

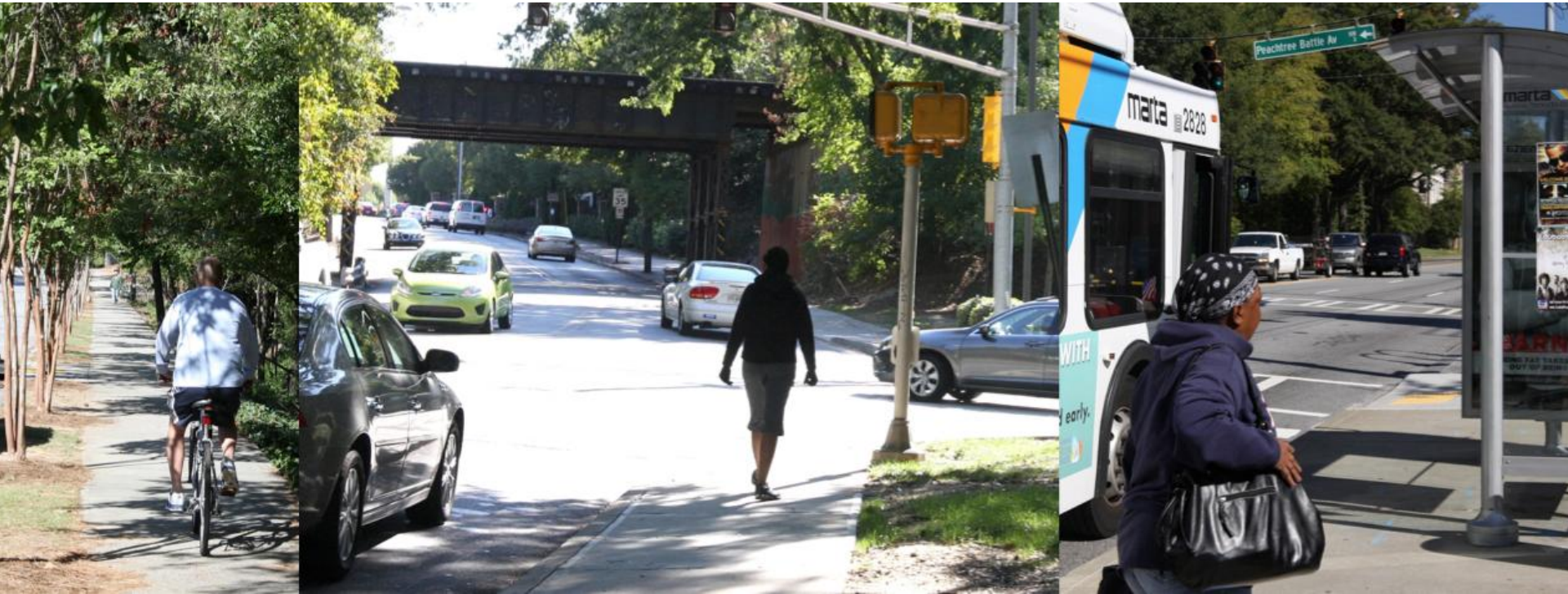


Measuring a Community's "Lifelong Community Assets"

