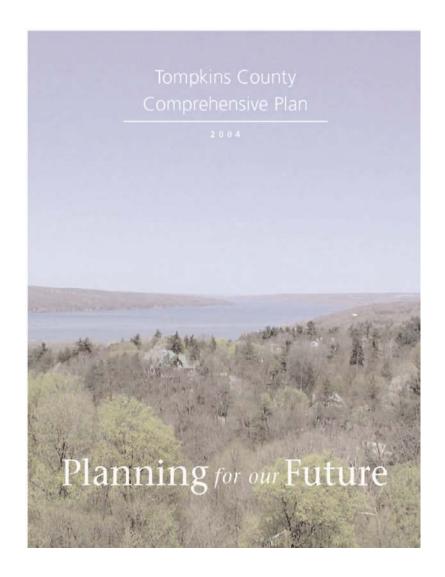
CountyDevelopment Focus AreaStrategy

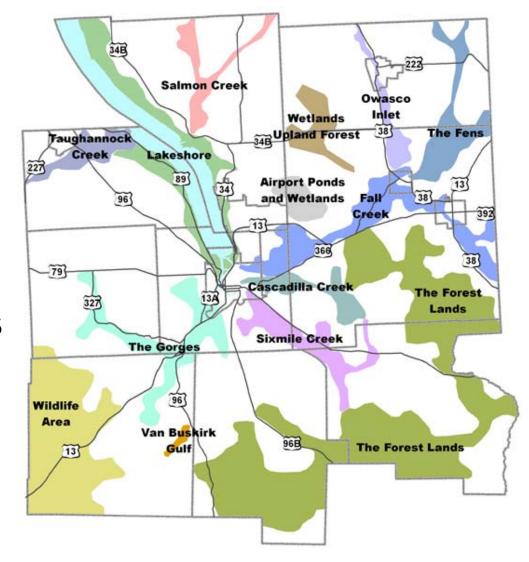
• • • Background

Tompkins County
Comprehensive
Plan (2004)



• • • Background

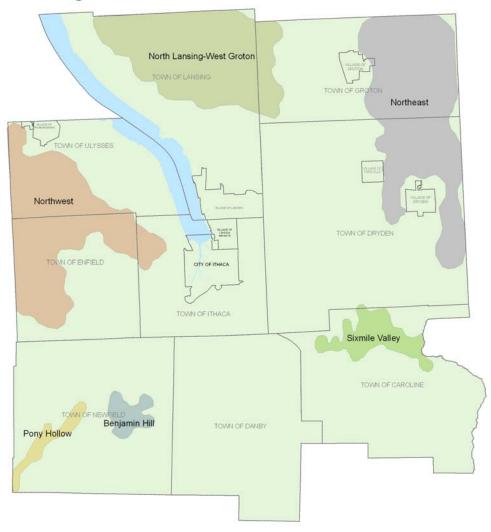
Natural
Features
Focus Areas



Background

Agricultural Resource Focus Areas

Agricultural
Resource
Focus Areas



One Concept – Different Names

Development Focus Areas are also known as:

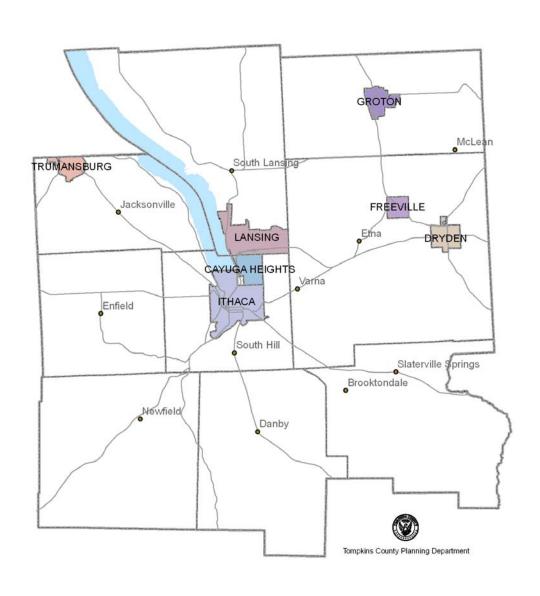
- Nodal Development
- Smart Growth
- New Urbanism

A Principle of the Comprehensive Plan

Principal:

The development patterns reflected in the existing villages, hamlets, and the City of Ithaca's downtown area and neighborhoods should be promoted as key components of the built environment that greatly contributes to the vitality of the local economy and community life.

