GREEN TO GROW: SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES TO BENEFIT LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES — THE RICHMOND, CA STORY

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CITY OF RICHMOND
A 100 YEARS OF CHANGE . . .

1905: 6,800
1950: 99,500
1960: 71,800
1980: 74,000
2005: 102,000
EXISTING BUSINESSES AND INDUSTRIES
32 Miles of Shoreline
POTENTIAL SEA LEVEL CHANGE
THE GENERAL PLAN . . .

- Is a long-range policy document
- Provides a framework for decision-making
- Includes seven required ‘elements’
- Is developed by the community
- Requires extensive environmental review
GENERAL PLAN STRUCTURE

Anatomy of a General Plan

1. Land Use & Urban Design
2. Transportation
3. Housing
4. Community Facilities & Infrastructure
5. Conservation & Natural Resources
6. Economic Development
7. Education
8. Health
9. Parks, Recreation, & Open Space
10. Public Safety & Fire
11. Arts & Culture
12. Historic Resources

Community Vision

The Community Vision provides a broad description of the community's desired future.

Goals

Goals describe the specific desired outcomes for the community.

Policies

Policies are principles that guide the City’s actions in implementing the General Plan.

Implementing Actions

Implementing Actions are specific initiatives, such as programs, projects, and new regulations, that implement the General Plan.
Health and Wellness Element

Community Planning Objectives

1. Access to Recreation and Open Space
2. Access to Healthy Foods
3. Access to Medical Services
4. Access to Public Transit and Active Transportation
5. Access to Quality Affordable Housing
6. Access to Economic Opportunity
7. Completeness of Neighborhoods
8. Safe Neighborhoods and Public Spaces
9. Environmental Quality
10. Green and Sustainable Development and Practices
1. Access to Recreation and Open Space
Access to Parks

1.A. Parks and Open Space

Population within 1/4 mile of neighborhood or regional park, open space or publicly accessible shoreline; overlaid with population distribution by census blocks.

1/4 Mile Park Service Area

Population Density
Persons per Acre
0-10
10-20
20-30
30-40
40+

Source: City of Richmond and US Census 2000
Map prepared by MIG, Inc. April 2007
10-20-30 Rule

The “10-20-30” Rule addresses the importance of tree diversity in a city’s street tree plan. Because we can never predict when and if some new disease might pop up, the best we can do is prepare and provide safeguards. Since insects and diseases generally affect certain tree species and their close relatives, having a diversity of street trees will help to lessen the chances of major canopy loss.

No more than 30% of the urban forest is comprised of the same FAMILY, i.e: Fagaceae, which includes oaks, chestnut, and beech (Quercus, Castanea, and Fagus respectively).

No more than 20% of the urban forest is comprised of the same GENUS, i.e: Quercus agrífolia, Q. suber, Q. lobata.

No more than 10% of the urban forest is comprised of the same SPECIES, i.e: Quercus.
HEALTHY PLACES AND HEALTHY PEOPLE

Major Intersection in Richmond CA
HEALTHY PLACES AND HEALTHY PEOPLE

Major Intersection in Richmond CA

Photo-simulation by MIG
HEALTHY PLACES AND HEALTHY PEOPLE

Major Intersection in Richmond CA
Bicycle Access to Schools

4.G.ii. Proximity of Schools to Bicycle Facilities

Schools with direct access to or within a 1/4 mile of a bike lane or bike path

Richmond Schools
- Direct Access to Bicycle Facility
- No Direct Access to Bicycle Facility

Bicycle Network
- Class I
- Class II
- Class III
- 1/4 Mile Bicycle Facilities Service Area
- Parks
- BART

Source: City of Richmond
Map prepared by MIG, Inc. (April 2007)
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
ARTS AND CULTURE
10. Green and Sustainable Development and Practices