Using Trails to Build Stickier Communities

Greater Cleveland Trails & Greenways Conf.

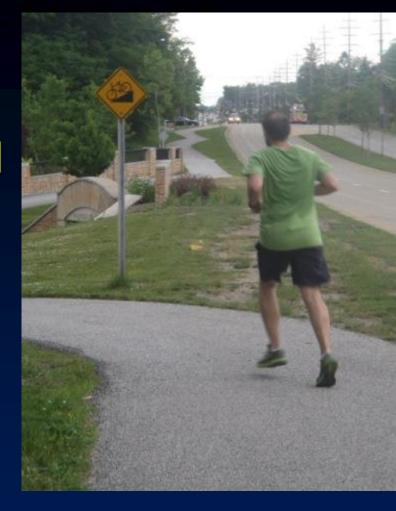
Mayfield Village, OH June 2014



But is there demand? (Mayfield Village Greenway Tr.)

Answers to the common questions:

- Isn't health a result of personal decisions & habits?
- If we build it, will they come? (People are just lazy . . .)
- Shouldn't the free market dictate how we build our cities & towns?
- So, what is the prescription for healthy design (& how do we get there)?



On the Mayfield trail system



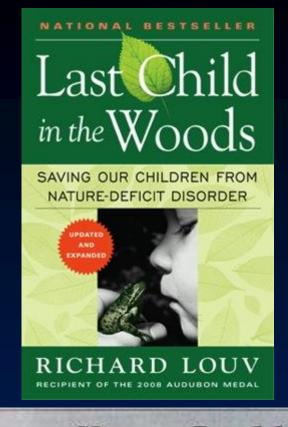
Youthful recollections







Not just my idea . . .



Kids held back with 'over-organised' play, says Shane Gould

Pla Akerman

OLYMPIC golden ggl Shane Godfd has blasted children's sports programs as "overorganized" and holding back the natural development of physical skills contributing to physical and social problems down the track

. The swimmer, who wen five introduce medals at the 1972 Musich Champies, vesterday eselve out against children as young as five being pushed into tesm sports rather than encour-

- 5. 6. 7. 8 that is really son young for kids to be involved in ceremised sport, even though it is: modified" she and at the Australian Institute ed Public Man-

agement annual conference in

"I believe that children are over-organised and they don't have enough opportunity just for

coined the term 'romey deficit disorder' - it's not actually a true disorder, but we are going to start to see problems in children His concentration, (and) ability to regulate their emotions."

Currently working on a masters degree in social geography at the University of Tasmania Goold will publish her thoughts on children's physical activity in the December issue of the Child publications in state capitals.

She blames the loss of traditional Australian backyank and The Australian, 14-Oct-2009

ren's ability to play meturally.

"Public liability seems to be the main focus for the design of our children's playgrounds and all of us need to take some responsibility for this," Goold

"The race to blame someone for a child's fall from a piece of playaround equipment has had the appalling knock on effect of almost criminalising child's glay and led to this deadening ampact on our public spaces.

"Children prefer a log and a ditch to play structures."

Speaking after her address,

Gould said home-improvement TV shows emphasising aesthetically pleasing countyards had encouraged people to ditch teaditional backwards.

"Kids need backyards -- thes need to dig dirt and golf up plants and see the roots. They need to find worms and beetles and make tracks and build cubbees and pullthem down again" she said.

A mother of four, Gould rused her children on a property at Marganet Rover in Western Austrains, where outdoor activity was an important post of everyday life.

In her article, Goold argues the

Howard government's focus on after-school sports to address childhood opesity was "wellmeaning" but failed to attract most children who often had a "can't do" attitude to spuria.

"Children, particularly under eights, do not in my opinion. need to be involved in organised sports," she writes.