• • • City, Villages and Hamlets



A Policy of the Comprehensive Plan

Policy:

Encourage the development of **diverse communities** that provide a mix of uses, a variety of employment options, social and recreational opportunities, and an assortment of amenities within walking distance of residential development.

Benefits of Development Focus Areas

Community

- Encourage walking.
- Revitalize community life.
- Boost security.

Economy

- Municipalities reduce infrastructure costs.
- Developers use land more efficiently.
- Businesses attract more foot traffic and shoppers.
- Residents reduce transportation costs.





Benefits of Development Focus Areas

Environment

- Reduce sprawl and traffic.
- Preserve open spaces and environmentally sensitive areas.

Agriculture

- Preserve important agricultural lands.
- Reduce development pressure.
- Improve local food security.





Benefits of Development Focus Areas

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Reduce single-occupancy car trips.

Public Health

- Make walking and biking more viable to community members.
- Walkable communities and more active lifestyles reduce obesity and stress rates.





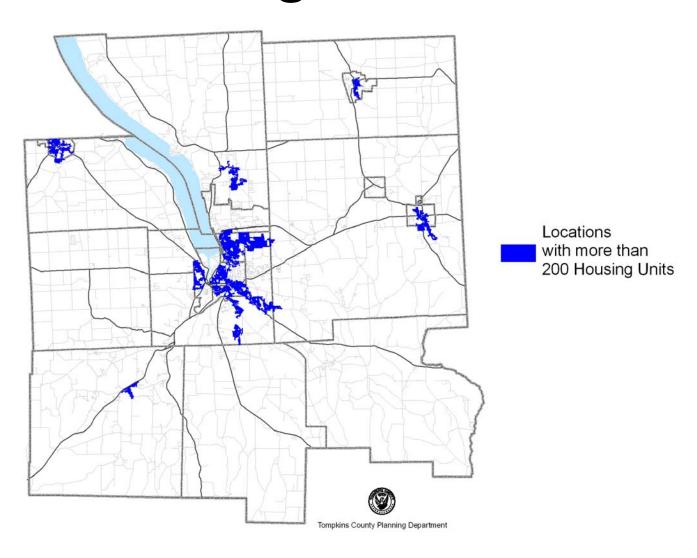
• • • Nodes are . . .

- Relatively dense concentrations of mixed use development in a walkable community that provide:
 - Employment
 - Mix of types of residences
 - Commercial and community services
- Served by public transit to allow easy access to large service and employment centers.

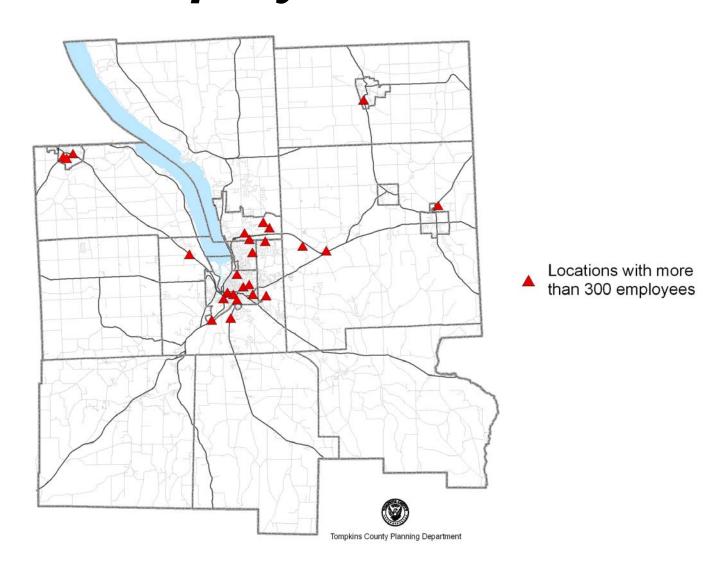
Not all Nodes are . . .

