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TYPE:       Subdivision Site Map       Commercial Site Map	Other:
1. Neighborhood Streets:A. ConnectivityB. Street widthsConnectivityC. Block lengthGrid $\leq 26$ ft.Curvilinear $\geq 26$ ft.Cul-de-sac	Healthy Design: Streets with a grid pattern that have a width of less than 26 ft. which includes curb, gutter, and informal parking and block length minimum of 200 ft and maximum of 500ft.
2. Traffic Calming:         A. Bulb outs         B. Traffic circles         C. Raised street crossings         D. Pedestrian island         E. Pedestrian signals         F. Pedestrian crossings every 300-600ft.         G. Shared (naked) street design         Other:	Healthy Design: Streets in and around residential areas incorporate traffic calming measures that make pedestrian and bicyclist safety a priority.
3. Commercial Project Features:         Public plaza         Trees         Clustered parking	<b>Healthy Design:</b> Commercial projects offer clustered parking, public places, and pedestrian walkways that are clearly marked.
4. Sidewalk Characteristics:A. ContinuityB. Planter strips w/treesC. WidthD. Sidewalks on both sidesYesYesNoNoYesSft.NoNo	Healthy Design: Sidewalks are on both sides of the street and continuous throughout development. They are 5ft or greater in width, and contain planter strips that are no less than 6ft wide.
5. Trails:       Yes No         A. Present       Width Surface Type         B. Connects surrounding uses       Width Surface Type         C. Trees present       Image: Constant of the second se	<b>Healthy Design:</b> Trails are present, linked to surrounding uses, are 8-14ft wide with a 3ft clearance zone on either side, offer shade trees and contain a surface type such as decomposed granite or asphalt that allows for multiple uses.

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6. Bicycle Access: A. Class B. Bike amenities I Bike racks II Bike storage facilities	Healthy Design: Bicycle access and amenities are provided and they enhance/support the existing bicycle circulation pattern.
7. Class II Bike Lane Design: A. Width without parking B. Lane width with parking C. Signage present $\leq 5ft$ $\leq 5ft$ $\leq 13 ft$ $\leq 13 ft$	Healthy Design: Class II bike lanes are present well marked and have optimal widths contingent upon parking.
<ul> <li>8. Pedestrian/Bicycle Connectivity to Services within one mile: Yes No</li> <li>A. Grocery/restaurants</li> <li>B. Public transportation</li> <li>C. Centrally located schools/daycare</li> <li>D. Open space/parks/recreation centers</li> <li>E. Services/shopping/entertainment</li> </ul>	<b>Healthy Design:</b> Services and amenities are within a one mile radius of residential development.
9. Park Development:         A. Land dedication       B. On-site park         Yes       Yes         No       No	<b>Healthy Design:</b> Park development is supported at a level that is steady with the city/ county's growth and is consistent with any existing parks, trails, and open space plan.
10. Other         A. Centrally focused growth       B. Mixed Use       C. Energy Efficient         Yes       Yes       Yes         No       No       No	<b>Healthy Design:</b> Growth Management that avoids sprawl, incorporates a mix of uses and employs energy efficient technologies are a key factor in promoting the health of communities.