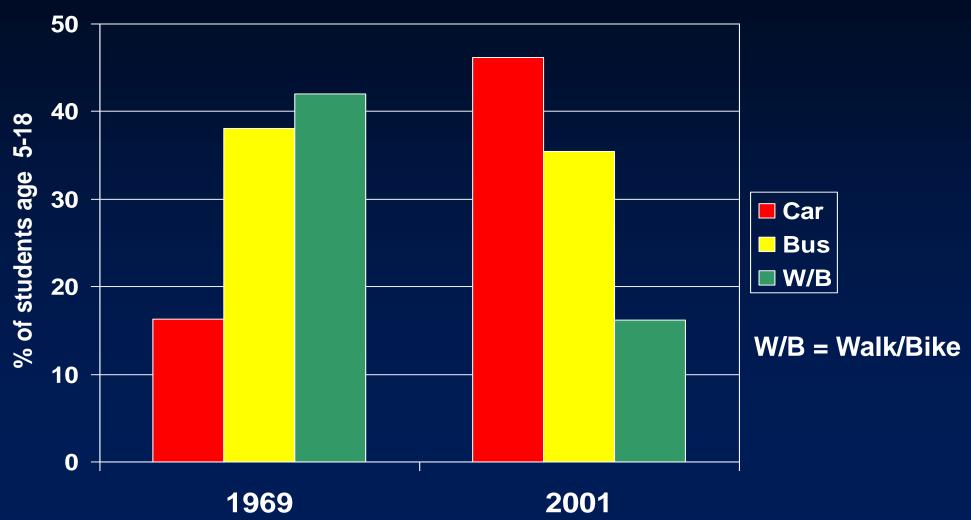
Goold said children today were rlums's due to "lack of movement experiences" such as reaching, climbing, hopping and spinning.



Historyour say at themstralian.com.au

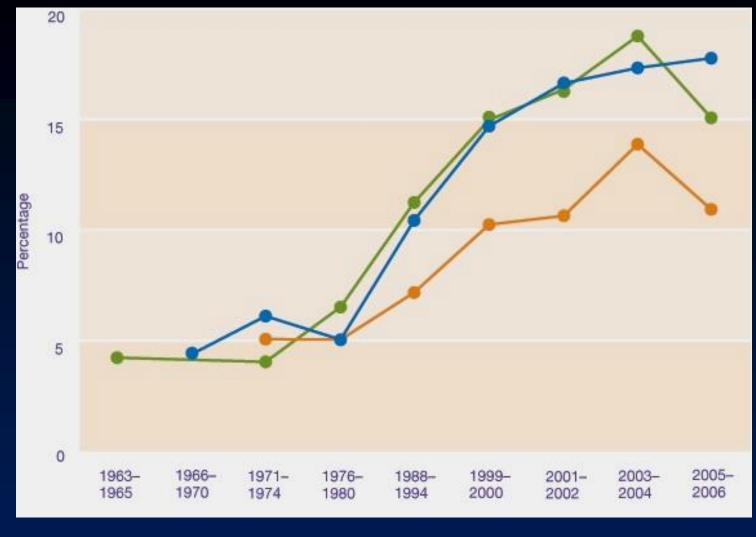
Changes in Walking & Cycling to School, 1969 to 2001

Ham et.al., Jour. of Physical Activity & Health, 2008, 5, 205-215



Trends in Childhood Obesity & Overweight

- 2-5 Years of Age
- 6-11 Years of Age
- 12–19 Years of Age



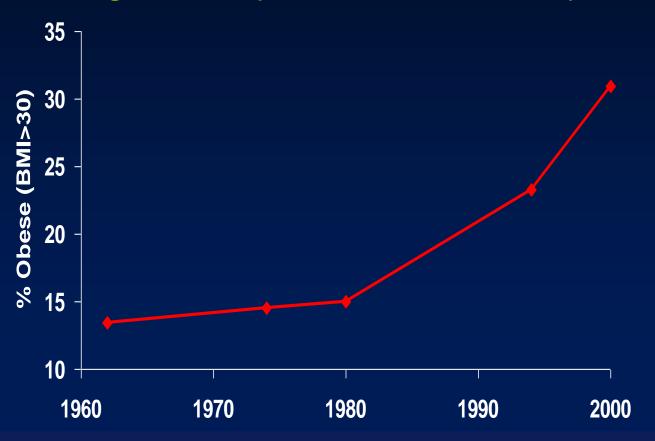
CDC, National Center for Health Statistics. *National Health Examination Surveys (NHANES) II (ages 6–11) and III (ages 12–17), and NHANES I, II and III, and 1999–2006.*

www.rwjf.org/files/publications/annual/2008/year-in-review/

America's looming chronic disease apocalypse...

