Name: _____

Community Advisory Council
Mitigation Work Session

March 7, 2020

Contents

PURPOSE OF THIS WORKBOOK AND HOW IT IS ORGANIZED:

This workbook was developed to help Community Advisory Council (CAC) members prepare for and participate in the Mitigation Work Session on March 7, 2020.

Sections 1 and 2 include information on anticipated project impacts and how mitigation will be structured to mitigate, or lessen the effects of, impacts that result from the current project or past highway projects. Sections 3 and 4 provide details on social needs and priorities as relayed by residents of affected neighborhoods and the CAC. Sections 5 and 6 include examples of potential measures that can be taken to mitigate impacts. The purpose of Sections 1 through 6 is to provide project information and case study examples. Section 7 includes examples of potential mitigation measures as grouped under the Community Mitigation Pillars and identifies potential areas for improvement within the affected neighborhoods. Section 8 includes current zoning and future land use mapping for reference during the work session.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

IN PREPARATION FOR THE WORK SESSION:

Section 7 includes worksheets grouped by Community Mitigation Pillars. Please review the entire workbook, but most importantly, please complete the worksheets in Section 7 prior to the Mitigation Work Session. This effort shouldn't take more than an hour of your time as we will be talking in depth at the meeting about your responses to the questions on the worksheets and how they can be explored by SCDOT or others to lessen the effects of the proposed project. Gathering your thoughts prior to the work session will help make sure we have a productive meeting where all feedback is collected for further exploration!

Thank you for your time and willingness to be an advocate for your neighborhood!

Project Impact Overview

- Direct Impacts
  - Residential, business, and community facility relocations
  - Encroachment

- Indirect/Cumulative Impacts
  - Community cohesion
  - Effects on neighborhood property values
  - Increased imperviousness/water quality effects
  - Increased noise
  - Unaddressed past project effects/mitigation

- Community-wide Cumulative/Recurring EJ Impacts
  - Intergenerational poverty
  - Segregation and isolation
  - Surface transportation projects
  - Changing job market
  - Lack of affordable housing/loss of generational housing
  - Exposure to environmental pollutants
  - Exposure to flooding
  - Limited access to transit
  - Lack of sidewalks, bike facilities
  - Language barriers

High Adverse Impact	
Medium Adverse Impact	
Low Adverse Impact	
Net Positive	
No Anticipated Impact	
Studies Ongoing	

PRELIMINARY EJ NEIGHBORHOOD IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE

Type of Impact	ALT 1	ALT 1A	ALT 2	ALT 2A	NO-BUILD
Russelldale					
Land Use					
Community Cohesion					
Community Facilities and Services	1 Comm Ctr	1 Comm Ctr 1 Church	1 Comm Ctr	1 Comm Ctr 1 Church	
Visual/Aesthetics					
Noise					
Residential Acquisitions	2 apt complexes 1 single-family home 1 mobile home	4 apt complexes 2 single-family homes 1 mobile home 2 duplexes	2 apt complexes 1 single-family home 1 mobile home	4 apt complexes 2 single-family homes 1 mobile home 2 duplexes	
Business Acquisition		1		1	
Highland Terrace					
Land Use					
Community Cohesion					
Community Facilities and Services	1 Comm Ctr*	1 Comm Ctr*	1 Comm Ctr*	1 Comm Ctr*	
Visual/Aesthetics					
Noise					
Residential Acquisitions	11 single family homes 1 mobile home	11 single family homes 1 mobile home	11 single family homes 1 mobile home	11 single family 1 mobile home	
Business Acquisitions					
Liberty Park					
Land Use					
Community Cohesion					
Community Facilities and Services	1 Comm Ctr* 1 Church	1 Comm Ctr* 2 Churches	1 Comm Ctr* 1 Church	1 Comm Ctr* 2 Churches	
Visual/Aesthetics					
Noise					
Residential Acquisitions	8 duplexes 3 mobile homes 1 apt complex 17 single family homes	11 duplexes 3 mobile homes 1 apt complex 20 single family homes	8 duplexes 3 mobile homes 1 apt complex 17 single family homes	11 duplexes 3 mobile homes 1 apt complex 20 Single family homes	
Ferndale					
Land Use					
Community Cohesion					
Community Facilities and Services					
Visual/Aesthetics					
Noise					
Residential Acquisitions	10 mobile homes	10 mobile homes	10 mobile homes	10 mobile homes	

NOTE: The proposed project would relocate the Highland Terrace/Liberty Park Community Center. This relocation is shown in the table for both neighborhoods as both neighborhoods would experience adverse effects associated with the community center's relocation.

I-526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR WEST

Notes

Community Impact Mitigation: Overview

COMMUNITY IMPACT MITIGATION

- Cohesion
- Enhancement
- Preservation
- Revitalization
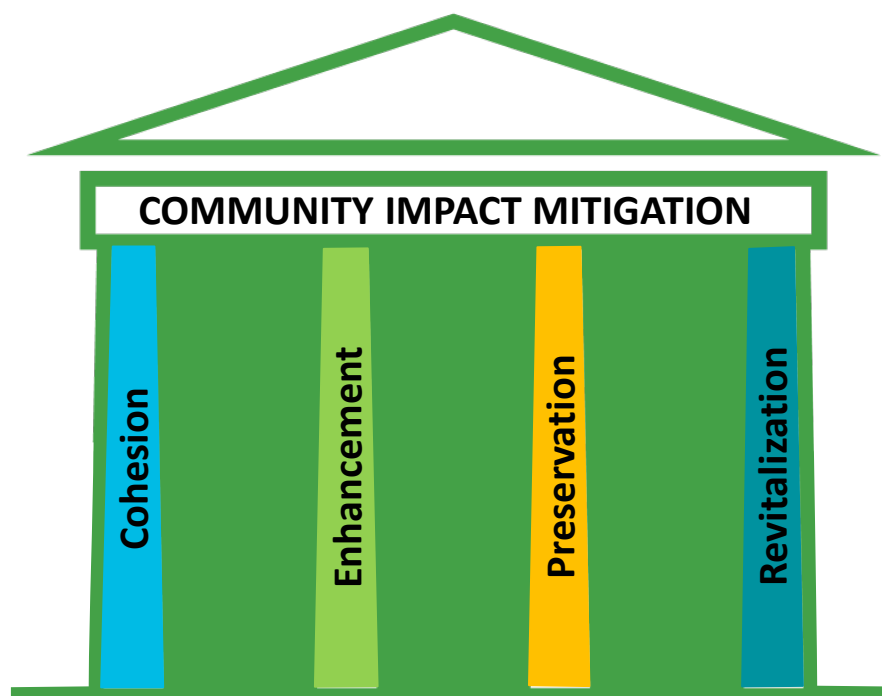
Cohesion
- FOCUS AREAS: Actions that strengthen neighborhood connections

Enhancement
- FOCUS AREAS: Community centers and recreational facilities

Preservation
- FOCUS AREAS: Infrastructure needs, including transportation and safety

Revitalization
- FOCUS AREAS: Housing, employment, economic opportunities

Image Credit: Community Development Framework Ottawa

Social Needs Assessment (SNA)

- Results based on total surveys completed by CAC, Public Meeting attendees, and Community Office visitors
- **Main take-away**: all categories were considered important and respondents were unsatisfied with current states; emphasis on how survey results *prioritize* social needs