- Intended to support regional commercial development.
- Intended to employ most of the residents of the node.

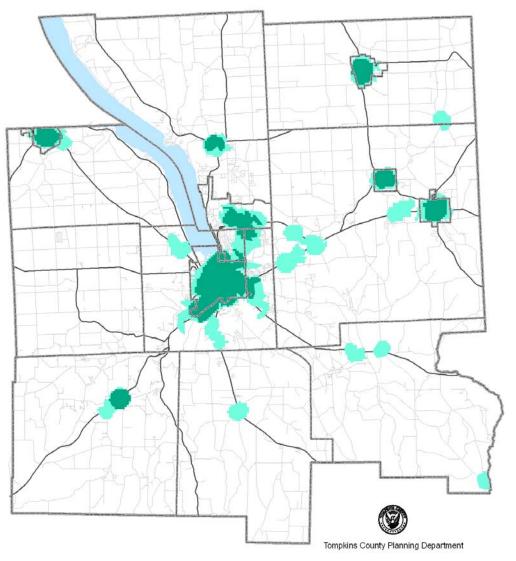
Locations with more than 200 Housing Units

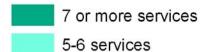


Locations with more than 300 Employees



• • Locations of Services

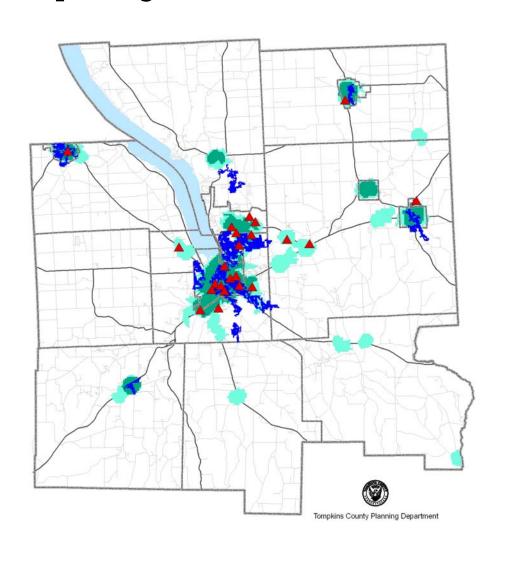




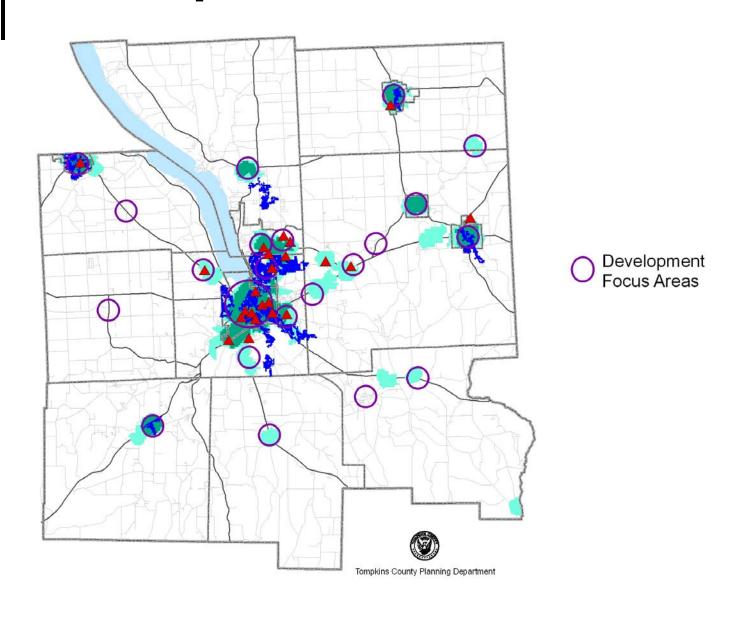
A total of 14 services were considered:

