

South Carolina



Planning Education Advisory Committee

Committee Members:

Stephen G. Riley, Chairman
Representing MASC
Term Expires: 2017

Phillip L. Lindler
Representing SCAC
Term expires: 2015

Cliff Ellis
Representing Clemson
University
Term expires: 2016

Dennis Lambries
Representing USC
Term expires: 2016

Wayne Shuler
Representing SCAPA
Term expires: 2018

August 24, 2015

City of Camden
Shawn Putnam, City Planner
P. O. Box 7002
Camden, SC 29021

Dear Mr. Camden:

Re: *Citizens Planning College*

On August 7, 2015 I received the Program Materials you submitted for accreditation of the Continuing Education Course detailed above. Upon receipt of your application, I sent an email to confirm receipt by all Committee members and set a deadline for comments

Under the "no objection policy" adopted on July 8, 2009, your request is considered approved. Your signed "Notice of Decision" is attached. Formal, after-the-fact approval will be handled as part of a Consent Agenda at the regular quarterly meeting of the Committee, which is scheduled for Monday, October 19, 2015 at 10:00 a.m.

Thank you for your efforts to help make this program a success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen G. Riley".

Stephen G. Riley, ICMA~CM
Chairman

cc: Phillip Lindler, Cliff Ellis, Dennis Lambries and Wayne Shuler

NOTICE OF DECISION

City of Camden – Citizens Planning College

12. The following action has been taken by the SCPEAC on this application:

a) ACCREDITED for 1.5 CE credits per class (10 Classes)

b) DENIED ACCREDITATION

i. Reason: _____

c) RETURNED for more information

13. If accredited:

a) Approved Course No.: 2015-07

b) Date of accreditation: 08/24/2015

c) Comments: None

Signature of SCPEAC Representative: 

**For further information, contact Mr. Stephen Riley, Chairman,
843-341-4701 or steve@hiltonheadislandsc.gov**

**LOCAL OFFICIAL'S CERTIFICATION OF NEED
FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM**

NOTE: The Planning Director of a jurisdiction, or the COG Director serving a jurisdiction, may certify to the SCPEAC that a particular continuing education program is appropriate to meet the needs of that jurisdiction.

This certification form, together with the required information referenced therein, shall be submitted to the Committee. **If no objections are raised** by a member of the SCPEAC within 10 working days of receipt, the continuing education program shall be considered accepted. If an objection is raised, a teleconference meeting shall be scheduled, with appropriate public notice, as soon as reasonably possible, to review the application.

Applications are due no later than 30 days prior to the first scheduled presentation of a program or class. The Committee will consider extenuating circumstances where the 30 day deadline cannot be met.

1. Certifying Official's Information:

- a. Name: Shawn Putnam
- b. Title: City Planner
- c. Jurisdiction for which certification is being made: City of Camden
- d. Address of Jurisdiction: P.O. Box 7002
- e. City: Camden
Zip Code 29021
- f. Telephone: 803-432-2421
- g. Email: putnam@camdensc.org
- h. For COG Directors:
 - i. Name of COG: _____
 - ii. Address of COG: _____
 - iii. City: _____
Zip Code: _____
 - iv. Telephone: _____
 - v. Email: _____

2. Information on Educational Program:

- a. Title of Program: Citizens Planning College
- b. Name of Organization that is providing or sponsoring the Program:
 - i. Organization: City of Camden

ii. Street Address: 1000 Lyttleton Street

iii. City: Camden

State: SC

Zip Code: 29020

iv. Contact Person: Shawn Putnam

v. Title: City Planner

vi. Telephone: 803-432-2421

vii. Email: putnam@camdensc.org

c. Date(s) and Location(s) of Program:

2015: 10/22, 10/29, 11/5, 11/12, 11/19. 2016: 1/7, 1/14, 1/21, 1/28, 2/4. All sessions at City Hall.

d. Briefly describe the program and why it is relevant to your jurisdiction:

The Citizens Planning College is a program that will teach the "ins and outs" of city planning, specifically in Camden. Each class in the program is devoted to topics taught by the Planning Staff and/or a special guest speaker that specializes in the area of study. Subjects include comprehensive planning, zoning, subdivision requirements, transportation planning, floodplain management, and annexation. This class is an excellent outreach effort to help citizens understand how planning affects activities in the city.

3. Method of presentation (check all that apply. All sessions must have a Coordinator present):

- a. Presentor(s) in room with participants
- b. Live presentation via close circuit TV, video conferencing, or similar; Coordinator present
- c. Videotape or CD/DVD presentation; Facilitator present
- d. Webinar or similar; Coordinator present
- e. Other (describe) _____

4. Description of materials to be distributed (check/fill in all that apply):

a. Powerpoint handout:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	number of slides: 229
b. Other handouts:	<input type="checkbox"/>	total pages:
c. CD/DVD:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. Other (describe)		_____
e. None:	<input type="checkbox"/>	

5. When are materials distributed?

- a. Sent before the program:
- b. Handed out at the program:
- c. Other (describe) _____

6. Required attachments (5 copies distributed as described below):

- a. Course description and outline including estimated time per section
- b. Brochure, if available
- c. Course Presenter(s) and credentials (include brief resumes and qualifications)
- d. Copies of all handouts and course materials
- e. Evaluation Form and method of evaluation (each program must be evaluated)

7. Instruction Time:

- a. Indicate the total minutes of instruction time: 90 minutes x 10 classes = 900 minutes

Note: Breaks, meals and introductions should not be counted. A reasonable period of Q and A should be included and counted.

8. Local contact person (if other than Certifying Official):

- a. Name: _____
- b. Title: _____
- c. Jurisdiction: _____
- d. Telephone: _____
- e. Email: _____

9. Certification. By Submitting this application, the applicant agrees to:

- a. Allow in-person observation, without charge, of the Program by the SCPEAC Committee members. Any food, travel or lodging costs will be the responsibility of the Committee member(s).
- b. The Certifying Official acknowledges that its approval for this Program may be withdrawn for violations of the regulations or failure to comply with the agreements and representations contained herein and as may be required by the SCPEAC.
- c. I do hereby certify that this program satisfies the current continuing education needs of this community.

i. Name: Shawn Putnam

ii. Title: City Planner

iii. Signature: 

iv. Date: 8/7/2015

Application and all Materials may be submitted in one of the following means:

1. Electronic submission to each of the committee members listed below via email; or
2. Hardcopy via U. S. Mail, 1 copy each to each committee member; or
3. Electronic submission of the application via email to all committee members, and submit hardcopy supporting materials via U.S. Mail to each member, if materials not available electronically.
4. Please cc all applications to the Chairman's assistant, Vicki Pfannenschmidt at vickip@hiltonheadislandsc.gov

To access committee members email and postal addresses visit the link below:

<http://www.scstatehouse.gov/scpeac/members.htm>

City of Camden

Citizens Planning College: 2014-2015

Hosted by Camden Planning Department

Welcome to the City of Camden’s Citizens Planning College! The Planning College is a program offered to Camden residents that will teach them the “ins and outs” of planning, specifically in Camden. Each class in the program is devoted to a single topic taught by the Planning Staff or a special guest speaker that specializes in the area of study.

A total of 10 classes make up the Planning College. Like a regular academic year, the first 5 classes will be held in the Fall of 2014 and the remaining 5 classes will be in the Spring of 2015. The class will meet at City Hall in the Training Room from 5:30pm – 7:00pm on Thursdays. Certifications of Achievement will be awarded to each of our graduates at a reception after the program is completed.

The course curriculum is as follows:

October 2, 2014	History and Demographics
October 9, 2014	Comprehensive Planning
October 16, 2014	Intro to Zoning Code & Zoning Districts
October 23, 2014	Specific sections of zoning ordinance
October 30, 2014	City Council, Boards and Commissions
February 5, 2015	Special Topics
February 12, 2015	Land Development Regulations
February 19, 2015	Transportation Planning
February 26, 2015	Flood Plains / Open Space & Parks
March 5, 2015	Development Considerations

The thorough, interactive, study program is offered at no cost to the participants and will help bridge the gap between residents and the City by informing them of city planning processes, asking them for feedback, and answering their many questions. Considered a form of creative public outreach, the result will be an informed and active citizenry.



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Welcome to Citizens Planning College!



Class Syllabus

1st Semester

- October 2: Intro to Planning
- October 9: Comprehensive Planning
- October 16: Intro to zoning ordinance
- October 23: Specific sections of zoning ordinance
- October 30: City Council, board and commissions

Class Syllabus

2nd Semester

- February 5: Special topics
- February 12: Land development regulations
- February 19: Transportation planning
- February 26: Floodplains/open space & parks
- March 5: Development considerations

Why do communities plan?

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

Communities plan in order to make informed choices about the future – that is, to create and maintain places where people want to live, work, play and conduct business.



Purpose of Planning

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

- Helping to create communities of lasting value
- Offering better choices for where and how people work and live
- Engaging citizens, businesses, and civic leaders to play a meaningful role in creating communities that enrich people's lives.
- Planning helps communities to envision their future. It helps them find the right balance of new development and essential services, environmental protection, and innovative change.

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics



Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics



Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics



Need for Planning

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

- Explosive growth of cities in late 19th century created numerous problems:
 - poor sanitation
 - congested streets
 - inadequate open space
 - pollution from factories
- Planning was response to public outcry to problems

Early Planning Efforts

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

- New York City
 - First landscaped park in US: Central Park (1859)
 - Tenement Housing Law (1901)
 - Zoning Resolution (1916)
- Plan of Chicago (1909)
- Boston
 - Emerald Park System (1878-1896)
 - Metropolitan District Commission (1919)
 - 1st commission in US with responsibility for regional water, sewer, open space

Central Park

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics



Plan for Chicago

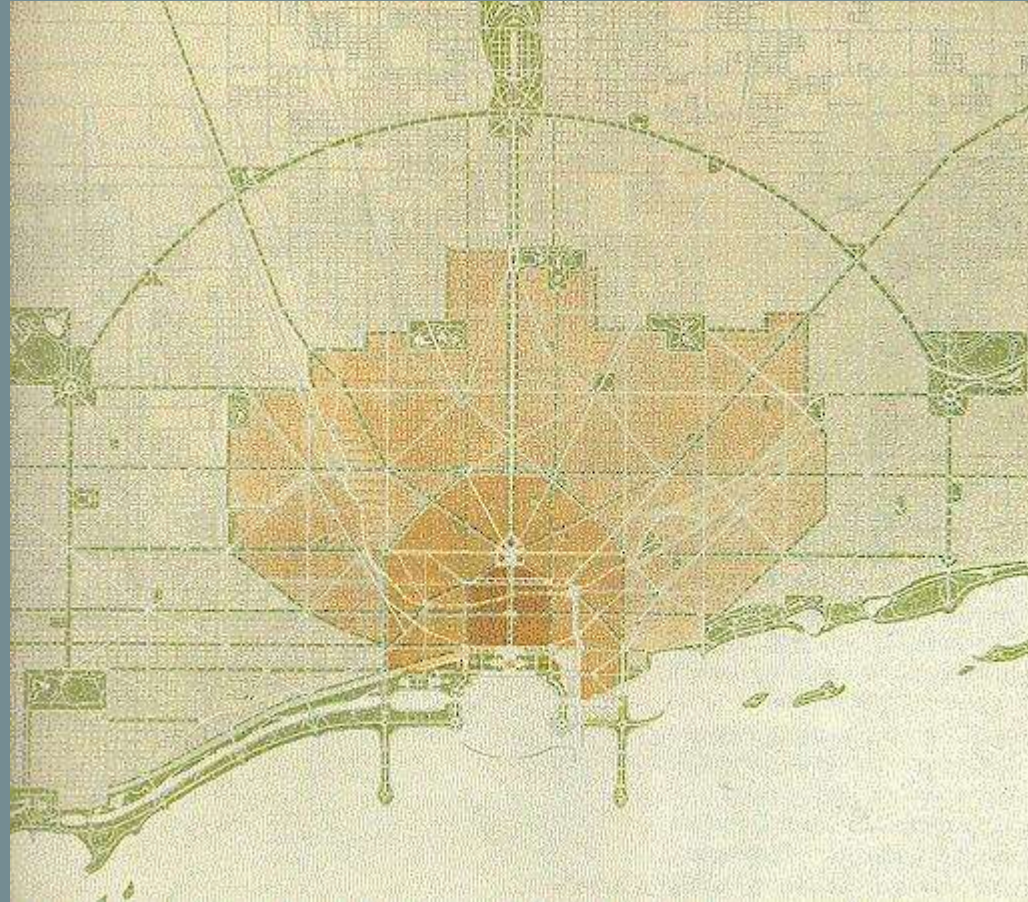
Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics



Emerald Park System

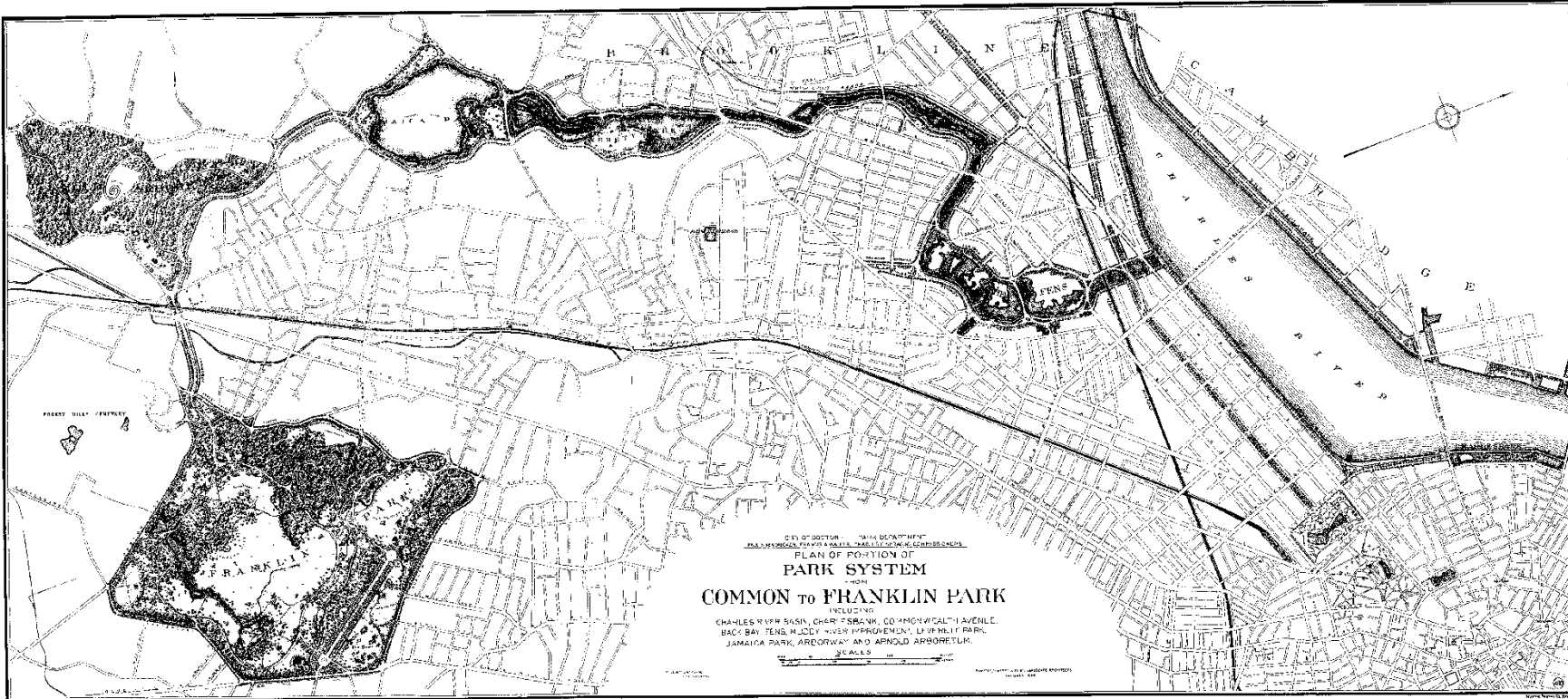
Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics



National Park Service Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

OLMSTED ARCHIVES

99 Warren Street, Franklin, Massachusetts 02146

Watch video!

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

Plans of Camden

History of Planning in Camden – Presentation by Katherine Richardson

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

Camden Demographics

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

- Population (2010 Census): 6,838
- Racial distribution (2010)
 - White: 62%
 - African-American: 35%
 - Other: 3%
- Gender (2010): 45% male, 55% female
- Median household income: \$48,313
- Poverty rate: 15.4% (2011)

Camden Demographics

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1860	1,014	
1870	1,077	5.85%
1880	1,780	39.49%
1890*	N/A	N/A
1900	2,441	27.08%
1910	3,567	31.57%
1920	3,930	9.24%
1930	5,183	24.18%
1940	5,747	9.81%
1950	6,986	17.74%
1960	6,843	-2.09%
1970	8,532	19.80%
1980	7,462	-14.34%
1990	6,696	-11.44%
2000	6,682	-0.21%
2010	6,838	2.28%

* There is no figure for 1890 because the Census data was destroyed in a fire.

Camden Demographics

Intro to Planning



Brief History



Demographics

- Area: 10.68 square miles
- 2,967 households; 1,800 families
- Average household size: 2.26
- Average family size: 2.94
- 3,544 housing units
 - 79.4% of housing is detached single-family
- More than half of housing stock built prior to 1960



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Welcome back!

- Last week in review:
 - Laid the foundation of planning
 - Katherine talked about Camden's past town plans
 - Why do communities plan?
- This week:
 - What is a comprehensive plan?
 - Statutory authority
 - Steps to comprehensive planning
 - Elements of a comprehensive plan

What is a Comprehensive Plan?

What is a comprehensive plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to comprehensive planning



Elements of a comprehensive plan

A **comprehensive plan** is a document that:

- States what the existing conditions of the city are
- States the needs and goals of the city
- States implementation strategies with time frames attached

Statutory Authority

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

- SC Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994, as amended
- Title 6, Chapter 29, Article 3, Section 6-29-510 states:
 - (A) The local planning commission shall develop and maintain a planning process which will result in the systematic preparation and continual re-evaluation and updating of those elements considered critical, necessary, and desirable to guide the development and redevelopment of its area of jurisdiction.

Statutory Authority

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

- Title 6, Chapter 29, Article 3, Section 6-29-510 (also) states:
- (C) The basic planning process for all planning elements must include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) inventory of existing conditions;
 - (2) a statement of needs and goals; and
 - (3) implementation strategies with time frames.

Statutory Authority

What is a comprehensive plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to comprehensive planning



Elements of a comprehensive plan

- Title 6, Chapter 29, Article 3, Section 6-29-510 (also) states:
- (D) A local comprehensive plan must include, but not be limited to, the following planning elements:
Population, economic development, natural resources, cultural resources, community facilities, housing, land use, transportation, priority investment

Steps to Comprehensive Planning

What is a comprehensive plan?