Social Needs Assessment: Priority Rankings
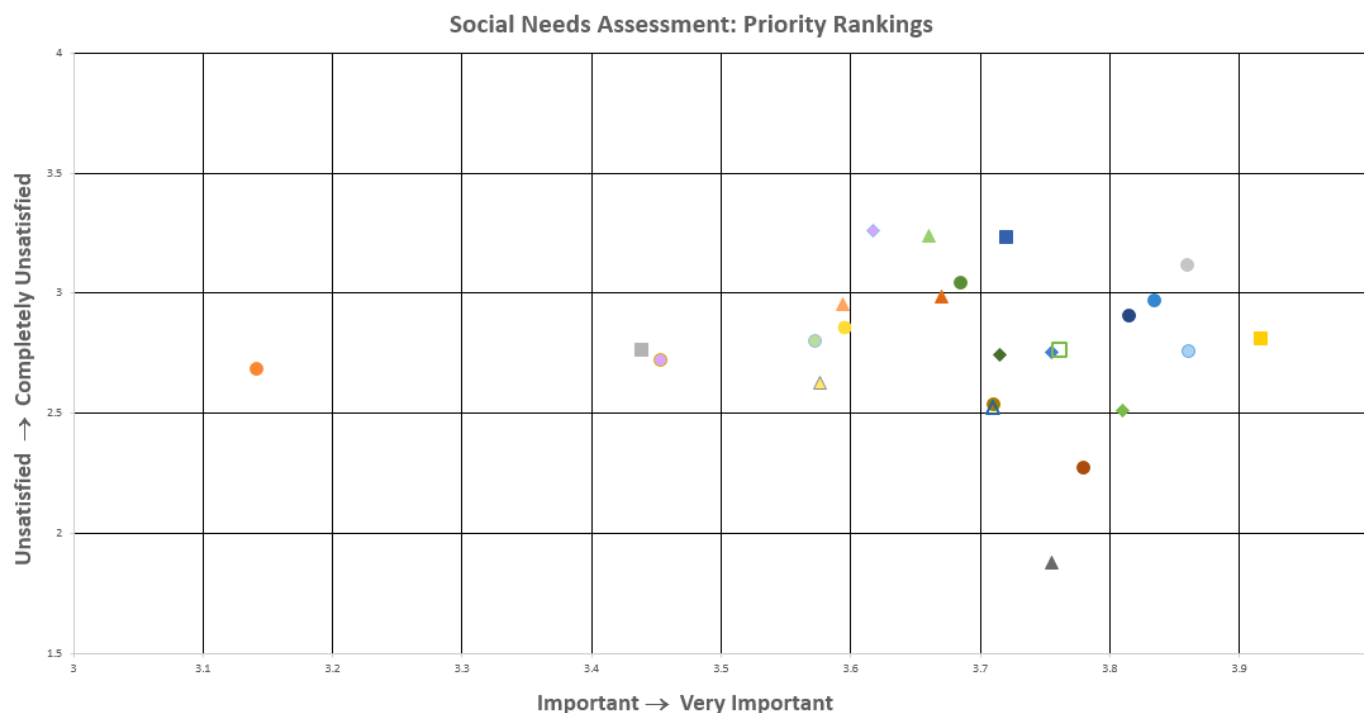
Graph Legend:

- ◆ Grocery Stores
- ● Affordable Day Care
- ■ Quality of Day Care
- ■ Quality of Teaching
- ● Safety of Schools
- ◆ Available Medical Services
- ● Well-Lit Streets
- ● Emergency Services Response Time
- ▲ Garbage Collection
- ● Parks & Rec Facilities
- △ Employment Opps
- ◆ Adequate Public Tranportation Facilities
- □ Available Supervised After-School Activities
- ▲ Youth Employment Opps
- ● Stormwater Mgmt
- ● City Response to Public Service Requests
- ◆ Affordable Housing
- ▲ Quality Housing
- ■ Adequate Sidewalks/Bicycle Facilities
- ▲ Appearance of Neighbors' Homes
- ▲ Small Business Opportunities
- ● Ability to Open Small Business
- ● Senior Services
- ● Youth Services
- ● Employment-Assistance Services

SOCIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT: RANKED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY
1) Adequate stormwater management
2) Adequate sidewalks/bicycle facilities
3) Availability of quality housing
4) Availability of affordable housing
5) Availability of agencies providing services for seniors
6) Availability of agencies providing services for youth
7) Quality of teaching at schools
8) Well-lit streets/sidewalks
9) Appearance of neighbors' homes
10) Safety of schools
11) Availability of youth employment opportunities
12) Availability of supervised after-school youth activities
13) Availability of good grocery stores
14) Adequate public transportation and facilities
15) City's response to requests related to public services
16) Availability of employment-assistance services
17) Availability of nearby medical services
18) Parks and recreation facilities
19) Employment opportunities
20) Availability of opportunities for small businesses
21) Quality of daycare centers
22) Ability to open a small business
23) Emergency services response times (ambulance, police, fire)
24) Availability of affordable daycare centers
25) Garbage collection frequency

Social Needs Assessment cont.

- Social Needs Assessment categories grouped by Community Mitigation Pillars
  - Highest **priorities** fall under "Community Preservation" and "Community Revitalization"

Community Cohesion

SNA Priory Rankings	FOCUS AREAS: Actions that strengthen neighborhood connections
1-5	
6-10	• Safety of Schools (10)
11-15	• City's response public service requests (15)
16-20	
21-25	• Emergency services response times (23) • Garbage collection frequency (25)

4 Categories from SNA

Community Enhancement

SNA Priory Rankings	FOCUS AREAS: Community center and recreational facility replacement
1-5	• Services for seniors (5)
6-10	• Services for youth (6)
11-15	• Supervised after-school activities (12)
16-20	• Nearby medical services (17) • Parks and recreation facilities (18)
21-25	• Quality of daycare centers (21) • Affordable daycare centers (24)

7 Categories from SNA

Community Preservation

SNA Priory Rankings	FOCUS AREAS: Infrastructure needs
1-5	• Adequate stormwater management (1) • Adequate Sidewalks/Bicycle Facilities (2)
6-10	• Well-lit streets/sidewalks (8)
11-15	• Good grocery stores (13) • Public transportation and facilities (14)
16-20	
21-25	

5 Categories from SNA

Community Revitalization

SNA Priory Rankings	FOCUS AREAS: Replacement housing and employment/economic opportunities
1-5	• Availability of quality housing (3) • Availability of affordable housing (4)
6-10	• Quality of teaching at schools (7) • Appearance of neighbors' homes (9)
11-15	• Youth employment opportunities (11)
16-20	• Employment-assistance services (16) • Employment opportunities (19) • Small business opportunities (20)
21-25	• Ability to open a small business (22)

9 Categories from SNA

Currently in the Parking Lot

- Parking lot items are categorized by Community Mitigation Pillars to facilitate group discussion
  - Most items fall under "Community Preservation" and "Community Revitalization"
  - Currently no items under "Community Cohesion"

Community Preservation
FOCUS AREAS: Infrastructure needs

- Aesthetics
  - I-526 bridge over Rivers Avenue and bridge over Bryant Street
  - City gateway at Rivers Avenue and I-526
  - Flowering trees
  - Maintenance of brush/weeds to help prevent crime by improving line of sight
  - Roadside trash pick-up
  - Vagrancy deterrents at Rivers Avenue overpass
- Bike/pedestrian facilities
  - Better facilities
  - Better connectivity to Rivers Avenue
- Stormwater runoff
  - Stormwater on Deacon Street: widening ditch and uprooting trees
  - Stormwater management for project? Storm drains? Dirt washing down fill slopes into backyards

Community Cohesion
FOCUS AREAS: Actions that strengthen neighborhood connections

Community Revitalization
FOCUS AREAS: Replacement housing and employment/economic opportunities

- Replacement Housing
  - Clarification on types of "modular homes" (/manufactured homes)
  - Zoning changes related to housing mitigation
  - Housing inspection program for replacement housing
  - Think about seniors and the disabled when considering replacement housing
  - Consider impact of affordable housing eligibility requirements with respect to felony convictions and other prohibitive requirements

Community Enhancement
FOCUS AREAS: Community center and recreational facility replacement

- Can neighborhood residents be provided preferential treatment for recreational facilities available for renting?

