



# Supporting Healthy Communities: Planning Tools

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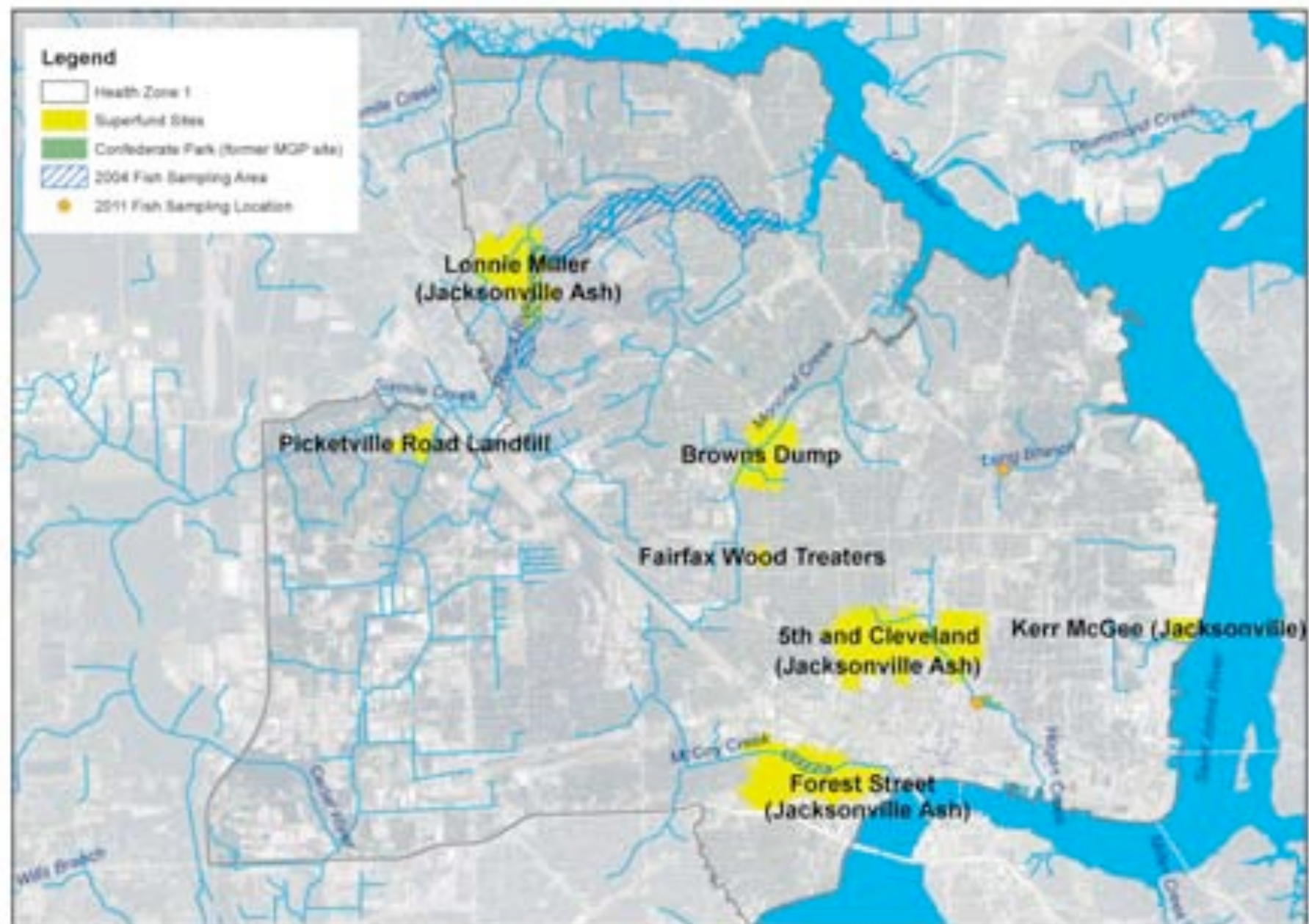




# Integrated Health Assessment

A guidance document providing a step-by-step process to consider opportunities to improve health and wellness as part of the Superfund reuse assessment process.

