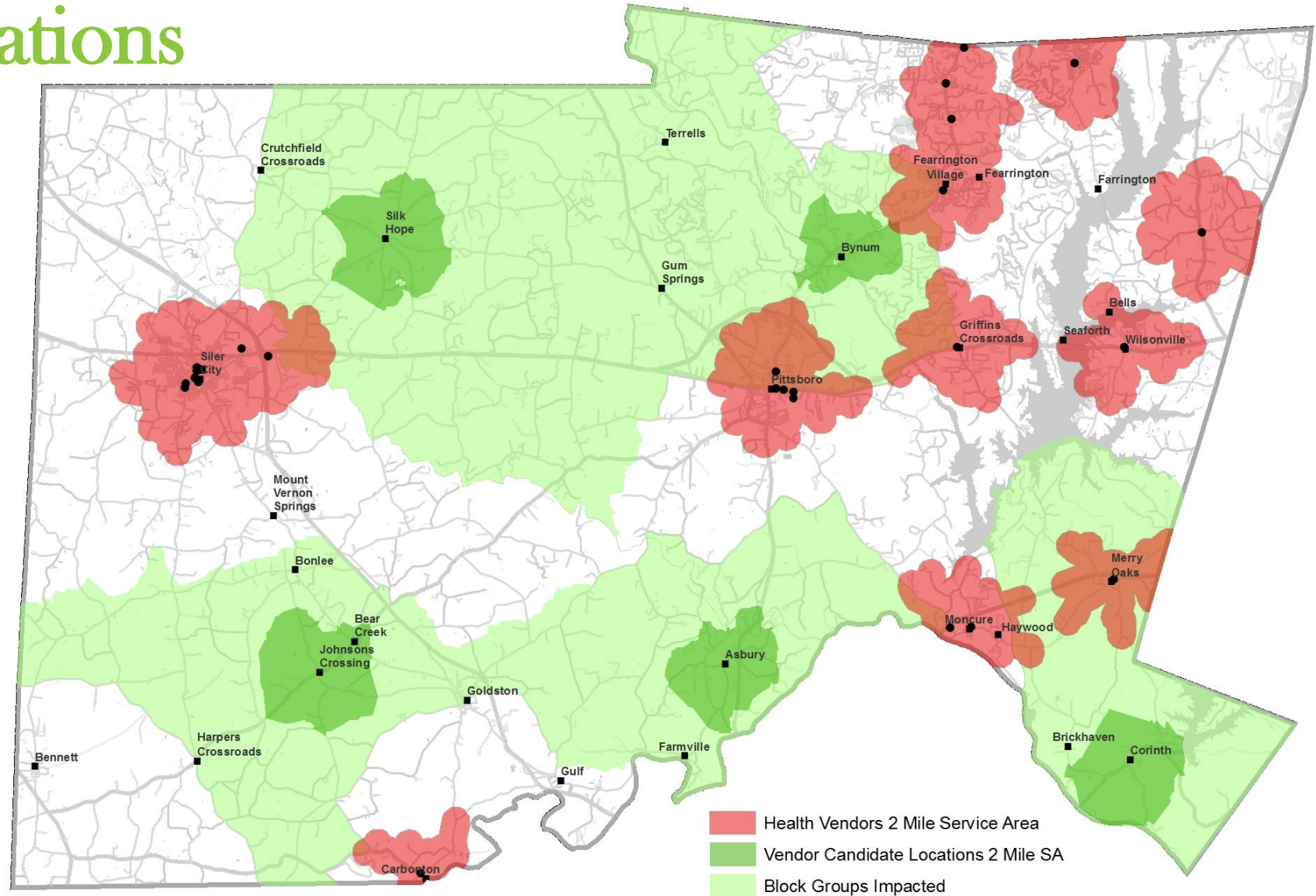
Strategies

- Programs / incentives to get existing outlets to a 2, 4 or 5
- Increase # of outlets with 1-5s
- Remove regulatory hurdles
- Mobile solution

Candidates for New Vendor Locations

- Johnsons Crossing
- Asbury
- Corinth
- Bynum
- Silk Hope

- 2,072 people within 2 miles
- 21,700 people in block groups nearby



Source: Location Allocation Analysis based on Block Group Points with 2014 population (Esri). Population figure based on 2012 population figures (Esri) for Block Groups that intersect 2 mile service area.

Economic Development

- Increase opportunities for economic security derived from
 - Job growth, recruiting employers, and expanding existing businesses
 - Education, including offering the right workforce training programs
 - Access – proximity + availability (assuming reasonable transportation options: vehicular, transit, and/or ped/bike)
 - Access – broadband (for virtual workplaces, which expand opportunity)



Economic & Community Development Division

Short-term Job Training

CCC and the Continuing Education Department offer non-degree, short-term training opportunities to assist students in gaining entry into the workforce, or to assist with changing career paths. Classes focus on non-degree, fee-based training programs in a variety of career fields. These courses often lead to state licensure, or a certificate upon completion, and provide continuing education units for those looking to enter the job market quickly.

“The Innovation Center has provided training resources, normally reserved for larger companies, that has helped to enrich our workforce.”

--Kim Sutton

President, Red Wolf Co., LLC, Sanford, NC

Development Design

- Promote design (through standards, guidelines) that contributes to the creation of a healthier community
 - Connected neighborhoods and centers, with a mix of uses within walkable distances
 - Multigenerational neighborhoods
 - Housing diversity
 - Active living, physical activity
 - Integration of open space (nature)
 - Gathering places
 - Appearance, maintenance
 - Safety (including CPTED principles)
 - Managed landscapes, esp public spaces (tick-borne illnesses)
 - Stormwater runoff and pervious area (water quality)

This.



NOT this.



CASE STUDY: PLACE ATTACHMENT

What makes a community more conducive to connections between residents and their community? Aesthetics, social offerings, and openness.

Source: Melody Warnick, author of "This is Where You Belong: the Art and Science of Loving the Place You Live"



Contributes to well being. Builds sense of belonging, sense of ownership. People become the caretakers of the place, and ambassadors for it.

CASE STUDY: LOUDON COUNTY, VA

CREATE A TICK-SAFE ZONE THROUGH LANDSCAPING TECHNIQUES and DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

Courtesy of the Loudoun Lyme Disease Commission



LANDSCAPING TECHNIQUES TO HELP REDUCE TICK POPULATIONS

- Blacklegged ticks are most abundant in the woods where hosts for the tick flourish and ticks also find high humidity levels necessary for survival.
- Remove leaf litter.
- Clear tall grasses and brush around homes and at the edge of lawns.
- Place a 3-ft wide barrier of wood chips or gravel between lawns and wooded areas to restrict tick migration into recreational areas.
- Mow the lawn frequently.
- Stack wood neatly and in a dry area (discourages rodents that ticks feed on).
- Keep playground equipment, decks, and patios away from yard edges and trees.
- Discourage unwelcome animals (such as deer, raccoons, and stray dogs) from entering your yard by constructing fences.
- Remove old furniture, mattresses, or trash from the yard that may give ticks a place to hide.
- Remove old furniture, mattresses, or trash from the yard that may give ticks a place to hide.
- clean up stonewalls near the home that provide shelter for ticks (ticks like humidity).
- side (tick pesticide)

DISCOURAGE DEER

- Remove plants that attract deer and construct physical barriers to discourage deer from entering your yard and bringing ticks with them.
- Use the most deer resistant plants along the edge of the property to reduce the likelihood of deer entering your yard.

USE DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

A list of plants that deer generally do not eat is listed on the other side of this flyer. Additional information can be found at:

- www.anr.ext.wvu.edu/lawn_garden/plants_deer_resistant_ornamentals
- www.virginia.edu/blandy/blandy_web/arboretum/deer_resistant_annuals_perennials.pdf



Butterfly Weed

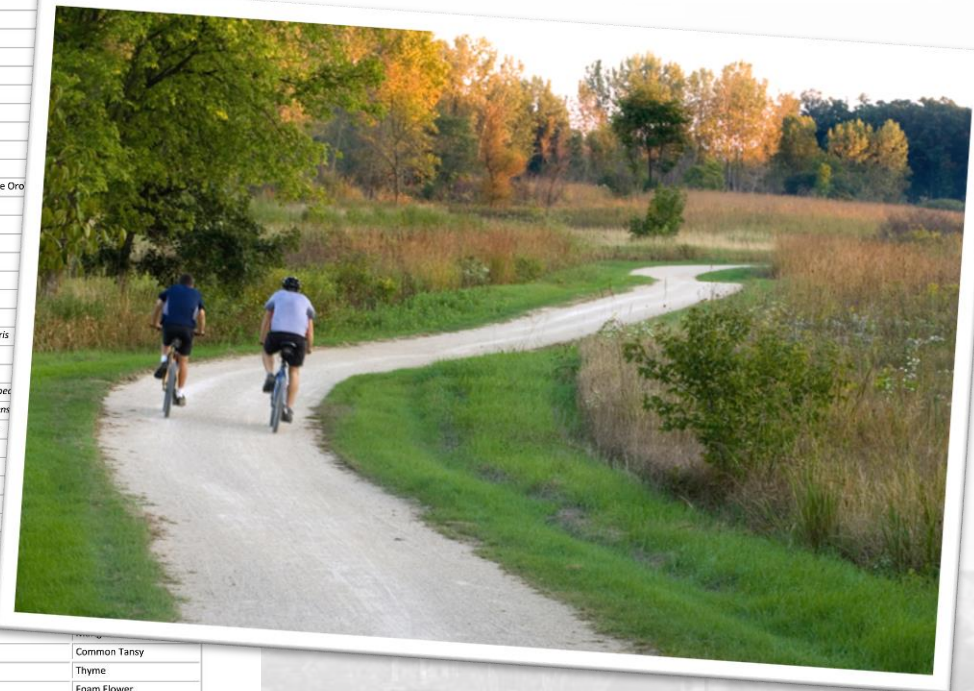


Bottlebrush Buckeye

Deer Resistant Ornamentals*

Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees	
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush Buckeye
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Shadbush
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny Serviceberry
<i>Betula albo-sinensis</i>	Chinese Paper Birch
<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	Heritage Birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Japanese Falsecypress
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar
<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
Shrubs and Climbers	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw
<i>Buxus</i> spp.	Boxwood
<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Caryopteria
<i>Calistrus scandens</i>	American Bittersweet
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red Osier Dogwood
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> var. <i>horeana</i>	Japanese Plum-Yew
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Creeping Wintergreen
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon
<i>Ilex</i> x 'John T. Morris'	John T. Morris Holly
<i>Ilex</i> x 'Lydia Morris'	Lydia Morris Hollies
<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.	Leucothoe
<i>ligustrum vulgare</i>	European Privet
<i>leris japonica</i>	Japanese Andromeda
<i>amnis cathartica</i>	Common Buckthorn
<i>nbusus canadensis</i>	Blueberry Elder
<i>occoca hoakeriana</i> var. <i>humilis</i>	Dwarf Sweet Christmas
Annuals, Perennials, and Bulbs	
<i>ia</i> spp.	Yarrow
<i>im</i> spp.	Monkshood
<i>m houstonianum</i>	Ageratum
<i>xristophii</i>	Star of Persia
<i>apolitanum</i>	Daffodil Garlic
<i>owskianum</i>	Lily Leek
<i>hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone
<i>thalictroides</i>	Rue Anemone
<i>veolens</i>	Common Dill
	Columbine
<i>s</i>	Basket-of-Gold
<i>ius</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit
	Rock-cress
<i>im</i>	Rock-Cress
<i>?</i>	Bergenia