Section 5: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

The Elements of CPTED

NATURAL SURVEILLANCE

Criminals are less likely to attempt a crime if they are at risk of being seen. Likewise, we are likely to feel safer when we can see and be seen.

Any architectural design that enhances the chance of being seen, is a form of natural surveillance.

NATURAL ACCESS CONTROL

Part of creating a controlled spaced is focusing on entry and exit points into buildings, parks, parking lots, and neighborhoods.

CPTED
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT

The use of physical attributes to create defined lines between owned and public spaces, such as fences, signage, landscaping, lighting, etc.

MAINTENANCE

A well-maintained property creates a sense of territory for legitimate users of that space and shows that the owner or manager cares for and will defend the property against crime.

ADDITIONAL IDEAS THAT SUPPORT CPTED EFFORTS

Activity support fosters community interaction. Criminal acts can be discouraged in public spaces when we encourage activities in those spaces by residents, visitors, and other legitimate users.
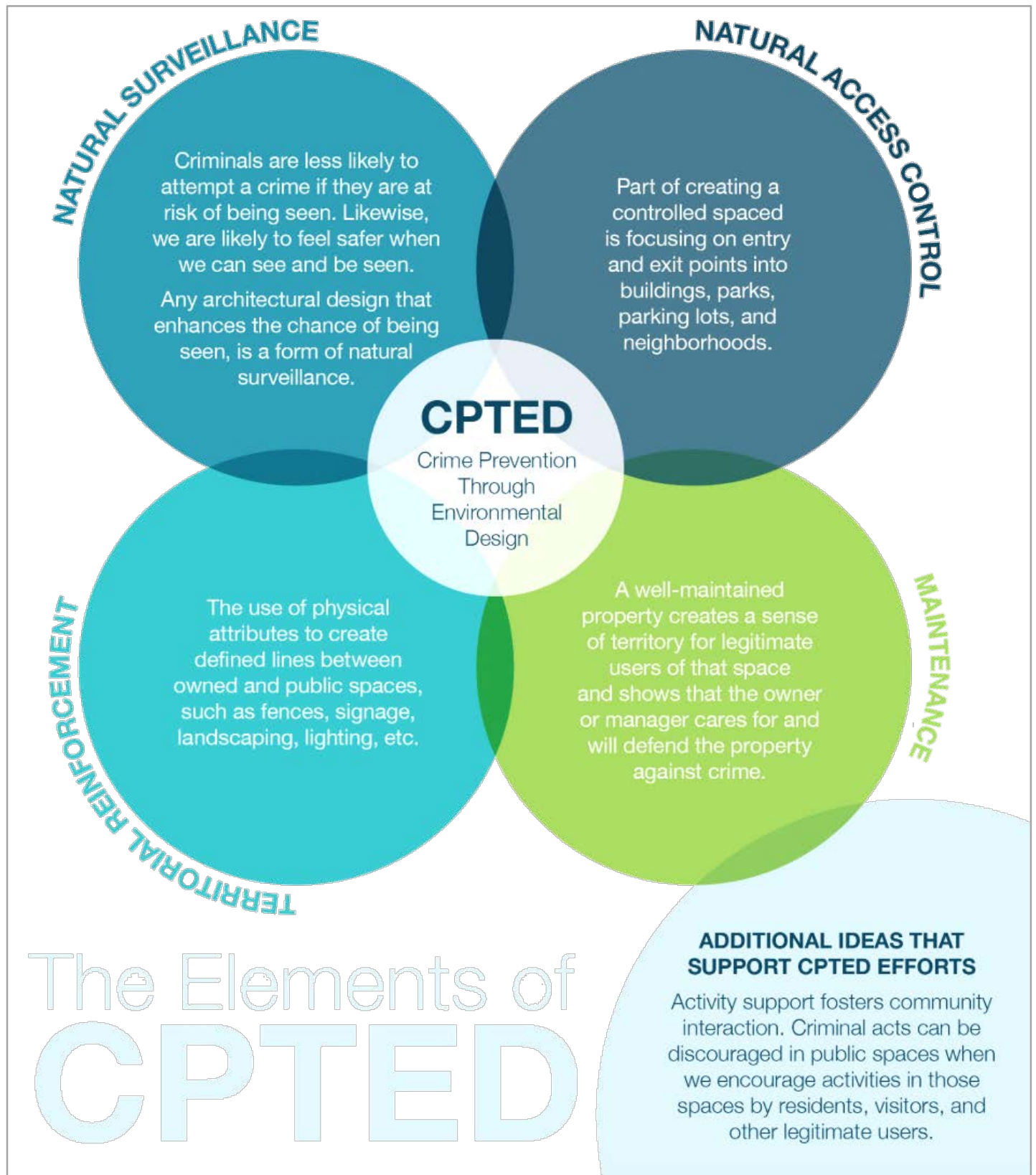
Image Credit: cityofalbany.net

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

- Natural Surveillance: using lighting, window placement and landscaping to facilitate clear lines of sights
    - Design, placement, and lighting of doors, windows, walkways, gathering areas, roadways, structures
    - Eliminate hiding places
    - Increase perception of human presence/supervision

- Access Management: defining who uses a space and where people enter and exit
    - Use of perceived barriers (fencing/planting)
    - Wayfinding (lighting, signage, artwork)

- Territorial Reinforcement: defining a space as public or private; asserting a sense of ownership
    - Positive sense of ownership
    - Art, signs, landscaping
    - Siting/placement of buildings

- Image/Maintenance: Provides for continued use of space; serves as additional expression of ownership; prevents reduction of visibility
    - Repair/upkeep of space/building
    - Low-maintenance landscaping, trash collection/removal
    - Graffiti and vandalism resistant materials
        - Imposing fair, quick, and consistent consequences for violations
    - Activity Support
        - Planning/placement of safe activities
        - Markets, fairs, festivals, education activities in community areas

Newtown Pike Extension: *Lexington, Kentucky*

Background

- Tight knit and long-standing community (developed in the late 1800s)

- Previous development in 1974 took 145 homes, 50 apartment buildings, 19 businesses and 1 church

- Extension project was projected to displace 50 families and businesses

- One of the lowest-income communities in Lexington (disproportionate impacts to EJ communities)

Mitigation Implemented

- Social Needs Assessment

- Urban Village Plan
  - 25 acres reconstructed to provide homes, rental units and renovated community facilities for the impacted residents

- Community Land Trust
  - Land owned by the trust to keep property tax levels consistent
  - Home owned by the residents
  - Long term affordable housing

- Redevelopment of a neighborhood park

- Space for non-profit, service-oriented agencies

- Social Workers hired for counseling

- Anthropologist hired to document the community's history and family stories

- Temporary housing built between condemnation phase and rebuilding

Central 70 Project: *Denver, Colorado*

Background

- Originally built in 1960s, and much like I-526, it effectively split minority and low-income communities without mitigation

- I-70 expansion started construction in 2018 – 10 miles of expansion with a 4-acre parkland cap

- Major cumulative impacts from surrounding industrial and commercial sites

- Outreach started at a micro level (door to door) and worked its way up (block meetings, then neighborhood, then corridor meetings)

- Disproportionate impacts to EJ populations

Mitigation Implemented

- Construction period impact mitigation (dust, noise, light, traffic, etc.) such as watering potentially dusty construction zones

- Home improvement mitigation to homes indirectly impacted by the project

  - Such as: LED light bulbs, low-flow plumbing fixtures, programmable thermostats, smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, portable A/C units

- Built two new classrooms to enhance school quality

- Built new playground and field for school

- Renewed connectivity between previously bisected neighborhoods

- Air Quality Compliance Committee

  - Provided technical input into air quality analysis to ensure compliance with federal directives

- Documentary was made to relay the history of the impacted neighborhoods

- 20% local hiring requirement for project construction

- Project provided financial support to affordable housing groups, but did not actually build housing for displaced families