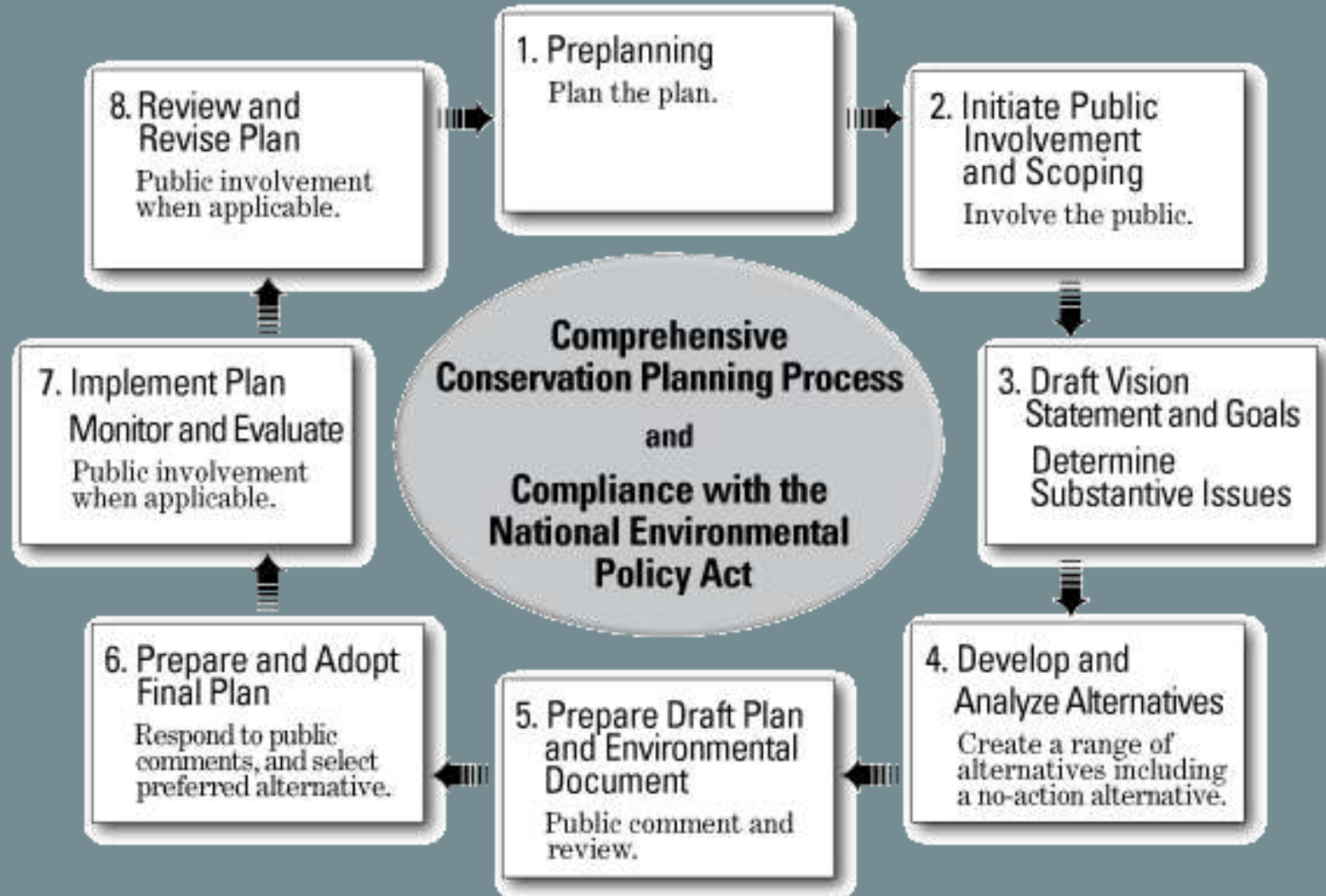
Statutory Authority



Steps to comprehensive planning



Elements of a comprehensive plan



Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

- [City of Camden's Comprehensive Plan](#)
- Facts about Camden's Comprehensive Plan:
 - First adopted in 2007
 - It is a 10 year plan so it includes changes projected all the way through 2017.
 - The plan was update in 2013 by XXXX.

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

- (1) Population Element
- (2) Economic Development Element
- (3) Natural Resources Element
- (4) Cultural Resources Element
- (5) Community Facilities Element
- (6) Housing Element
- (7) Land Use Element
- (8) Transportation
- (9) Priority Investment

**notice these elements are the exact elements found in statutory authority*

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a comprehensive plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to comprehensive planning



Elements of a comprehensive plan

Population Element

- Population growth directly impacts the physical growth of a community.
- When population increases, so does the demand for housing, education, health care, human services, water and sewer, recreation and other key community services.

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a comprehensive plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to comprehensive planning



Elements of a comprehensive plan

Economic Development Element

- Internal as well as external forces and conditions shape the city's economy and are responsible for the standard of living of its inhabitants.

Industry	# Employees	Percent Total	Rank
Services	11,649	47	1
Manufacturing	5,908	24	2
Retail, Wholesale	3,471	14	3
Construction	2,275	9	4
Transportation, Utilities	1,113	4	5
Agriculture	589	2	6
Total	25,005		

Source. S.C. Budget and Control Board, Office of Research and Statistics.

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

Natural Resources Element

- Camden is 10 square miles including all land and water
- Consists of an inventory and assessment of the community's natural resources, and consideration of their role in future development.
- The City aims to protect and preserve natural resources:
 - Camden is a "Tree City"
 - Lake Wateree
 - Wateree River

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

Cultural Resources Element

- Focuses on historic places, buildings and structures and other cultural resources within the City of Camden
- This is the section that separates Camden from all other communities.
 - Equestrian Community
 - Fine Arts Center

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a comprehensive plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to comprehensive planning



Elements of a comprehensive plan

Community Facilities Element

- The purpose of this element is to list and evaluate current community facilities and the level of public services rendered. This is then compared to projected needs of the City.
- Includes:
 - Utilities
 - Public Safety
 - Recreation
 - Health
 - Education

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

Housing Element

- When people move to a new location, they consider the quality of schools, public safety, convenience to jobs and services, community amenities, quality, and affordability.
- As a City we assess the condition, availability and affordability of the City of Camden's housing stock and project future housing needs.

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

Land Use Element

- This section records what buildings are in place in Camden today, what the issues are with the way land is used, and what goals the City has in future development of the land.
- In order to plan for the future, we have to understand the past and existing use of land.
- Issues: Land Use Compatibility, Visual (physical) Image, Future size and shape of the city, Future housing composition, Orderly arrangement of development, Sub-standard housing conditions, Economic future of the downtown/Vacant Stores, Redevelopment of Historic Sites

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a comprehensive plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to comprehensive planning



Elements of a comprehensive plan

Transportation

- The transportation section analyzes what transportation system is already in place (includes roads, transit, and bike and pedestrian facilities) and what is proposed for the future.
- Moving people from one place to another purposefully and efficiently
- Transportation can cause connections and barriers
- Should the transportation network be planned to accommodate anticipated land uses and growth, or should it evolve organically according to the location of land uses and subsequent growth patterns?

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

What is a
comprehensive
plan?



Statutory Authority



Steps to
comprehensive
planning



Elements of a
comprehensive plan

Priority Investment

- Shows coordination of major capital improvements and provides direction for implementing recommended strategies of the other elements of the Comprehensive Plan that call for capital improvements.
- Encourages local governments to examine future capital improvement needs, as well as identify possible funding for these improvements in the coming decade.
- See page 172 (Table 42) in Comp Plan



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Week 3

- Last Week
 - Comprehensive plan
- This Week
 - Introduction to Zoning
 - Legal authority for zoning
 - Zoning Ordinance
 - Zoning Districts

What is Zoning?

- Zoning is the way the governments control the physical development of land and the kinds of uses to which each individual property may be put.
- Promotes highest and best use of property

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

What is Zoning?

Comprehensive Plan

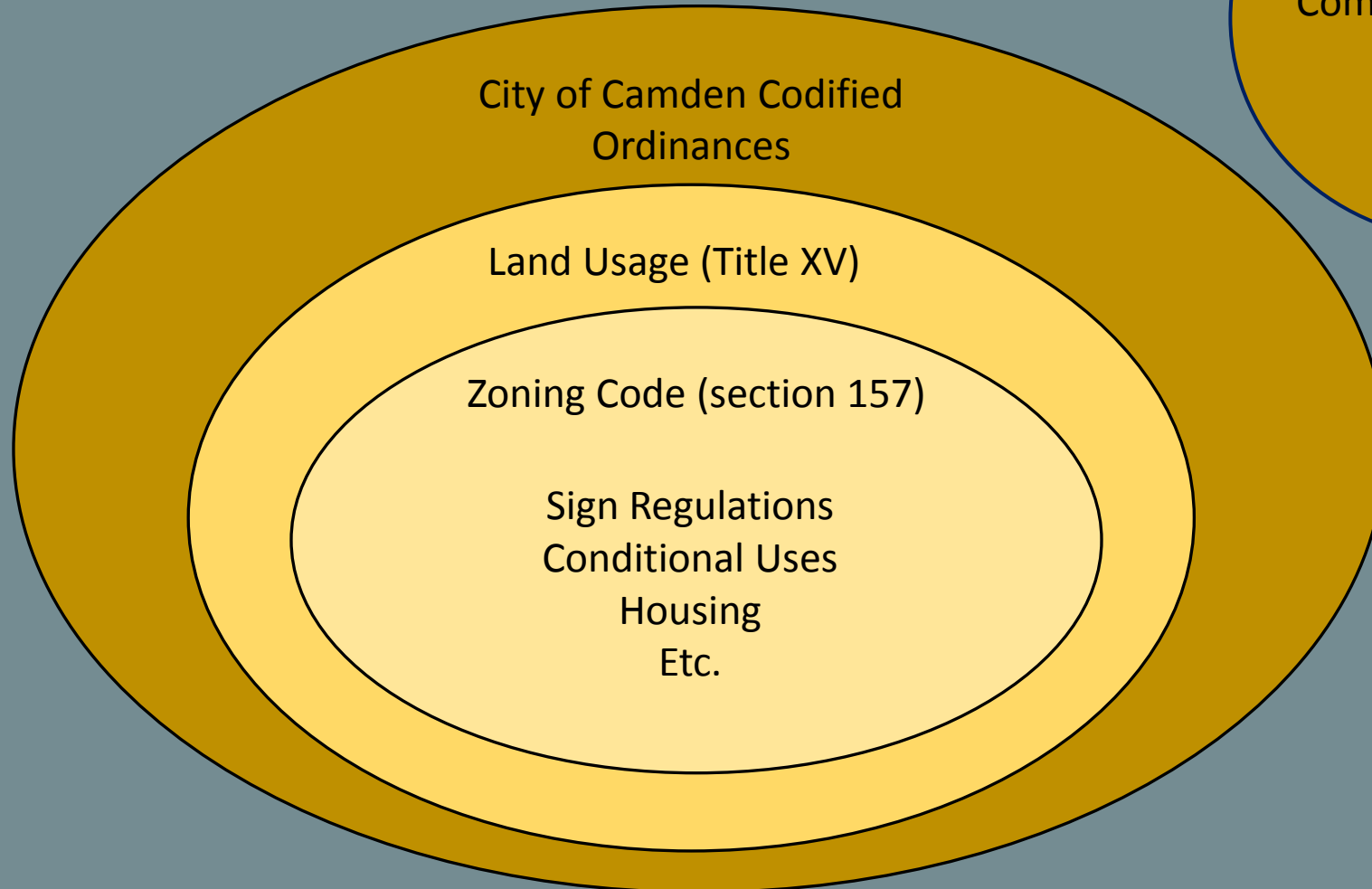
What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts



Zoning – it's not socialism!

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts



Brief History of Zoning

- 1916 – Zoning ordinance in New York City
 - 1st zoning ordinance in United States
 - Enacted in response to the Equitable Building which blocked out light and air to adjacent apartment buildings
- 1926 – Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.
 - US Supreme Court ruled zoning valid as a police power

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Zoning Authority

- SC Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994, as amended
- The act states that Zoning ordinances must be for the general purposes of guiding development in accordance with existing and future needs and promoting the public health, safety, morals, convenience, order, appearance, prosperity, and general welfare.

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Zoning Authority

The Act states that a zoning ordinance must be made with reasonable consideration of the following purposes:

- 1) to provide for adequate light, air, and open space;
- 2) to prevent the overcrowding of land, to avoid undue concentration of population, and to lessen congestion in the streets;
- 3) to facilitate the creation of a convenient, attractive, and harmonious community;

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Zoning Authority

- 4) to protect and preserve scenic, historic, or ecologically sensitive areas;
- 5) to regulate the density and distribution of populations and the uses of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence, recreation, agriculture, forestry, conservation, airports and approaches thereto, water supply, sanitation, protection against floods, public activities, and other purposes;

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Zoning Authority

- 6) to facilitate the adequate provision or availability of transportation, police and fire protection, water, sewage, schools, parks, and other recreational facilities, affordable housing, disaster evacuation, and other public services and requirements. "Other public requirements" which the local governing body intends to address by a particular ordinance or action must be specified in the preamble or some other part of the ordinance or action;
- 7) to secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers; and
- 8) to further the public welfare in any other regard specified by a local governing body.

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Zoning Ordinance

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

- Zoning ordinance is legally binding, whereas Comprehensive Plan is not
- Land use element of Comprehensive Plan must be adopted before zoning ordinance can be approved
- Administered by city staff



Zoning Ordinance

Ordinance creates districts which regulate:

- (1) the use of buildings, structures, and land;
- (2) the size, location, height, bulk, orientation, number of stories, erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, demolition, or removal in whole or in part of buildings and other structures, including signage;
- (3) the density of development, use, or occupancy of buildings, structures, or land;
- (4) the areas and dimensions of land, water, and air space to be occupied by buildings and structures, and the size of yards, courts, and other open spaces;

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Zoning Ordinance

(5) the amount of off-street parking and loading that must be provided, and restrictions or requirements related to the entry or use of motor vehicles on the land;

(6) other aspects of the site plan including, but not limited to, tree preservation, landscaping, buffers, lighting, and curb cuts;

(7) other aspects of the development and use of land or structures necessary to accomplish the purposes set forth throughout this chapter.

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Zoning helps protect neighborhoods

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts



Zoning Districts

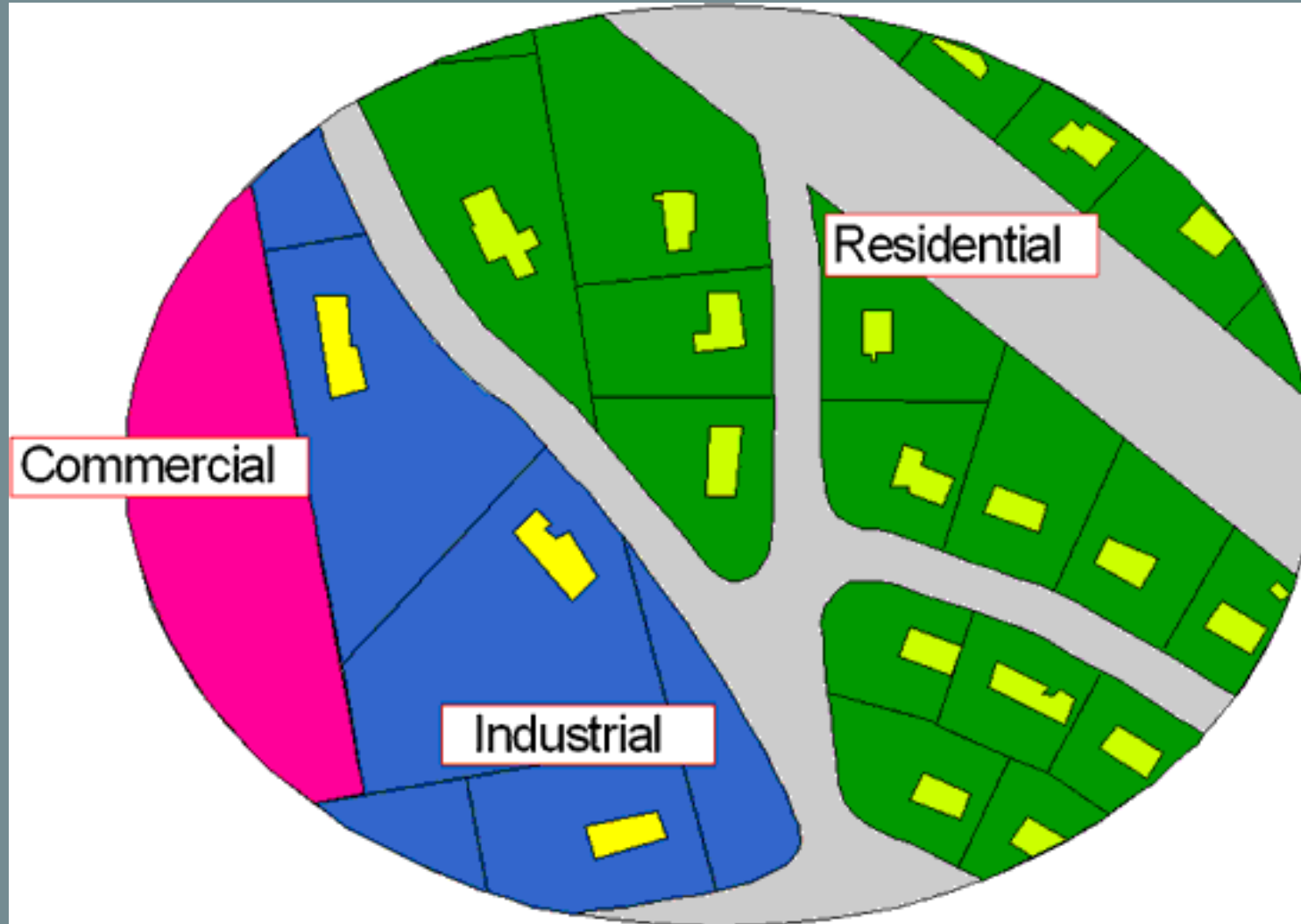
What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts



Zoning Districts

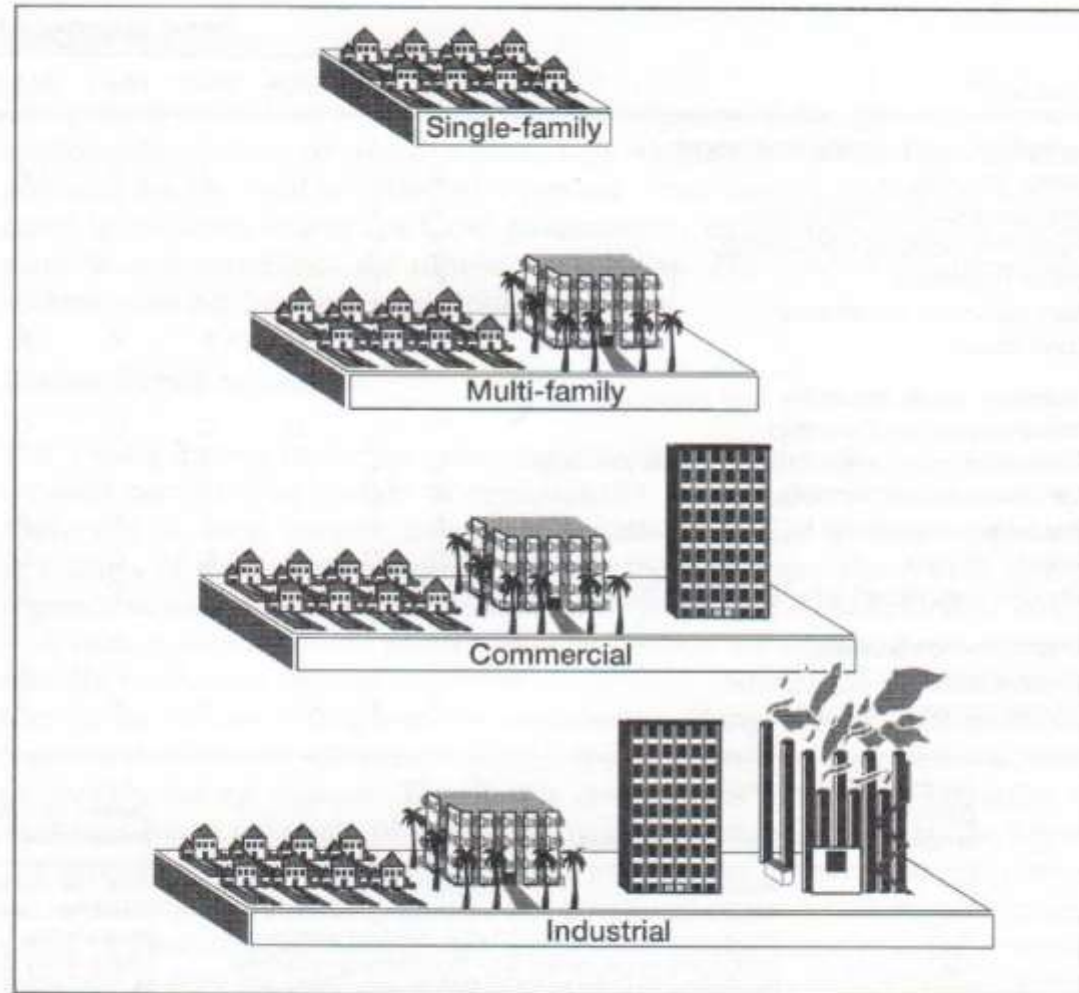
What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts



Cumulative zoning

Residential Districts

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

- RE: Residential Estate
 - Limited to single family detached; minimum lot size 1.5 acres
- R-15: Low density
 - Limited to single family detached; minimum lot size 15,000 SF (~1/3 acre)
- R-10: Medium density
 - Single family detached and duplexes allowed; minimum lot size 10,000 SF (~1/4 acre)
- R-6: High Density
 - Single family detached, duplexes, townhouses, multifamily, manufactured home parks allowed; minimum lot size 6,000 SF (~1/6 acre)

Commercial Districts

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

- B-1: Central Business District
 - Downtown core
- B-2: General Business District
 - Wide variety of businesses on main corridors (Broad Street, Dekalb Street)
- B-3: Limited Business District
 - Area that provides convenience businesses for adjacent residential areas; transition area between primarily residential and primarily commercial districts
- OI: Office/Institutional District
 - Office, institutional and residential uses (i.e doctor office, small law office)

Other Districts

- General Development
 - Wide variety of commercial and residential uses allowed
- Industrial District
- Equine District
 - Springdale Racecourse
- Special Purpose Districts
 - Historic Overlay (Historic Landmarks Commission)
 - Planned Development
 - Corridor Overlay

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Zoning District Requirements

- Minimum lot size
- Setback – distance building must be from a particular property line
- Maximum building height
- Maximum impervious surface
- Maximum density (housing units per acre)
- Signage

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Tables of Uses

- Define which uses are allowed in each zoning district
- Abbreviations in table:
 - P: Permitted by-right – the use is allowed
 - C: Conditional use – The use is allowed provided it meets specific conditions outlined in the ordinance (i.e. accessory apartments, bed and breakfast inns, title loan businesses)

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

Table of Uses

What is Zoning?