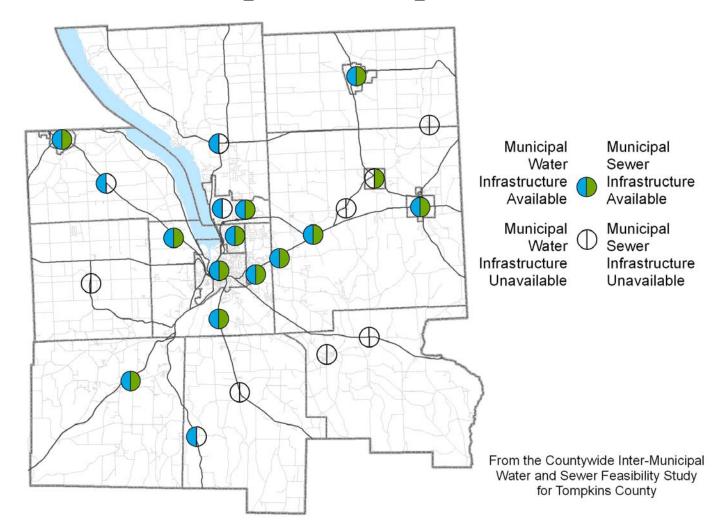
- · everyday retail
- · discretionary retail
- · entertainment
- · educational facilities
- · public/private clubs
- · religious
- · government service
- · other civic buildings
- · offices
- · lodging
- · medical
- · public recreational facilities
- · light industrial
- nurseries, market gardens, public community gardens

Housing Units, Employment and Services



• • Development Focus Areas





• • Overview of Feasibility Study

- Evaluated existing capacity of each water and sewer system.
- Calculated number of additional Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) for each development focus area.
- Assessed improvements needed to increase existing capacities.
- Identified the readiness of each development focus area for growth.

Readiness of Development Focus Areas for Growth

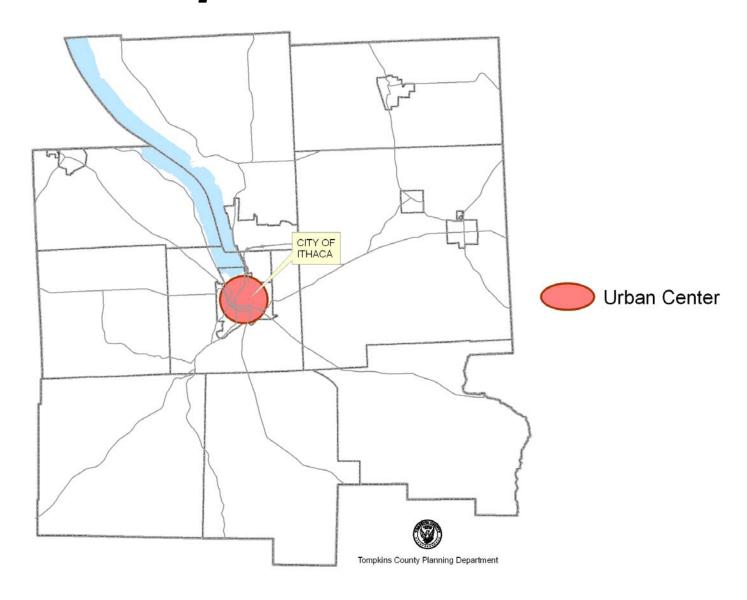
0 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	10 to 15 Years	More than 15 Years
 Cayuga Medical Center City of Ithaca Cayuga Heights Dryden East Hill Groton South Hill Lansing, East Varna 	 Lansing, West Newfield Rt 366/Pinckney Rd. South Lansing Trumansburg 	•Freeville	 Brooktondale Danby Enfield Etna Jacksonville McLean Slaterville Springs