US "Obesity Epidemic"

Ogden et. al. (JAMA 288, 14; Oct. 2002)





My Rant:

Change our thinking. It's not just an obesity epidemic. It's twin epidemics of physical inactivity and poor nutrition.*

* Two of the three biggest drivers of skyrocketing healthcare costs.

The bad news in just three numbers:

30 Minutes of daily physical activity recommended (60 min. for youth).

< 20 % of American adults actually meet these recommendation (thru LTPA).

365,000 Estimated annual deaths in America due to physical inactivity & poor nutrition. (2nd only to tobacco.)

Surgeon General's Report 1996 Physical Activity Guidelines 2008

www.health.gov/paguidelines

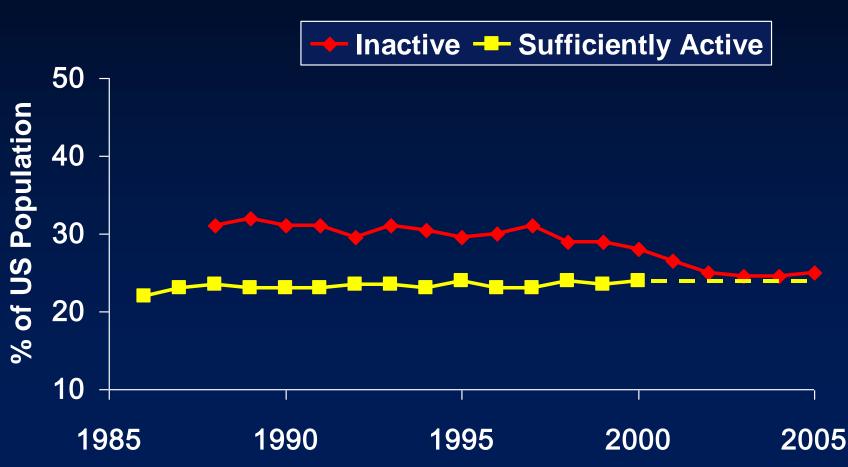
- 150 min/week of moderate physical activity; more is better.
- Any activity is better than none.
- Can be broken up.
- 300 min/week for children.
- Reduced risk for CVD, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity, dementia in old age, clinical depression, a growing list of cancers...



This counts!

Leisure Time Physical Activity in the US

(MMWR: 50(09), 166-9; 54(39), 991-4)

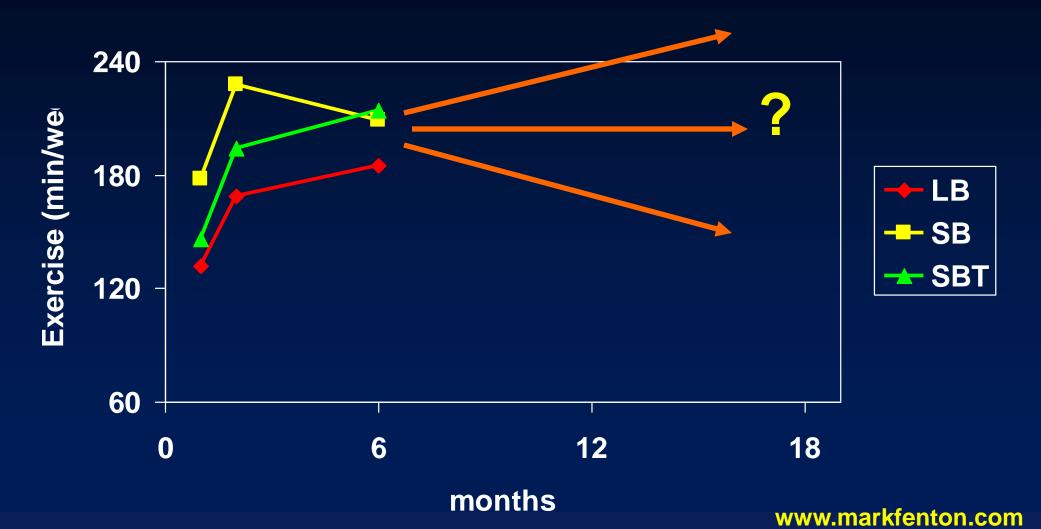


But in the end . . .

It's a matter of personal choice, isn't it?