Zoning Authority



Explanation of
Zoning Districts

	<u>SIC</u>	<u>OI</u>	<u>B-1</u>	<u>B-2</u>	<u>B-3</u>	<u>I-1</u>	<u>GD</u>	<u>EQ</u>	<u>Required off-street Requirements</u>
Home furniture, furnishing & equipment stores	57		P	P	P		P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Eating places	5812		P	P	P	P	P		1.0 per 150 s.f. GFA
Drinking places	5813		P	P			P		1.0 per 150 s.f. GFA
Miscellaneous retail	59			P			P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Drug & proprietary	591		P	P	P		P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Liquor stores	592		P	P			P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Used merchandise, except pawn shops & flea markets	593		P	P			P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Pawn shops	593		P	P			P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Flea Markets	593			P					1.5 per stall
Miscellaneous stores	594		P	P	P		P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Sporting goods & bicycle shops	5941		P	P	P		P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Book stores	5942		P	P	P		P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Stationary shops	5943		P	P	P		P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Jewelry stores	5944		P	P	P		P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA
Hobby, toy & game shops	5945		P	P	P		P		1.0 per 350 s.f. GFA



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Week 4

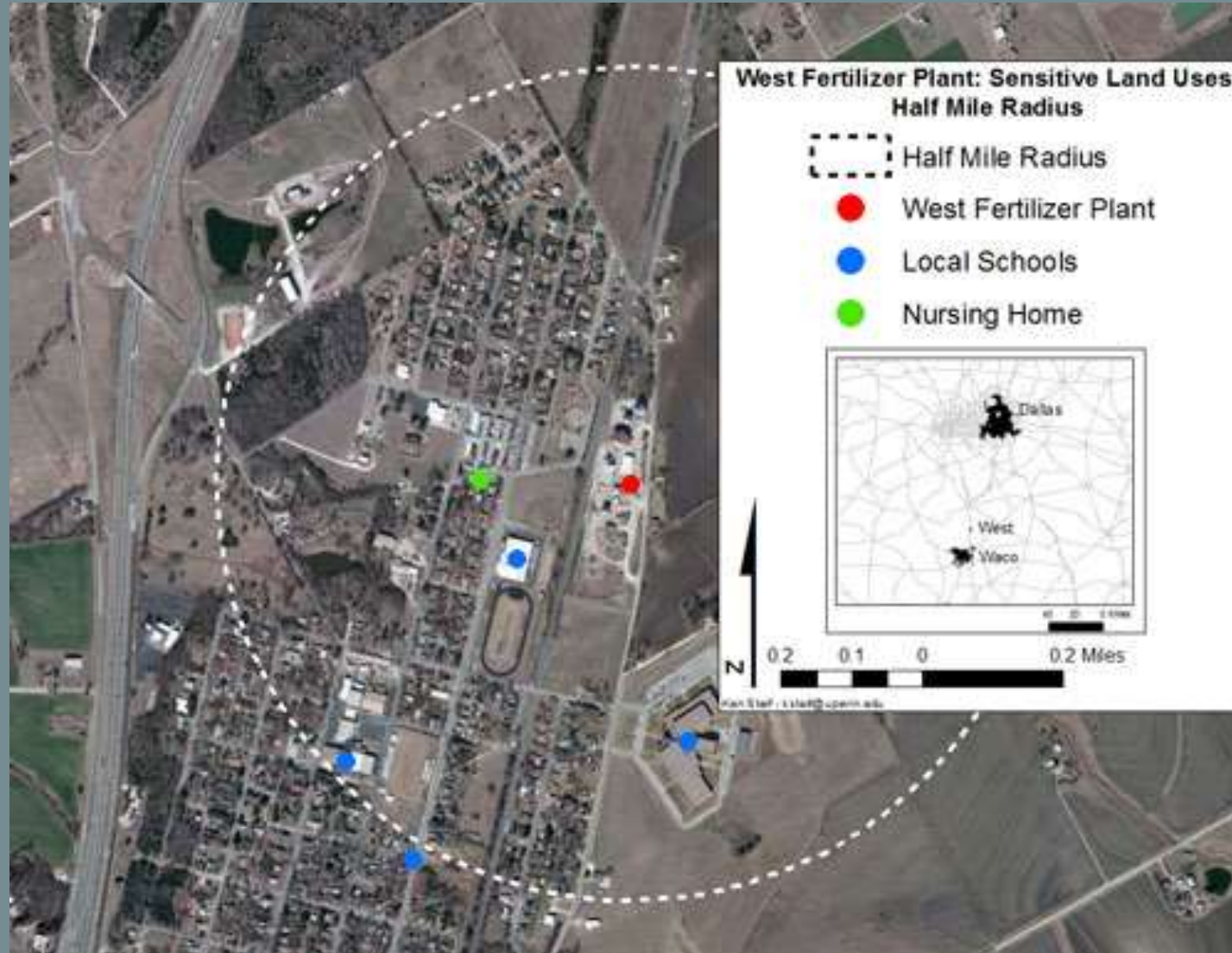
Last week in review:

- Introduction to Zoning
- Legal authority for zoning
- Zoning Ordinance
- Zoning Districts

This week: Zoning Regulations

- Conditional Uses
- Sign Regulations
- Buffer Areas
- Landscaping
- Zoning Ordinance Amendments

Review – Importance of Zoning



Week 4: Conditional Uses

- A conditional use is a zoning exception which allows the property owner use of his land in a way not otherwise permitted within the particular zoning district.
- Conditional uses are the same as any other use allowable by the zoning code, *but extra conditions apply.*

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space
Requirements

Week 4: Conditional Uses

- Example of a conditional use: Payday Lending

- The use shall be separated by at least 300 feet, measured in a straight line, from any residential district, existing residential use, religious institution use, museum, public park, day care, or school, and be separated by at least 3,000 feet, measured in a straight line, from any other check cashing establishment, title loan lender or deferred presentment lender.
- The use shall be located within either a multi-tenant commercial structure of a minimum of 30,000 square feet, or totally within (without separate public access) a grocery store or other large retail establishment with a minimum of 30,000 square feet.

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements

Week 4: Conditional Uses

• Conditional Uses in Camden

- Bed & Breakfast Inns
- Manufactured Home Parks
- Townhouses
- Patio Homes
- Accessory Apartments
- Mini-Warehouses
- Communication Towers
- Tattoo Parlors & Sexually Oriented Businesses
- Payday Lenders

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space
Requirements

Why Regulate Signs?

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



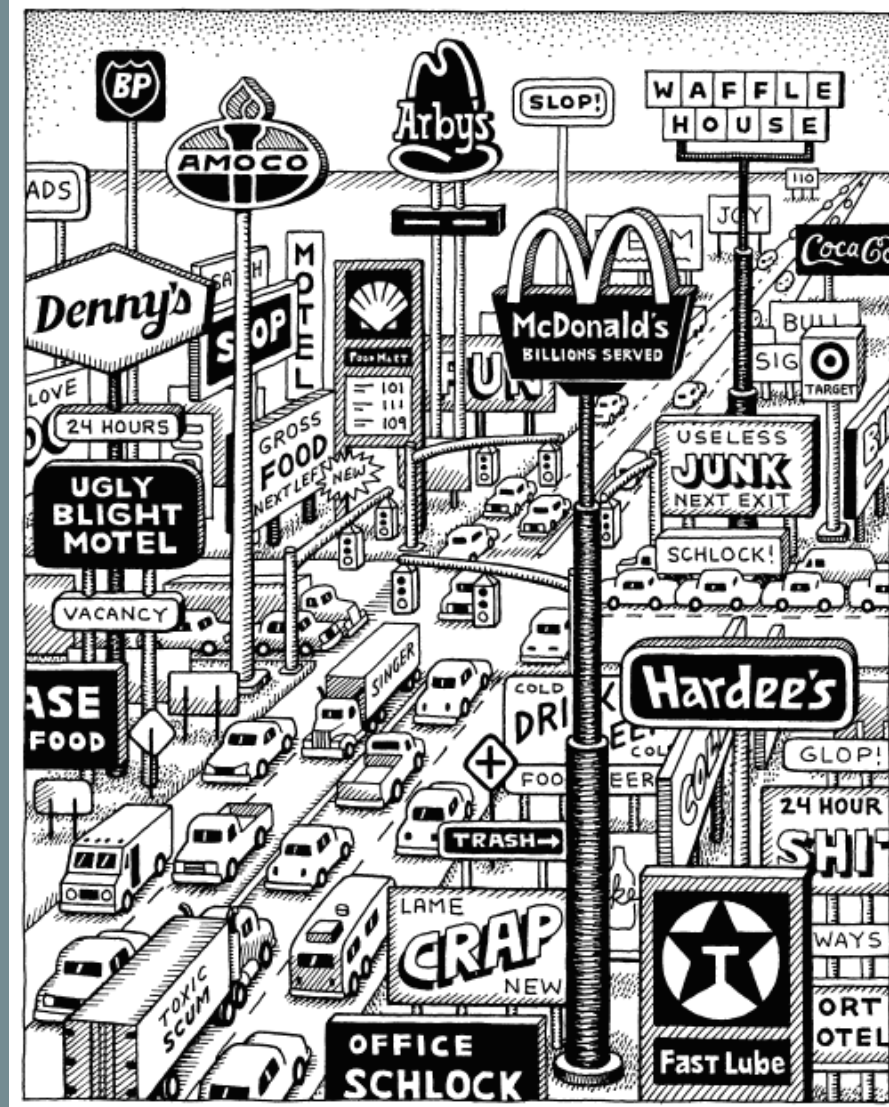
Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Why Regulate Signs?

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



China Town, San Francisco, CA



Seattle, WA

Types of Signs: Directional

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Types of Signs: Identifying and Advertising

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Types of Signs: Informational and Traffic Related

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Why Regulate Signs?

- Sign regulations exist to:

- protect the dual interest of the public and the advertiser
- protect public safety
- ensure the maintenance of an attractive physical environment
- satisfy the needs of sign users for adequate identification, communication, and advertising.

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space
Requirements

General Sign Regulations

- [http://www.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/South%20Carolina/camden_sc/cityofcamdensouthcarolinacodeofordinance?f=templates\\$fn=default.htm\\$3.0\\$vid=amlegal:camden_sc](http://www.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/South%20Carolina/camden_sc/cityofcamdensouthcarolinacodeofordinance?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0$vid=amlegal:camden_sc)

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements

Achievements in Sign Regulation

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Achievements in Sign Regulation

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



But... Do These Count?

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Inflatable Scarecrow: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AArsrX6yCs>

Temporary Signs vs Permanent Signs

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Temporary Sign



Permanent Sign

Week 4: Buffer Areas

- Purpose: to minimize any potential negative impact between adjacent land uses and streets, and promote land use compatibility.
- Location: Buffer areas shall be located on the outer perimeter of a lot or parcel, extending to the lot or parcel boundary line. They shall not be located on any portion of an existing street or right-of-way; however, they may occupy part or all of any required front, side or rear yard setback.

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space
Requirements

Week 4: Why Bother with Buffers?

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Waste Water Treatment Plant Buffer: Wateree River and Trees

Week 4: Why Bother with Buffers?

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Haier Corporation: I-20 and Trees

Week 4: Buffers in Camden

- There are 4 types of buffers in Camden: A,B,C and D
- Specific types of buffers are required in specific zones
- Differ based on the density of landscaping, planting requirements and allowable visual contact between uses

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements

Week 4: Buffers in Camden

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering

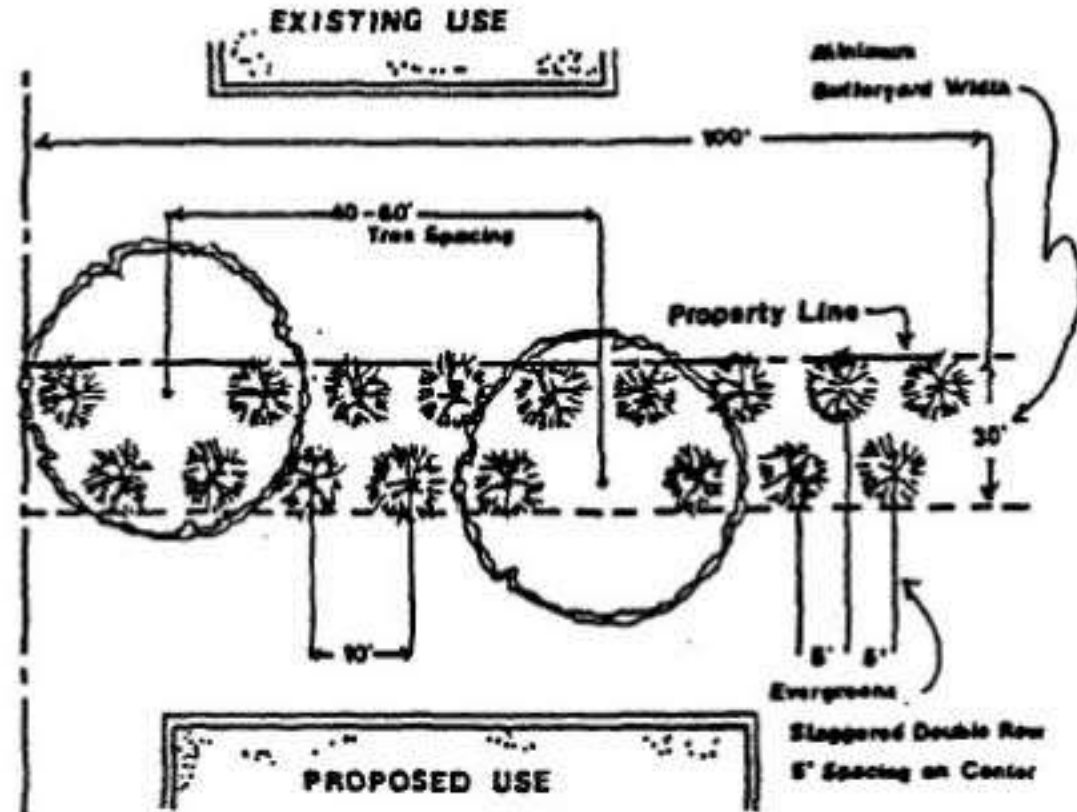


Landscapes



Open Space Requirements

TYPE "C" BUFFER AREA



Week 4: Landscaping

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



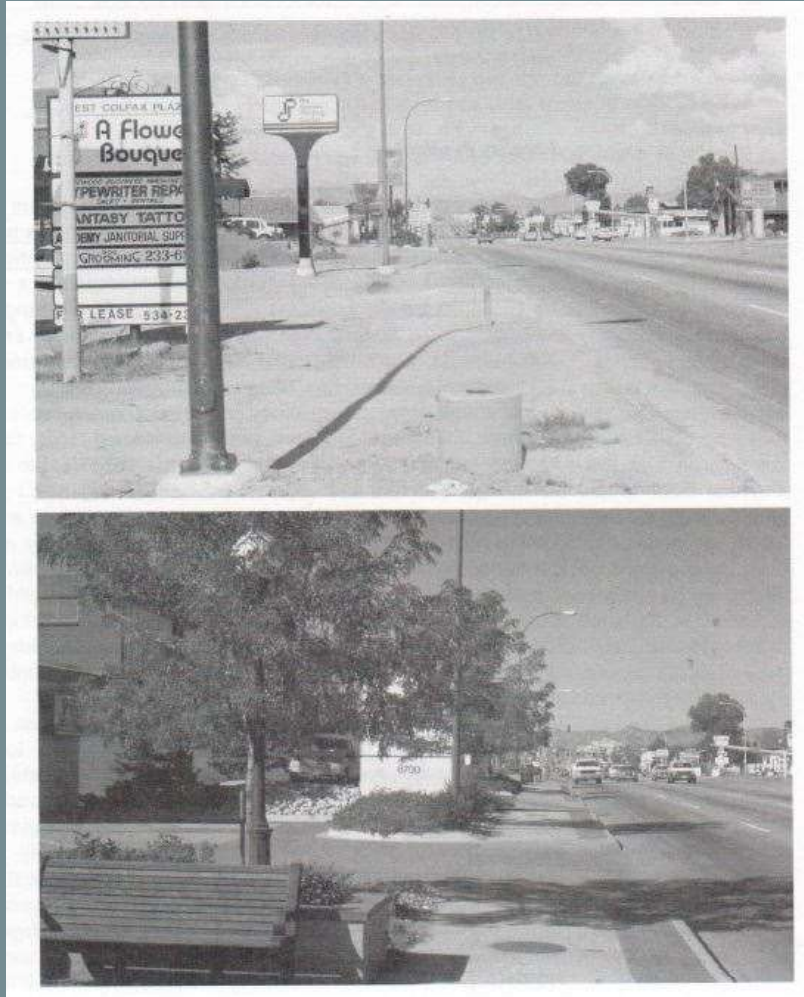
Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Public Improvements, along with an overall community vision, turn typical strip commercial area (top) into an attractive business area (bottom).

Week 4: Landscaping

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space Requirements



Before streetscape project



After streetscape project

Town of Cortland, NY Broad Street Project

Week 4: Landscaping

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space
Requirements



Week 4: Landscaping

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Open Space
Requirements



Week 4: Zoning Ordinance Amendments

- Two types of amendments:
- Zoning map (Rezoning)
 - Changing zoning district on parcel
- Text amendment
 - Revising specific requirements in ordinance

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Ordinance
Amendments

Week 4: Zoning Ordinance Amendments

- Rezoning Procedure

- Owner submits application for rezoning
- Staff ensures requested zoning district change complies with Comprehensive Plan
- Request forwarded to Planning Commission for public hearing and consideration at next meeting
- Public notice placed in newspaper and property posted 15 days prior to date of public hearing
- Planning Commission holds public hearing on request and makes recommendation to City Council
- City Council accepts or rejects recommendation

Conditional Uses



Sign Regulations



Buffering



Landscapes



Ordinance
Amendments



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Week 5

Last week in review:

- Conditional Uses
- Sign Regulations
- Buffer Areas
- Landscaping
- Zoning Ordinance Amendments

This week: Boards & Commissions

- City Council
- Historic Landmarks Commission
- Planning Commission
- Board of Zoning Appeals

City Council

City Council



Historic Landmarks Commission



Planning Commission



Board of Zoning Appeals

- Appoint members of boards and commissions
 - Historic Landmarks Commission
 - Planning Commission
 - Board of Zoning Appeals
- Adopt and implement comprehensive plan
- Approve ordinances
 - Zoning ordinance
 - Land development regulations
 - Historic Preservation ordinance



City Council

City Council



Historic Landmarks Commission



Planning Commission



Board of Zoning Appeals

- Consider amendments to zoning ordinance
 - Text amendments
 - Zoning map changes (rezoning)
- Consider amendments to land development regulations
 - Text amendments
 - Land use map revisions
 - Responsible for holding public hearing



City Council

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Consider amendments to historic preservation ordinance
 - Text amendments
 - Designate properties as historic properties



Historic Landmarks Commission

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals



- Authorized by the SC Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994, as amended
- Created in 1993 by Section 158 of city code

Historic Landmarks Commission

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

The purpose of the commission is to:

- Protect, preserve and enhance the distinctive architectural and cultural heritage of the City of Camden;
- Promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the people of the City of Camden;
- Foster civic pride;
- Encourage harmonious, orderly and efficient growth and development of the City of Camden;
- Strengthen the local economy; and
- Improve property values.

Historic Landmarks Commission

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Properties designated as Historic Properties by City Council must receive a Certificate of Appropriateness from commission for exterior renovations that can be seen from street
- Reviews based on Camden Design Guidelines
- Historic properties include:
 - Logtown District
 - Kirkwood District
 - Sarsfield District
 - Individually designated properties



Historic Landmarks Commission

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Consists of seven members
 - Chair: Allen Roberts
- Members serve a maximum of three two-year terms
- Meetings are first Tuesday of each month
- City Clerk serves as Secretary for Commission

Planning Commission

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Authorized by the SC Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994, as amended
- The commission “has a duty to engage in a continuous planning program for the physical, social and economic growth, development and redevelopment of the area within its authority.”