Types of Development Focus Areas

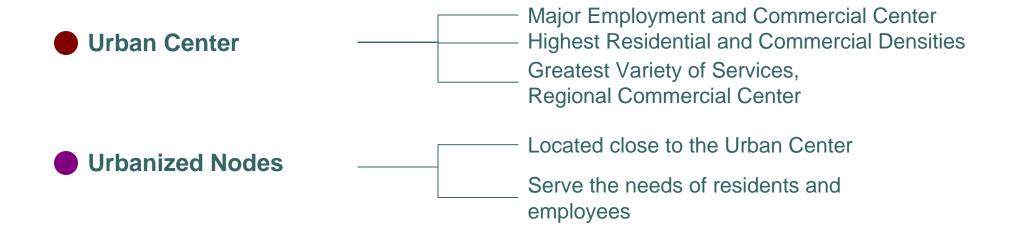


Major Employment and Commercial Center Highest Residential and Commercial Densities Greatest Variety of Services, Regional Commercial Center

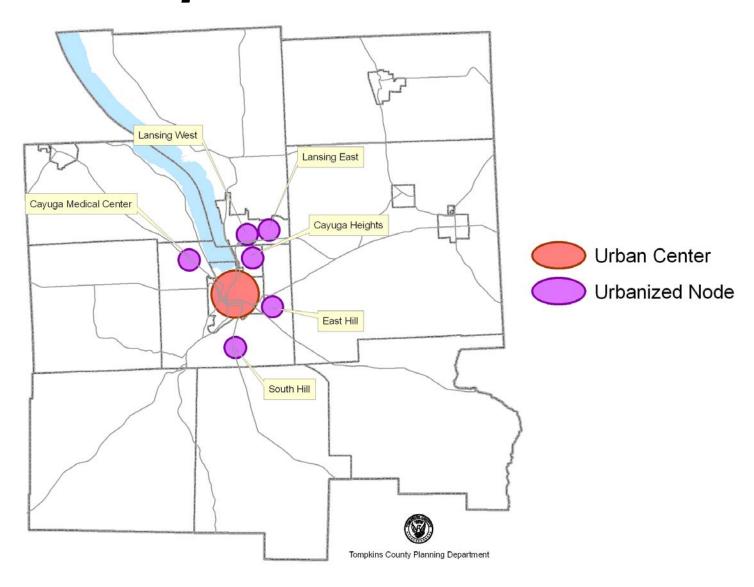
• • Development Focus Areas



Types of Development Focus Areas



• • Development Focus Areas



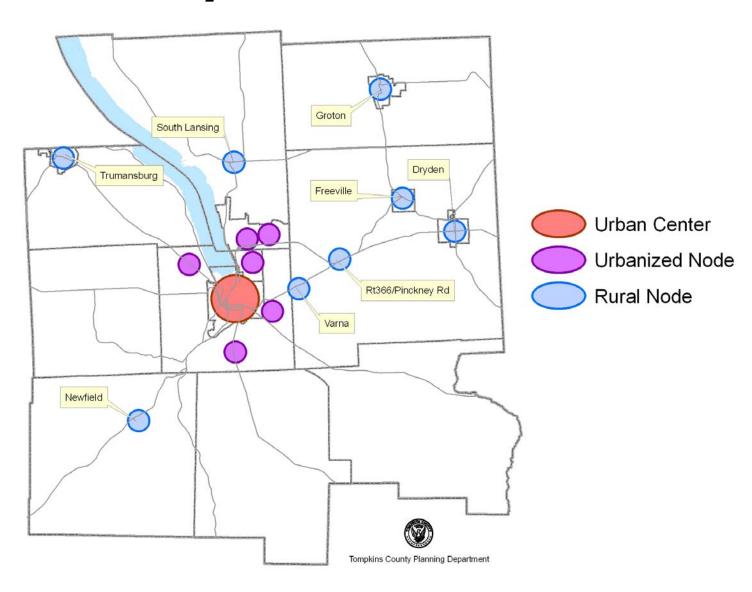
Types of Development Focus Areas

Urban Center
 Highest Residential and Commercial Densities
 Greatest Variety of Services,
 Regional Commercial Center