<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	Plumbago
<i>Cnicifuga racemosa</i>	Snakeroot
<i>Colchicum</i> spp.	Colchicum
<i>Consolida ambigua</i>	Larkspur
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> 'Moonbeam'	Threadleaf Coreopsis
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	
<i>Ecinnacea purpurea</i>	
<i>Epimedium</i> spp.	
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	
<i>Fritillaria</i> spp.	
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	
<i>Hemmercallis</i> 'Stella de Oro'	
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	
<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>	
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	
<i>Lavandula</i> spp.	
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	
<i>Nicotiana</i> spp.	
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>	
<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	
<i>Papaver orientale</i>	
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	
<i>Pervashia atriplicifolia</i>	
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	
<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>	
<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissifolia</i>	
<i>Scilla</i> spp.	
<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Common Tansy
<i>Thymus</i> spp.	Thyme
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foam Flower
<i>Trapaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca



* Hungry deer will eat most any plant; these are some considered to be most deer resistant. Sources: www.anr.ext.wvu.edu/lawn_garden/plants_deer_resistant_ornamentals; www.virginia.edu/blandy/blandy_web/arboretum/deer_resistant_annuals_perennials.pdf

Parks and Recreation

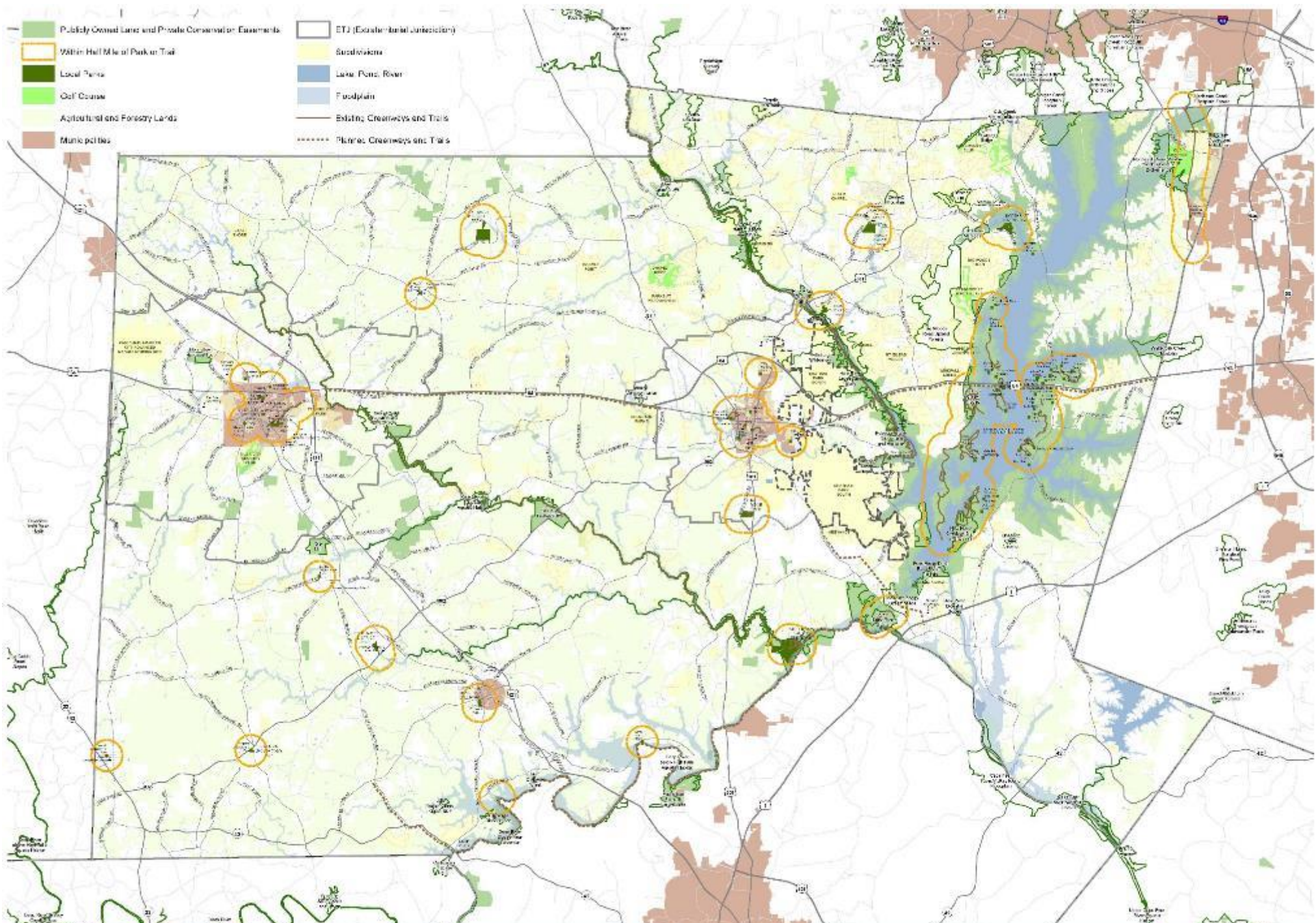
- Improve park and recreation system for better physical and mental health
 - Promote access – Proximity and connections (safe routes) – vehicular, bike, pedestrian (including sidewalks, greenway trails, and blueways)
 - Assess/address availability (LOS) – number, acres per capita, types of facilities, range of activities (active and passive), + programs
 - Integrate natural areas
 - Seek funding (incl. public/private partnerships to provide spaces) to implement P&R Plan
- Raise awareness of system to maximize use... and benefits



Parks and Recreation

CURRENT ACCESS TO PARKS		
Residential parcels within 0.5 miles of a park	3,358	13%
Residential parcels within 0.5 mile of a complete trail or park	4,297	17%
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL PARCELS	25,799	

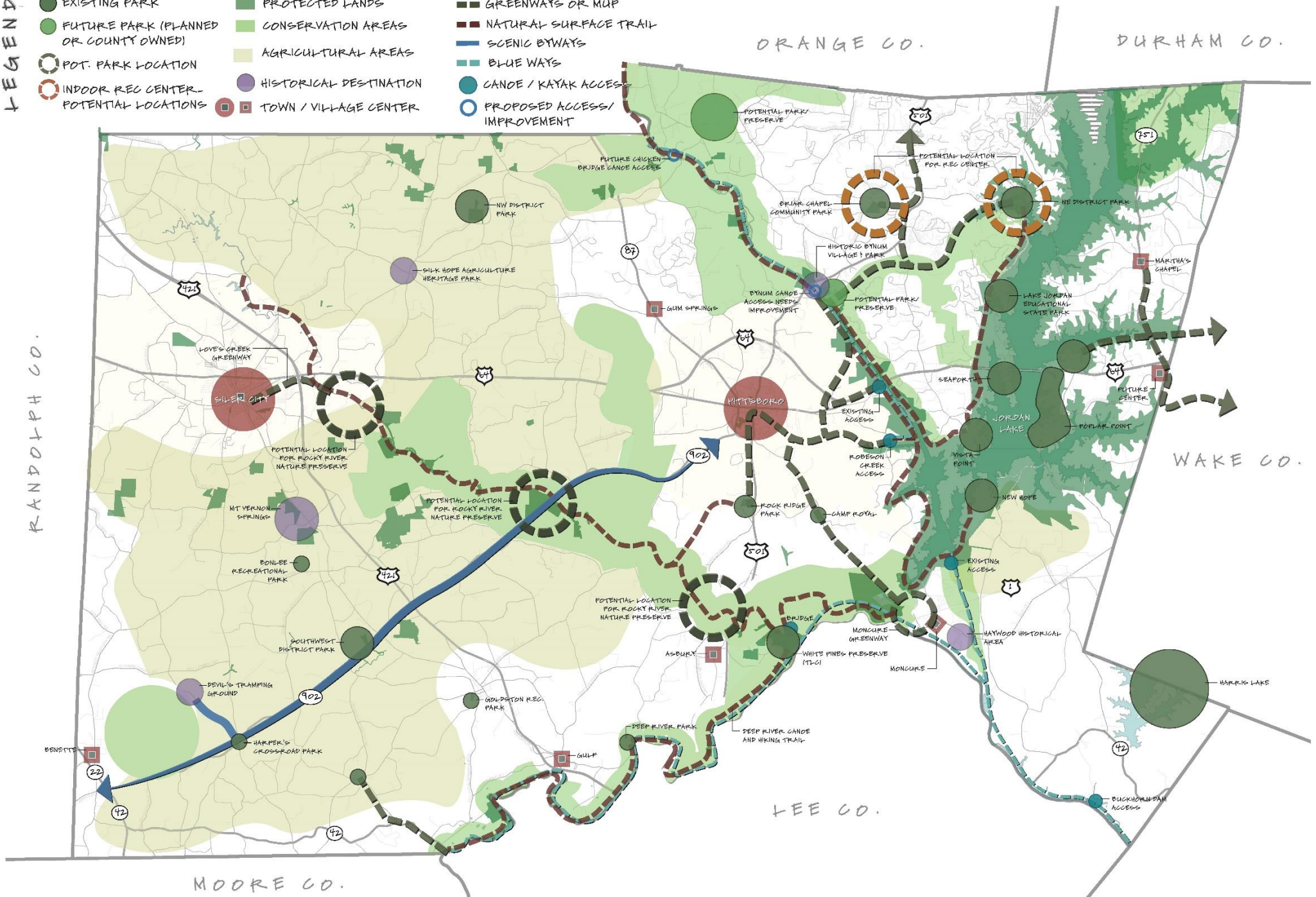
- Draft Recs:
 - Need to provide realistic LOS goals
 - Build trails and greenways (need trails coordinator position)
 - Revisit park types (i.e. need for nature preserve / passive recreation)



CONNECTIONS

LEGEND

- EXISTING PARK
- FUTURE PARK (PLANNED OR COUNTY OWNED)
- POT. PARK LOCATION
- INDOOR REC CENTER POTENTIAL LOCATIONS
- PROTECTED LANDS
- CONSERVATION AREAS
- AGRICULTURAL AREAS
- HISTORICAL DESTINATION
- TOWN / VILLAGE CENTER
- GREENWAYS OR MUP
- NATURAL SURFACE TRAIL
- SCENIC BYWAYS
- BLUE WAYS
- CANOE / KAYAK ACCESS
- PROPOSED ACCESS/IMPROVEMENT