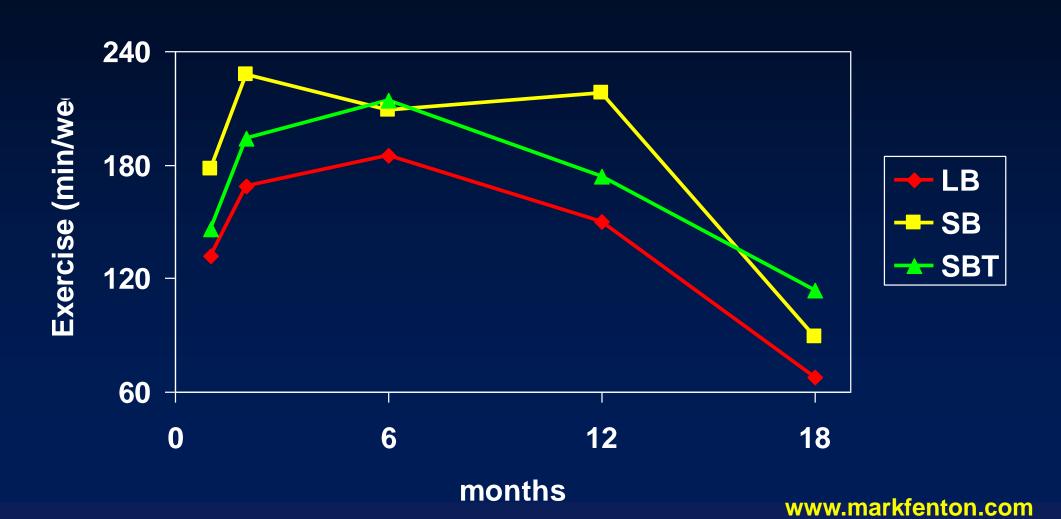
Exercise Participation

Effect of Short Bouts, Home Treadmills (Jakicic et.al., *J. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 282, 16)



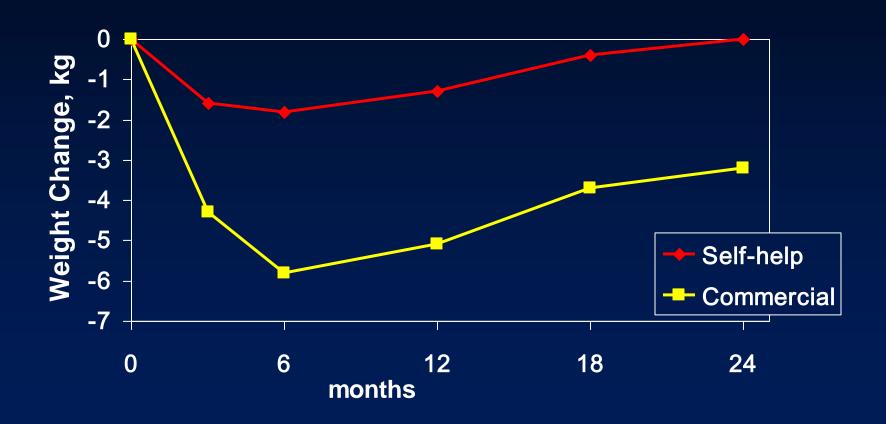
Exercise Participation

Effect of Short Bouts, Home Treadmills (Jakicic et.al., *J. Amer. Med. Assoc.,* 282, 16)



Self-help vs. Commercial Weight Loss Programs

(Heshka et.al., *J. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 289, 14; Apr. 2003)



A realization: Simply telling & teaching people to "exercise" is not enough. We need to support increases in routine, daily physical activity for everyone.

Social Ecology Model

Sallis & Owen,
Physical
Activity &
Behavioral
Medicine.

Individual motivation, skills

Interpersonal - family, friends, colleagues

Institutional - school, work, health care & service providers

Community - networks, facilities

Public Policy - laws, ordinances, permitting practices & procedures

Determinants of behavior change

Socio-ecological successes?



Tobacco use





Recycling



Water-borne disease



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Necessary and important, but not enough. >





We must build communities where people are intrinsically more active.

If we build it, will they come?