12 watt LED

$200 Lifetime Savings over an incandescent with the same brightness

Yearly Operating Cost - $2.58

Energy Usage - 12w

Brightness(Lumens) - 800

Bulb Lifetime- 50,000 Hours+

4everled

I-526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR WEST

Cypress Freeway Replacement Project: *West Oakland, California*

Background

- Originally built in 1950s, the Cypress Freeway effectively split minority and low-income communities without mitigation (600 families and dozens of businesses)

- An earthquake destroyed 1.25 miles of the interstate

- Residents saw the earthquake as a chance to take part in the decision-making process for the replacement interstate

Mitigation Implemented

- Dust screen installation for construction impacts

- Designated trucking routes to reduce large vehicle traffic in the neighborhoods

- Extra crossing guards at nearby schools for safety

- Landscaping in front of sound barriers

- Oral history interviews and an archeology excavation to preserve the areas history and culture in a local museum

- Employed local residents, minorities, and women on site

- Funded a job training center for the area - Cypress Mandela Training Center

  - Free 16-week pre-apprenticeship program for skilled trades jobs (primarily construction)

  - Similar to the Palmetto Goodwill job training center in North Charleston
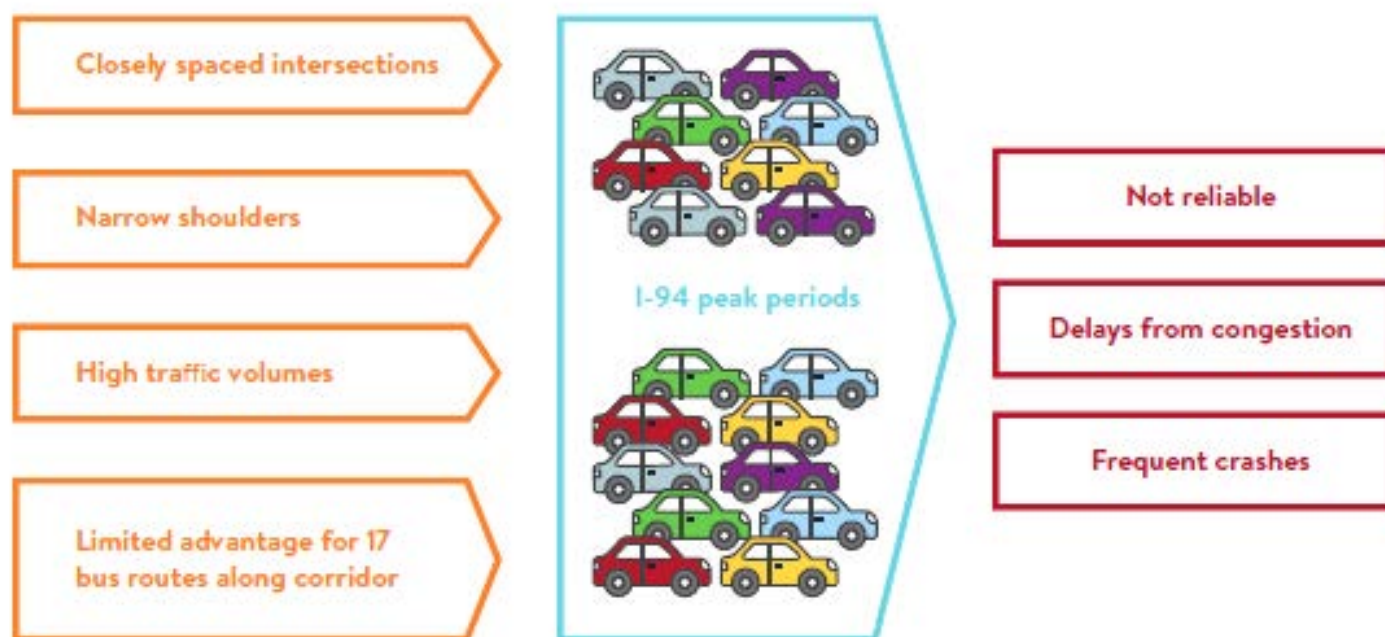
Rethinking I-94: *Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota*

Background

- 15-mile corridor originally built in the 1960s

- Disconnected neighborhoods without mitigation, leading to community distrust of MnDOT.

- I-94 now needs to be improved in order to maintain safety, mobility and interconnectivity

- This project is currently (2020) in the community engagement phase, with a focus on EJ neighborhoods and areas that were previously bisected

Mitigation Framework (Plan in Progress)

- Health and Environment – quality of life

- Economics – affordability and business vitality

- Sense of Place – pride of your neighborhood and legacy

- Safety

- Connections – infrastructure should enhance connectivity, not sever it

- Equity – EJ communities will be represented

- Trust – Public engagement and input

Closely spaced intersections

Narrow shoulders

High traffic volumes

Limited advantage for 17 bus routes along corridor

I-94 peak periods

Not reliable

Delays from congestion

Frequent crashes

High traffic volumes combined with physical constraints cause poor performance on the highway.

Community Gardens

Garden Examples

- Gardopia – San Antonio, TX
  - Transformed a vacant lot into a vibrant community garden (see images below)
  - Workshops include topics such as waste reduction, nutrition, tool safety, and climate change

- Future Fresh Farm – North Charleston, SC
  - Growing healthy food to build strong communities
  - Hosts volunteer workdays and classes/events such as Composting 101, The Gullah Geechee Herbal Gathering, and the SC Black Farmers Conference
  - Farm store is open Tues – Fri to provide fresh food opportunities for local residents

- Raleigh City Farm – Raleigh, NC
  - Grows food for nonprofit partners
  - Goal is to re-connect city-dwellers with healthy food production through more frequent encounters with agriculture

Garden Benefits

- Multiple organizations help support the programs, creating a stronger community bond

- Neighborhood amenity – can help to mitigate a food desert

- Reduces urban blight by providing educational opportunities and improving access to fresh produce

- Addresses the following disparities in poverty-stricken areas
  - Childhood diabetes
  - Childhood obesity
  - Malnutrition
  - Accessibility to fresh foods
  - Educational Opportunities
  - Safety (CPTED)

Gardopia - 2011

Gardopia - 2019

Community/Recreation Facilities

Mitigation Examples

- Utilize underused areas such as those under the interstate – Toronto, CA
  - Basketball courts, playgrounds, walking paths, etc. with adequate lighting

- Pocket parks on excess ROW – Gloucester, VA
  - Empowers local residents to make decisions that affect their community
  - Makes communities safer and more sociable
  - Improves fitness and health
  - Regenerates run-down areas

- Complete Streets – USDOT
  - Encourages multi-modal transit
  - Makes each community more sustainable by increasing interconnectivity between neighborhoods and transit
  - Makes it easier for travelers to get where they need to go
  - Health benefits due to increased physical activity
  - Bike lanes, sidewalks, ramps, and crosswalks improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety

- Lowcountry Lowline – Charleston, SC
  - Similar to the NY Highline, the Lowline would provide public greenways and connectively to under utilized areas under I-26, where abandoned rail tracks currently sit
  - Is expected to boost economic activity in the area, curb shady business along the unsupervised land, and mitigate gentrification on the lower peninsula

Aesthetics Mitigation Examples: *Delaware, OH; Columbus, OH; Portsmouth, VA; Miami, FL*

Mitigation Implemented

- Increased lighting and covered seating at transit stops
- Integrated stormwater management
- Cultural and historical design elements from local community
  - Can help provide a sense of place/ownership

What does community cohesion look like?

COMMUNITY COHESION DEFINED:

A cohesive community is one where:

- "There is common vision and a **sense of belonging** for all communities;

- The diversity of people's **different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated** and positively valued;

- Those from **different backgrounds have similar life opportunities**; and

- **Strong and positive relationships** are being developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in schools and within neighborhoods."