 Located close to the Urban Center
 Serve the needs of residents and employees

 Rural Nodes
 Serve as service centers for the surrounding rural population.
 Provide some public infrastructure

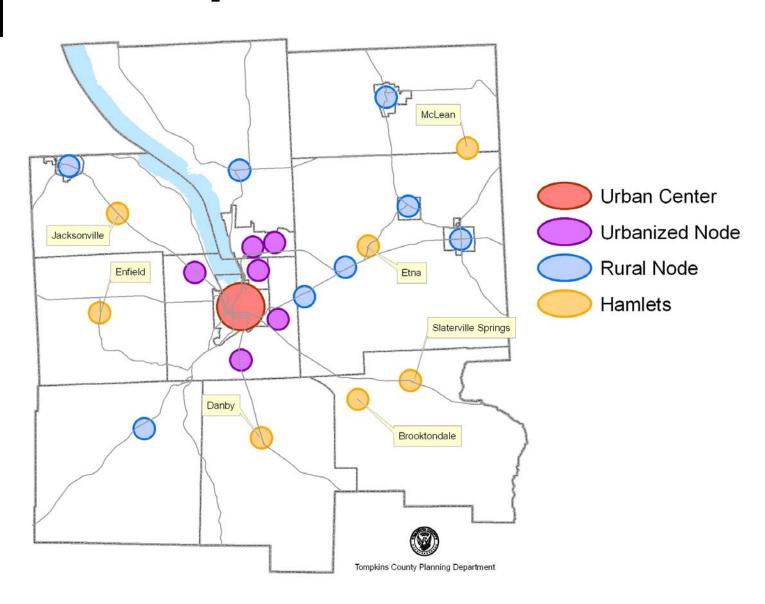
• • Development Focus Areas



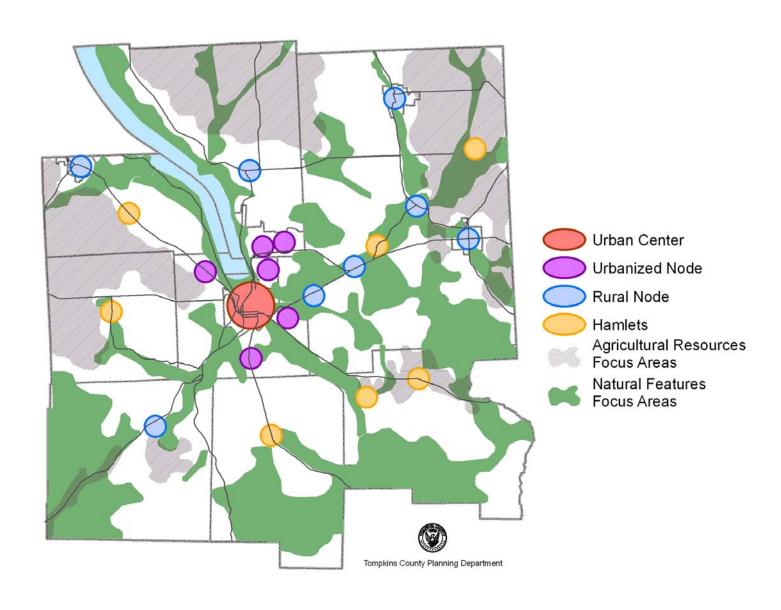
Types of Development Focus Areas

Urban Center	Major Employment and Commercial Center Highest Residential and Commercial Densities Greatest Variety of Services, Regional Commercial Center
Urbanized Nodes	Located close to the Urban Center Serve the needs of residents and employees
Rural Nodes	Serve as service centers for the surrounding rural population. Provide some public infrastructure
Hamlets	More residential in nature No infrastructure capacity to support a high level of development

• • Development Focus Areas



• • • County Focus Areas



Next Steps

- o Community Comments and Discussion.
- Strategy developed by end of year.

Feedback:

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