Planning Commission Responsibilities

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Prepare and recommend comprehensive plan to City Council
- Prepare and recommend measures for implementing the comprehensive plan
 - Zoning ordinance
 - Land development regulations
 - Capital improvement program (now covered by Priority Investment Element)
- Reviews subdivisions and other land development projects

Zoning Ordinance

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Planning Commission prepares and recommends a zoning ordinance to City Council
- Holds public hearings on rezonings and text amendments and makes recommendations to City Council
- Zoning Administrator administers zoning ordinance



Land Development Regulations

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Planning Commission prepares and recommends land development regulations
 - Requirements for subdividing land
 - Specifications for infrastructure (streets, water, sewer, etc.)
- Planning Commission administers land development regulations with assistance from City Planner



Camden Planning Commission

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Established July 1969
- Consists of seven members
 - Chair: Bill Ligon
- Members serve four year terms
- Meetings are third Tuesday of each month
- City Planner serves as Secretary and Staff for Commission

Board of Zoning Appeals

City Council



Historic Landmarks Commission



Planning Commission



Board of Zoning Appeals



Board of Zoning Appeals

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Authorized by the SC Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994, as amended
- Quasi-judicial body
- Powers of board
 - Appeals
 - Variances
 - Special exceptions

Appeals

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- An applicant may appeal a decision of the zoning administrator to the board if they feel the decision was made in error
- Usually occurs if applicant disagrees with interpretation of ordinance
- Appeals must be filed within 30 days of the date the applicant is notified of the decision

Variances

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Allows for an exception to a requirement in the zoning ordinance when strict application of the ordinance would result in unnecessary hardship
- “Unnecessary hardship” cannot be self-created or as a result of a nonconforming use
- The board may not grant a use variance that would:
 - Allow a use in a zoning district that is not otherwise permitted
 - Physically extend a nonconforming use
 - Change zoning district boundaries on the official zoning map

Standards for Granting Variances

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Extraordinary conditions – There are extraordinary and exceptional conditions pertaining to the particular piece of property
- Other property – The conditions generally do not apply to other property in the vicinity
- Utilizations – Application of the ordinance would effectively prohibit development of the property
- Detriment – Granting the variance would not be detrimental to adjacent property or harm the character of the zoning district

Camden Board of Zoning Appeals

City Council



Historic
Landmarks
Commission



Planning
Commission



Board of Zoning
Appeals

- Established July 1980
- Board consists of five members
 - Chair: John Miller
- Members serve four year terms
- Board meets on as-needed basis



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Welcome Back to Citizens Planning College!

This Week

- Annexation
- Social Capital
- Third Places
- The Roseto Mystery

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- Annexation is the process of incorporating property into the corporate limits of a municipality
- Legal authorization for annexation is in state law; specifically sections 5-3-10 through 5-3-315

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



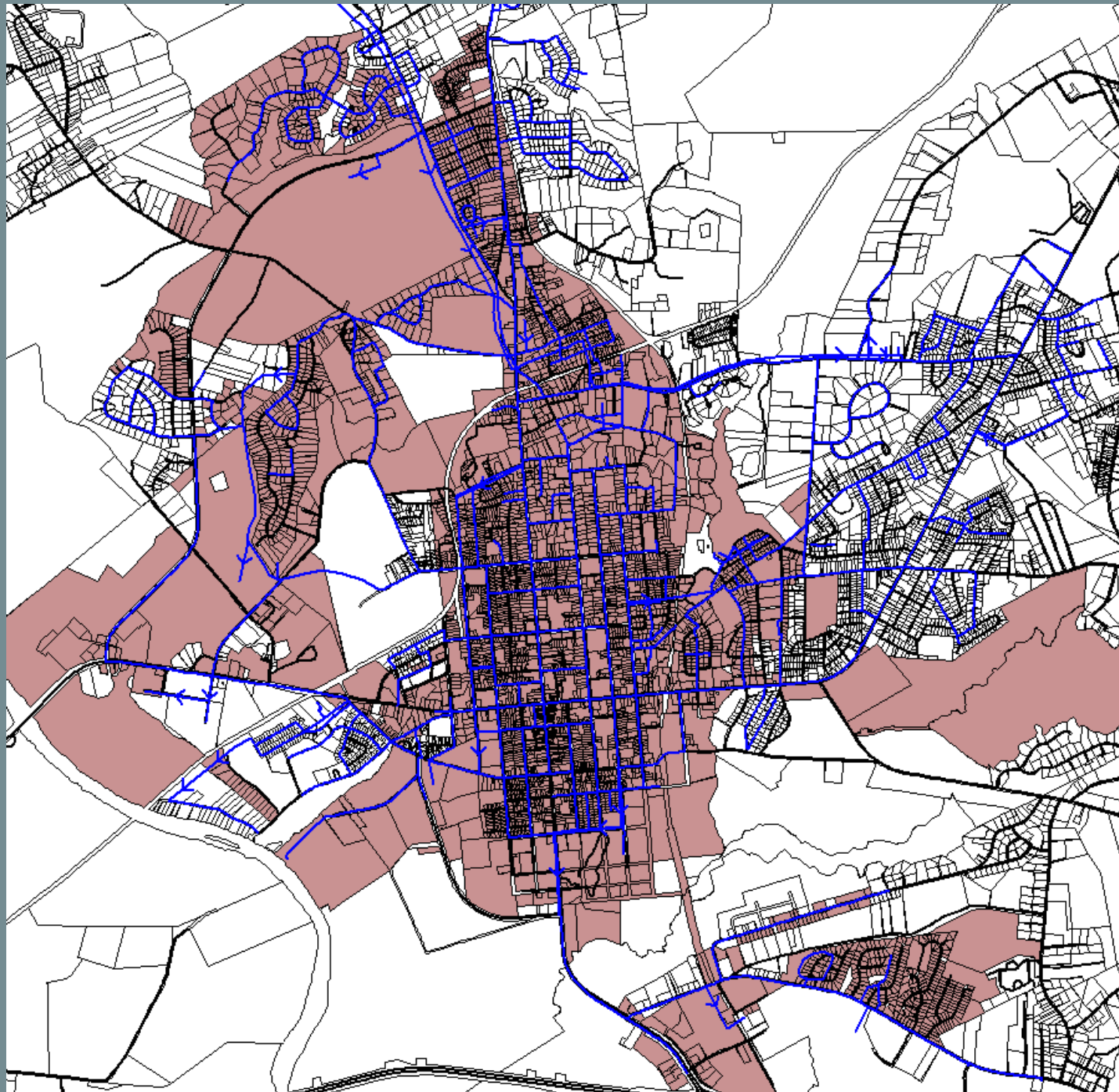
Third Places

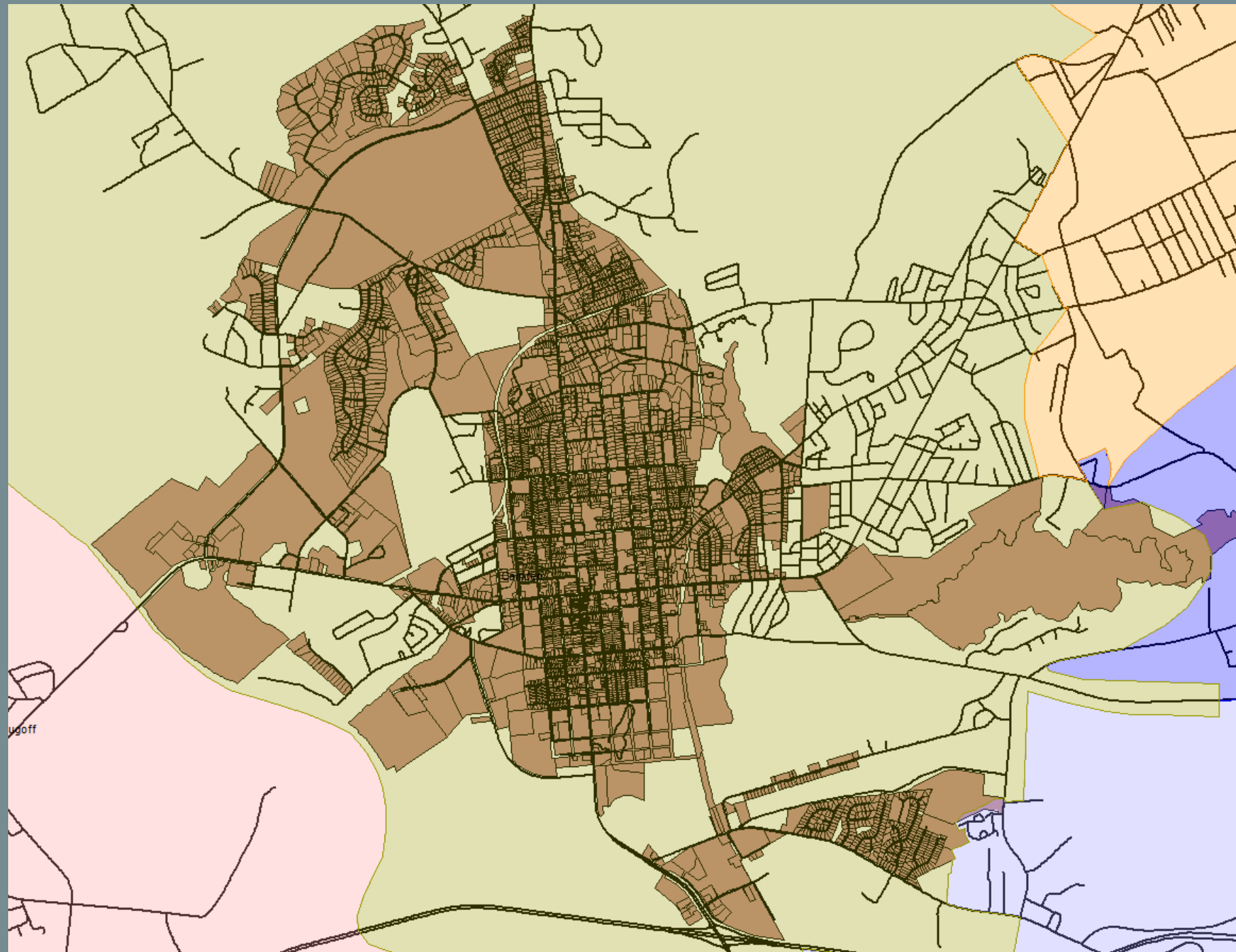


The Roseto
Mystery

Why annex?

- Since the mid-1990s, new sewer service is no longer provided to property outside the city limits
- Residents and businesses in the city pay half of the rate for water and sewer service compared to residents and businesses outside the city
- Residents and businesses outside the city limits that are in the Camden Fire district pay a fire protection fee; fire protection for residents and businesses in the city are covered by property taxes





Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

Why annex?

- City provides weekly collection of garbage, recycling and yard debris for a monthly fee
- Streets light are provided at no charge; residents and businesses outside the city can have street lights installed for a monthly fee
- Community aesthetics – municipalities normally have zoning standards that provide a higher level of aesthetics
- Stronger sense of community

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

Why annex?

- More efficient police protection
 - Camden Police Department covers 11 square miles
 - Kershaw County Sherriff's Office covers 716 square miles
- Ability to vote in municipal elections and serve on city boards and commissions

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

Costs of Annexation

- City property taxes in addition to county property taxes
- Businesses must pay for city business license
- Monthly fee for garbage, recycling and yard debris collection (\$19.25 per month)

Total Property Value: 215,900.00

Real & personal city property taxes using millage rate of 92.9:	\$ 802
Local option sales tax credit:	(\$ 453)
Estimated city property tax net local option:	\$ 349
Water, annual cost decrease:	(\$ 325)
Sewer, annual cost decrease:	(\$ 363)
Fire protection:	(\$ 193)
Garbage collection, outside city (if applicable):	()
Garbage collection, inside city:	\$ 231
Street light fee (if applicable):	()
Cost / (Savings)	\$ (301)

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

Methods of Annexation

- 100% freeholder petition and ordinance
- 75% freeholder petition and ordinance
 - Requires signatures of 75% of freeholders owning at least 75% of assessed value of property in area
- 25% elector petition and election
 - Annexation may be determined for an area by election if 25% of qualified electors sign a petition

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

Social Capital

- Measure of the strength of social networks in a community
- Intangible form of capital
- A place where sociology and city planning come together
- Social networks have value:
 - Increased safety
 - Social well being and physiological health
 - Increases sense of place and affiliation
 - Power in numbers: making community change
 - Community brings richness to work and to our lives

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- Measuring social capital with 2 components:
 - Civic engagement
 - Organizing block parties
 - Attending community festivals
 - Member of local civic organizations (neighborhood watch group)
 - Vote
 - Trust
 - Neighbor watches over each other's house while out of town
 - Children play with other children in the street or in the back yards
 - Carpool
 - Borrow sugar or milk from a neighbor

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- As opportunities to brush shoulders with your neighbor increase, so does the likelihood of building a relationship with them.
- Therefore cities that offer a 24-hour experience to their residents, including eating, shopping, working, engaging in activities and socializing, are more likely to have higher levels of social capital
- Are we paying attention to this as planners?

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- “Third Places” provide opportunity to improve social capital
- Third Places
 - Where people gather, put aside concerns of work and home and hang out simply for pleasures good company and lively conversation.
 - Informal public gathering
 - Characteristics: Equalizers, levelers, low profile, friendly,
 - Examples: café, tavern, gas stations,

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto Mystery



Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery



Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- Roseto Mystery: Setting the scene
- There was a large migration from Roseto Valfortore (Italy) to an area close to Bangor, NY in 1894
- Rosetans built closely clustered 2-story houses with slate roofs on narrow streets running up and down the hillside
- The town came to life: spiritual societies, festivals, community gardens, and residential farming were organized. The town people built a school, park, and cemetery. Small shops, bakeries, restaurants, and bars opened up along main street.
- Main industry was the fabrication of blouses, which was an economic stimulant.

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- Roseto Mystery
- Practicing doctors in the area rarely found anyone from Roseto under the age of 65 with heart disease
- Researched the reasoning behind the healthy community
- Data:
 - Death certificates and physicians records
 - Blood testing
 - Family genealogies
 - Door to door interviews
- Death rate in Roseto, from all causes, was 30-35 percent lower than expected

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- Attempted explanations for good health in Roseto:
 - Explanation # 1: Diet and Exercise:
 - HOWEVER they found that many families cooked with lard, smoked, and were overweight
 - Explanation # 2: Genetics:
 - HOWEVER they found that their primary relatives in Italy did not have the same type of good health reports
 - Explanation # 3: Region where they lived:
 - HOWEVER towns nearby (Bangor and Nazareth) had death rates from heart disease that were three times that of Roseto

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- Mystery Solved
- The secret of Roseto was not diet, exercise, genes, or location. It had to be Roseto itself.
- Rosetans were healthy because their community was healthy
 - Rosetans visited one another
 - Stopped to chat with each other in Italian
 - Cooked for each other in their backyards
 - Three generations lived under one roof, respectfully, sharing meals
 - Participated in church on Sundays
 - 21 civic organizations in a town of 2,000
 - “equal community”

Week 6: Special Topics

Annexation



Social Capital



Third Places



The Roseto
Mystery

- If you want to learn more:

- “The Great Good Place” by Ray Oldenburg
- “Celebrating the Third Place” by Ray Oldenburg
- “Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community” by Robert D. Putnam
- “Better Together: Restoring the American Community” by Robert D. Putnam



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Welcome Back to Citizens Planning College!

Last Week

- Annexation
- Social Capital
- Third Places
- The Roseto Mystery

- This Week: Land Development Regulations

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

- Land development regulations govern how land is developed or redeveloped by defining requirements for site design of developments
- Communities are authorized to adopt these regulations by section 6-29-1130 of the SC Planning Enabling Act
- The Community Facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan must be adopted before land development regulations may be adopted by the local government

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

Local governments adopt land development regulations for the following purposes:

- to encourage the development of economically sound and stable municipalities and counties;
- to assure the timely provision of required streets, utilities, and other facilities and services to new land developments;
- to assure the adequate provision of safe and convenient traffic access and circulation, both vehicular and pedestrian, in and through new land developments;

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

Local governments adopt land development regulations for the following purposes:

- to assure the provision of needed public open spaces and building sites in new land developments through the dedication or reservation of land for recreational, educational, transportation, and other public purposes; and
- to assure, in general, the wise and timely development of new areas, and redevelopment of previously developed areas in harmony with the comprehensive plans of municipalities and counties.

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration

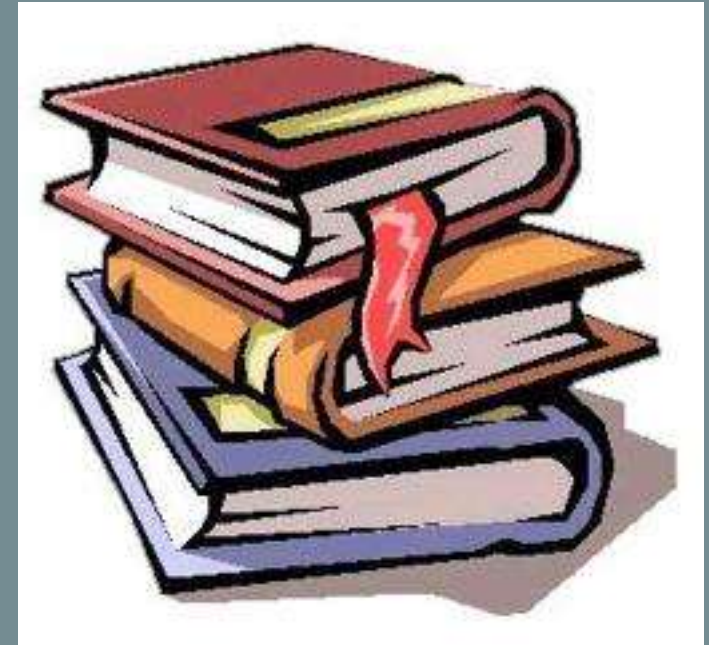


Subdivisions



Design Standards

- Regulations must be recommended by Planning Commission and adopted by City Council
- Land development regulations are administered by the Planning Commission
- Staff has approval authority in limited cases



Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

- No subdivision plat or land development plan may be recorded unless it is stamped approved by the jurisdiction
- No building permit may be issued for a lot unless it has been stamped approved by the jurisdiction
- Property may not be transferred to other ownership unless approved by the community and recorded



Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



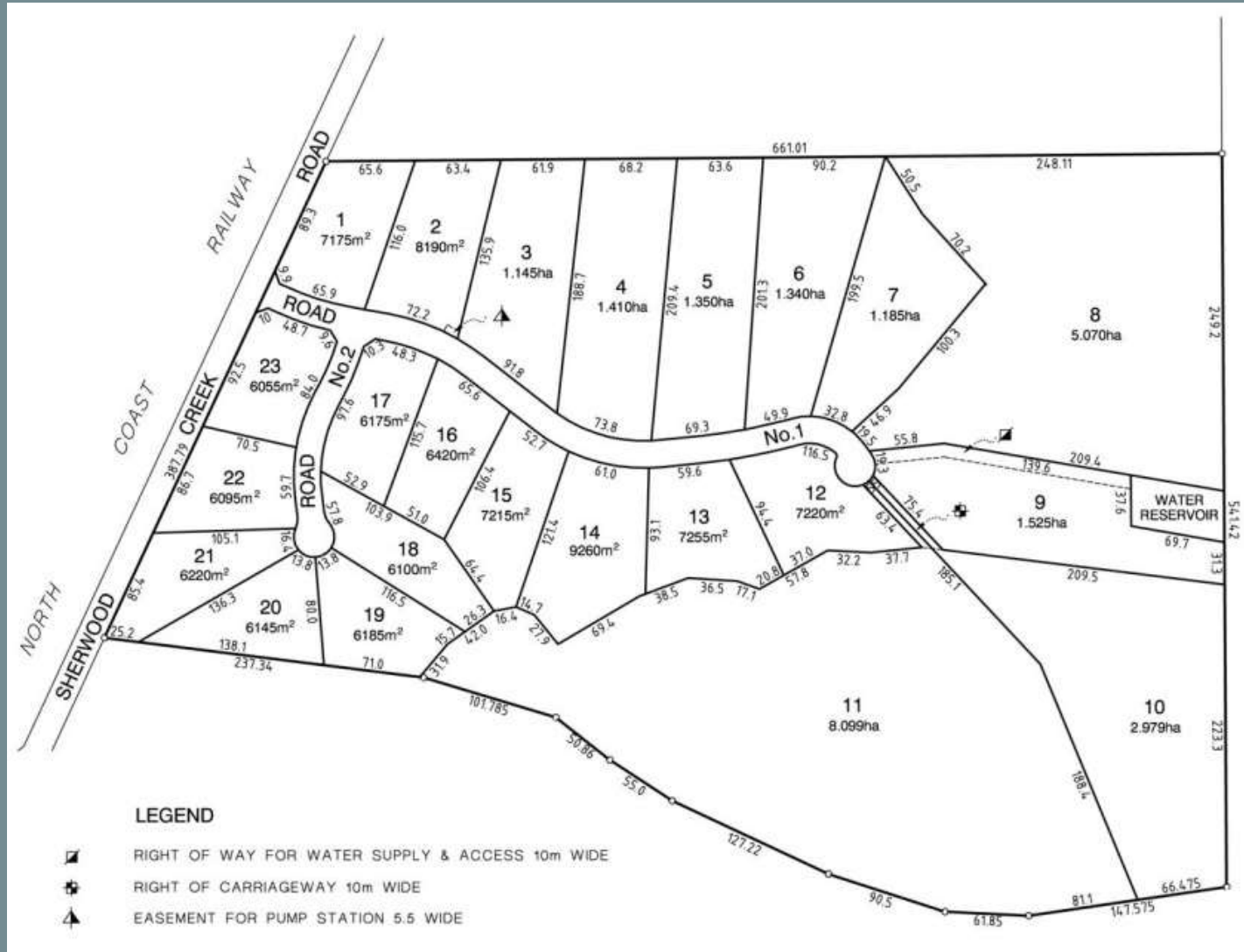
Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards



Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Three types of subdivisions defined in regulations

- Exempt

- Division of land into parcel five acres or larger where no new street is involved
- Combination or recombination of platted lots where the total number of lots does not increase
- Subdivision of property involving cemetery lots

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

Three types of subdivisions defined in regulations

- Minor (does not involve any of the following)
 - Creation of more than five lots
 - Creation of new streets
 - Extension of public water and/or sewer lines
 - Installation of drainage improvements through more than one lot
- Major – any subdivision that is not defined as exempt or minor

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

Staff approves:

- Exempt subdivisions
- Minor subdivisions, except those in historic districts

Planning Commission approves:

- Minor subdivisions in historic districts
- Major subdivisions

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

- Sketch Plan – drawing that shows layout of lots and streets
- Preliminary Plat – document that includes engineering and construction specifications for all improvements (streets, water, sewer, etc.)
- Final Plat – surveyed plan of all lots and completed improvements

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

- Design standards are used to promote good design, protect natural resources and ensure that infrastructure is built to required standards
- General standards require that designs of subdivision take into account natural and cultural resources and preserve them to the extent practicable (i.e. wetlands, floodplains, animal habitats, historical sites)
- Developments must be designed to mitigate negative effects of noise, odor, traffic, drainage and utilities on neighboring properties

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Street Design

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

- Circulation system
 - must be designed for safe, efficient and orderly movement of traffic
 - Facilitate pedestrian, bicycle and non-motorized modes of transportation
 - Subdivisions with more than 30 houses must contain two entrances

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards



Driving-only transportation pattern



Walkable connected transportation network

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Street Design

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

- Streets must be publicly dedicated unless in a Planned Development District
- Layout and alignment – streets must connect to existing street network where possible
- Specifications for alleys, cul-de-sacs and intersections
- Minimum widths for lanes, pavement and right-of-way

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Lane Width</i>	<i>Pavement Width</i>	<i>Right-of-way Width</i>
<u>Public Streets</u>			
Local (minor)	10	24	50
with parking (one side)	10	34	50
Collector	11	28	66
with turning lane	11	40	66
Arterial			
4 lane	12	52	80
with service lanes	12	70	100
controlled access	12	70	120
Alley	9	18	22

Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

- Block size – in general, blocks must be less than 1,800 feet in length
- Lots – specifications for “flag lots”



Week 7: Land Development Regulations

Purpose



Administration



Subdivisions



Design Standards

- Requirements for providing easement for stormwater and utilities
- Water and sewer improvements
 - Water and sewer systems must be designed to handle required flow at build out of development
 - Subdivisions must connect to sewer system if within certain distance of available service
 - Septic tanks must be provided if public sewer is not available
 - Fire hydrants must be installed and located within 500 feet of each other; indicates specific size hydrant required



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Welcome Back to Citizens Planning College!

Last Week

- Land Development Regulations
- Design Standards

• This Week:

- Transportation Planning
- Broad Street Road Diet
- Kershaw County Bike Pedestrian Greenway Plan

Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



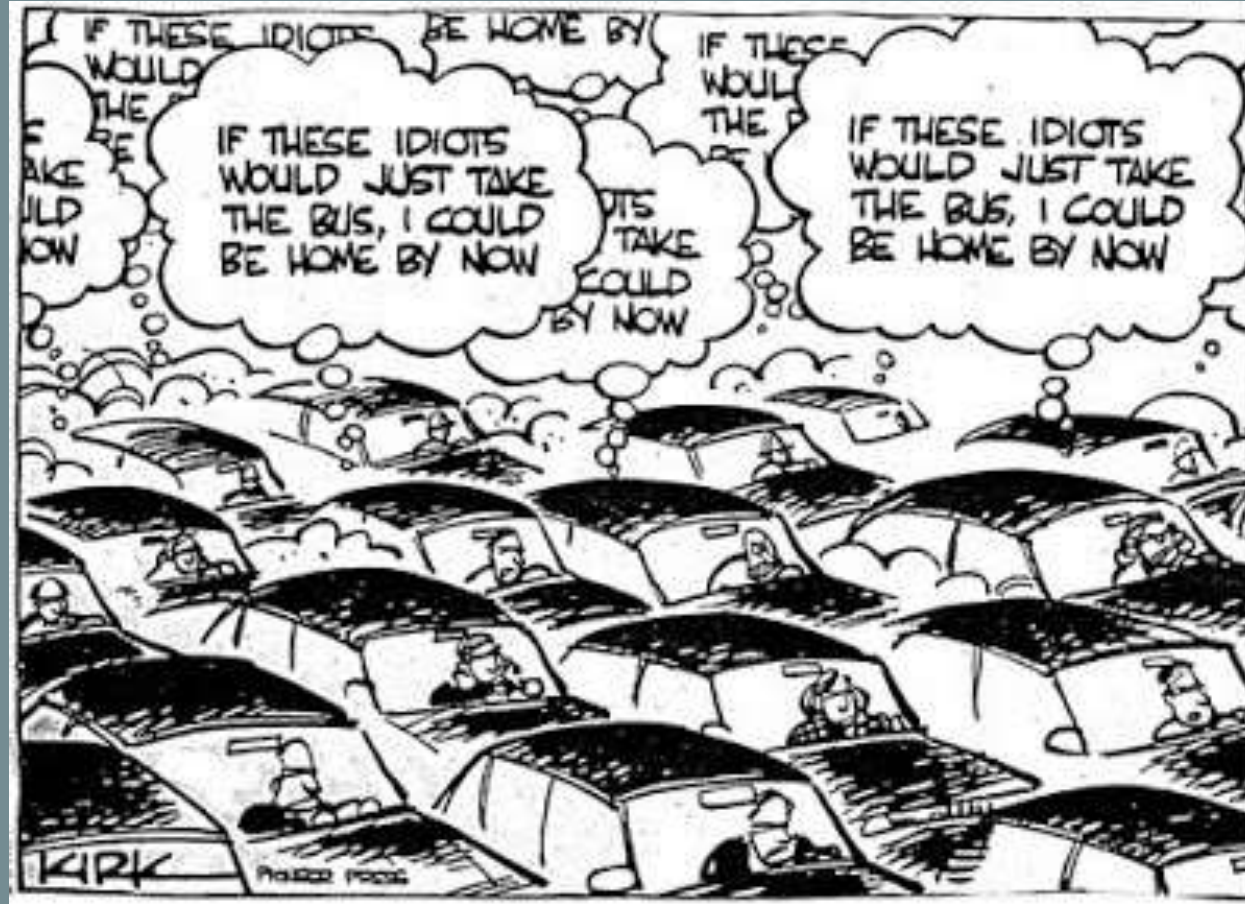
Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan



Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Why does transportation planning exist?
 - Transportation: Taking people and goods from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship
 - Provides access to land, therefore affects patterns of growth and economic activity
 - Land use can change the function of roads overtime and the function of roads can change the land use overtime
- Who does it affect:
 - Business community, neighborhoods, traveling public, freight operators

Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



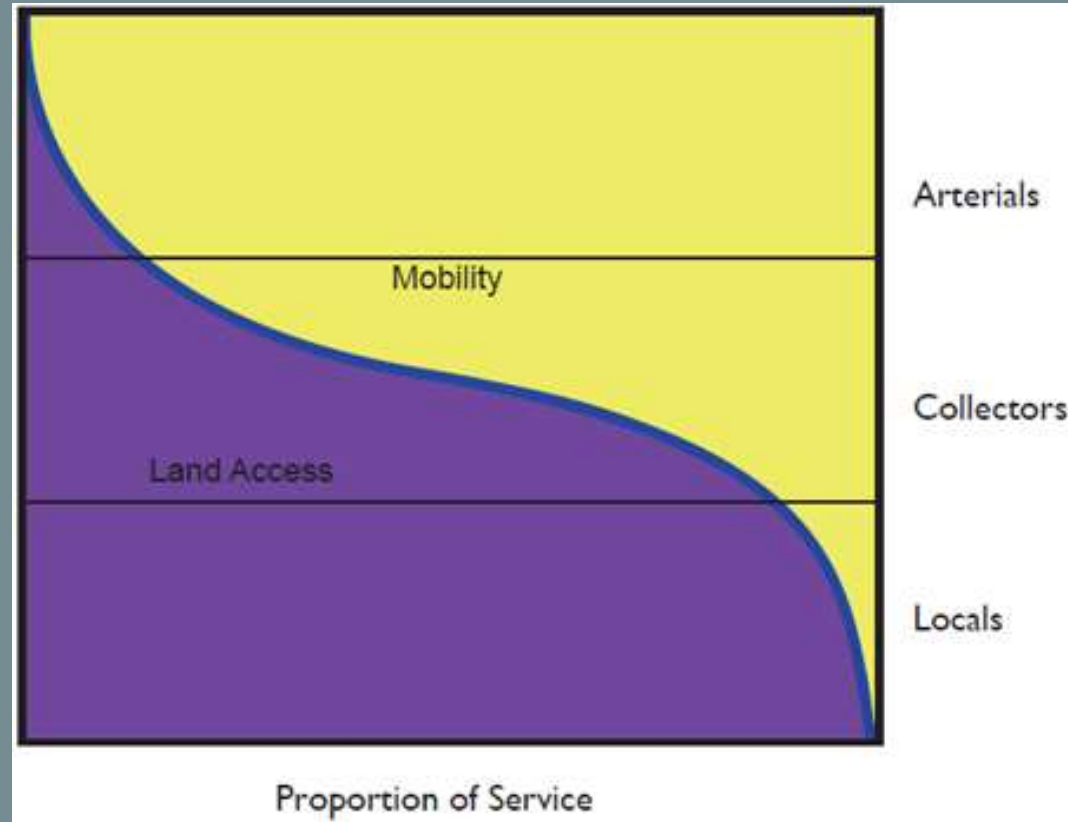
Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Street Classifications

- Arterial
- Collector
- Local



Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



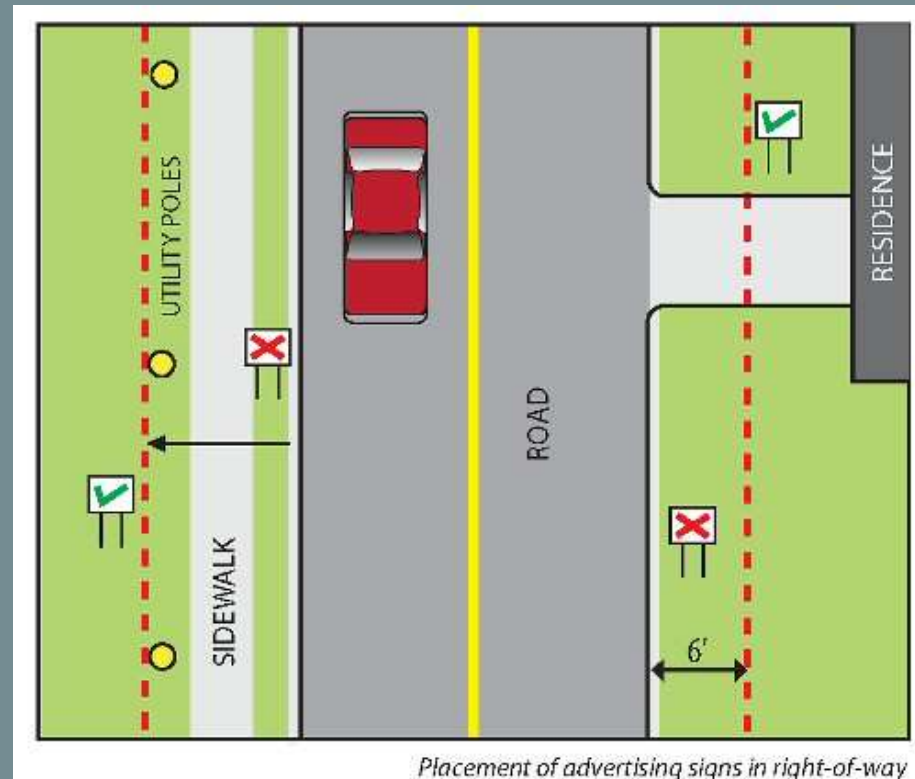
Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Street Ownership

- Street ownership does not stop at the curb, it extends through the right of way.



Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Street Ownership

- Responsibility includes street maintenance: sidewalks, street pavement, and tree trimming / removal
- Utility lines are the responsibility of the utility company, not the street owner
- Permits must be obtained from the street owner before utility work is completed

Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets

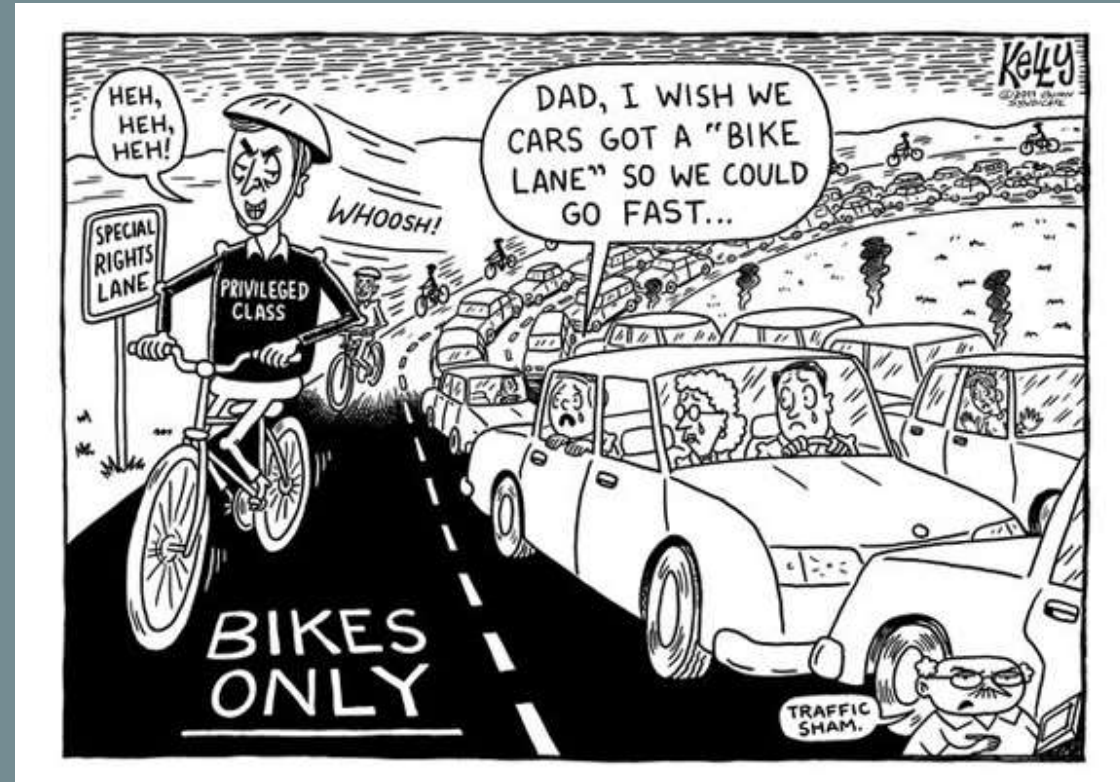


Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Complete Streets



Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Complete Streets are safe, comfortable, and convenient for travel for everyone, regardless of age or ability – motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transportation riders.
- Incomplete streets are unsafe - More than 40% of pedestrian deaths in 2007 and 2008 occurred where no crosswalk was available.



Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan



There's no room for people!!

Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan



We know how to build complete streets – just need the will!

Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Building complete streets can change travel patterns
 - Residents are 65% more likely to walk in a neighborhood with sidewalks.
 - Cities with more bike lanes per square mile have higher levels of bicycle commuting.
- Complete Streets are safer
 - A study found that designing for pedestrian travel by installing raised medians and redesigning intersections and sidewalks reduced pedestrian risk by 28%.
- Communities are more livable with complete streets
 - A variety of transportation options allow everyone – particularly people with disabilities and older adults – to get out and stay connected to the community.

Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Complete streets promote better public health
 - One study found that, on a daily basis, each additional hour spent driving is associated with a 6% increase in the likelihood of obesity, while each additional kilometer walked is associated with a 5% reduction in this likelihood
 - 43% of people with safe places to walk within 10 minutes of home met recommended activity levels; among those without safe places to walk just 27% met the recommendation
 - A comprehensive study of walkability has found that people in walkable neighborhoods did about 35-45 more minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week and were substantially less likely to be overweight or obese than similar people living in low-walkable neighborhoods.

Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Complete streets techniques include:
 - Sidewalks
 - Bike lanes
 - Paved shoulders
 - Signage & traffic signals
 - Crosswalks
 - Medians
 - Shared use path



Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

Broad Street Road Diet: Presentation by Wade Luther

Week 8: Transportation Planning

Intro to
Transportation
Planning



Streets



Broad Street Road
Diet



Kershaw County
Pedestrian Bike
Greenway Plan

- Kershaw County Pedestrian Bike and Greenway Plan:
Presentation by Shawn Putnam



Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Welcome to Citizens Planning College!

Last Week

- Transportation Planning
- Broad Street Road Diet Presentation

This Week:

- Kershaw County Bike Pedestrian Greenway Plan
- Open Space and Recreation
- Floodplains

Week 9: Floodplains, Open Space, Recreation

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

Kershaw County Pedestrian Bike and Greenway Plan:
Presentation by Shawn Putnam

Importance of open space and recreation

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

- Benefits of Open Space:
 - Environmental: storm water quality, home to wildlife
 - Personal: increased physical health and self esteem
 - Social: build strong relationships with family and friends, increase safety
 - Economic: attraction of businesses, tourists, and new residents

Open Space and Parks in Camden

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

- Kershaw County is responsible for recreation programming, but each municipality is responsible for their own facilities
- Open space and parks in Camden
 - Total parks: 19, which total 118 acres
 - Total greenspaces: 8, which total 15 acres
- Recreation plan includes list of needs and proposed projects

Open Space and Parks in Camden

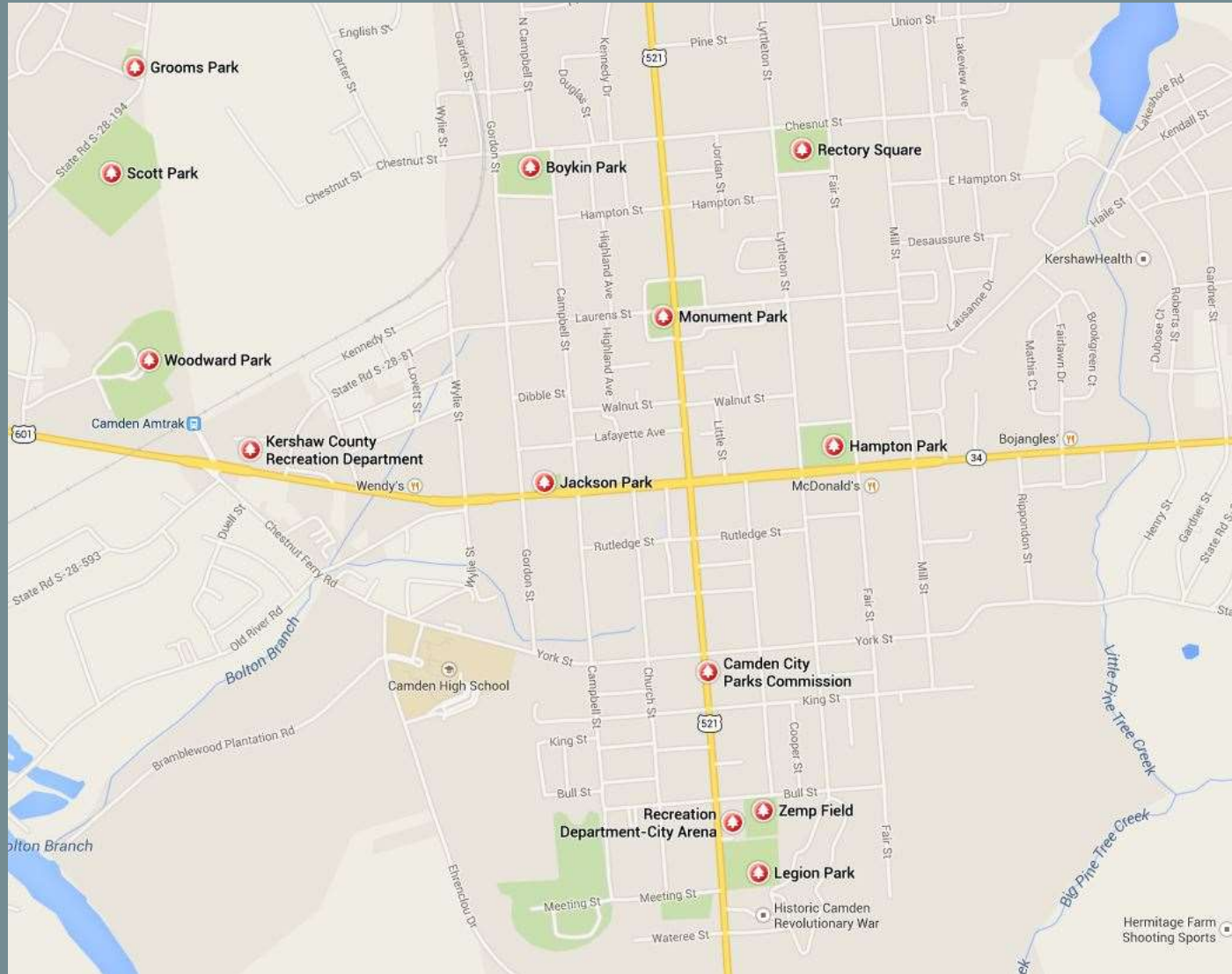
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Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains



Open Space and Parks in Camden

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains



Example of open space in a neighborhood

Open Space and Parks in Camden

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

- Open space requirements found in new zoning code
- 1. In developments with 20 or more multi-family residential units (including townhouses and patio homes) or manufactured home parks with more than 9 manufactured homes, open space shall account for a minimum of 20 percent of the total land area of the site. In developments with 20 or more single-family detached residential units, open space shall account for a minimum of 10 percent of the total land area of the site.
 - No existing development, building or structure meeting the criteria above shall be expanded or enlarged unless the minimum open space requirements of this section are met.
 - In single-family detached developments, open space may not include any required yard, setback or buffer area for individual residential lots or parcels.
 - In multi-family developments and manufactured home parks, required buffer areas may be included in open space if held in common ownership.