CONCEPT

Open Space, Nature

- Encourage conservation for environmental health
 - Connected wildlife areas/corridors, improved water quality, balanced ecosystem
- Increase environmental education, awareness
- Encourage integration of “wild” and “everyday” nature for human health benefits
 - Restorative ‘ecotherapy’
 - Therapeutic, healing gardens
 - Passive recreation
 - ‘shinrinyoku’ or forest bathing



CASE STUDY: HEALTH AND NATURE

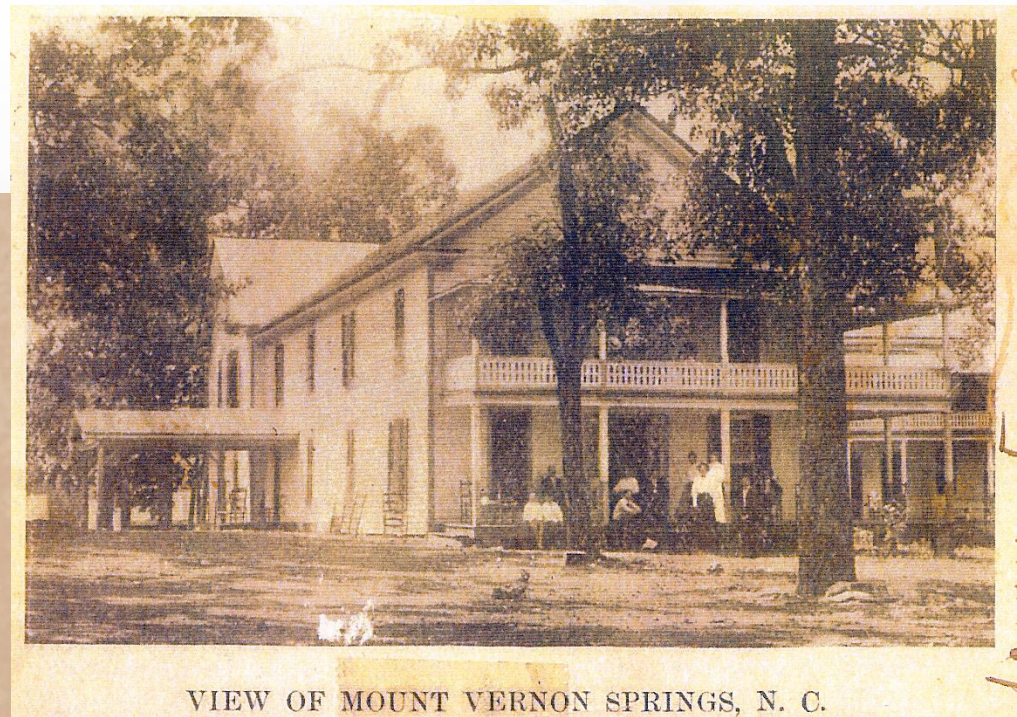
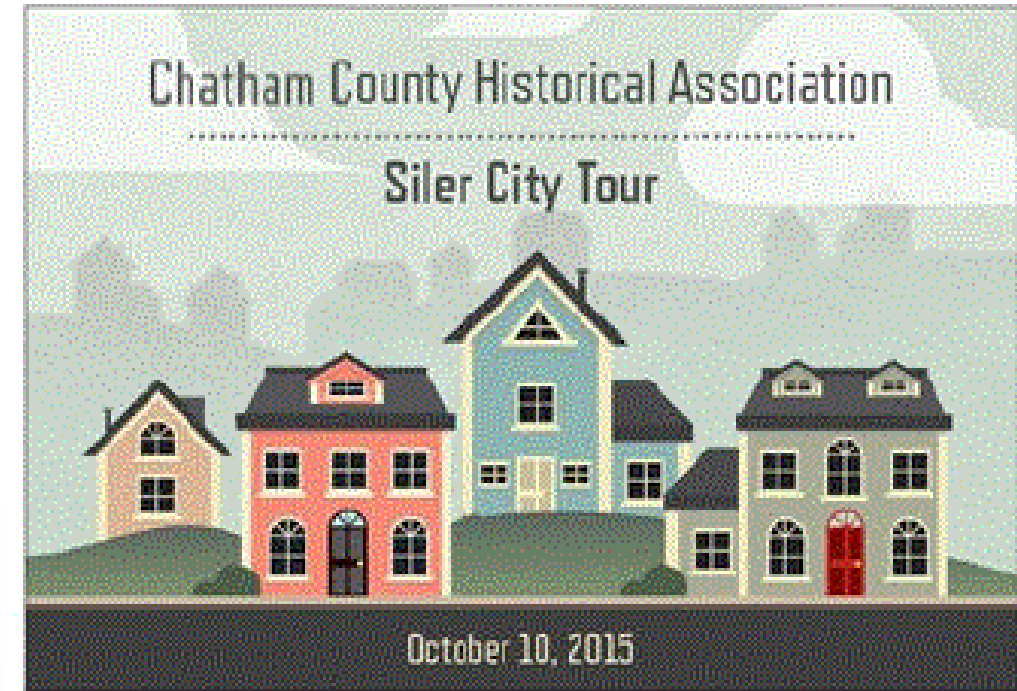
Researchers are demonstrating the positive effects of nature on blood pressure, cholesterol, outlook on life, and stress reduction. Spending time in nature is linked to longevity and decreased risk of mental illness.

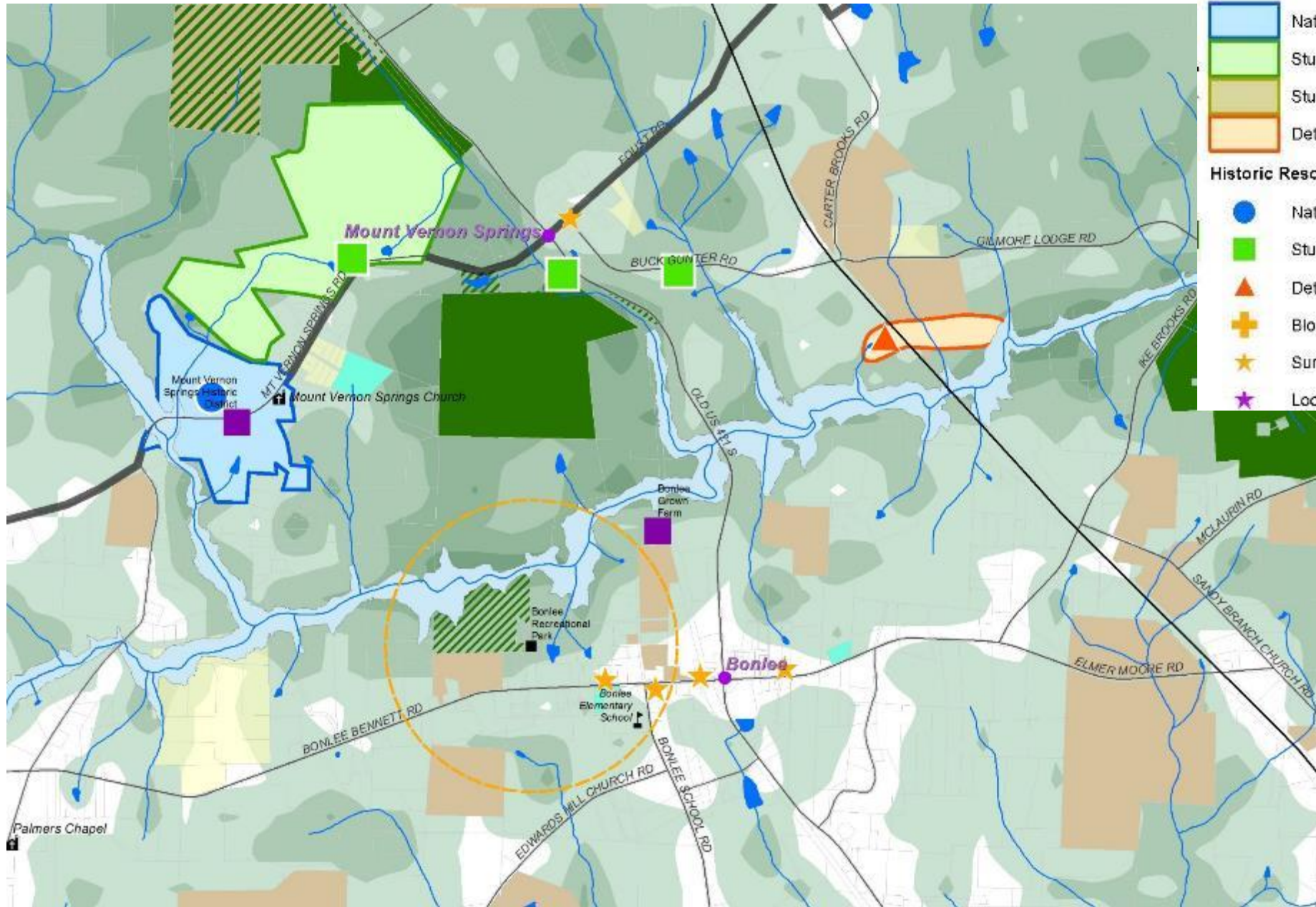
--US Dept of Agriculture



Cultural Resources

- Preservation of history and traditions
 - Celebrate heritage through events, art, etc
 - Strengthen identity, community image
- Create or promote opportunities for art
 - Performing arts, visual arts, etc.
- Raise awareness





Historic District Boundaries

- National Register
- Study List
- Study List and Determine Eligible
- Determine Eligible

Historic Resource Locations

- National Register
- Study List
- Determine Eligible
- Blockface
- Surveyed Area Center Point
- Local District Center Point

PRESERVATION

Transportation

- Provide safe and convenient access (incl SRTS)
- Promote active transportation
- Improve network capacity and other conditions to reduce or redistribute traffic volumes to address congestion
- For better air quality, promote transportation options that lead to reduced emissions
- Reduce impervious pavement, and promote LID for better stormwater mgmt



This.

NOT this.