YES! Four elements:

- 1. Variety of uses within walk, bike, & transit distance.
- 2. Connecting facilities: trails, sidewalks, bike lanes, transit.
- 3. Destinations are functional & inviting for pedestrians, bicyclists, & transit users.
- 4. Safe & accessible for all ages, incomes, abilities



www.thecommunityguide.org

CDC Guide to Community Preventive Services

1. Land use. Live, work, shop, play, learn, pray.







Compact neighborhoods & shared open space.



Housing above, retail below.



www.markfenton.com

Convenience of Destinations and Walking for Older Women King et.al., *Am. J. Health Promo.*,18(1) Sep. 2003.

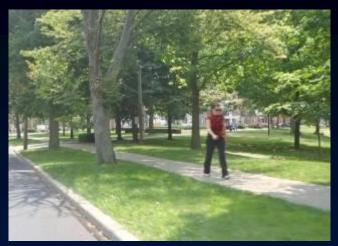


^{*} Park or trail was one of the most frequently cited destinations.



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2. Network is more complete with:







- Presence of sidewalks, bike lanes, pathways.
- Shorter blocks, cul-desac connectors, more intersections.
- Access to affordable, reliable, frequent, transit.



Building a bicycle network:





American River Trail Sacramento, CA







Bike lanes

www.markfenton.com

3. Site Design:





Which setting is more inviting for travel on foot or by bicycle?

Site design? Research & practice suggest:



- Buildings near the sidewalk, not set back; parking on street or behind.
- Trees, benches, lighting, awnings, "human" scale.
- Details: bike parking, open space, plants, art, materials.



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Possible incentives:

- Decrease, share parking (include bike racks).
- Build-to, not set-back requirements.
- Mixed use, multi-story, w/ density bonus.
- Expedite permits.





You must support your elected & appointed officials if you expect them to act!





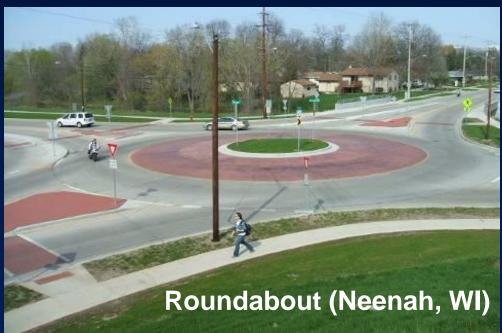




4. Safety & access.



- Engineering can markedly improve safety.
- Increasing pedestrian and bike trips decreases overall accident & fatality rates.





Diagonal parking increases on-street capacity, but . . .







Reverse angle:

- Less severe, costly collisions.
- Safer for bikes
- Pedestrians off the road.

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Reverse diagonal parking with bicycle facilities . . .

Chattanooga, TN



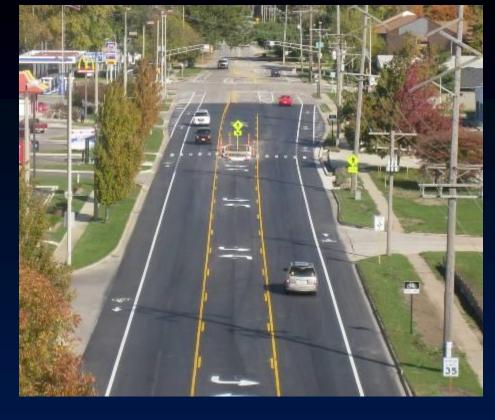


Lane re-alignments

Often called road diets.



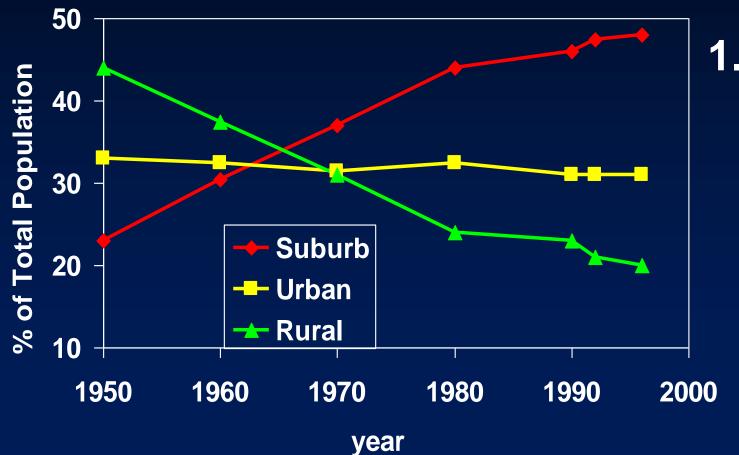
Urbana, IL; before & after.