Source: Local Government Association (LGA, 2002)

Liberty Hill natives eye future while reflecting on North Charleston's oldest neighborhood

BY RICKEY CIAPHA DENNIS JR. RDENNIS@POSTANDCOURIER.COM
SEP 29, 2019

Some examples of community cohesion:

- Aesthetics
- Duration of same residents living in the same community
- Relatives in the community
- High degree of job stability
- Local employment (work within several miles of community)
- Perception of physical safety
- Resistance to developer pressure to sell home

TOP STORY

Community leaders come together for peace at Liberty Hill Stop the Violence cookout

THE LOWCOUNTRY'S NEWS LEADER
BRANDON FIELDS
STOP THE VIOLENCE LIBERTY HILL ORGANIZER

VIDEO: Community Holds stop the violence event

By Lillian Donahue | July 13, 2019 at 9:17 PM EDT - Updated July 13 at 11:13 PM
NORTH CHARLESTON, S.C. (WCSC) -

NEIGHBORHOOD BBQ party
SATURDAY 12:00PM

Ferndale Community Center

Directions   Save
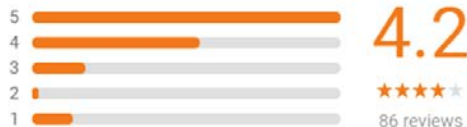
4.2 ★★★★★ 86 Google reviews
Community center in North Charleston, South Carolina

Review summary   Write a review

5
4   4.2
3   ★★★★☆
2   86 reviews
1

"Gave free Thanksgiving meals to **people** in the **neighborhood**."

M "Great tournaments in a safe **atmosphere**"

"Good **place** enjoy yourself in **North** Charleston Community event"

Google reviews

Chyna Lewis
20 reviews · 6 photos

★★★★★ 3 weeks ago
Love what they are doing.. definitely going to check them out in providing aid and supporting them in what they do for the community

Brainstorming Activity: Community Cohesion

Direct and cumulative impacts from past and planned highway projects and other factors such as crime, high cost of living, and home-ownership trends have reduced the amount of community cohesion in the affected EJ neighborhoods. The purpose of this activity is to gather the CAC's input on potential measures that can be evaluated to improve community cohesion. Please note your ideas for potential actions that SCDOT and/or others can explore as ways to offset project-related impacts.

What do you see as resources that are currently lacking that would improve community cohesion?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Are there details that could be added to specify needs specific to your neighborhood?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Members of the CAC have indicated that crime is a problem in their neighborhoods. In general, **North Charleston crime rates exceed state and national crime rates.**[1] The purpose of this activity is to gather the CAC's input on potential measures, *in addition to any measures related to increased police presence ("casual" patrols, for example)* that can be taken to help prevent crime. Please note your ideas for potential actions that SCDOT and/or others can take as ways to offset project-related impacts.

What measures can be taken to increase the number of "eyes" on the street?
Your ideas could include the elimination of potential hiding places, landscaping design/maintenance, streetlight placement; pathways and fencing to define who is welcome and where people enter and exit spaces.

YOUR THOUGHTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

[1] https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/sc/north-charleston/crime

Brainstorming Activity: Community Cohesion

What measures can be taken to show a sense of ownership (public or private)?
Your ideas could include artwork, signs, establishing public spaces (pocket parks, benches and the maintenance/repair of these areas to serve as an expressions of ownership)..

YOUR THOUGHTS:

_____

_____

_____

Where are the locations in your neighborhood where these ideas could be developed to help improve residents' perception of safety?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

_____

_____

_____

What activities would you like to see in your neighborhood?
Neighborhood activities could include street fairs, festivals and educational workshops.

YOUR THOUGHTS:

_____

_____

_____

Where would you like to see neighborhood activities take place?
Neighborhood activities could take place in locations other than the existing community centers (or replacement centers).
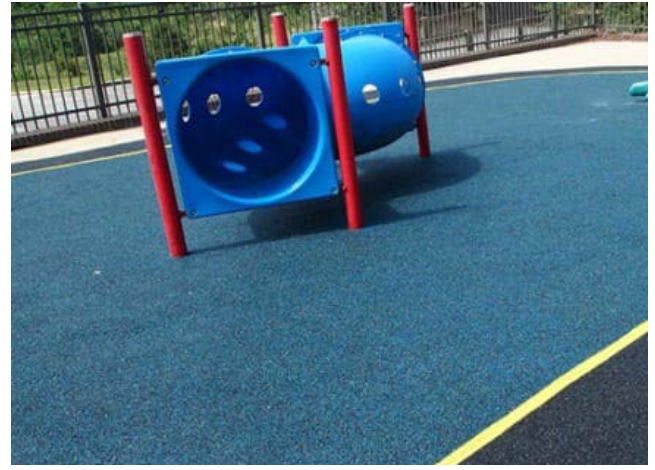
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I-526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR WEST

What does community enhancement look like?

- Community enhancement projects improve the value, quality, desirability, and attractiveness of a neighborhood.
- The images below show enhancements that could be developed in conjunction with the replacement community centers and recreational facilities.

Brainstorming Activity: Community Enhancement

The proposed project would relocate the Russelldale and Highland Terrace-Liberty Park Community Centers. The purpose of this activity is to gather the CAC's input on potential relocation sites and community center uses and needs. Please note your ideas for potential actions that SCDOT and/or others can explore as ways to offset project-related impacts.

Based on the preliminary mapping of potential locations for replacement facilities, what are your thoughts on locations that would be most optimal for neighborhood residents?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What are your thoughts on having a single, larger, centrally-located replacement facility versus two smaller facilities? How would the location of the replacement facility, or facilities, affect your thoughts on this idea?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

I-526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR WEST

Brainstorming Activity: Community Enhancement

What do you see as outdoor resources that are currently lacking or could be improved at local community centers?

Suggestions received from the public and ideas generated by the project team:

- Computers, fax machine
- Walking trail
- Shaded play areas
- Shaded picnic tables and grills
- Special needs playground equipment
- More benches

- Open space
- Senior amenities: pickleball courts, bingo
- Bike racks
- Lockers
- Outdoor drinking water fountains
- Calisthenics workout equipment

YOUR THOUGHTS: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What do you see as resources for after-school programs, youth/young adults, and seniors that are currently lacking or could be improved at local community centers?

Suggestions received from the public and ideas generated by the project team:

- Tutoring/computer literacy training
- Little free libraries
- Food pantries
- Emergency supply stock/distribution

- Workshops (fall prevention, car seat installation)
- Exercise/movement programs/bicycle safety
- Wellness clinics
- Blood sugar/blood pressure checks

YOUR THOUGHTS: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What does community preservation look like?

- Connects the past, present, and future of a community
- Maintains and preserves neighborhood infrastructure, in consideration of:
  - Past effects of highway/infrastructure projects and current transportation and land use decisions
  - Ability to prepare for, and recover from, severe weather
  - Ability to age in place
- Some examples include:
  - Stormwater management
  - Floodplain management
  - Open space
  - Sidewalks/bicycle facilities
  - Streetlighting
  - Public transportation
  - Disaster preparedness

Street side stormwater retention

Open space for stormwater detention

Open space for stormwater infiltration

Infrastructure improvements

Atlanta to transform 7 acres of vacant property into country's largest food forest for public
BY ARIS FOLLEY 4/22/19 10:09 AM EDT
Open space / community garden