Utilities

- Ensure water quality
 - Make public system accessible in urbanizing areas
 - Limit well density
 - Require, incent LID
 - Require buffers
 - Limit development in Jordan Lake WSWS
- Ensure adequate water supply
 - Provide access to clean water through public water, public and private wells, and system redundancy
- Promote better stormwater management
 - For water quality
 - To avoid flooding (i.e., maintain storage capacity of floodplains)
- Improve wastewater treatment policy to address septic system failure
- Provide, improve access to broadband (economic opportunities and access to education for career and health)
- Consider the health benefits and potential health impacts alternative energy



Other

- Pursue funding: Grants, P3s, etc
- Continue current efforts and programs (Examples: Healthy People Grant, Chatham Challenge, Coop Ext Weight Mgmt Program, Food Vendor Survey, walkability scoring, etc)
- Do more with partnerships... County Planning Dept and:
 - Health Dept
 - Schools (shared use of facilities, and program design/delivery)
 - Parks and Rec Dept (facilities, and program design/delivery)
 - Coop Ext (program design/delivery)
 - NCDOT, MPOs, RPOs, etc
- Continue to map “pockets” – obesity, school lunch, food deserts, isolation, substance abuse – for targeted solutions
- Conduct targeted outreach
- Facilities – more health service locations with dev/pop clusters, indoor rec ctr with pool?, lifelong education center, regional parks per plan, trails, etc. Consider colocation and shared use agreements to utilize existing resources first.
- Raise awareness – promotional campaigns
- Plan updates

Health Priorities – Summary of Plan Recs



OBESITY

Land use mix
Design for healthy living
Park and recreation system
Programs



MENTAL HEALTH

Land use mix
Design for healthy living
Park and recreation system
Open/green space, nature
Programs

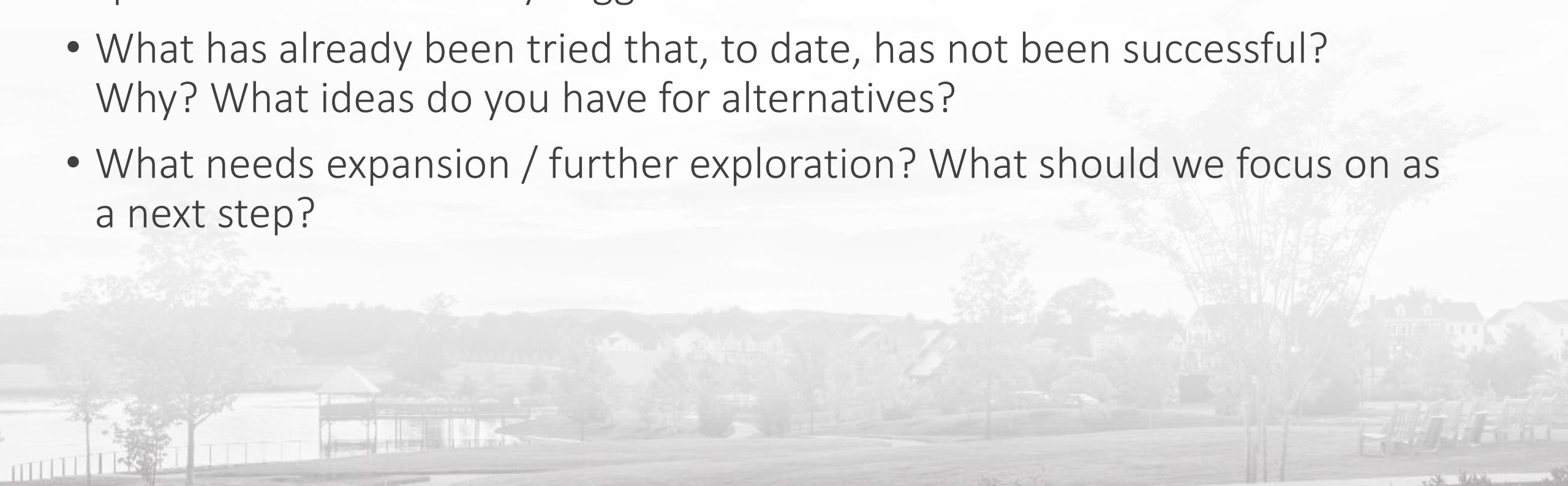


ACCESS TO CARE

Land use mix
Transportation choices
Broadband

Questions

- What's missing?
- What ideas do you have to build on what we've presented? Can you offer specifics to enhance any suggested initiative?
- What has already been tried that, to date, has not been successful? Why? What ideas do you have for alternatives?
- What needs expansion / further exploration? What should we focus on as a next step?



CHATHAM COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Presentation to the Chatham County Health Alliance

Obesity Subcommittee

11/15/2016



THE PLANNING PROCESS

THE PLANNING PROCESS

1

County-Assessment + Draft Goals

"Chatham Today"

Assessment of current and emerging conditions, identification of issues and opportunities, and development of goals

2

Develop Initial Concept Plan + Policy Ideas

"Shaping Chatham's
Future"

Development of future land use concepts and policy ideas

3

Refine Concept Plan + Policy Framework

"Putting the Plan into
Action"

Refine concepts and policies and draft action steps and strategies

4

Plan Documentation + Adoption

Collection of plan components into a final plan report document to be presented for adoption

We are here

*Need to be here before
next public meetings (January)*


CASE STUDY: LOCAL FOOD / NUTRITION


- Local agriculture: part of community, not just on the outskirts
 - Integrated into development pattern, or mobile
 - Help make fresh foods more accessible (various local outlets, incl. food trucks)
 - Raise awareness: farm day, truck farm (Omaha)
- Complementary nutrition education program (can be mobile)