Peachtree Hills Neighborhood – a Lifelong Communities Case Study



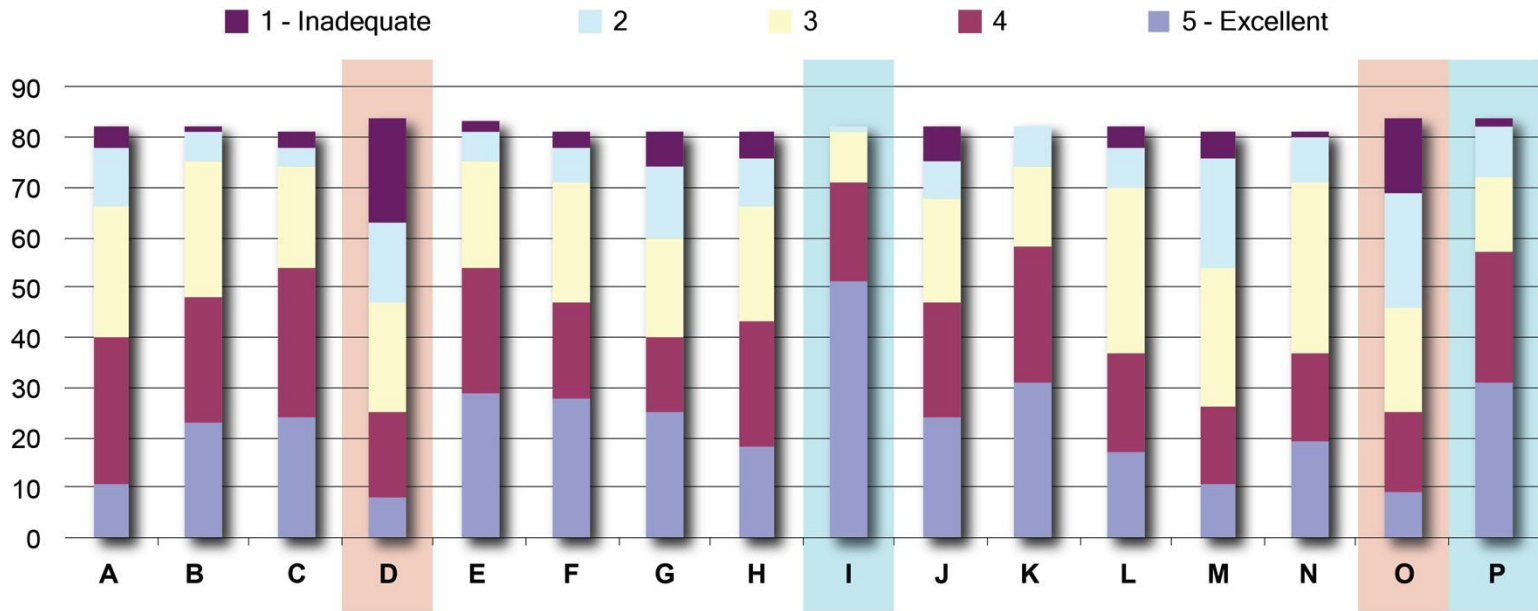
Lifelong Mobility and Accessibility



54% of all respondents felt mobility and accessibility were above average



Lifelong mobility and accessibility provide access and transportation, including walking, to people of all ages and abilities



- A. Adequate pedestrian lighting
- B. Pedestrian signal timing that accommodates slower speeds
- C. Safe, crossable streets
- D. Bicycle lanes or safe opportunities for bicycling
- E. Curb cuts at all intersections
- F. Sidewalks free of clutter in pedestrian spaces
- G. Pedestrian friendly sidewalk paving
- H. Sidewalk access maintained during local construction
- I. Trees for Shade

- J. Plantings and fencing positioned to reduce traffic noise
- K. Engaging building frontages that welcome pedestrians
- L. Accommodation for use of power wheelchairs, etc
- M. Plentiful seating accommodations in welcoming spaces
- N. Areas of sun and shade considered in the street design
- O. Transit stops with protected seating from harsh weather
- P. Traffic calming measures where appropriate