Open Space and Parks in Camden

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

2. Public open space and recreation areas, except environmental open space, shall:

- Have direct access from public streets;
- Be visible and easily accessible; and
- Have multiple points of entry.

3. All open space and recreation areas, except environmental open space, shall be well separated from moving vehicles by vegetation, fencing, walls, sidewalks or a combination of those elements.

Open Space and Parks in Camden

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

4. Open space not meeting the criteria of environmental open space shall be substantially clustered around the edges of the development to buffer the development against adjacent tracts of land, especially land used for agriculture and low density residential development.

5. The land used for required open space and recreation areas, except environmental open space, shall have an average slope of five percent or less with no portion of the land exceeding a 15 percent slope.

Open Space and Parks in Camden

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

- 6. Required open space and recreation areas may be public or private. The planning, construction, and maintenance of privately owned facilities shall adhere to the following:
- Private open space intended to count towards the open space requirements of this section shall be held and maintained by a legally constituted homeowner's association or corporation. Land designated as open space may not be separately sold, subdivided or developed.
- High maintenance cost facilities such as swimming pools shall not be counted in determining compliance with the minimum open space and recreation area requirements of this section. Bridges along pedestrian and bicycle paths and similar high cost facilities shall not be permitted as an integral part of any required open space or recreational area unless no feasible alternative exists.

Open Space and Parks in Camden

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

- Each phase of a phased development shall meet the minimum requirements for open space and recreational areas. All plans for such developments shall demonstrate compliance for each phase. No certificates of occupancy shall be issued until all such required facilities have been installed or bonded by the developer and approved by the city.
- The responsibility for the perpetual maintenance of open space shall be with the owner. Maintenance for required open spaces shall include ensuring that no hazards, nuisances or unhealthy conditions exist; and keeping the property neat and orderly in appearance and free of litter and debris. Failure to adequately maintain open space shall constitute a violation of this ordinance and shall subject the owner to any and all remedies permitted herein.

Floodplains

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

- A floodplain is the area near a body of water that floods when the water reaches flood stage.
- Different types of floodplains are based upon the type of flooding that forms them (coastal, lake, riverine).



Floodplains

Floodplains provide natural and beneficial functions

- Water resources (flood and erosion control)
- Living resources (habitats, breeding and feeding for animals)
- Social resources (recreation, open space)

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

Floodplains

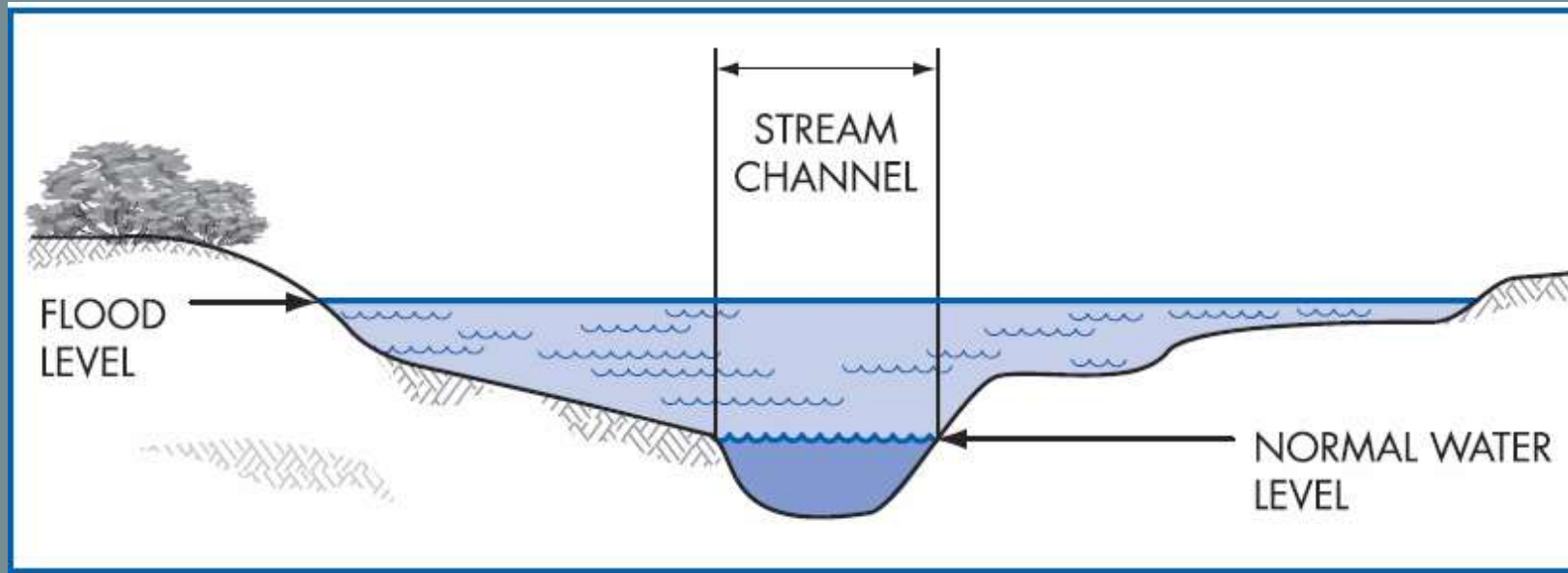
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Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains



Floodplains

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

- Created in 1968 to provide flood insurance due to lack of availability in private market and to reduce flood disaster costs
- A community must join the NFIP for residents to be eligible to purchase flood insurance
- Communities must adopt and enforce floodplain management standards in order to join

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

Floodplains

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains



Floodplains

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



Floodplains

- Communities are mapped using Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)
- Structures built in mapped floodplain must purchase flood insurance if mortgage is federally backed
- New or renovated structures in mapped floodplain must be built so the top of the lowest flood is above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
- BFE = elevation of water of a flood event that has a 1% annual chance of occurring

Floodplains

KCPBGP



Open Space /
Recreation



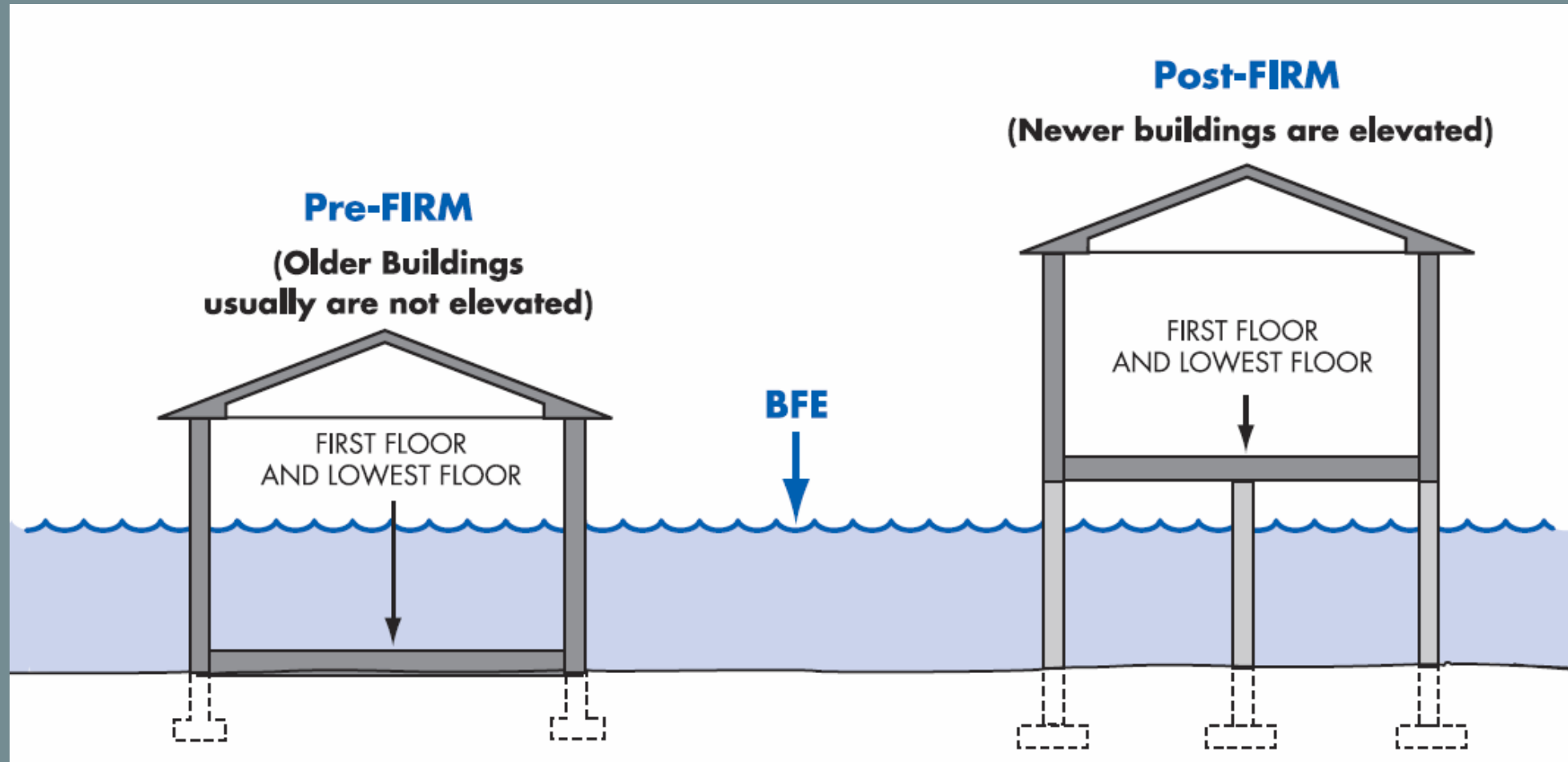
Floodplains

Enclosed areas below buildings must have openings to allow flood water to flow through (i.e. crawlspace foundation)

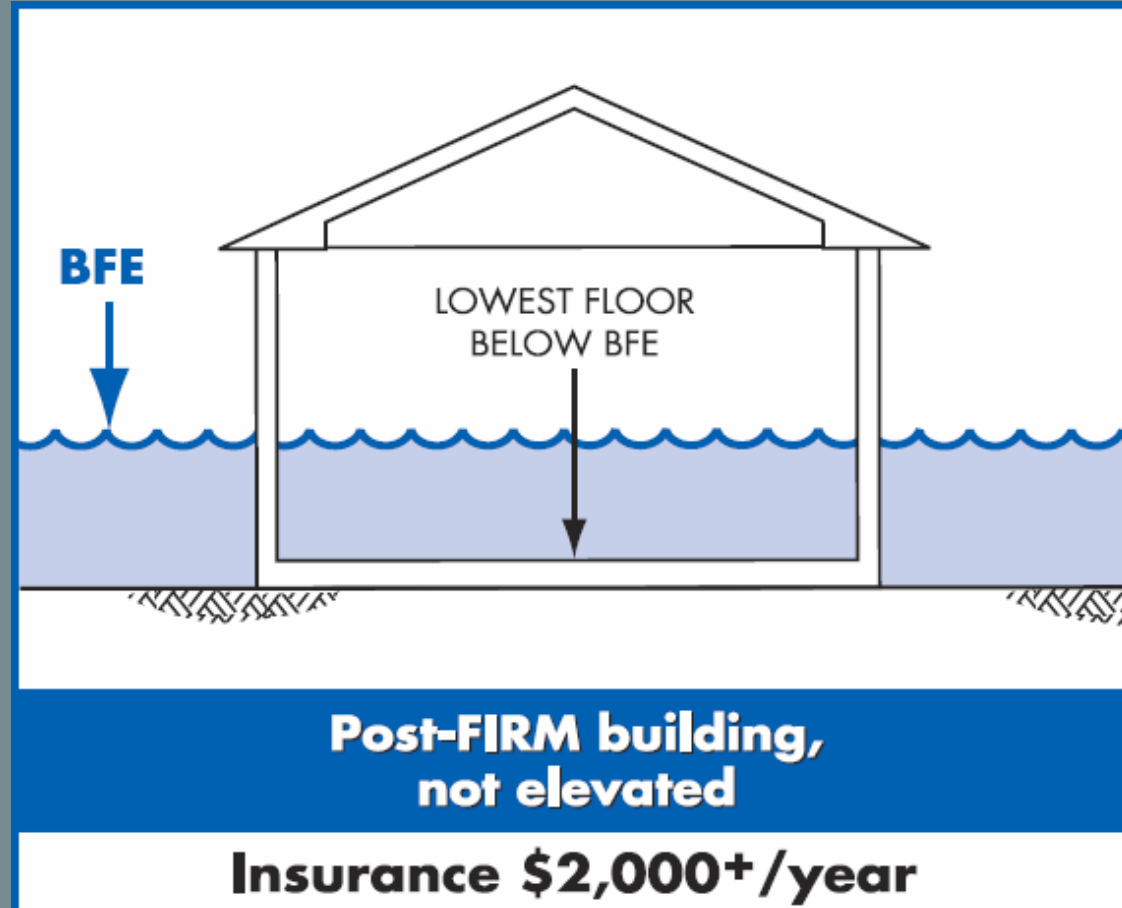
- Must have openings on at least two side of structure
- Bottom of openings must be within 1 foot of grade
- Must provide 1 square inch of opening for every 1 square foot of enclosed space



Pre-FIRM vs. Post-FIRM Structures



Building Below BFE is Expensive!





Citizens Planning College
City of Camden
Class of 2015

Welcome to Citizens Planning College!

Last Week

- Kershaw County Bike Pedestrian Greenway Plan
- Open Space and Recreation
- Floodplains

This Week:

- Low Impact Development

What is Low Impact Development (LID)?

Design, construct and maintain a development site to protect or restore the natural hydrology of the site so that the overall integrity of the watershed is protected. This is done by creating a “hydrologically” functional landscape.

Goal: Mimic natural hydrology to reduce stormwater runoff

Why use LID techniques?



Why use LID techniques?

- Reduce flooding
- Reduce erosion
- Improve water quality
- Promote natural recharge of groundwater
- Reduce impervious surfaces
- Lower costs of infrastructure



Why use LID techniques?

- It is now required in Camden! Section 157.194 of Zoning Ordinance requires LID
 - Post-development discharge rates shall not exceed pre-development discharge rates from any development site.
 - Site design shall minimize impervious surface and alteration of natural vegetation and topography.
 - Landscape design shall integrate natural features into the footprint of each parcel under development and ensure that water resources are protected.
 - To the maximum extent practicable, natural and vegetated stormwater management systems such as swales, rain gardens, constructed wetlands, and bioretention cells shall be used to manage stormwater and comply with federal and local stormwater regulations.

LID techniques

- Rain gardens
- Rain barrels/cisterns
- Vegetated swales
- Bioretention areas
- Permeable paving
- Green roofs



Rain Gardens



- Planted depression that temporarily stores runoff from impervious surfaces
- Encourages natural infiltration of stormwater
- Native plants are recommended

Rain Barrel/Cistern



- Low cost method for storing roof runoff
- Water can be used for irrigation or other uses
- Saves you money on water!!!

Vegetated Swales

- Open, shallow depressions that collect small quantities of runoff
- Can be planted with vegetation to increase filtration and reduce erosion
- Typically used along streets and parking lots
- Best for low density developments



Bioretention Areas

- Commonly used to manage runoff in parking lots
- Consists of vegetated area to increase infiltration
- Parking lot graded to ensure water flows into area
- Vegetation helps with heat island effect and improves air quality



Permeable Paving



- Open spaces allow water to pass, increasing infiltration and reducing runoff
- Typically used for walkways, parking stalls and overflow parking areas

Green Roof

- Collects rainwater and delays sending it to stormwater system
- Provides shade and removes heat from the air through evapotranspiration, reducing temperatures of the roof surface and the surrounding air
- Absorbs heat and acts as insulators for buildings, reducing energy needed to provide cooling and heating

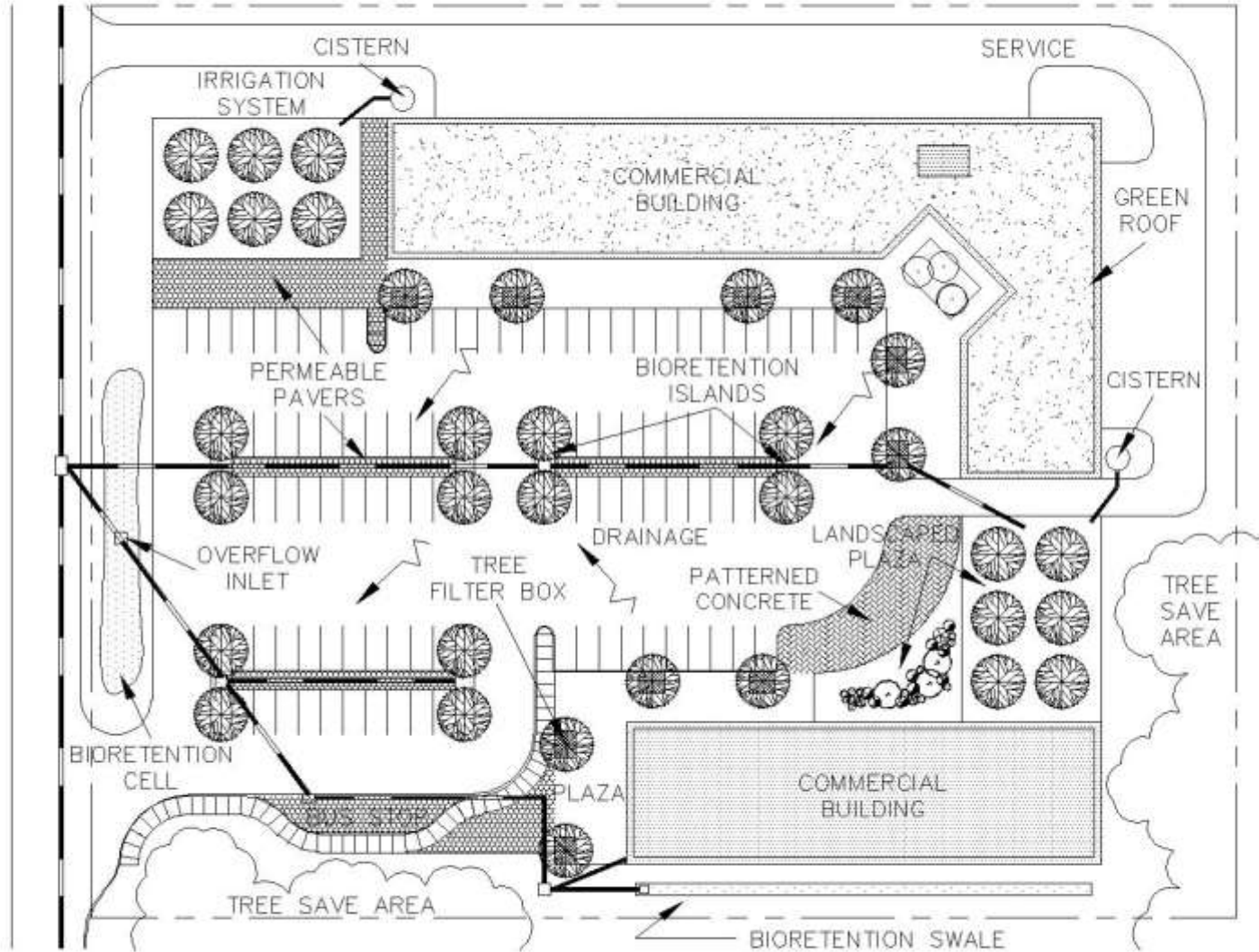


THE LOW IMPACT
DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC.
WWW.LOWIMPACTDEVELOPMENT.ORG

LID COMMERCIAL
STRIP PARKING
LOT

EX. 7.0
NOV 2002

N.T.S.