Food Vendor Survey Scores


 0 No MyPlate, No fresh fruits/vegetables

 1 No MyPlate, < 5 fresh fruits/vegetables

 2 No MyPlate, ≥ 5 fresh fruits/vegetables

 3 MyPlate, No fresh fruits/vegetables

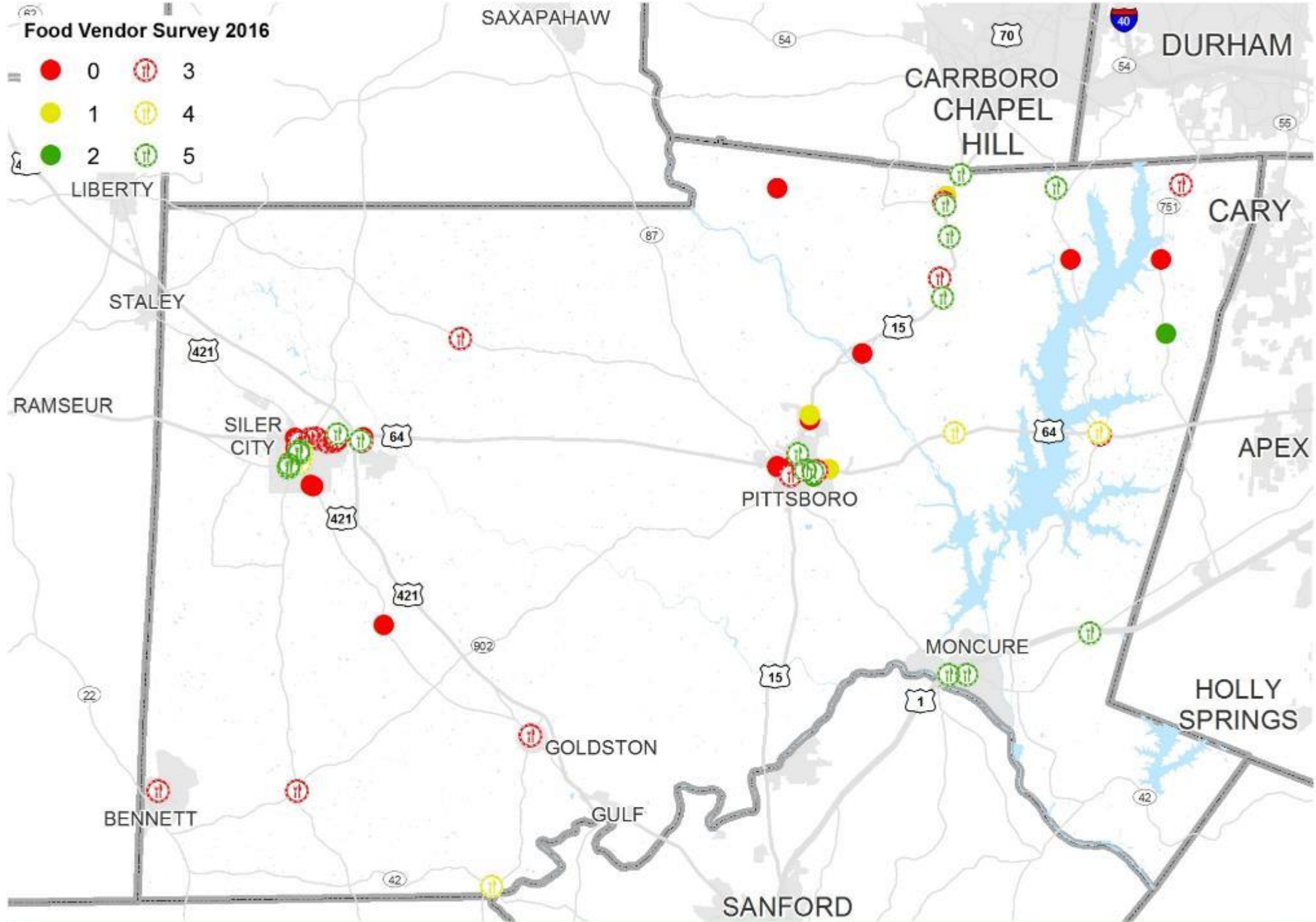
 4 MyPlate, < 5 fresh fruits/vegetables

 5 MyPlate, ≥ 5 fresh fruits/vegetables

 *Healthy Food Vendors*



Food Vendor Survey 2016

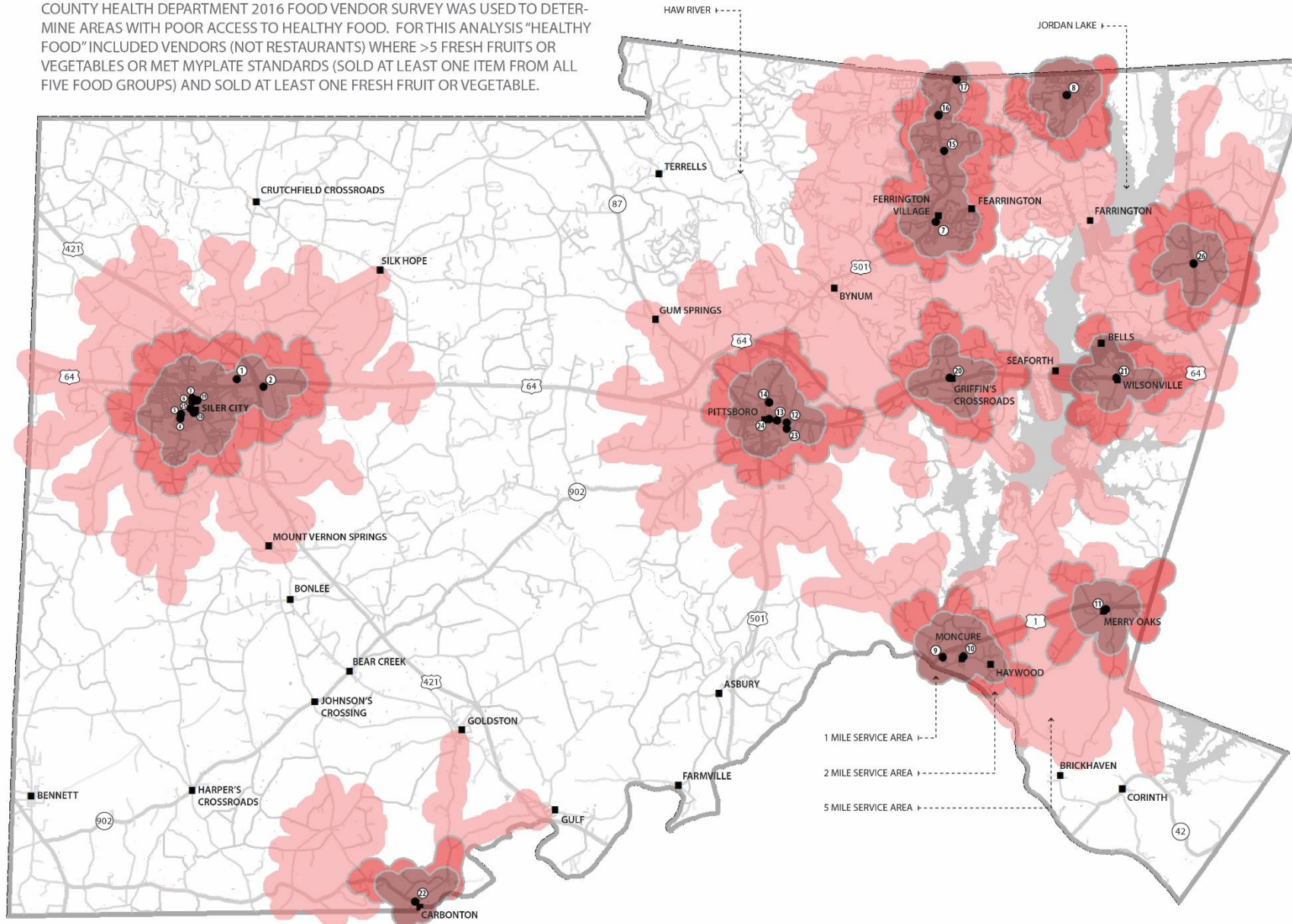


FOOD ACCESS

CHATHAM COUNTY FOOD ACCESS ANALYSIS

NARRATIVE

ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD IS ONE FACTOR THAT CAN DETERMINE HEALTH OUTCOMES. AS PART OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, DATA FROM THE CHATHAM COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT 2016 FOOD VENDOR SURVEY WAS USED TO DETERMINE AREAS WITH POOR ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD. FOR THIS ANALYSIS "HEALTHY FOOD" INCLUDED VENDORS (NOT RESTAURANTS) WHERE >5 FRESH FRUITS OR VEGETABLES OR MET MYPLATE STANDARDS (SOLD AT LEAST ONE ITEM FROM ALL FIVE FOOD GROUPS) AND SOLD AT LEAST ONE FRESH FRUIT OR VEGETABLE.



CHATHAM COUNTY TOTAL POPULATION
THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR CHATHAM COUNTY IS APPROX. **71,323**

ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD



5 MILE SERVICE AREA
70.3% OF THE POPULATION (50,188) LIVES WITHIN 5 MILES OF A HEALTHY FOOD VENDOR



2 MILE SERVICE AREA
2 MILE SERVICE AREA TAKEN FROM LISTED FACILITY POINTS. THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR THIS AREA IS 31,292. THIS REPRESENTS 43.8% OF THE TOTAL CHATHAM COUNTY POPULATION



1 MILE SERVICE AREA
1 MILE SERVICE AREA TAKEN FROM LISTED FACILITY POINTS. THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR THIS AREA IS 22,471. THIS REPRESENTS 31.5% OF THE TOTAL CHATHAM COUNTY POPULATION

LIMITED ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD



OUTSIDE 5 MILE SERVICE AREA
THERE IS A TOTAL OF 21,135 PEOPLE LIVING OUTSIDE OF THE 5 MILE SERVICE AREA. THIS REPRESENTS 29.7% OF THE TOTAL CHATHAM COUNTY POPULATION.

FOOD VENDOR POINTS

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① FOOD LION | ⑮ HARRIS TEETER |
| ② WALMART | ⑯ LOWES FOODS |
| ③ TIENDA LOMA BONITA | ⑰ WALMART |
| ④ PIGGLY WIGGLY | ⑱ TIENDA EL CENTRO |
| ⑤ COMPARE FOODS | ⑲ TIENDA LA POSADITA |
| ⑥ LA JALISCO | ⑳ FIDDLE STIX |
| ⑦ FAERRINGTON FARMERS MARKET | ㉑ CRUIZERS |
| ⑧ FOOD LION | ㉒ JIM'S CASH MART |
| ⑨ JORDAN DAM MINI MARKET | ㉓ PITTSBORO FARMER'S MARKET |
| ⑩ RAYS SUPERMARKET | ㉔ NOEL'S PRODUCE |
| ⑪ SKY MART | ㉕ SILER CITY FARMER'S MARKET |
| ⑫ FOOD LION | ㉖ JEAN'S BERRY PATCH |
| ⑬ PIGGLY WIGGLY | |
| ⑭ CHATHAM MARKETPLACE CO-OP | |

Issues / Strategies

Issues

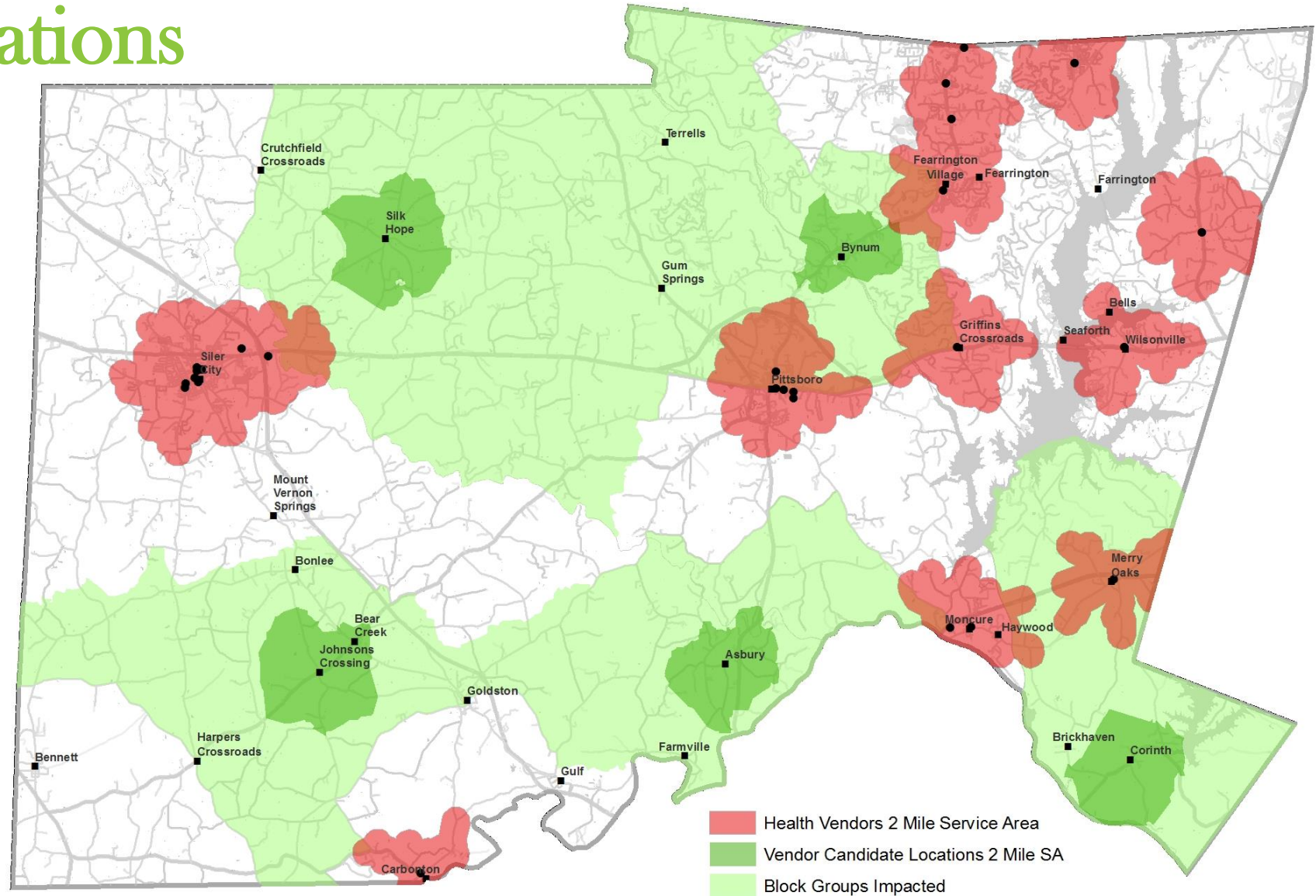
- Lost outlets in Goldston since 2013 (farmers market and Goldston Grocery)
- Municipal permitting of food outlets may be prohibitive (i.e. Siler City recently passed a new ordinance to remove barriers)
- Rural population is difficult to serve

Strategies

- Programs / incentives to get existing outlets to a 2, 4 or 5
- Increase # of outlets with 1-5s
- Remove regulatory hurdles
- Mobile solution