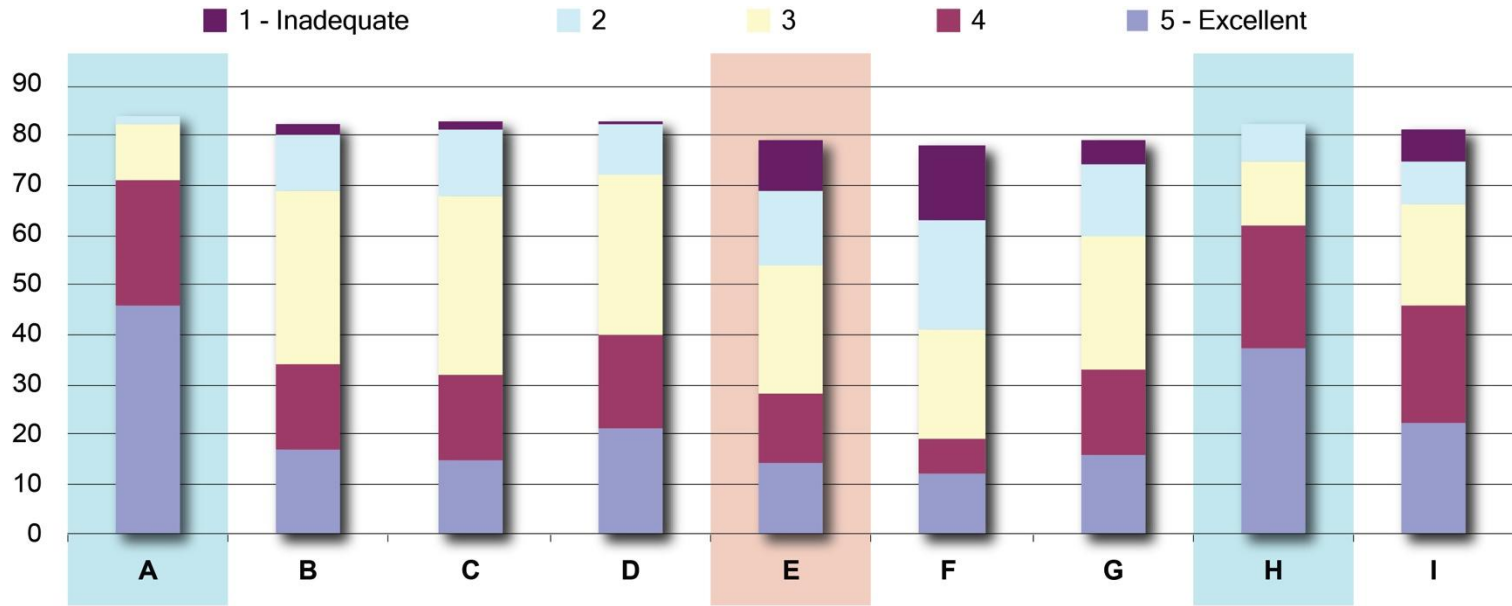


Diversity in Housing



50% of all respondents felt that housing choices were above average

Lifelong communities offer multiple housing options at various price points to allow people to remain in their communities as their needs change



- A. Variety of housing i.e. single family apartments,condos,etc
- B. Visitable housing features: stepless entrance
- C. Visitable housing: wider doors/halls and 1/2 bath on main
- D. Affordable housing close to work
- E. Range of supportive and assisted living

- F. Facilities with skilled nursing
- G. Opportunities for co-housing or accessory dwellings
- H. Housing options for younger and older people
- I. 55+ active adult living



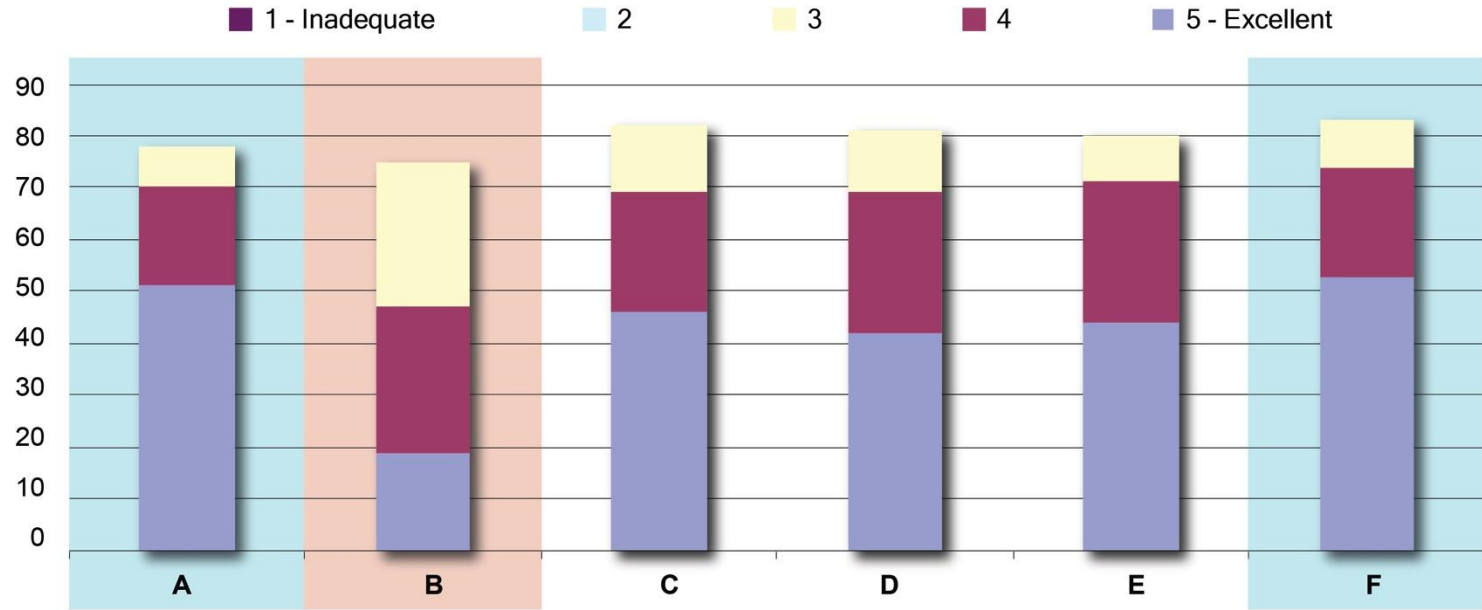
Opportunities for Social Interaction



80% of all respondents felt that opportunities for social interaction were above average