Pedestrian improvements

Streetlighting

Transit stop amenities

Transit stop amenities

Dual stormwater management / recreational use
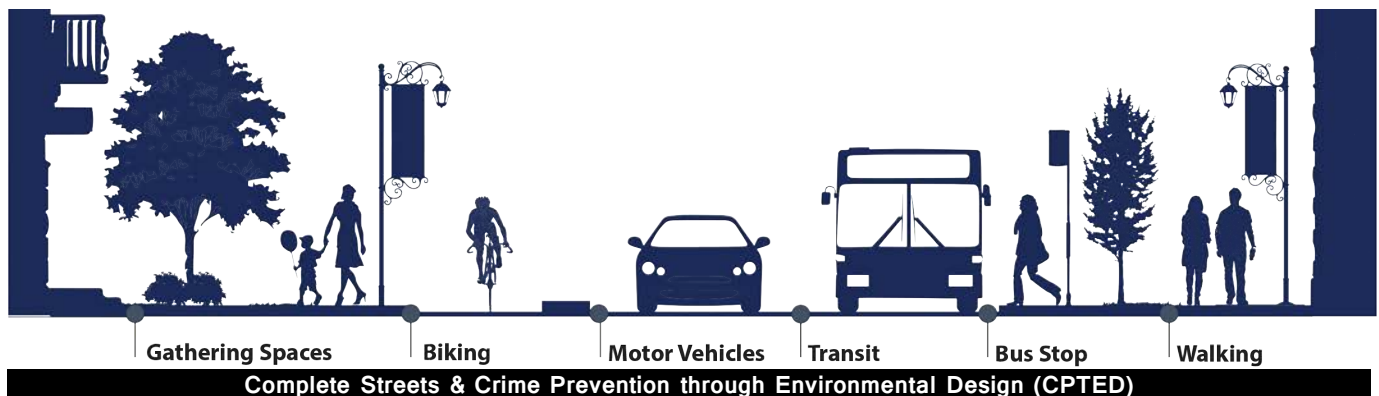
Gathering Spaces — Biking — Motor Vehicles — Transit — Bus Stop — Walking
Complete Streets & Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

I-526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR WEST

What does community preservation look like?

- Common examples of pedestrian infrastructure needs:
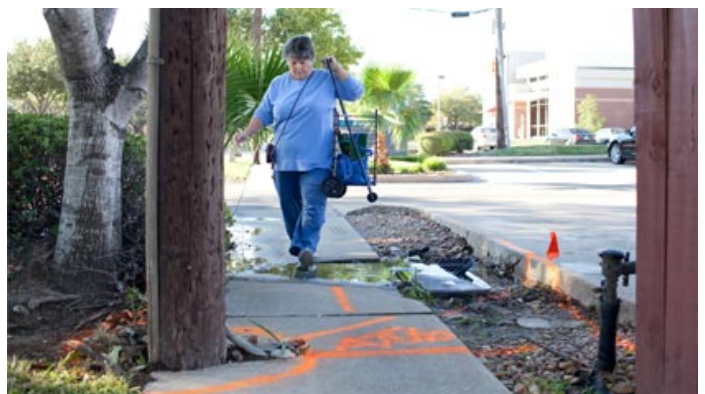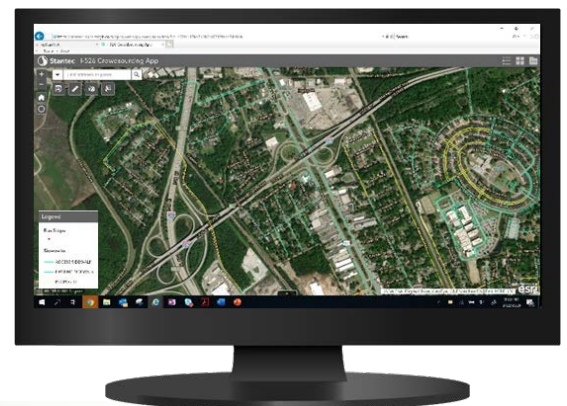

- Conducting a virtual "walk audit"
    - Walk audits are used to identify potentially dangerous locations along pedestrian routes and can be used to help program and fund pedestrian improvements

CAC VIRTUAL WALK AUDIT: In preparation for the CAC Mitigation Work Session, think about **pedestrian needs** within the project area. Work through the activity sheet to identify needs and record any specific locations.

During the meeting, we will be using a GIS online map to record your comments about specific locations where pedestrian facilities are lacking or need improvement. Please come prepared to provide your feedback. Thank you!

What does community preservation look like? (cont.)

- A virtual "walk audit" of the project area using Google Streetview

Existing pedestrian facilities at Target Street and Rivers Avenue (note foot path to right of stop sign)

Existing pedestrian facilities on Rivers Avenue (note lack of sidewalks on Rebecca Street and obstacles blocking off-street access to Rivers Avenue sidewalk)

Existing roadway conditions on Bryant Street under I-526

Existing pedestrian facilities at Taylor Street rail crossing

Existing pedestrian facilities, stormwater facilities, and neighborhood gateway sign at Taylor Street and Rivers Avenue

I-526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR WEST

What does community preservation look like? (cont.)

- A virtual "walk audit" of the project area using Google Streetview

Foot paths between Ferndale and Rivers Avenue

Foot paths north of I-526 between Russelldale/Liberty Park and Rivers Avenue

Foot paths across double-track railroad under I-26 between West Deacon Street/Lacross Road and East Deacon Street

What does community preservation look like? (cont.)

- Reducing social vulnerability
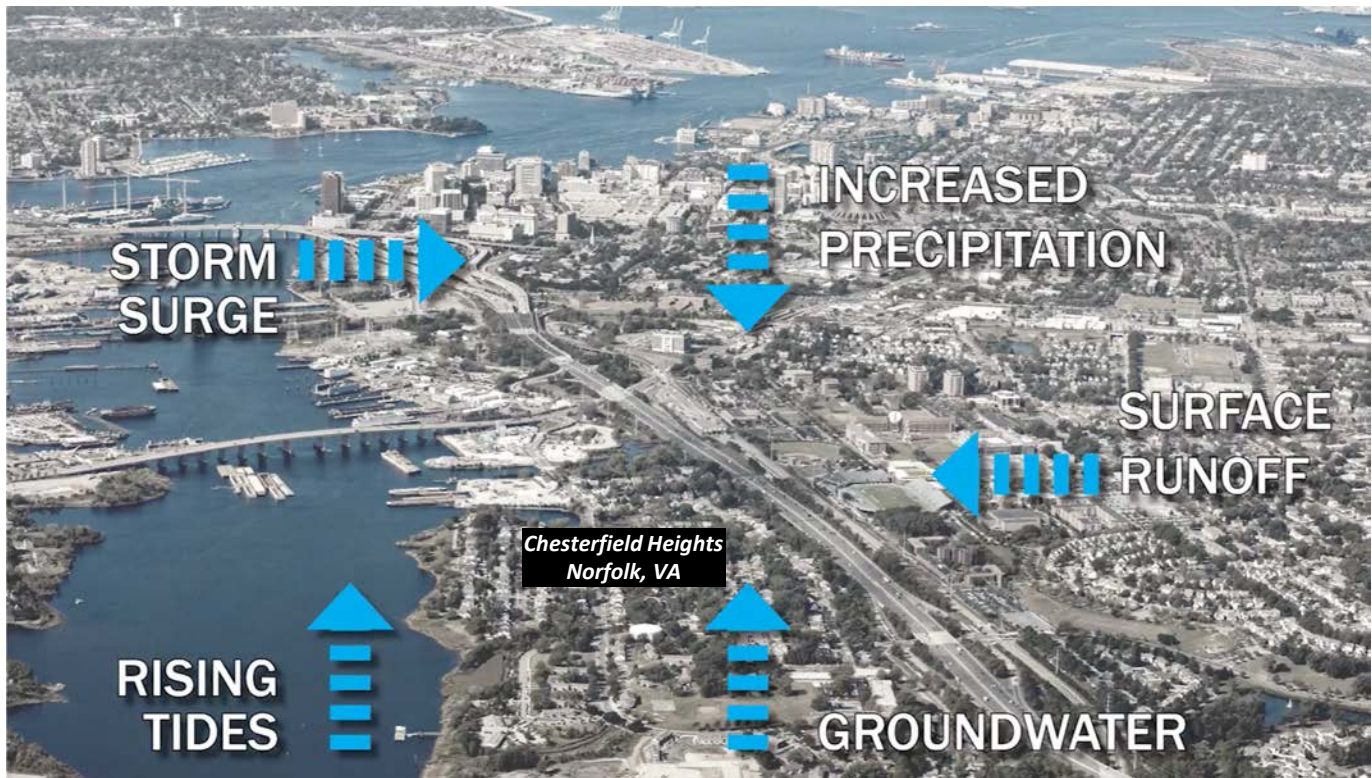
Common coastal conditions and factors that contribute to flooding. (Source: City of Norfolk VA)

Russelldale, Liberty Park, Highland Terrace, and Ferndale have a high social vulnerability index (the ability to prepare for and recover from natural disasters).