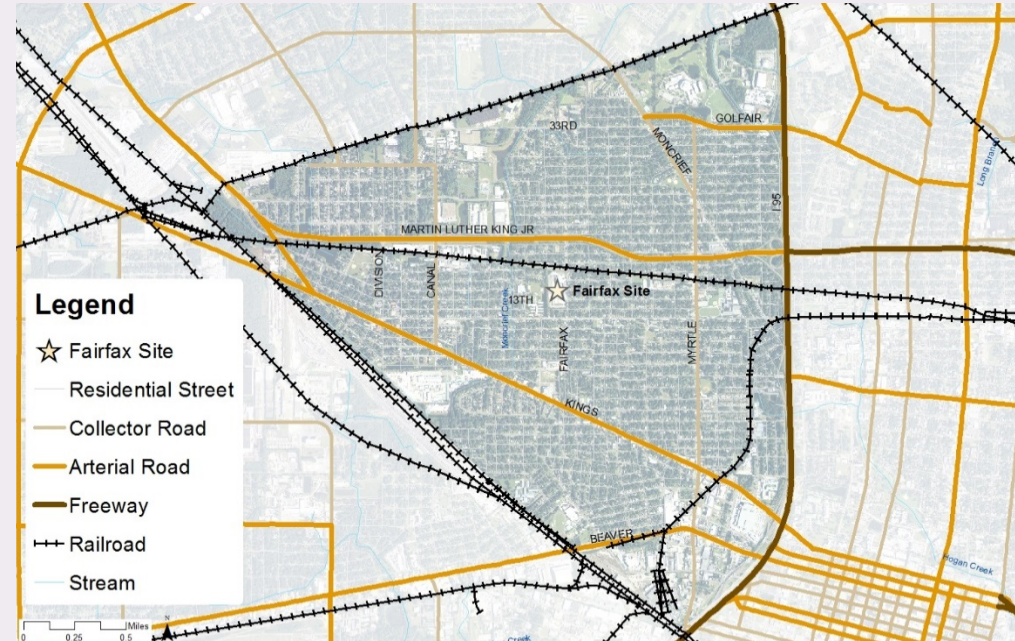




**Superfund Sites in Jacksonville Health Zone 1**

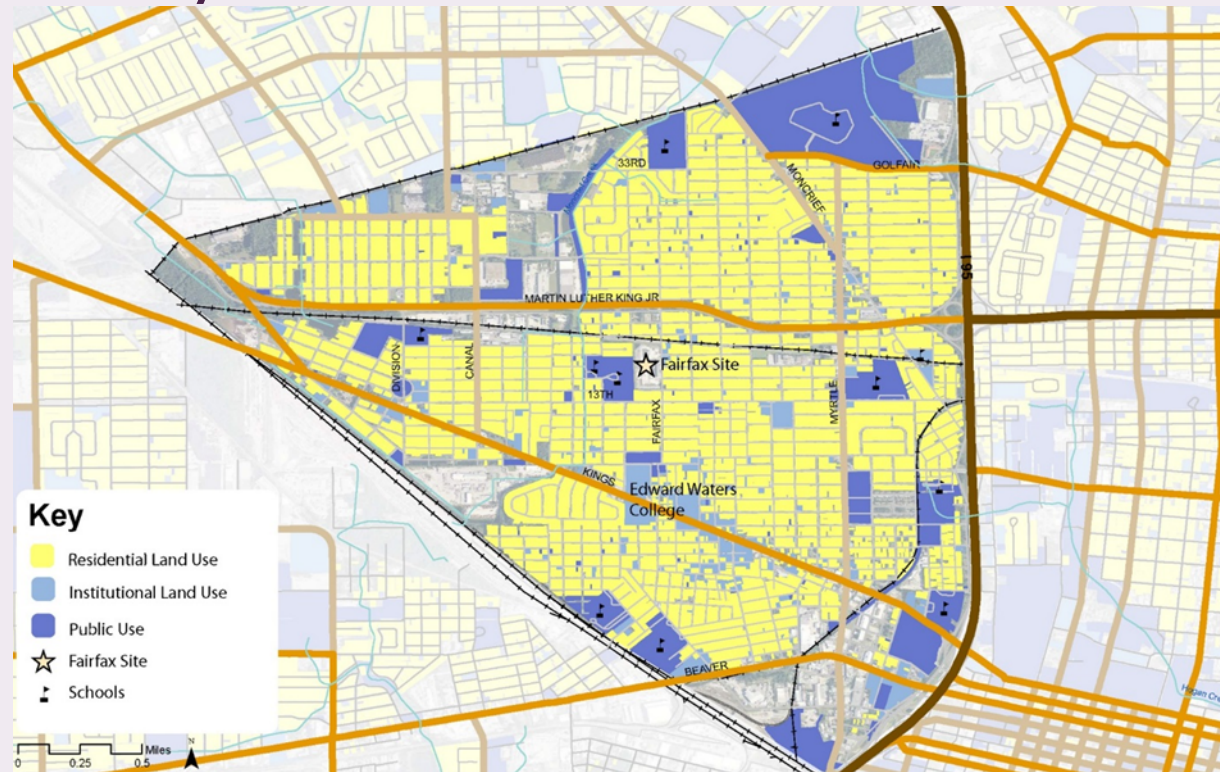


# Fairfax St. Wood Treating Site



# Reuse Assessment Study Area

- Population declining
- 94% African-American
- 21, 000 residents (2010)
- \$21,481 median household income in 2010



# Reuse Planning Process + Reuse Goals

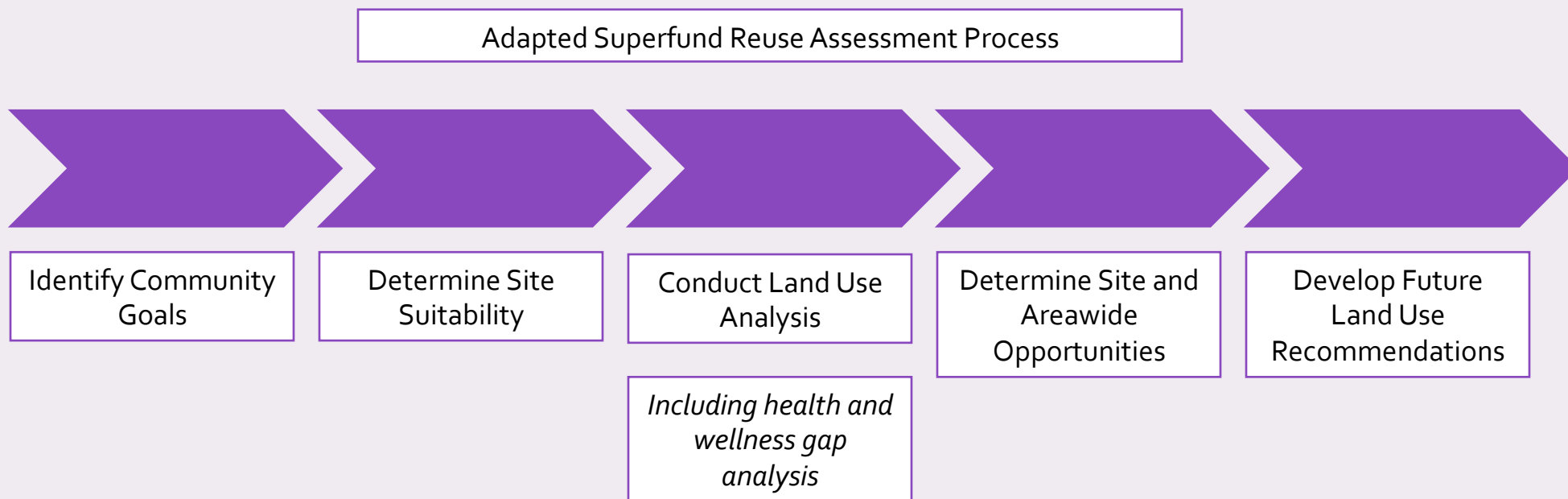
## Reuse Planning Process

- Identify community goals
- Determine site suitability
- Conduct land use analysis
- Develop future land use recommendations

## *Community Reuse Goals*

- Mixed-use space to support small businesses
- Grocery store
- Banking services
- Health clinic/pharmacy
- Senior housing center
- Police stop station