Community design can improve and foster opportunities for social interaction



- A. Front yard gardens, porches and stoops
- B. Community rooms and spaces
- C. Volunteer opportunities

- D. Active and passive open space (parks, playgrounds, etc)
- E. Community celebrations, festivals and activities
- F. Place to gather such as parks, shops, coffee shops, etc

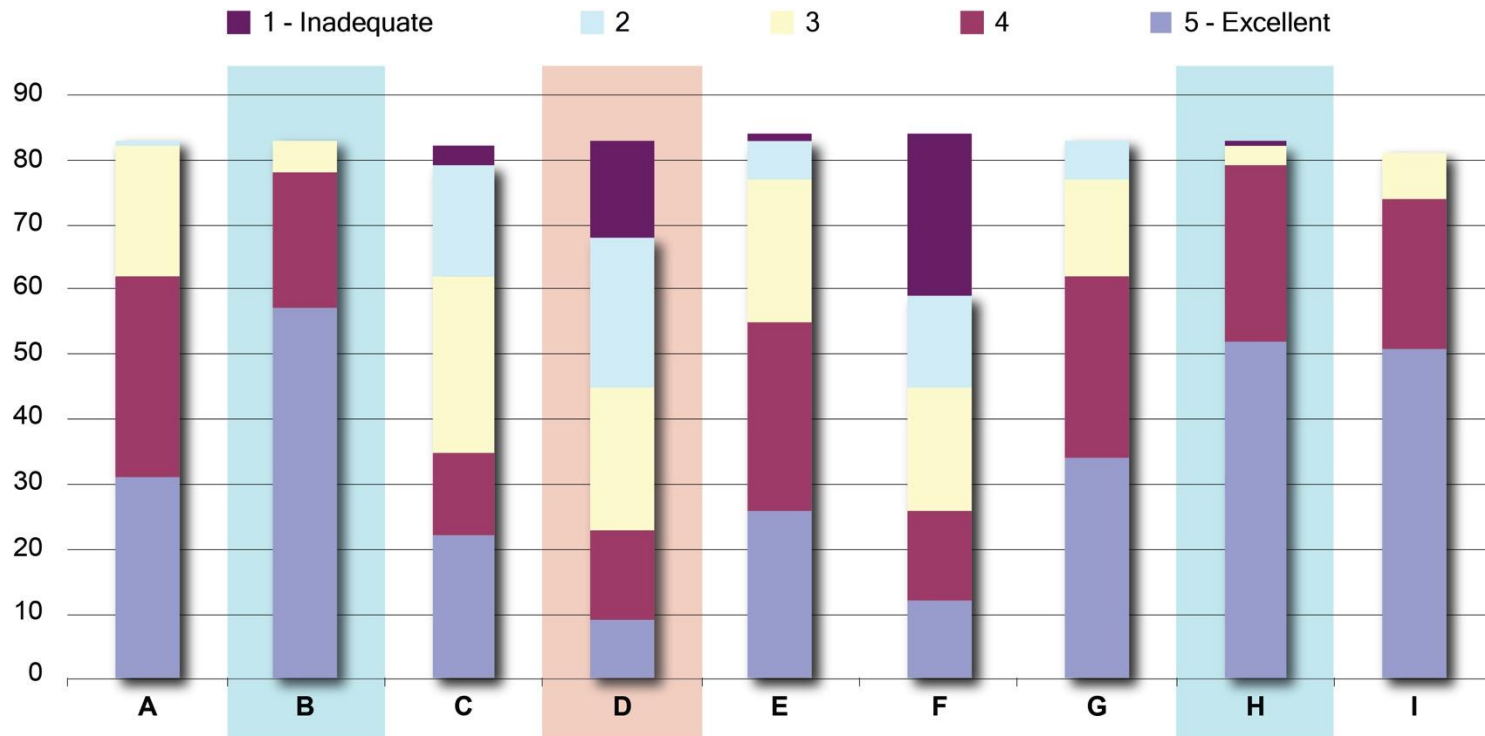


Opportunities for Healthy Living



66% of all respondents felt that opportunities for healthy living were above average