- Can reduce collisions
 & severity.
- Dramatically improves performance for pedestrians & cyclists.

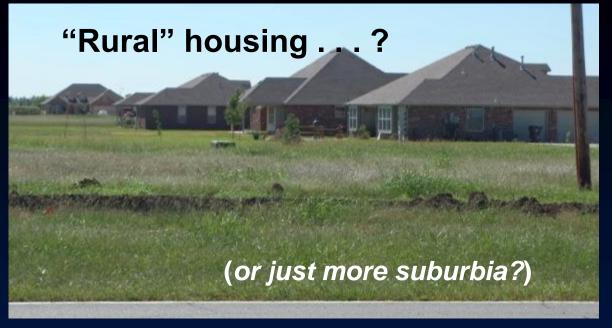
"But what about rural areas . . . ?"

Suburbanization of America US population shift, 1950-1996 (after *Bowling Alone*, R. Putnam, 2000)



1. Suburbia is steadily consuming the landscape . . .

2. Rural areas are where we can affect the shape of development before it's done!







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Four Elements of Healthy Community Design:











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Shouldn't the free market dictate how we build our cities & towns?

Economics. Walking the Walk: How Walkability Raises Housing Values in U.S. Cities. (CEOs for Cities report)*



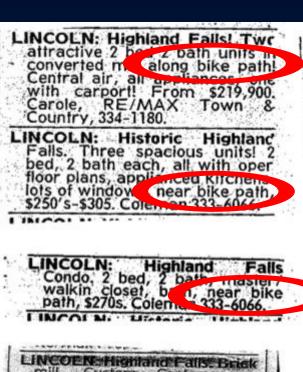


Higher score = 1\$4,000-\$34,000 home value

*www.ceosforcities.org/work/walkingthewalk www.walkscore.com

Specific benefit of proximity:

Houses nearer to trails sell in less time, and at a larger % of asking price, than equivalent homes further away.



river, \$235,000, 401-55# 1202

LINCOLN: Highland Falls! Two
prefty 2 bed units, fully applianced, air, french doors, one
with brick beam/carpe. If Mill
complex on bikepath! rom
\$229,900. Carolo, RE/MAX
Town & Country, 334-1180.

LINCOLN: Open House

LINCOLN: Highland Falls.

Beautiful, spacious 2 bed, 2 bath
oversized windows, bigh ceilinco bike path/Blackstone, 1440
sq. 1, 5237,500, 401-451-069.

LINCOLN: Highland Falls. 2 bed 2 bath, bright attractive exposed

Nulty Real Estate Group

/shopping, 1700 sq.ff



Trails & Greenways:
Advancing the Smart
Growth Agenda
Rails-to-Trails
Conservancy

On Common Ground

Nat'l Assoc. of Realtors pub.; Summer 2010

www.realtor.org

The Next Generation of Home Buyers:

- Taste for in-town living.
- Appetite for public transportation.
- Strong green streak.
- Plus, Americans are driving less overall!



What's happening?

- 1st & 2nd generation malls & big boxes are struggling.
- Which generates more economic activity, a dying mall or thriving downtown?







More simply:

Employers seek livable communities, for employee health, satisfaction, retention.

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The Triple Bottom Line . . .



Prosperity



People





Planet

Healthy Population

Healthy Environment



- **Green Infrastructure:** Embrace a broader perspective of system benefits that result from "green infrastructure," including essential environmental, economic and community health benefits.
- Scale: Consistent with the green infrastructure perspective, extend organizational thinking beyond
 the reservation scale to more deliberately address the interaction with the surrounding community
 in the Northeast Ohio region.
- Regional Greenway System: Focus land acquisition and trail development on filling gaps within the "Emerald Necklace," providing regional links that connect to adjacent systems, and/or provide open space and recreational resources to underserved areas.

CLEVELAND METROPARKS 2020: THE EMERALD NECKLACE CENTENNIAL PLAN

Executive Summary

prepared by: The EDGE Group | PROS Consulting, Inc. | Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC







"... essential environmental, economic, and community health benefits"

So how to get there?