Candidates for New Vendor Locations

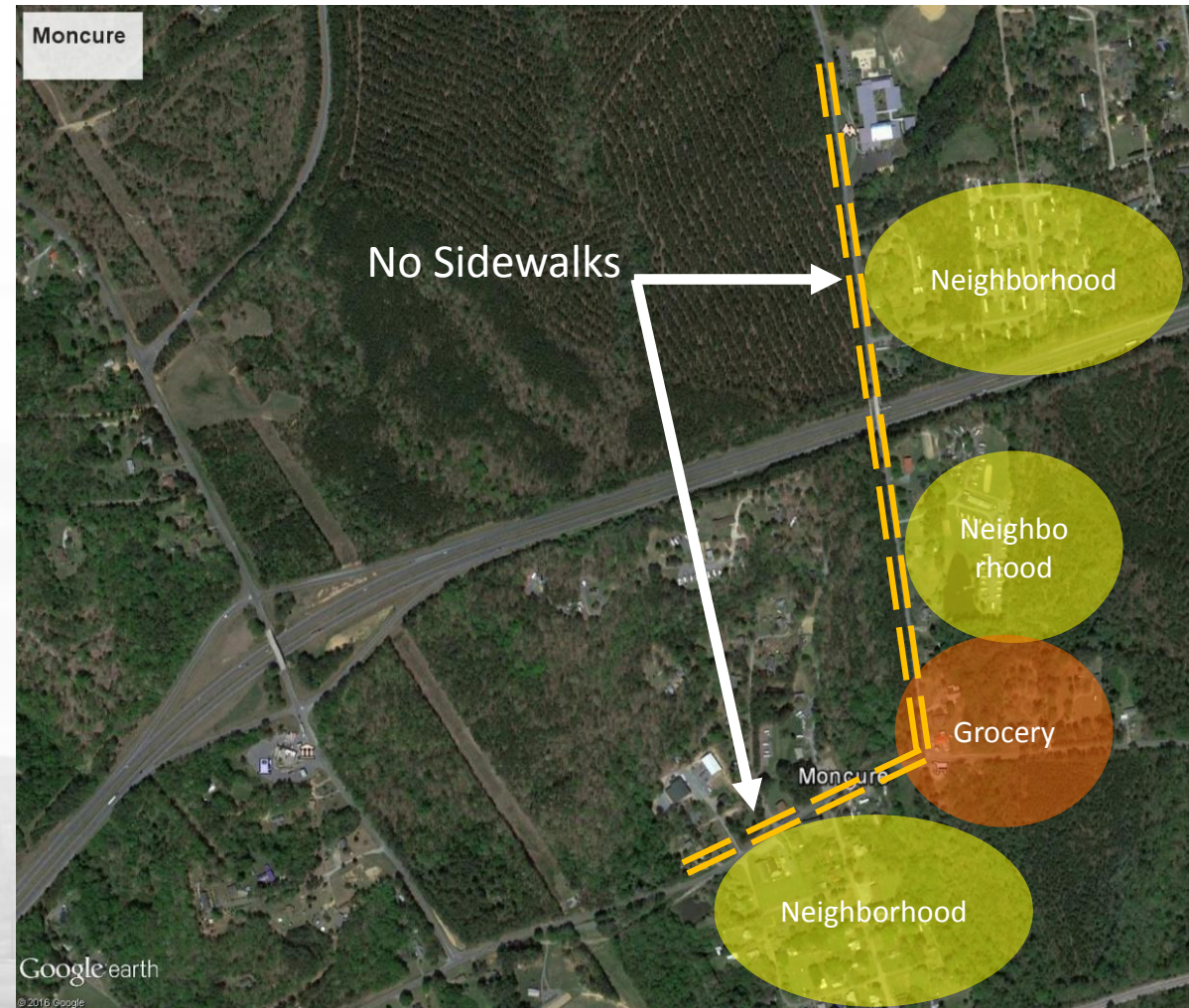
- Johnsons Crossing
- Asbury
- Corinth
- Bynum
- Silk Hope
- 2,072 people within 2 miles
- 21,700 people in block groups nearby



Source: Location Allocation Analysis based on Block Group Points with 2014 population (Esri). Population figure based on 2012 population figures (Esri) for Block Groups that intersect 2 mile service area.

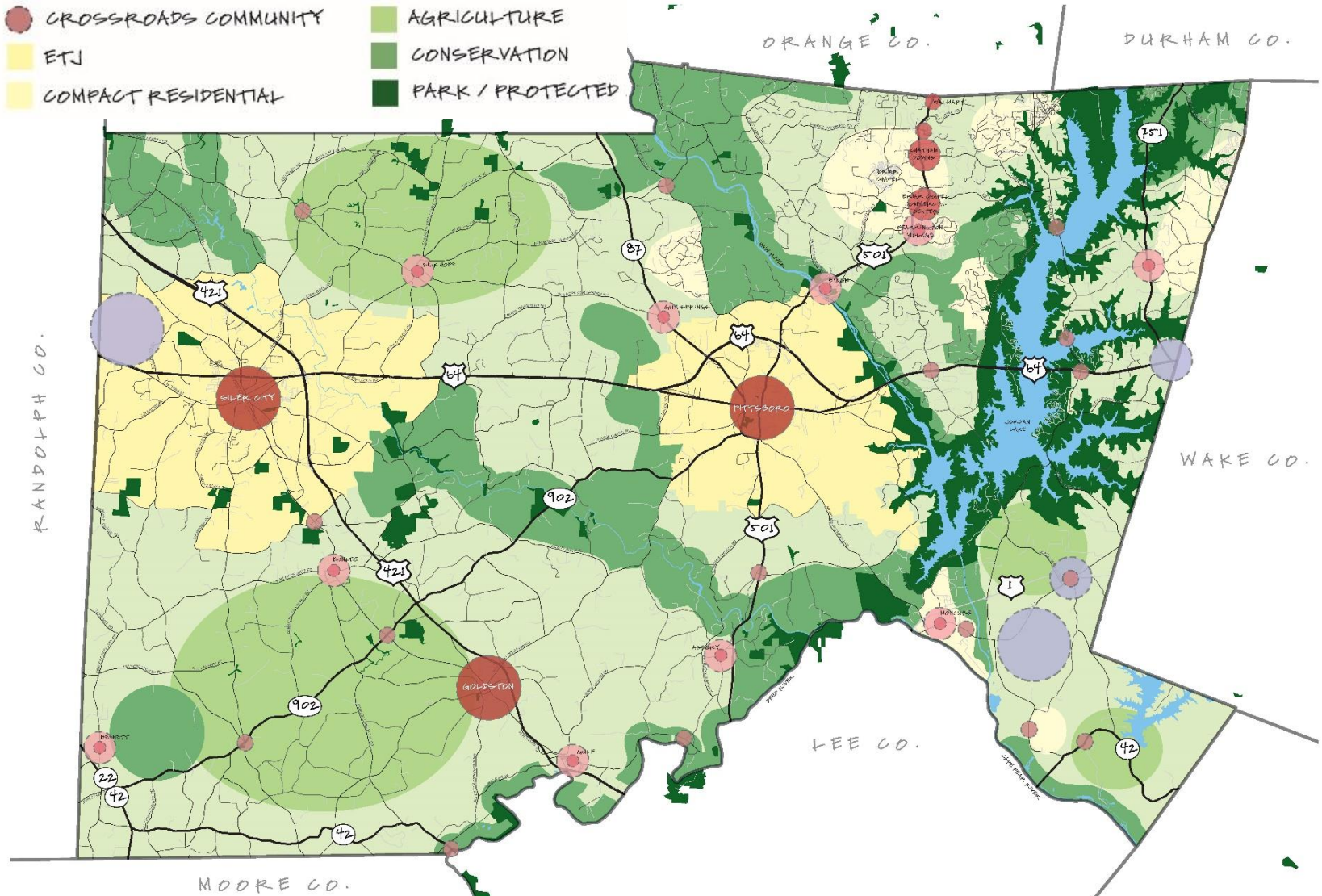
Problems with Access

- Within 1-2 mile service areas problems with access exist
- Many rural areas have zero-car households and no sidewalks
- What is the county's role?
- Are there situations where recreation, health, land use, and transportation goals warrant the provision of a greenway, multi-use path or sidewalks near defined centers with access issues?



LEGEND

- TOWN CENTER
- EMPLOYMENT CENTER
- COMMUNITY CENTER
- NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
- VILLAGE CENTER
- CROSSROADS COMMUNITY
- ETJ
- COMPACT RESIDENTIAL
- RURAL
- AGRICULTURE
- CONSERVATION
- PARK / PROTECTED



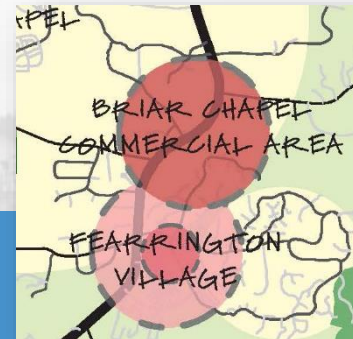
LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

COMMUNITY CENTER

CHARACTERISTICS

Retail hubs located along key roadway corridors, these centers accommodate regional retail tenants complemented by local-serving commercial development.

- Mix of uses include retail, restaurants, services, and office uses (+/-125-400K SF commercial)
- Buildings: 2 stories (or comparable) are common
- Streets: A network of local streets + private drives with few access points to adjacent arterials and collectors
- Public/open space: Plazas, greens, enhanced SW mgmt



LAND USE CATEGORIES



*Lowe's Foods Center,
Greer, SC*

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

CHARACTERISTICS

Grocery-anchored center with complementary retail and service uses, small restaurant.

- Mix of uses include grocery-anchored retail with some restaurants, services, and office uses (+/-30-125K SF commercial)
- Buildings: 1 and 2 stories
- Streets: Private drives functioning as local streets, internal connections to adjacent properties to lessen impact on local roads
- Public/open space: small usable green spaces and courtyards assoc with bldgs, enhanced SW mgmt

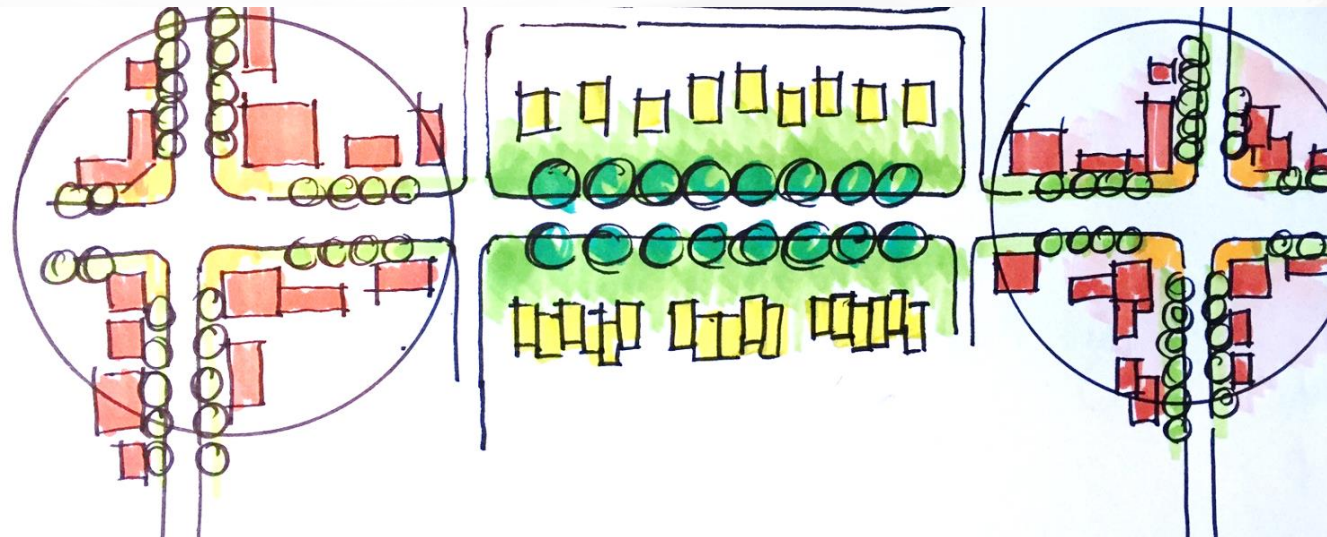


LAND USE CATEGORIES

LAND USE POLICY IDEAS

Avoid “strip” commercial development along key road corridors.