I-526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR WEST

What does community preservation look like? (cont.)

- Having the option to "age in place"

Source: Caring.com

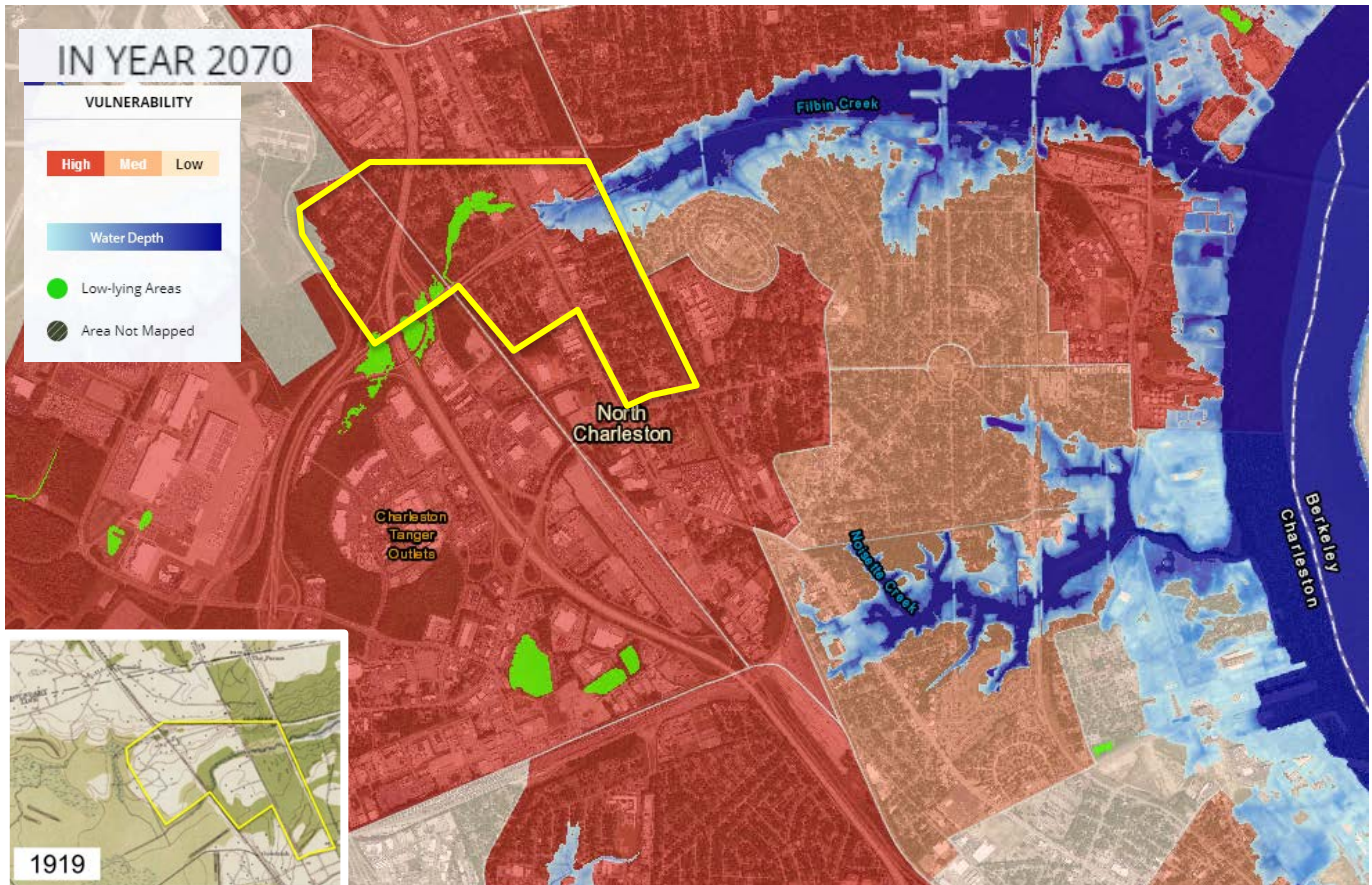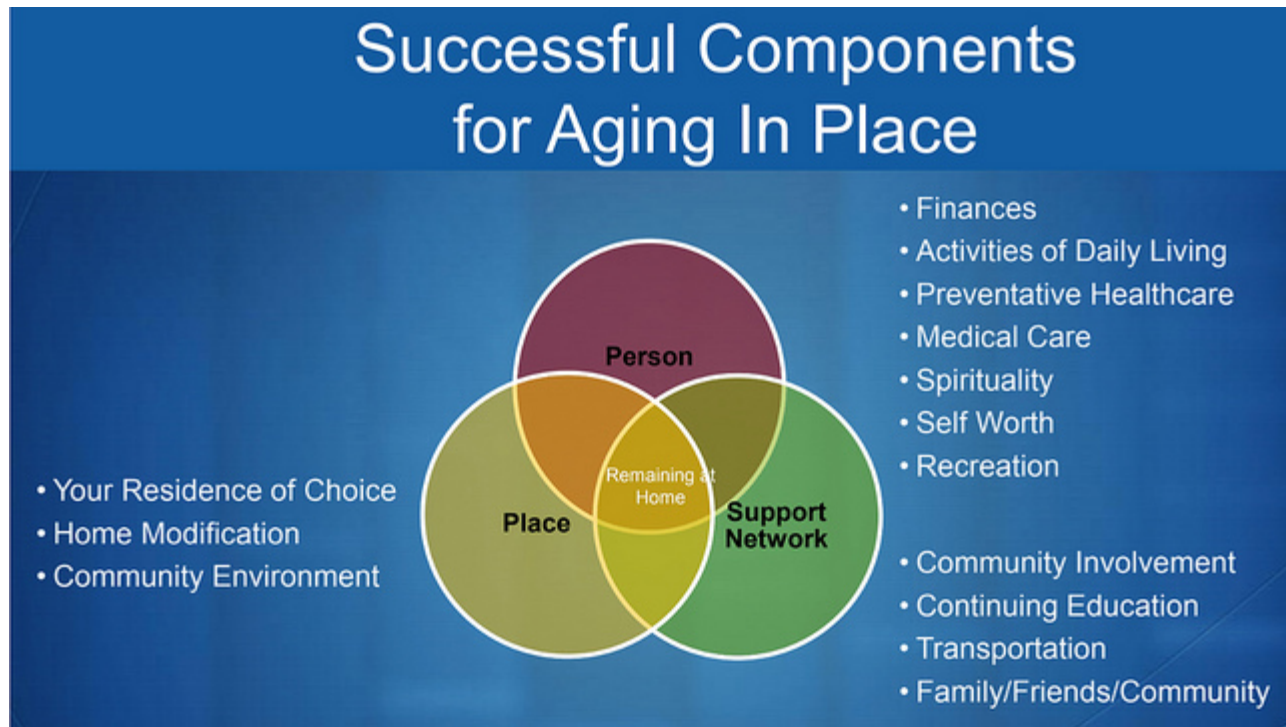- The following strategies are considered vital for aging in place:
  - Attitude and self-determination
  - Health consciousness
  - Housing choice
  - Access to services
  - Social support
  - Income

- Aging in place and senior care is a social equity issue for a number of reasons including:
  - Low-income elderly homeowners typically live in old housing stock which puts them at greater risk of having inadequate housing and limited ability to retrofit or otherwise modify a home to accommodate changing needs
  - Relocating to more affordable, easier to maintain, and better designed smaller units is often not feasible due to housing shortages
  - Assisted living centers are not prominent in communities of color or in rural areas
  - Current system is not set up for working family members to provide long-term care for older adults
  - Less expensive senior care facilities often offer lower quality of service
  - Limited-English Proficiency/communication barriers
  - Inadequate resources to support the necessary policies/programs for healthy senior living

In preparation for the CAC Mitigation Work Session, think about the needs of seniors in your neighborhood and what type of infrastructure is needed to help provide residents with access to services and sources of social/community support.