FINAL

EXAM

Question 1: What is the purpose of communities adopting a zoning ordinance?

- A. To reduce property values
- B. Impose socialism on citizens
- C. The general purposes of guiding development in accordance with existing and future needs and promoting the public health, safety, morals, convenience, order, appearance, prosperity, and general welfare.
- D. Ensure that all buildings are painted the same color

Question 2: What is the approximate population of Camden?

- A. 10,000
- B. 7,000
- C. 9,000
- D. 150,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1860	1,014	
1870	1,077	5.85%
1880	1,780	39.49%
1890*	N/A	N/A
1900	2,441	27.08%
1910	3,567	31.57%
1920	3,930	9.24%
1930	5,183	24.18%
1940	5,747	9.81%
1950	6,986	17.74%
1960	6,843	-2.09%
1970	8,532	19.80%
1980	7,462	-14.34%
1990	6,696	-11.44%
2000	6,682	-0.21%
2010	6,838	2.28%

Question 3: Which of the following is not a required element for a comprehensive plan?

- A. Transportation
- B. Housing
- C. Land use
- D. Fruits & vegetables

Minimum Required Elements

- (1) Population Element
- (2) Economic Development Element
- (3) Natural Resources Element
- (4) Cultural Resources Element
- (5) Community Facilities Element
- (6) Housing Element
- (7) Land Use Element
- (8) Transportation
- (9) Priority Investment

Question 4: Land development regulations primarily regulate what type of activity?

- A. Subdividing property
- B. Bed & breakfast inn
- C. Public art
- D. The breed of cat you can own

Three types of subdivisions

- 1) Exempt
- 2) Minor
- 3) Major

Question 5: Which of the following is a requirement applied to a zoning district?

- A. The color you paint your bedroom
- B. Type of grass planted in your yard
- C. Minimum lot area
- D. School attendance zone

District	Minimum							
	Lot Area (sq.ft.)		Lot Width (ft.)	Yard and Building Setbacks (ft.)				
	Single-Family Res.	Non-Res.		Front ¹	Side		Rear	
				All Streets	Res.	Non-Res.	Res.	Non-Res.
Residential								
RE	66,000	NA	200	35	20	NA	30	NA
R-15	15,000	30,000	80	35	10	25	20	40
R-10	10,000	20,000	75	25	10	25	20	40
R-6	6,000	20,000	50	25	5	25	20	40
Non-Residential								
OI	10,000	10,000	75	25	10	10	20	20
CBD	none	none	none	none	(1)(a) ²	(1)(a) ²	(1)(b) ²	(1)(b) ²
GBD	15,000	15,000	100	35	10	(2)(a) ²	20	(2)(b) ²
LBD	10,000	10,000	75	35	5	10	20	20
IND	NA	60,000	200 ¹	35	NA	(3)(a) ²	NA	(3)(b) ²
CMU	15,000	15,000	100 ¹	35	15	(3)(a) ²	15	(3)(b) ²
EQ	871,200	871,200	800 ¹	35	20	(4)(a-e) ²	30	(4)(a-e) ²

Question 6: Why do communities adopt regulations for signs?

- A. To make all the signs short like in Hilton Head Island
- B. Protect public safety, the dual interest of the public and the advertiser
- C. Ensure they are all 20 feet tall
- D. Require all signs be written in English

Question 7: Why do we require parking lots to be landscaped?

- A. Because we are a bunch of tree huggers
- B. Vegetation helps reduce summer heat and provide shade
- C. Trees help manage stormwater and improve air quality
- D. Options B & C



Question 8: If someone applied for a variance who would consider the request?

- A. City Council
- B. Board of Zoning Appeals
- C. Planning Commission
- D. Committee consisting of residents chosen at random

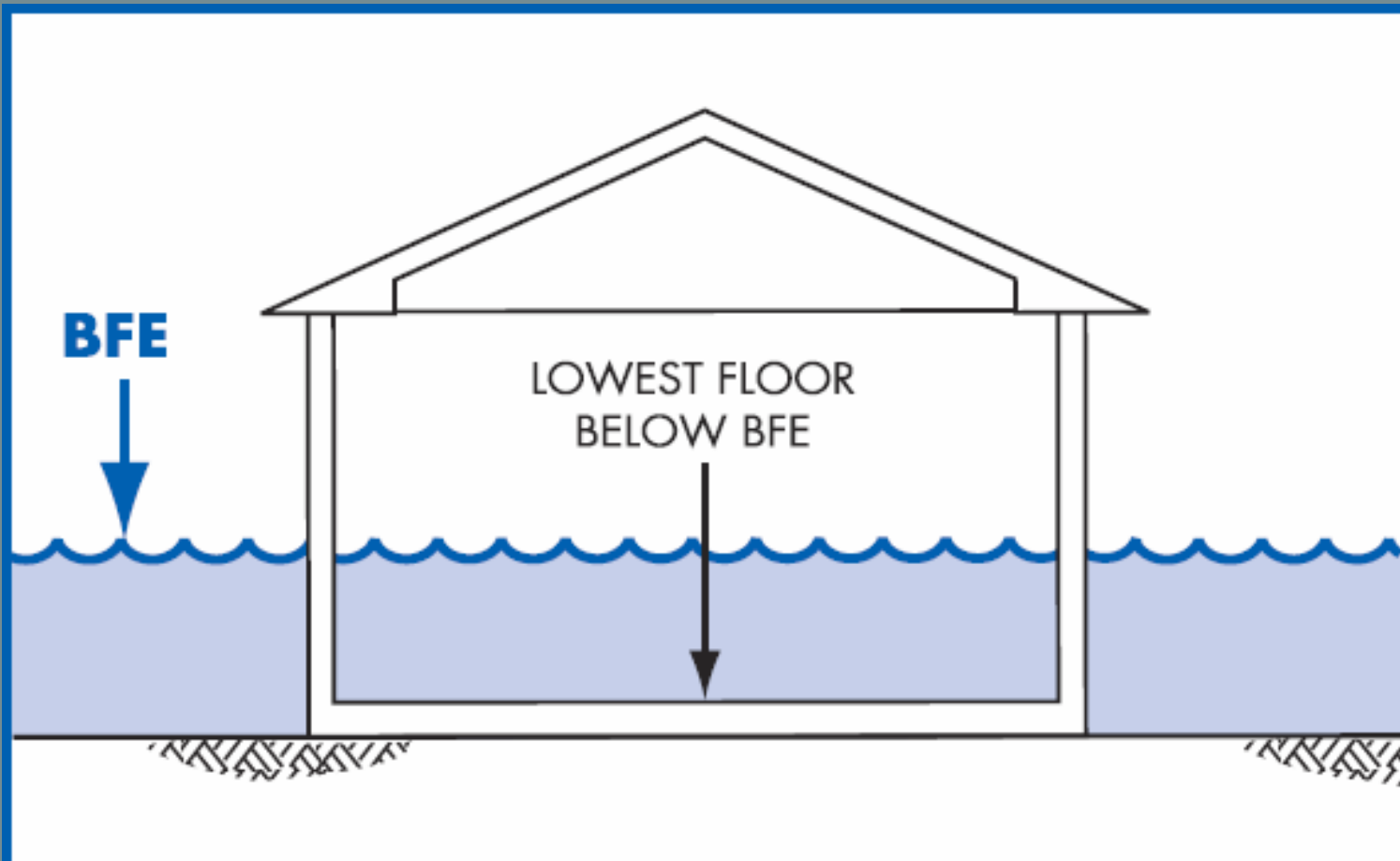
Question 9: What improvements could be made to make this street a complete street?

- A. Sidewalks and crosswalks
- B. Bike lanes
- C. Signs telling cyclists and car drivers to be nice to each other
- D. Options A & B



Question 10: What does it mean if your property is located in the floodplain?

- A. You can't build anything in it
- B. The only type of residential unit allowed is a house boat
- C. The first floor must be at the base flood elevation
- D. You must wear a life jacket anytime you are there in case there is a flood



**Post-FIRM building,
not elevated**

Insurance \$2,000+/year



Congratulations
G R A D U A T E S

Kershaw County Bicycle Pedestrian Greenway Plan



Project Team

**Eat Smart Move Smart
Kershaw County**

Alta Planning + Design

Jeff Olson, RA, Principal-in-Charge
Jean Crow Crowther, Project Manager
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Andrea Garland, EIT, Planner/GIS Analyst
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Finnuala Quinn, PE, Civil Engineer
Chris Pay, Intern

Alliance Consulting Engineers

*Deepal S. Eliatamby, PE,
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Manager*
*Stephen S. Staley, PE,
Project Manager*

Palmetto Conservation

*David Harper,
Development Director*
*Natalie Cappuccio Britt,
Executive Director*



The Plan envisions...

“...a connected network of on- and off-street bikeways, walkways, and trails that provide safe and family-friendly access between neighborhoods and community destinations for all ages and abilities.

The Plan supports **Kershaw County’s vision for becoming the healthiest county in South Carolina and a destination for bicycling, walking, and trail activity for both transportation and recreation.”**



Project Scope/Schedule

- **September – December 2012:**
 - Kick-Off Steering Committee Meeting
 - Existing Conditions Analysis
 - Citizen Comment Form, Stakeholder Interviews
 - First Public Workshop
- **January – February 2013:**
 - Second Steering Committee Meeting
 - Draft Network Recommendations
- **March – April 2013:**
 - Third Steering Committee Meeting
 - Finalize Draft Network Recommendations
 - Municipal Code Review, Demand/Benefits Analysis, Design Guidelines, Best Practices
- **May – July 2013:**
 - Final Public Workshop
 - Final Steering Committee Meeting
 - Implementation Plan & Recreational/Cultural Elements
 - Final Bicycle Pedestrian Greenway Plan
 - Presentations of Plan to Elected Officials

Fall 2012


Winter
2013

Spring
2013

Summer
2013

Public Input

- Steering Committee
- Project website content
- Comment form:
 - Online survey
 - Hard copy version
- Public workshops + Focus group
- Stakeholder Interviews

KCOPC Community Survey October 2008 

Results Overview

Date: 12/5/2008 1:01 PM PST
 Responses: Curriculos
 Filter: No filter applied

1. How frequently do you observe the following in your community?

Top number is the count of respondents selecting the option.
 Bottom % is percent of the total respondents selecting the option.

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Billboards or signs that encourage you to be physically active and/or to eat healthfully	21 12%	36 21%	65 38%	50 29%
Community newspaper articles or newsletters that encourage you to be physically active and/or to eat healthfully	35 20%	80 47%	44 26%	13 8%
Other types of encouragement from the community (for example, local radio programs, local TV ads)	28 16%	65 38%	58 34%	19 11%

2. How do you receive information on what physical activity and/or healthy eating opportunities are available in your community?

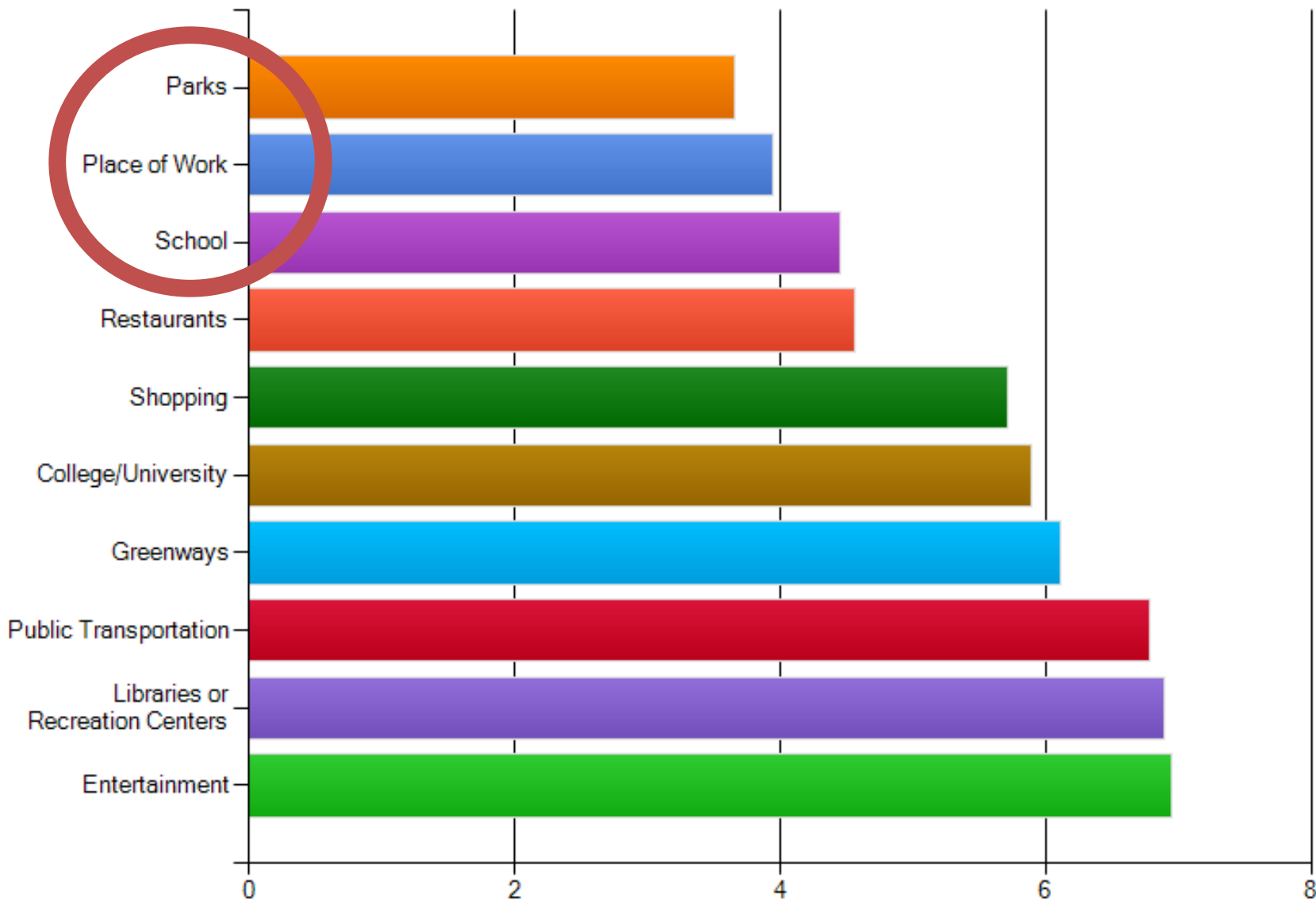
Top number is the count of respondents selecting the option.
 Bottom % is percent of the total respondents selecting the option.

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
The Chronicle Independent	42 25%	56 34%	40 24%	28 17%
The West Waterer Independent	13 9%	32 21%	29 19%	78 51%
Community Newsletter (specify newsletter source)	17 11%	27 18%	31 21%	74 50%
Radio (specify radio station)	9 6%	30 19%	51 33%	64 42%
Television (specify TV station)	36 22%	53 33%	37 23%	37 23%
Community Websites (specify websites)	6 4%	26 18%	33 23%	79 55%
At church (specify church name)	7 5%	28 19%	32 22%	77 53%
At civic meetings	5	9	34	93