- Limit the location of commercial development to nodes along major collectors and arterials.
 - Amend land development regulations to establish location standards for commercial development that pushes it to nodes and to discourages it along specific segments, such as
 - Maximum distance from types of intersections identified as appropriate
 - Minimum distance between nodes
 - Landscaping requirements and large setbacks that create a “green break”



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Transportation

- Provide safe and convenient access (incl SRTS)
- Promote active transportation
- Improve network capacity and other conditions to reduce or redistribute traffic volumes to address congestion
- For better air quality, promote transportation options that lead to reduced emissions
- Reduce impervious pavement, and promote LID for better stormwater mgmt



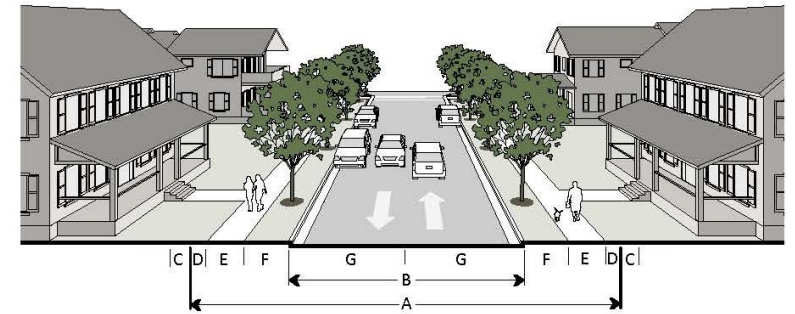
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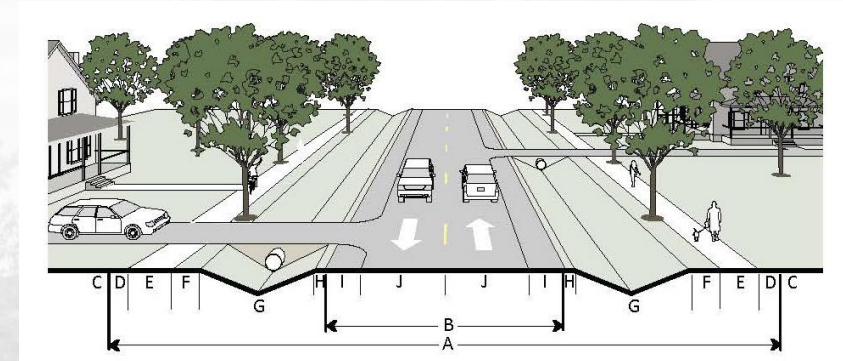
NOT this.

Active Transportation Recs

- Urban/ Suburban Areas (Centers & Compact Residential)
 - Complete streets
 - Curb and Gutter
 - Sidewalks
 - On-road bicycle accommodations (wide outside lanes, bike lanes or shoulders)
 - Medians and/or planting strips to improve walkability
- Rural Areas (Rural, Agricultural, Conservation)
 - Context Sensitive
 - No curb and gutter
 - Sidewalks only if over a certain number of lots
 - Shoulders for improved cycling comfort
 - Right-of-way reservation for future complete street
 - Greenways or trails



Source: Neighborhood Street, Raleigh UDO



Source: Sensitive Area Avenue, Raleigh UDO

Development Design

- Promote design (through standards, guidelines) that contributes to the creation of a healthier community
 - Connected neighborhoods and centers, with a mix of uses within walkable distances
 - Multigenerational neighborhoods
 - Housing diversity
 - Active living, physical activity
 - Integration of open space (nature)
 - Gathering places
 - Appearance, maintenance
 - Safety (including CPTED principles)
 - Managed landscapes, esp public spaces (tick-borne illnesses)
 - Stormwater runoff and pervious area (water quality)

This.



NOT this.



Development Design

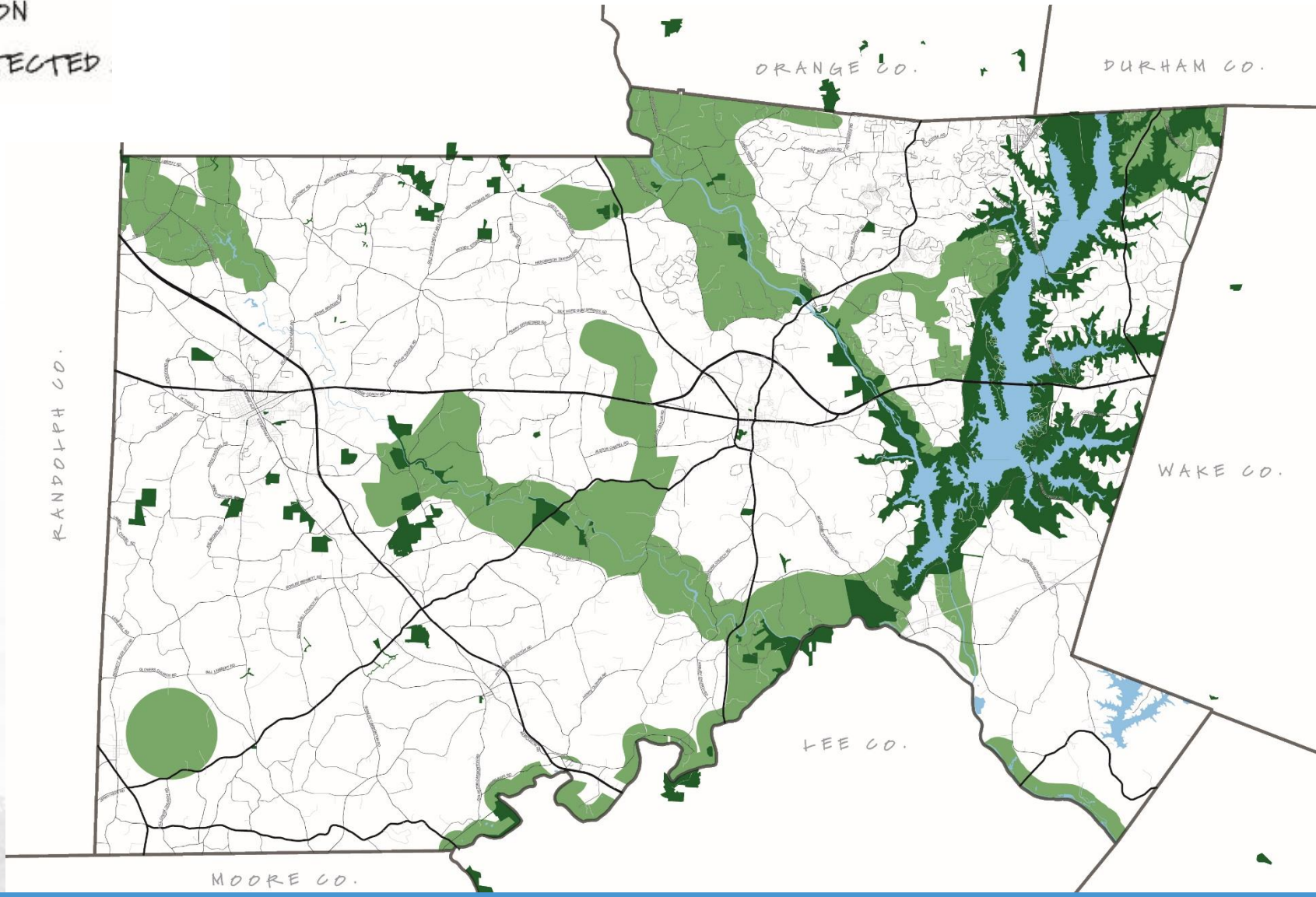
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 - Safety (including CPTED principles)
 - Managed landscapes, esp public spaces (tick-borne illnesses)
 - Stormwater runoff and pervious area (water quality)



What types of development design details / standards should be highlighted in the Comp Plan?

LEGEND

- CONSERVATION
- PARK / PROTECTED



CONSERVATION AND PROTECTED LANDS

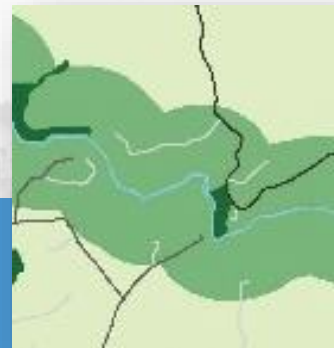
CONSERVATION

CHARACTERISTICS



The natural features are the primary elements of these areas. Development, which is predominantly residential, is sensitively integrated into the landscape.

- Mix of uses include SF detached lots and attached units with overall very low density, some tourism related uses allowed
- Buildings: 1 and 2 stories in height
- Streets: Limited (sufficient to connect homes within and provide access per fire code), and LID design
- Public/open space: Passive recreation areas, greenway trails, variety of valuable NR areas



LAND USE CATEGORIES

LAND USE POLICY IDEAS

Encourage or require conservation design in and near Conservation and Protected Lands

- *Modified submittal requirements for conventional and conservation subdivision design (CSD)*
- *Modification of current platting process to discourage conventional subdivisions (at least in certain areas)*
- *Modifications to procedures, requirements and incentives to make CSD a more attractive option for smaller properties (i.e. <50 acres) including density bonus adjustments (sliding scale based on parcel size), modifications to street requirements, off-site septic allowances (contingent on soil survey results)*
- *Public viewshed protection provisions*