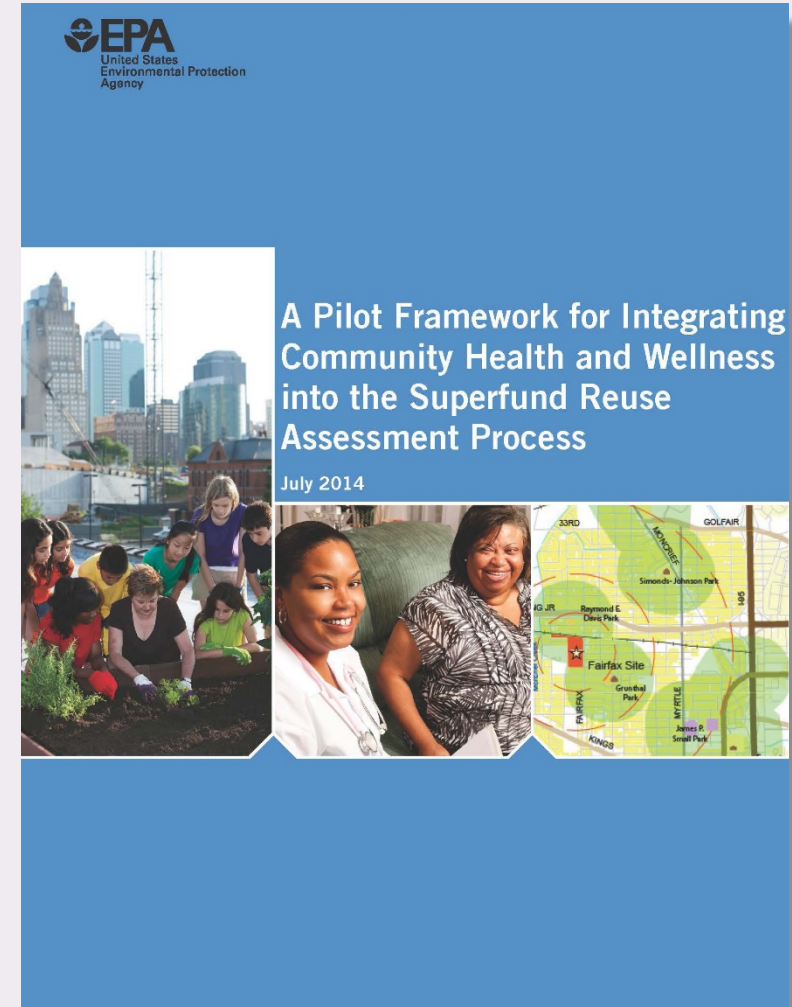
# Adapting the Superfund Reuse Assessment Process





# What's Included in the Tool?

- Selection Criteria
- Framework Overview
- Pilot Example





# Selecting a Candidate Community

- Concerns with environmental justice or health disparities
- Environmentally overburdened community
- Under-resourced in terms of infrastructure and services



# Framework Overview

## Chapter 3. Framework Overview

### STEP 3. CONDUCT LAND USE AND HEALTH AND WELLNESS SERVICES ANALYSIS

#### Reuse Assessment Approach

At this stage of a reuse assessment, an analysis of surrounding land use, infrastructure and mobility is conducted to help determine the future land use. The analysis may include reviewing existing land use, zoning, area master plans, and environmental regulations (e.g., wetland regulations, flood plain regulations). The analysis is often map-based, using geographic information systems (GIS).

#### Health and Wellness Considerations

In addition to general land use analysis, an analysis of specific health and wellness features and services may be conducted to identify assets and gaps in the study area around the site. The analysis should consider both whether the features exist within the study area and whether the features are accessible to study area residents. Accessibility should be considered in the broadest sense of the concept (financial, transportation, operating time, safety, etc.). This information may be obtained during the community discussion or supplemented with additional research into accessibility and programming of high priority health and wellness amenities.

Table 3 identifies the types of features that may be evaluated in the Service Analysis. This table includes questions that may be used during community meetings or interviews with key stakeholders during Step 1. The table could be used as a template to guide these conversations. It may also be useful for summarizing both stakeholder feedback and the outcomes of the map analysis, which is discussed further below.

#### Options for Mapping Health and Wellness Services

The maps below illustrate two different approaches to mapping assets in a community. Proximity Maps use diameter rings to map the relative distance of features to the site. Service Area Maps use a buffer to approximate the service area of an amenity for the residential areas, as well as identify residential areas outside that service area distance. Service Area Maps require a higher level of effort due to the more advanced understanding of GIS required to perform buffer analysis and queries. Additional considerations on how to conduct a map-based Service Analysis using GIS and a case study example illustrating a range of factors are discussed in Chapter 4. For information on relevant data resources and considerations regarding level of effort, see Chapter 6.