Getting healthy and staying healthy is essential to maintaining a high quality of life. Community design must provide basic and preventative healthcare and encourage physical activity



- A. Shorter block sizes
- B. Walkable destinations
- C. Designated walking loop
- D. Bike paths and accessible trails
- E. Exercise and recreation venues

- F. Swimming pool
- G. Convenient access to health and supportive services
- H. Community gardens and farmers markets
- I. Neighborhood access to healthy foods



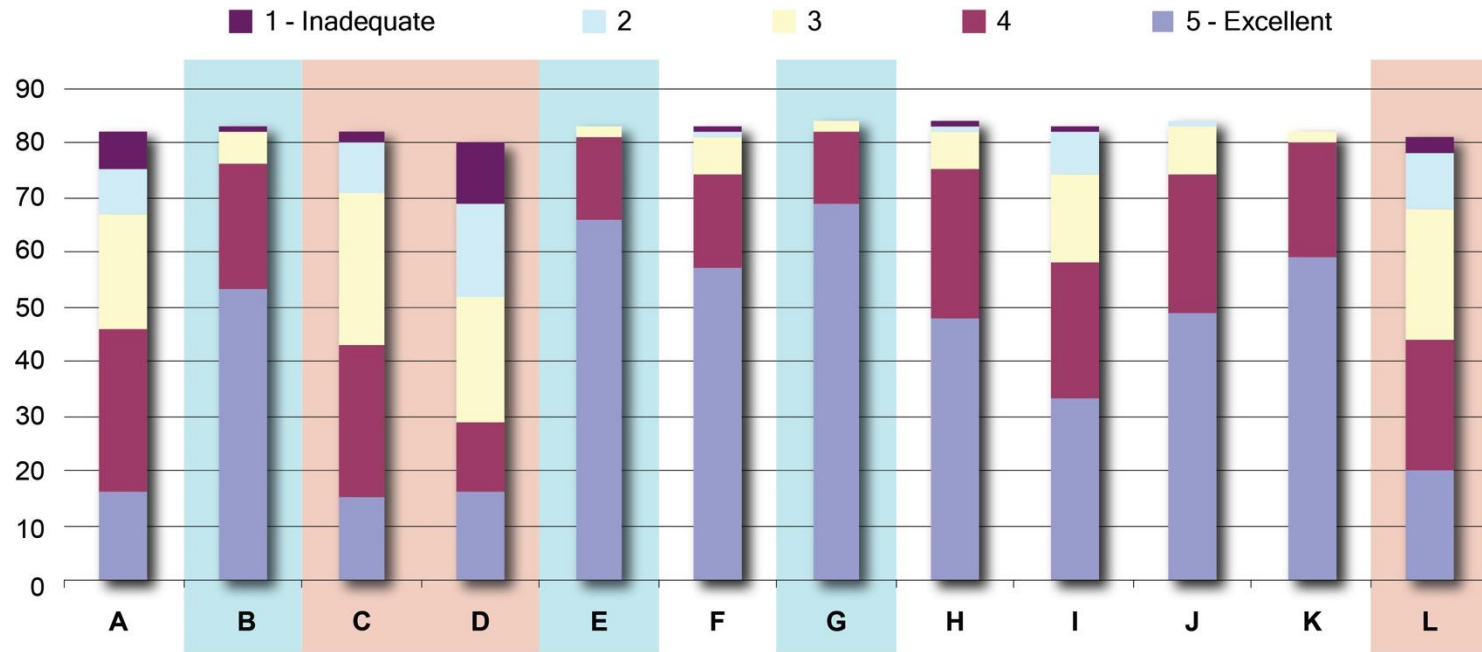
Access to Services



77% of all respondents felt that their services were above average



Lifelong communities provide access to a full range of basic and supportive services



- A. Community bulletin boards
- B. Communication via the internet
- C. Wayfinding signage
- D. Facilities with skilled nursing care
- E. Groceries, dry cleaners, beauty salon, ATM, drug stores, etc
- F. Doctors offices, urgent care clinics in close proximity
- G. Hospitals
- H. Entertainment and cultural venues
- I. Lifelong Learning and educational opportunities
- J. Schools
- K. Religious facilities
- L. Senior wellness facilities