Brainstorming Activity: Community Preservation

Direct and cumulative impacts from past and planned highway projects and other transportation and land use decisions have not contributed to the preservation of affected EJ neighborhoods. The purpose of this activity is to gather the CAC's input on potential measures that can be evaluated to help facilitate community preservation through infrastructure improvements. Please note your ideas for potential actions that SCDOT and/or others can explore as ways to offset project-related impacts.

Do you walk as a means of transportation or to access public transit? If not, why?
What reasons are related to infrastructure needs?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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If you do walk for transportation means, what infrastructure needs like sidewalks, sidewalk improvements, streetlights, bus stops, and bus stop locations do you see? Think of the needs of all users and all levels of ability.

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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If you do walk for transportation means, where do you walk?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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Brainstorming Activity: Community Preservation

Where do you frequently see people walking?
Do you see seniors and/or children walking? Where?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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Is speeding a persistent issue anywhere in your neighborhood?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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Where is stormwater runoff or standing water a problem in your neighborhood?
Think about specific locations to note on mapping.

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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Brainstorming Activity: Community Preservation

Are there areas that frequently flood during large storms or days of heavy rainfall?
Think about specific locations to note on mapping.

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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Do you see other stormwater/floodplain or open space-related needs
that would help residents prepare for and recover from severe weather?
Are there specific locations you would suggest for improvement?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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What do you see as barrier(s) for "aging in place" in your neighborhood?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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Of these barriers, which ones can be addressed by infrastructure improvements like
sidewalks and access to transit? What other infrastructure improvements are needed?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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What does community revitalization look like?

- Housing development
  - Preserve affordability where low- and moderate- renters already live
  - More affordable housing stock
  - Infill housing/rehabilitation of dilapidated properties
  - Reduction in number of vacant lots

- Economic development
  - Business developments that meet the needs of the surrounding community
  - Business developments that provide employment opportunities for neighborhood residents
  - Job training programs

- Community development
  - Compatible redevelopment and Environmental Justice policies
  - Policies that reduced risk of future displacement due to rent increases
  - Policies that help low-income residents build home equity
  - Emergency preparedness that helps reduce effects of natural disasters
  - Community meetings/neighborhood organizations
  - Public safety
  - Transportation options and access
  - Recreational opportunities
  - Stormwater management
  - Environmental planning initiatives

North Charleston considers allowing taller houses to address flooding

BY RICKEY CIAPHA DENNIS JR. RDENNIS@POSTANDCOURIER.COM
JAN 23, 2020

Small stores become an oasis
Charleston's south end
in the food desert at North

BY RICKEY CIAPHA DENNIS JR.
MAY 31, 2019

New nonprofit to train formerly incarcerated, veterans, high school students in trades

BY MIKAELA PORTER MPORTER@POSTANDCOURIER.COM
FEB 2, 2020

Where Is The LAMC Mitigation Dollars Going?

- Housing
- Educational Scholarships
- Workforce Scholarships
- Community Center
- Economic Development
- Environment
- Health and Wellness
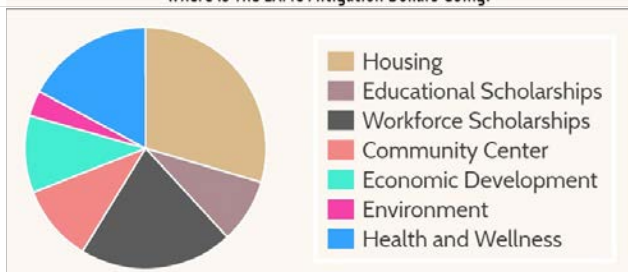
Lowcountry Alliance for Model Communities Mitigation Plan

What does community revitalization look like? (cont.)

STRATEGIC AFFORDABLE HOUSING POLICY GOALS *(Brookings Institute and Urban Institute, 2003)*

- **Preserve and Expand the Supply of Good- Quality Housing Units**
    - Increase the stock of modestly priced rental and homeowner units in neighborhoods where demand is high
    - Improve the condition of existing housing units at risk of being removed from the stock

- **Make Housing More Affordable and More Readily Available**
    - Help low-income renters and moderate-income home buyers with affordability problems

- **Promote Racial and Economic Diversity In Residential Neighborhoods**
    - Promote opportunities for neighborhoods to become more racially and economically diverse and combat discrimination in housing transactions
    - Assist minority families who want to move to the suburbs to overcome racial barriers, while making city neighborhoods more attractive to families of all races

- **Help Households Build Wealth**
    - Create homeownership opportunities for new immigrants, in neighborhoods where house values are rising
    - Strengthen house values and appreciation rates for existing and new homeowners

- **Strengthen Families**
    - Reform public housing occupancy and rent rules to encourage two-parent families and reward work
    - Provide targeted job training and job search assistance to residents of assisted housing

- **Link Housing With Essential Supportive Services**
    - Provide intensive self- sufficiency services for welfare- dependent families living in public housing
    - Link supportive services with housing subsidies to provide permanent housing for homeless individuals and families

- **Promote Balanced Metropolitan Growth**
    - Encourage development of affordable housing in the suburbs as well as the city
    - Promote reinvestment in central-city neighborhoods as an alternative to higher-cost suburban sprawl

Brainstorming Activity: Community Revitalization

Direct and cumulative impacts from past and planned highway projects and other factors such as high cost of living and home-ownership trends have reduced the vitality of the affected EJ neighborhoods. The purpose of this activity is to gather the CAC's input on potential measures that can be evaluated to help revitalize your neighborhood and larger community. Please note your ideas for potential actions that SCDOT and/or others can explore as ways to offset project-related impacts.

What do you see as the top priority for revitalization in your neighborhood and why?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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What types of barriers need to be overcome to achieve revitalization without inducing gentrification?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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Are there details that could be added to make these needs more specific to your neighborhood?

YOUR THOUGHTS:

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LEGEND

General Business District	Mobile Home Residential District
Light Industrial District	Multi-Family Residential District
Limited Buisness 2	Planned Development District
Limited Business District	Single Family Residential
Commercial Recreation, Highway Oriented Usage	Commercial Redevelopment District
Low to Medium Density Residential District	Railroad

WEST 526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR

North Charleston Existing Land Use
Figure 1

I-526 Lowcountry Corridor WEST
Charleston County

Source: City of North Charleston GIS Department, 02/26/2020

Last Updated on: 2/26/2020

LEGEND

Conservation		Neighborhood Commercial District	
Highway Oriented Use (B-3)		Office, Professional District	
Institutional		Parks and Recreation	
Light Industrial District		Single-Family Residential, Suburban	
Major Business/Retail District		Single-Family Residential, Traditional	
Mobile Home Residential		Transportation/Utilities	
Multi-Family Residential		Railroad	

Source: City of North Charleston GIS Department. 02/26/2020

WEST 526 LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR

**North Charleston Future Land Use
Figure 2**

I-526 Lowcountry Corridor WEST
Charleston County

Last Updated on: 2/26/2020