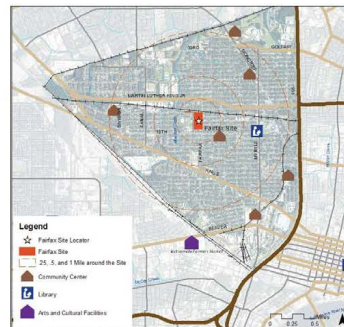


Figure 2. Example of a Proximity Map

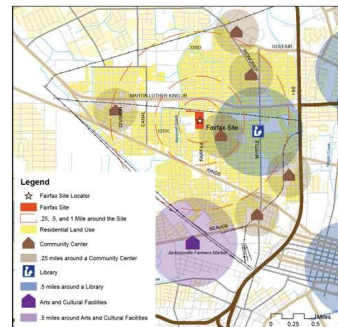


Figure 3. Example of a Service Area Map

## Chapter 3. Framework Overview

Table 3. Health and Wellness Features Checklist

Feature	Do the features exist?			Accessibility Considerations?
	Yes	No	Unknown	
Transportation Options				
Does the site include sidewalks along all street edges?				
Does the site include street trees along all street edges?				
Does the site support the street grid of through-access?				
Is there access to public transportation?				
Community Amenities				
Is there a community center?				
Are there art and cultural facilities?				
Is there a public library?				
Health Care Options				
Are there emergency services?				
Is there a Federally Qualified Health Center?				
Are there affordable primary care services?				
Are there affordable dental services (including dental van stops)?				
Are there affordable vision services?				
Are there affordable mental health services?				
Parks and Open Space				
Is there a park?				
Does the park have amenities and desired programming?				
Is there a community pool?				
Is there access to a bike trail or greenway?				
Neighborhood Retail Services (based on services included in the SCT's Neighborhood Completeness indicator)				
Is there bank or credit union?				
Is there an auto service center?				
Is there a beauty/barber shop?				
Is there a bike shop?				
Is there a dry cleaner?				
Is there a gym?				
Is there a hardware store?				
Is there a laundry mat?				
Is there a pharmacy?				
Is there a movie theatre?				
Is there a gas station?				
Affordable, Healthy Food				
Is there a grocery store?				
Is there a farmers market?				
Is there a community garden?				
Quality Affordable Housing				
Are ownership rates equal to or higher than the city or county?				
Are vacancy rates higher than within the city or county?				
Are health and safety code violations a challenge?				

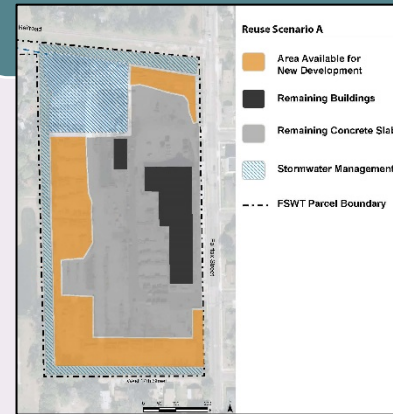


# Pilot Example

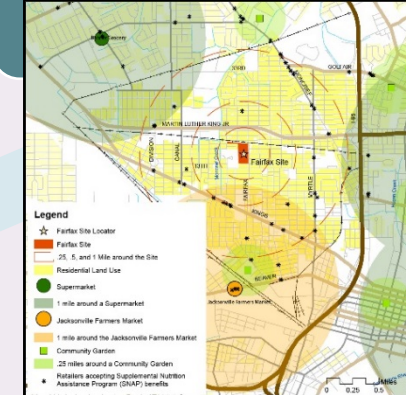
## Step 1: Community Goals



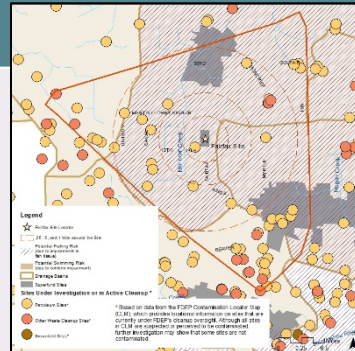
## Step 2: Site Suitability



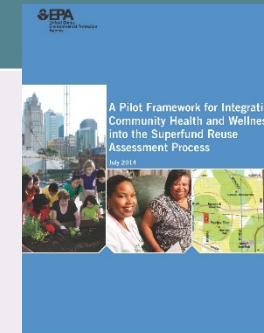
## Step 3: Service Analysis



## Step 4: Health and Wellness Needs



## Step 5: Recommendations



# Benefits of the Process

- Creates a positive discussion around community goals
- Focuses on the opportunities of the future, rather than impacts of the past
- Identifies small ways the site can provide health benefits (trails, trees)
- Identifies areawide opportunities (increase access to health food, health clinics)
- Brings partners to the table to support community goals that extend beyond the site.



# For More Information, Contact:

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