Parks and Recreation

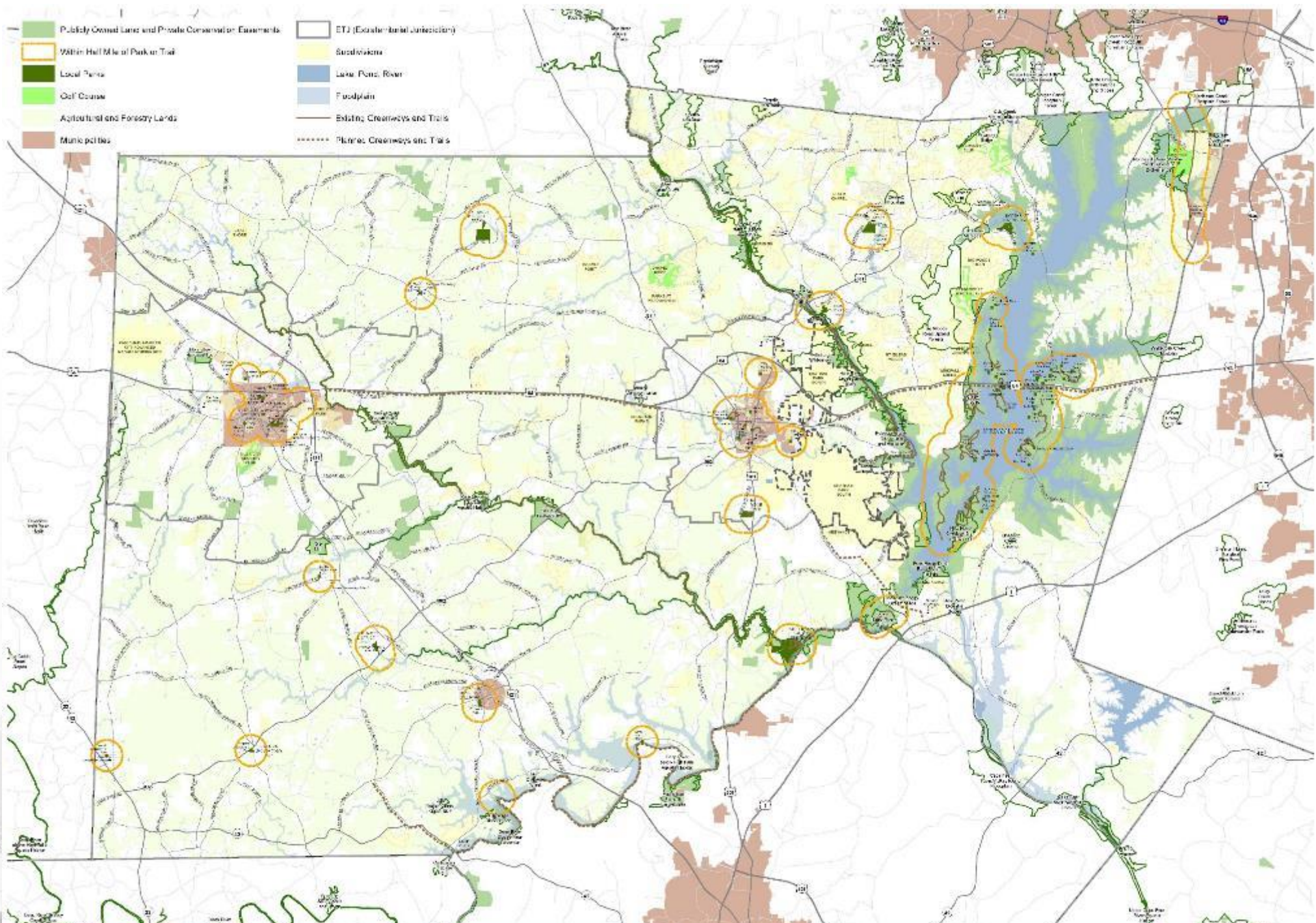
- Improve park and recreation system for better physical and mental health
 - Promote access – Proximity and connections (safe routes) – vehicular, bike, pedestrian (including sidewalks, greenway trails, and blueways)
 - Assess/address availability (LOS) – number, acres per capita, types of facilities, range of activities (active and passive), + programs
 - Integrate natural areas
 - Seek funding (incl. public/private partnerships to provide spaces) to implement P&R Plan
- Raise awareness of system to maximize use... and benefits



Parks and Recreation

CURRENT ACCESS TO PARKS		
Residential parcels within 0.5 miles of a park	3,358	13%
Residential parcels within 0.5 mile of a complete trail or park	4,297	17%
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL PARCELS	25,799	

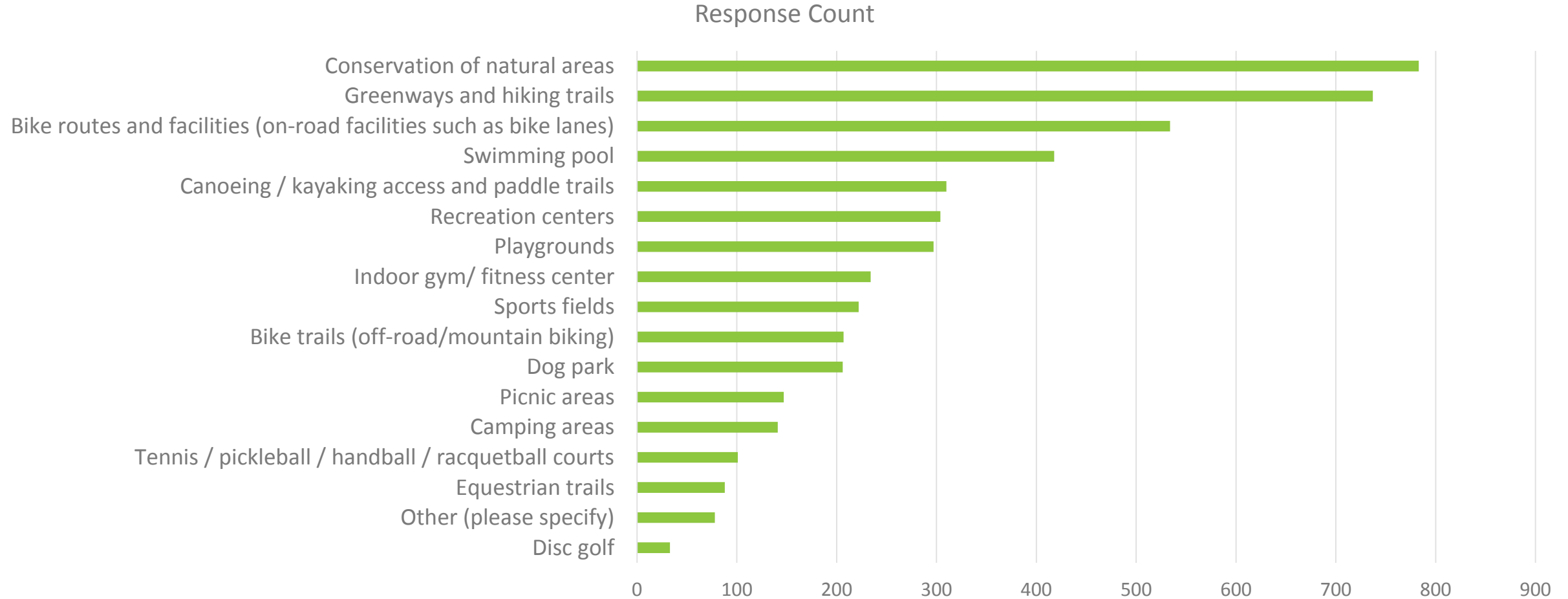
- Draft Recs:
 - Need to provide realistic LOS goals
 - Build trails and greenways (need trails coordinator position)
 - Revisit park types (i.e. need for nature preserve / passive recreation)



CONNECTIONS

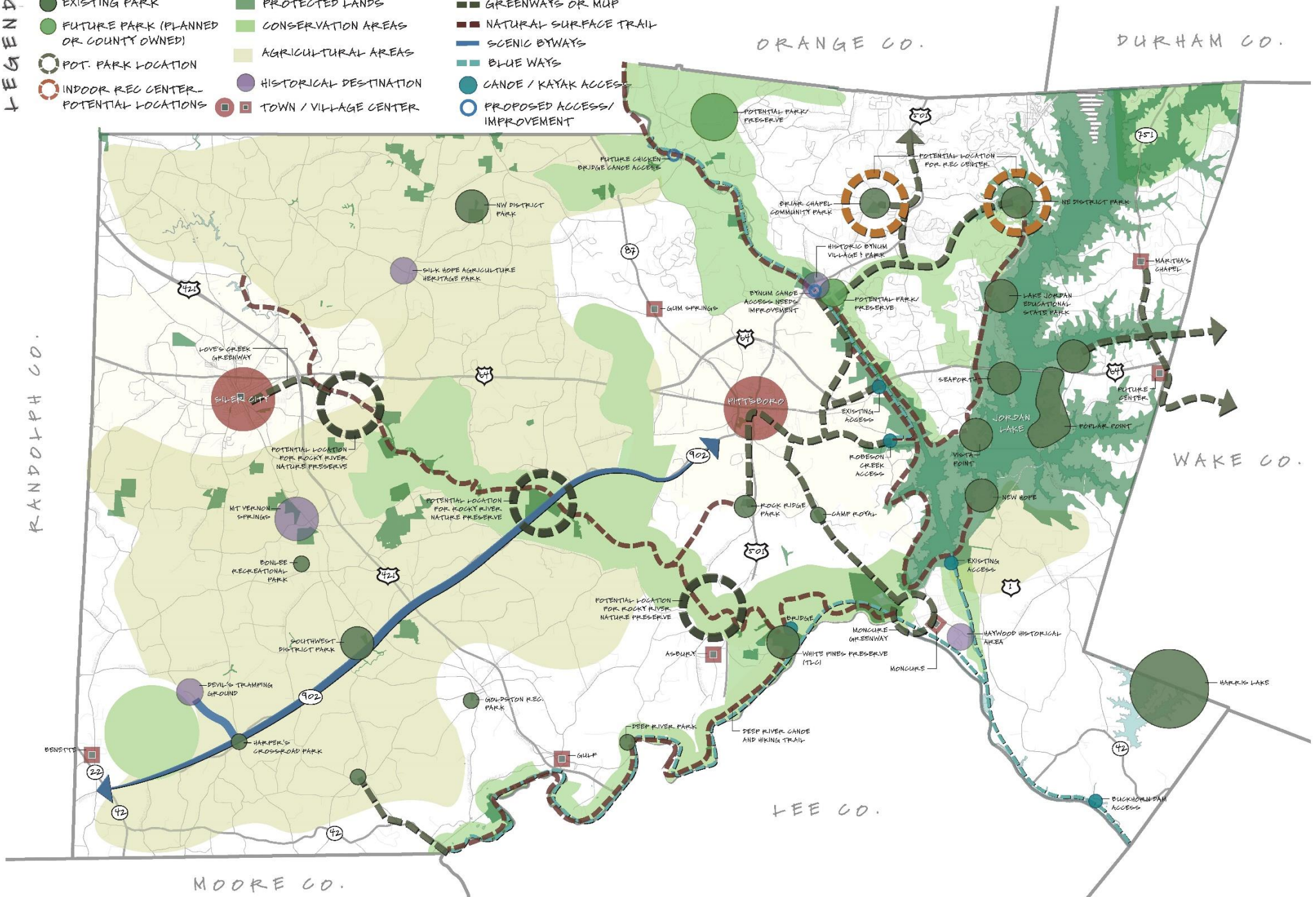
Q16: What should be the highest priority recreational facilities for the County? (Choose up to 4):

Answered: 1340 Skipped: 329



LEGEND

- EXISTING PARK
- FUTURE PARK (PLANNED OR COUNTY OWNED)
- POT. PARK LOCATION
- INDOOR REC CENTER POTENTIAL LOCATIONS
- PROTECTED LANDS
- CONSERVATION AREAS
- AGRICULTURAL AREAS
- HISTORICAL DESTINATION
- TOWN / VILLAGE CENTER
- GREENWAYS OR MUP
- NATURAL SURFACE TRAIL
- SCENIC BYWAYS
- BLUE WAYS
- CANOE / KAYAK ACCESS
- PROPOSED ACCESS/IMPROVEMENT



ORANGE CO.

DURHAM CO.

RANDOLPH CO.

WAKE CO.

LEE CO.

MOORE CO.

CONCEPT

Obesity Subcommittee

- What should be our Action Items for these topics? Think short-term, medium-term and long-term. What are funding options?
 - Food Access
 - Development Design
 - Physical Activity Opportunities
 - Equity
- What additional work is needed ASAP?
 - Outreach-Focus group targeting SE, SW or low income/minority communities
 - Data gaps / analysis
 - Evaluation of draft strategies? Targeted Rapid HIA.