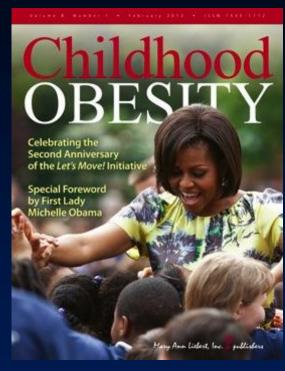




The evolving physical activity playbook . . .

Fenton, Community Design . . ., Childhood Obesity, 8(1); Feb 2012.

- Land use planning & zoning ordinance.
- Complete streets guidelines
 & routine practice.
- Transportation trail networks.
- Bike & transit infrastructure & incentives.
- Safe Routes to School, schools as healthy community centers.



1. Enlightened zoning policies.

- Use Main Streets & compact neighborhoods as a guide.
- Density bonuses for corner stores, affordability, infrastructure improvements.
- Residential clusters in centers, near transit.
- Require multi-modal transportation (not just traffic impact) analysis.





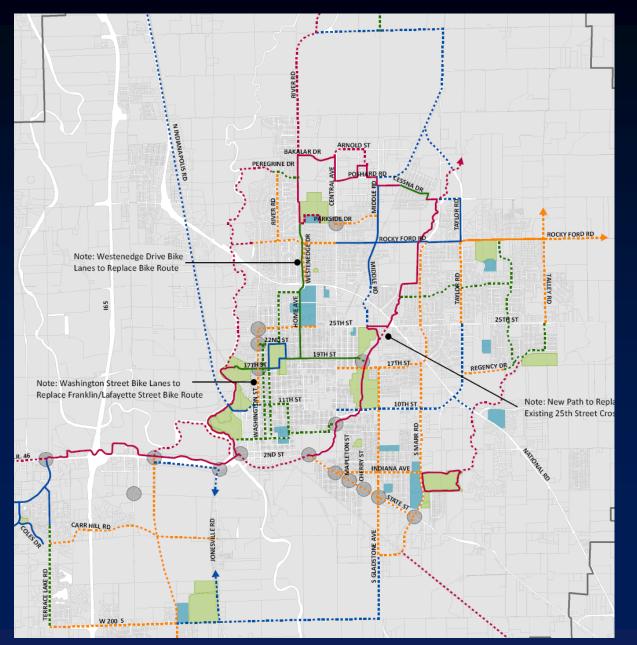
Require not just traffic, but multi-modal transportation analysis for all development.



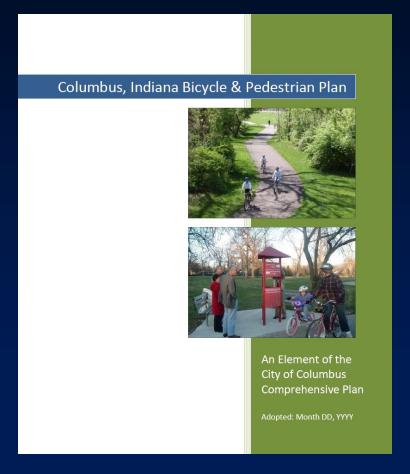
Mitigation = transit, bike, & pedestrian facilities, possibly systemic rather than on site.



E.g. Columbus, IN Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan



Voted into community Comprehensive Plan.





Built opportunistically, during road widening, sewer & storm water work.





2. Build Complete Streets into ordinance:

- All users (pedestrians, cyclists, transit riders, & drivers) of all ages & abilities considered in every road project (new, repair, maintenance).
- Start w/ resolution (whereas . . . Be it resolved . . .)
- Incorporate during routine painting, paving, maintenance, utility work!







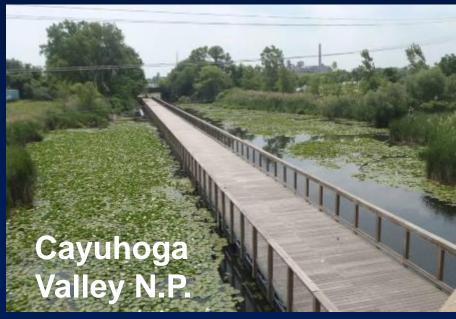


3. Develop a comprehensive network of

transportation trails.