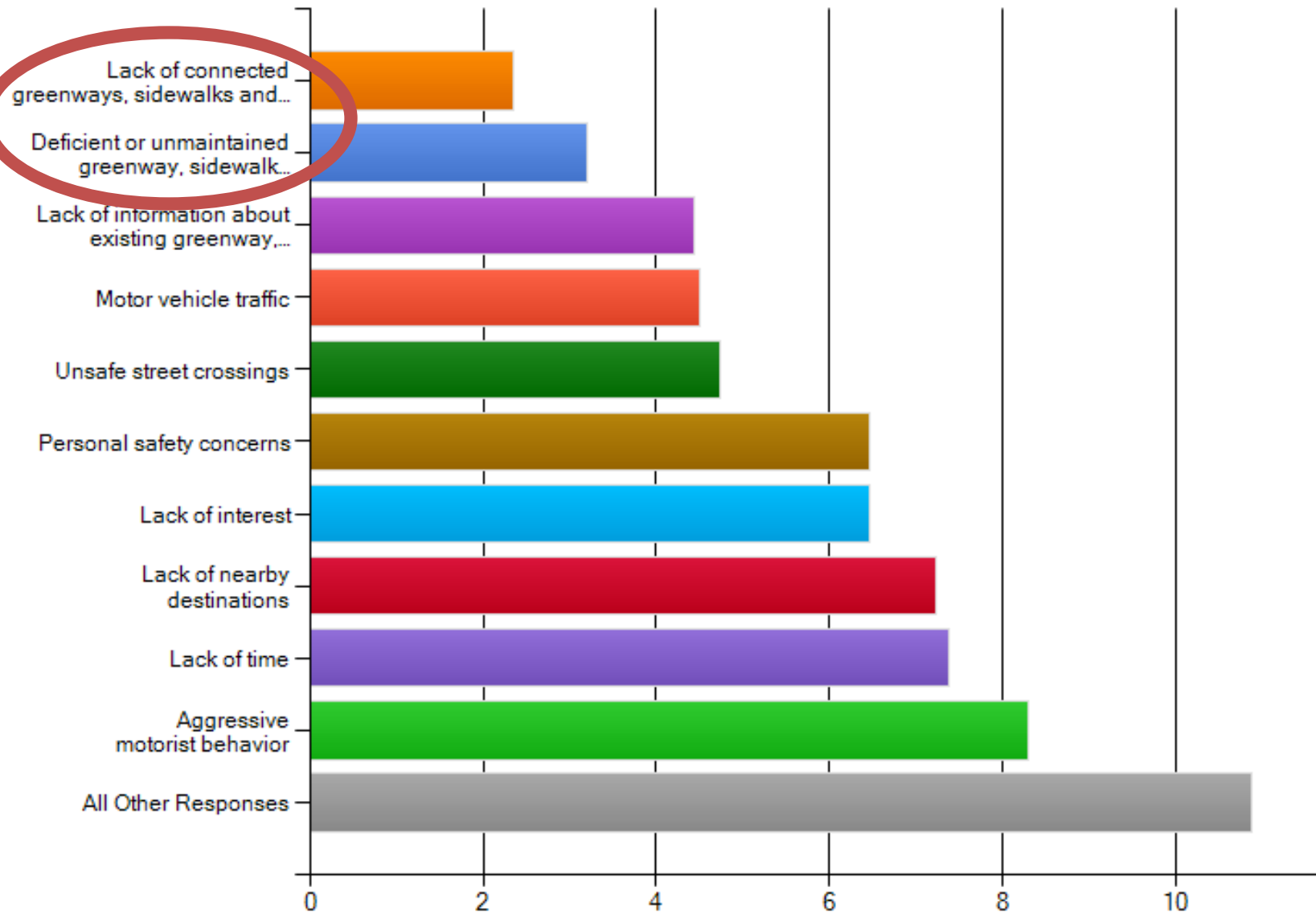




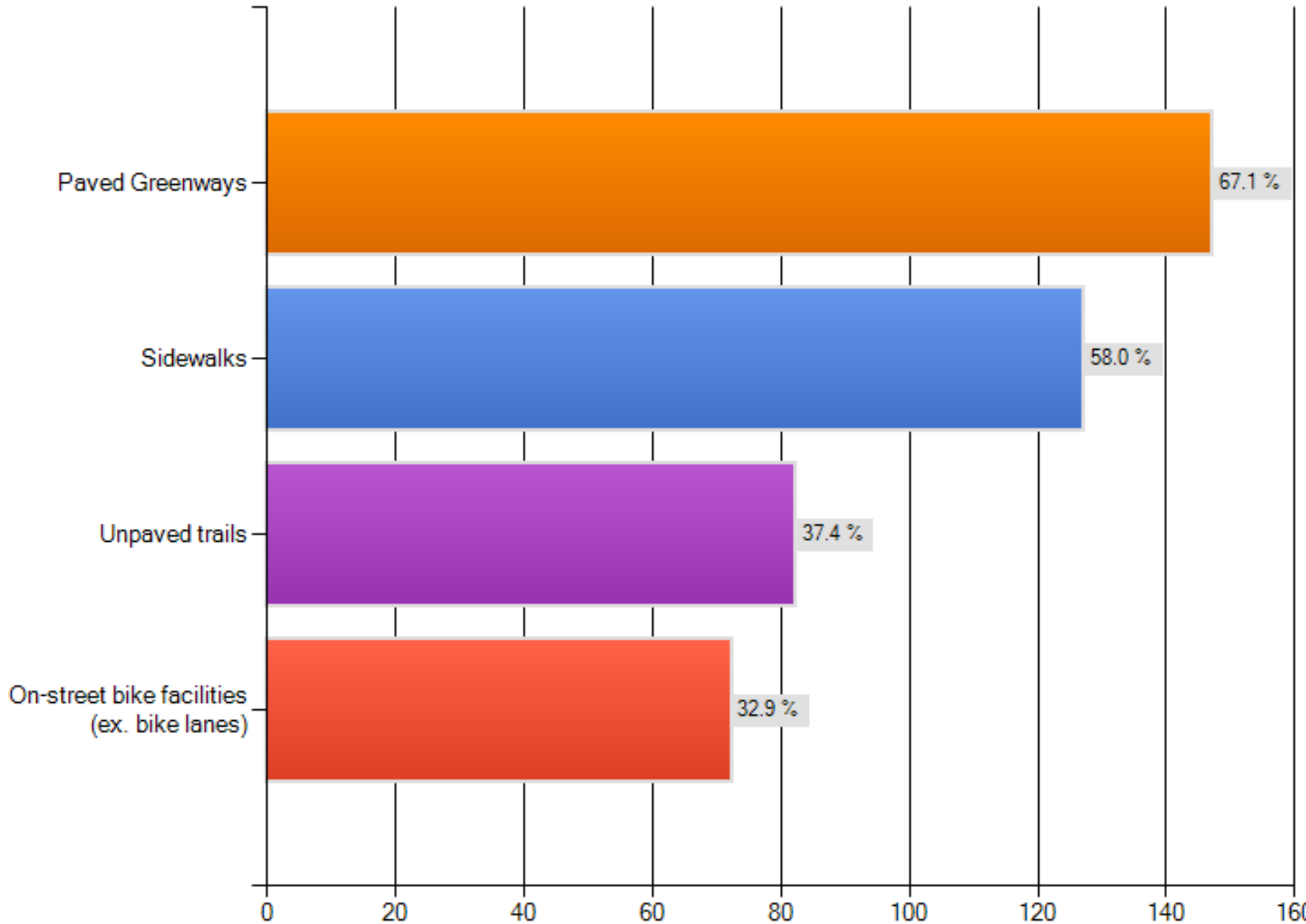
What destinations would you most like to get to by biking or walking? Rank your top 3 choices 1,2 and 3, only your top 3 choices will be counted.



**What do you think are the biggest factors that discourage biking or walking in Kershaw County?
Rank your top 3 choices 1, 2 and 3, only your top 3 choices will be counted.**

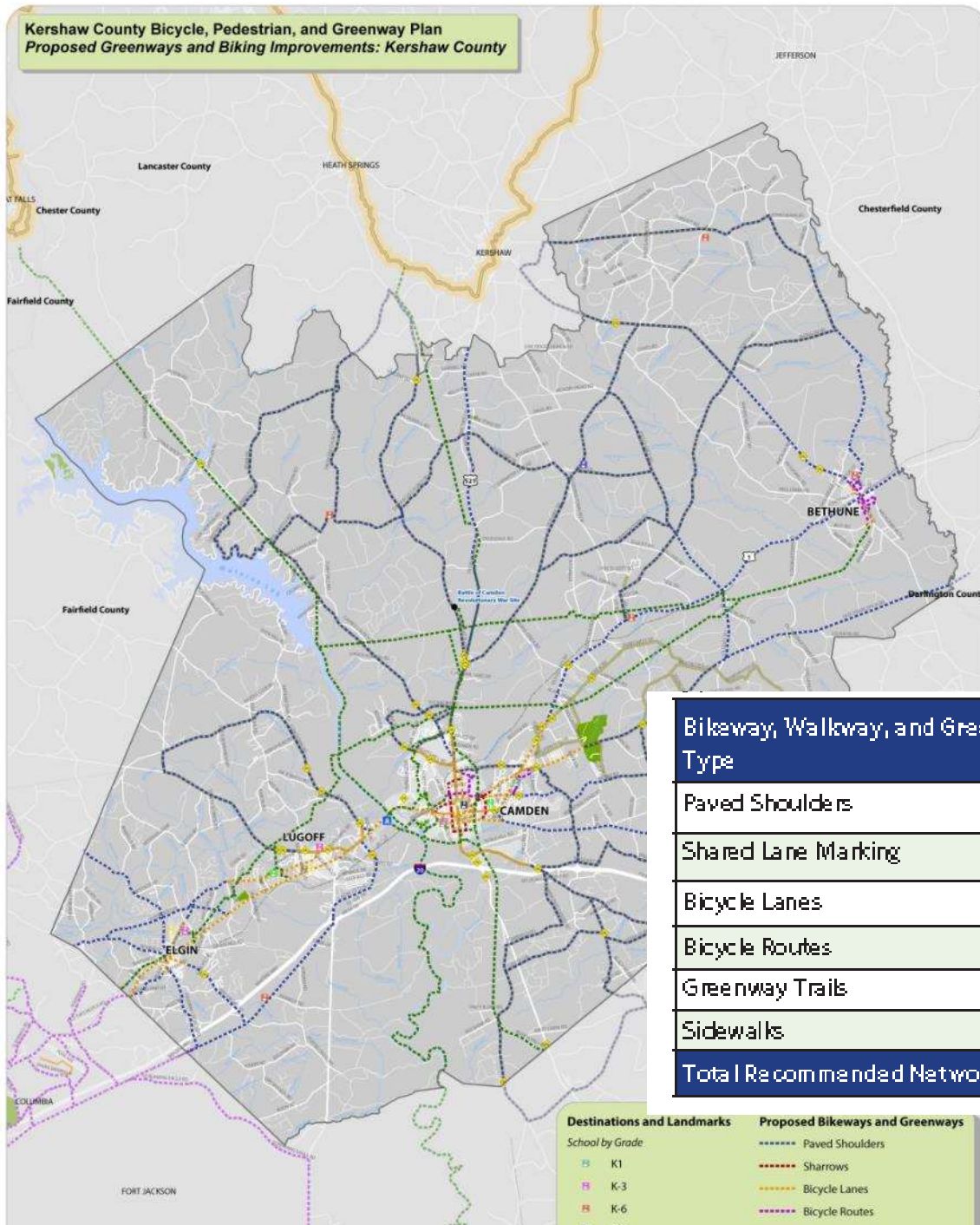


What type of biking and walking facilities do you prefer? Please select all that apply.





Kershaw County Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Greenway Plan
Proposed Greenways and Biking Improvements: Kershaw County



420 miles of proposed on-street bikeways and walkways

165 miles of proposed greenways

Bikeway, Walkway, and Greenway Facility Type	Recommended Mileage
Paved Shoulders	316.5
Shared Lane Marking	5.9
Bicycle Lanes	50.0
Bicycle Routes	21.1
Greenway Trails	165.5
Sidewalks	27.0
Total Recommended Network Mileage	586.0

Destinations and Landmarks

School by Grade

- KS K1
- PS K-3
- ES K-6
- RS 7-8

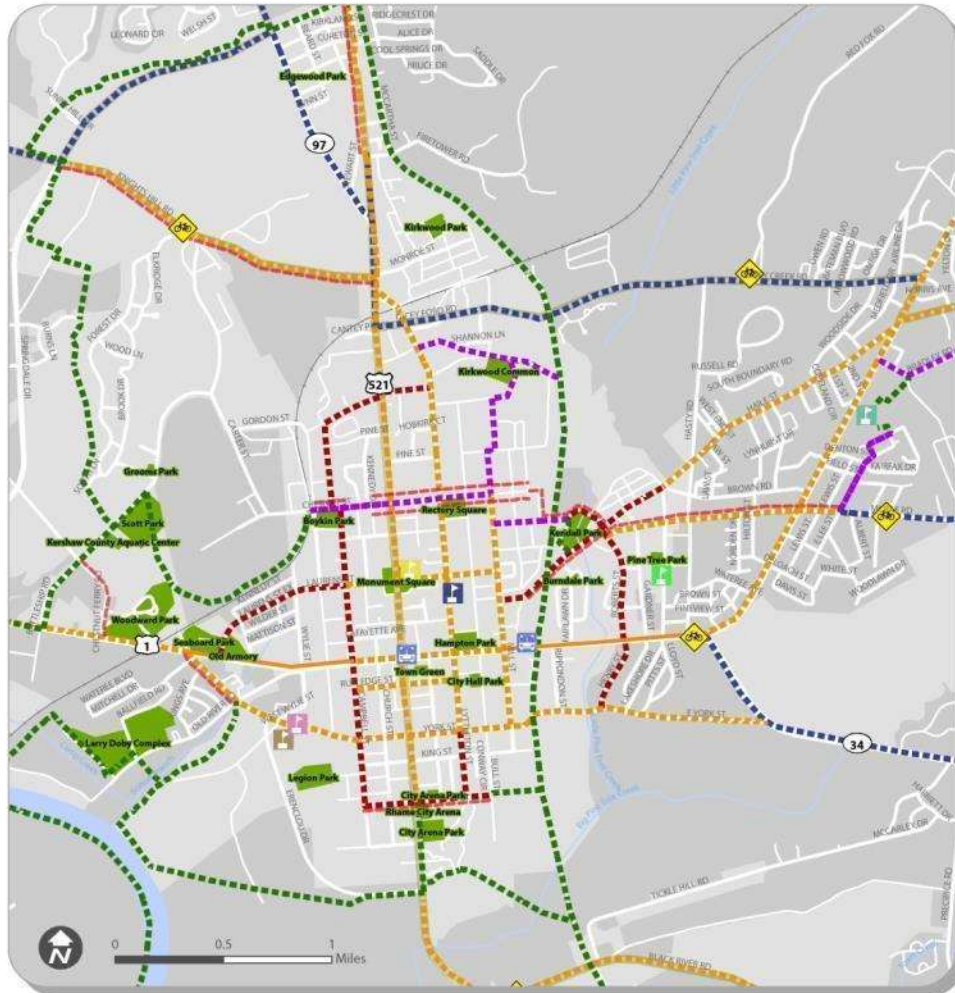
Proposed Bikeways and Greenways

- Paved Shoulders
- Sharrows
- Bicycle Lanes
- Bicycle Routes
- Greenway Trails

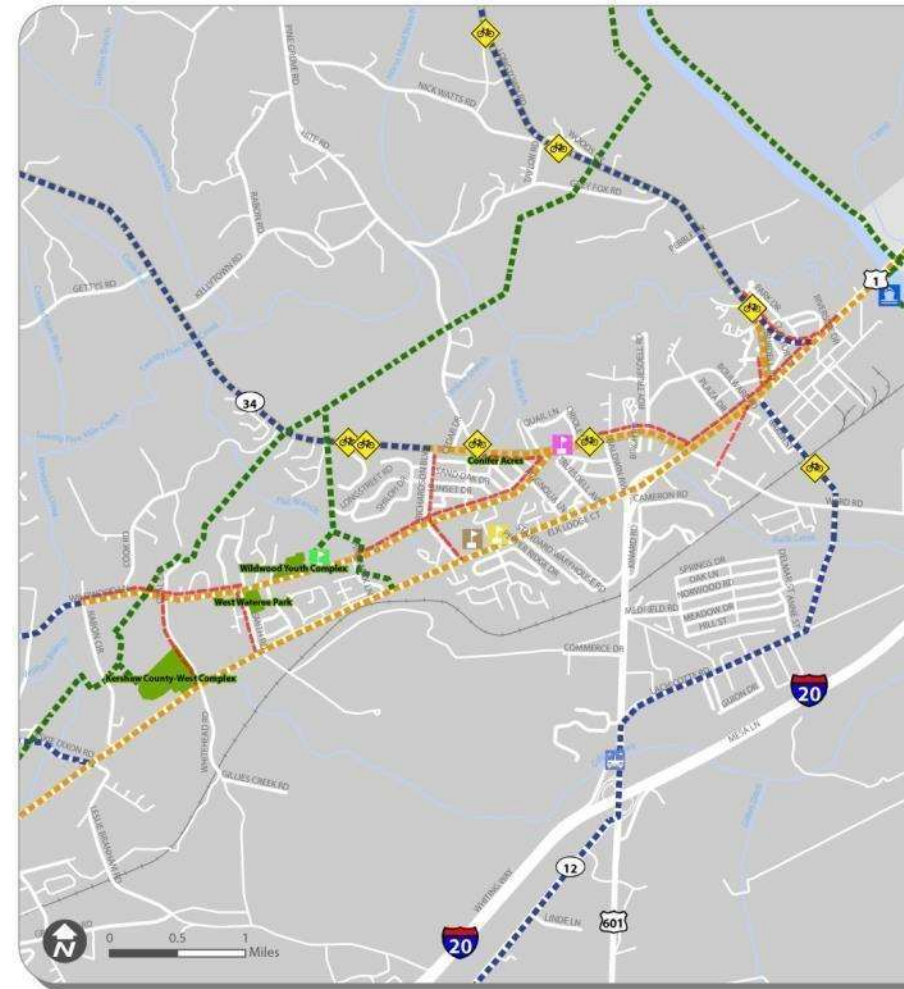
Kershaw County Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Greenway Plan

Proposed Walking and Biking Improvements: Camden, Lugoff, Bethune and Elgin

Camden



Lugoff



Park Connector Trail



Park Connector Trail



Haile Street Safety Improvements



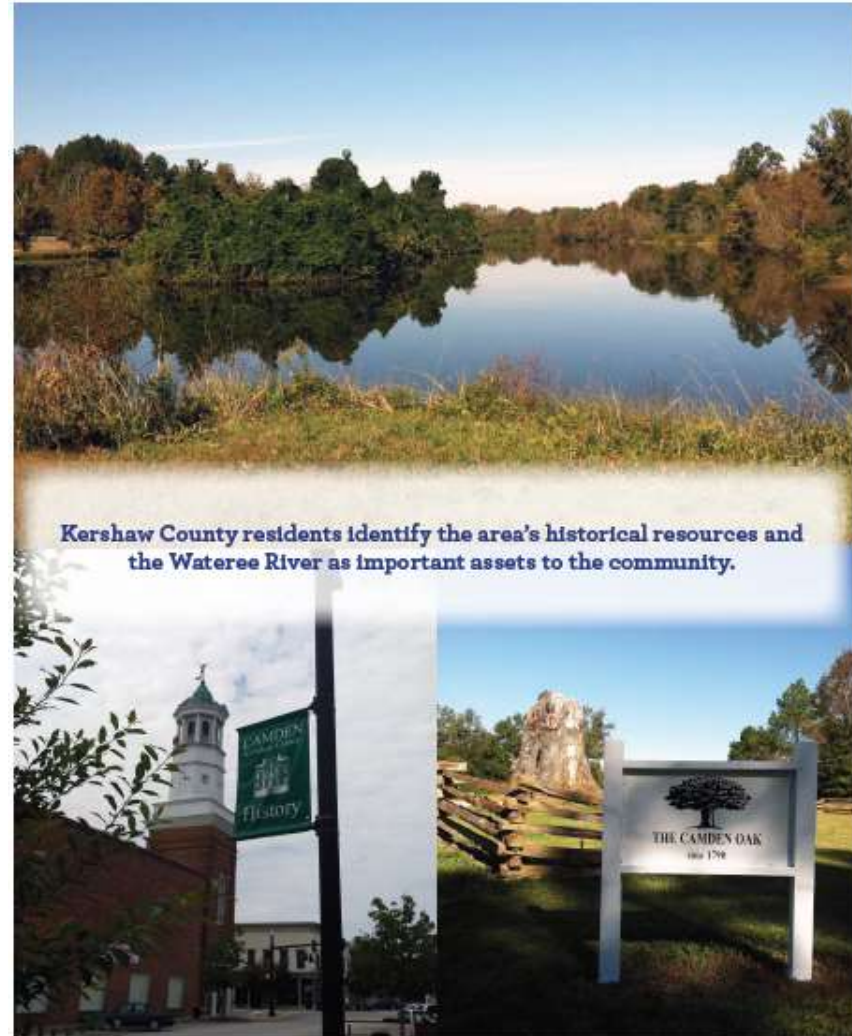
Haile Street Safety Improvements



Program Recommendations

- Bike Month Activities
- Guided Nature Walks and Rides
- Happy Trails to Healthy Foods
- Heritage Tourism Guides
- Interpretive Signage
- Outdoor Public Art
- Safety Campaign
- School-based Activities
- Senior Walks and Rides
- Wayfinding Signage

6. RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL ELEMENTS



Amy Stenger holds a BS from Bowling Green State University, OH where she was an active member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. She received a Master's Degree in Community Planning from the University of Cincinnati's nationally ranked DAAP Program. Her thesis research was focused on economically viable business districts in small to mid-sized communities. She was the President of her graduate class.

Post-graduation Amy has worked in a municipal setting doing community planning, economic development, and grant writing. She has received more than 3.2 million dollars in grant funding for the City of Camden, where is currently employed in the Planning Department. She is the co-creator of Citizens Planning College and Citizens Planning College: Historic Preservation Edition which equips residents with knowledge about local planning, zoning, and historic preservation.

A native of Cincinnati, OH, Amy is part of a family of five and proud godmother of her niece, Annabelle. She is the Assistant Treasurer for the Camden Junior Welfare League and an active member of the River Church in Lugoff, SC.

Shawn Putnam, AICP, CFM

Shawn Putnam is the City Planner for the City of Camden, South Carolina. His duties include implementing the Land Development Regulations, maintaining and updating the zoning ordinance, managing the GIS program and maintaining the comprehensive plan. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Geography from the University of South Carolina. Shawn is member of the American Institute of Certified Planners and a Certified Floodplain Manager.

Prior to working for the City of Camden, Shawn worked for the SC Department of Natural Resources providing technical assistance to communities on the National Flood Insurance Program. Shawn also worked for the SC Emergency Management Division as the State Hazard Mitigation Officer, where he managed the state hazard mitigation program for ten Presidential disaster declarations. Prior to that position he worked as an assistant planner for the SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

Shawn was recently reelected to the board of directors of the Association of State Floodplain Managers as a Chapter Director.

**Citizens Planning College
2014-2015
Evaluation**

Dear Student,

Thank you completing the inaugural session of *Citizens Planning College*. The purpose of the class was to provide an opportunity to learn the basics of planning, how planning is conducted in Camden and why planning is important to the city—and we hope we did just that.

Would you please take the time to complete this evaluation and return it at the final class on March 19, 2015? Remember, this class was created as a service to you! We hope to continue this unique opportunity for residents in the future and with your help, it can be better and better. Please feel free to use the back if more space is needed.

Class Logistics:

1. Was the Training Room and ideal location for the class? If no, why? Where would you suggest the class be held instead? YES NO

2. Is 5:30 pm to 7:00 pm the best time to have the class? If no, what time would be more ideal? YES NO

3. Did you enjoy having class on Thursday? If no, is there a day of the week that would have been more suited for your schedule? YES NO

4. The class took a break for the holiday and resumed in February. How did you feel about the break? (Was it too long? Too short? Appropriate?) _____

Teaching Material and Style:

5. Did the topics that we chose meet your expectations? If not, what were you expecting and how can we change them to meet your expectations? YES NO

6. Did you enjoy the amount and type of guest speakers featured at the class? If no, who would you like to have heard from? YES NO

7. Please comment on our teaching. Consider the binder / PowerPoint style we used, the volume at which we spoke, whether or not we explained things thoroughly, etc.

Continued on back →

8. Please circle your favorite class:

Class 1: History and Demographics

Class 2: Comprehensive Planning

Class 3: Intro to Zoning Code & Zoning
Districts

Class 4: Specific sections of zoning
ordinance

Class 5: City Council, Boards and
Commissions

BREAK

Class 6: Special Topics (Annexations and
Social Capital)

Class 7: Land Development Regulations

Class 8: Transportation Planning

Class 9: Flood Plains / Open Space &
Parks

Class 10: Development Considerations