- Connect to other elements of transport network (e.g. sidewalks, bike lanes, transit stops)
- Focus on destinations (e.g. schools, shopping, parks, senior housing).
- Build into the fabric of the community.





Focus on short links to destinations; boost

functionality!







Pursue all possible corridors, including roads, utilities, and rail-with-trail projects.

See Rails-w-Trails, Lessons Learned. www.altaplanning.com





Highline Trail, Eagan MN

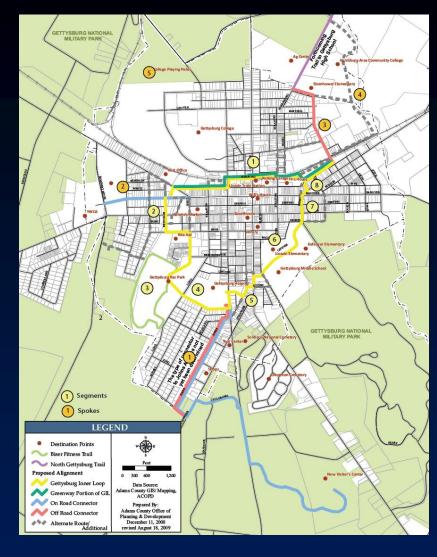


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Plan for maintenance & operation over time.

- E.g. Gettysburg, PA Trail Plan cost estimate included capital construction *and* a maintenance endowment. >
- Lack of maintenance will undermine use over time.





E.g., Rivers & Trails
Conservation Assistance
program, NPS

www.markfenton.com

4. Create bicycle-friendly communities.

- Bike Friendly Community, Campus, & Business recognition.
- Bike racks downtown & at destinations: schools, library, farmers market.
- Maps, way-finding signs.
- Bike sharing; start small then grow.

www.bikeleague.org www.altaplanning.com





E.g. Work Site Walking Path.

Mark or create an "on-campus" loop; tie to community trails.

E.g.,

- LL Bean in Brunswick, ME
- Thrivent in Appleton, WI
- Crum Assoc., Dunedin, FL









Progressive Insurance, Mayfield Village

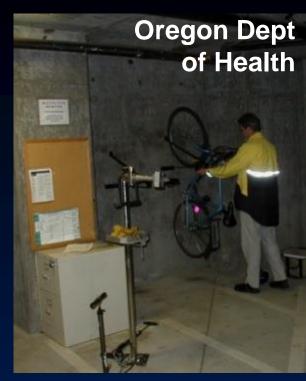




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E.g. Model sticky worksite effort.

- Programs: Walk, bike, transit to work days; bike mentors.
- Projects: Covered, secure bike parking; repair areas; lockers, showers; loaner bike fleet on site.
- Policies: Earned health care discounts, vacation days.
- Sticks, too: Charge the true cost of car parking.





CA Dept of Trans.

5. Safe Routes to School as a catalyst for trails. Cleveland

- Evaluate where kids come from, what mode, & why at each school.
- Engineer safer routes.
- Educate & encourage safer, healthy behavior (drivers & kids).
- Enforce proper speeds, procedures for all.

www.saferoutesinfo.org





Trail 'discovered' in adjoining park >

- Encourage. Walking school busses, bicycle trains, safety education, events.
- Engineer. Extend trail to drop-off area in the park.
- Enforce: Relocate bus/car drop-off/pick-up to park; 5 min. car safety delay to let ped, bike, bus riders clear.





www.saferoutesinfo.com

Core principals (my thought):

- We should all move more...
- And simply telling people to exercise does not work!
- We know how to build "active communities by design."
- Trails are integral & necessary, but not sufficient conditions for success.
- You must create systemic change!

VISION

LEADERSHIP

Why care about sticky design?

- The inactivity epidemic; our kids may pay!
- Quality of life; safety & comfort; social equity.
- ~4,000 pedestrian, ~40,000 motor vehicle, ~400,000 sedentary-related deaths/year.
- Greenhouse gasses, over an hour of average commute time/day, traffic congestion and costs.
- Dependence on foreign oil; wars in Mid-east.
- More eyes on the street, less crime.
- Shopping locally, healthier housing values.
- Higher employee retention, higher productivity, lower health care costs.



Olshansky et.al., "A
Potential Decline in Life
Expectancy . . ."
New Eng. J. of Med.,
March 17, 2005

