

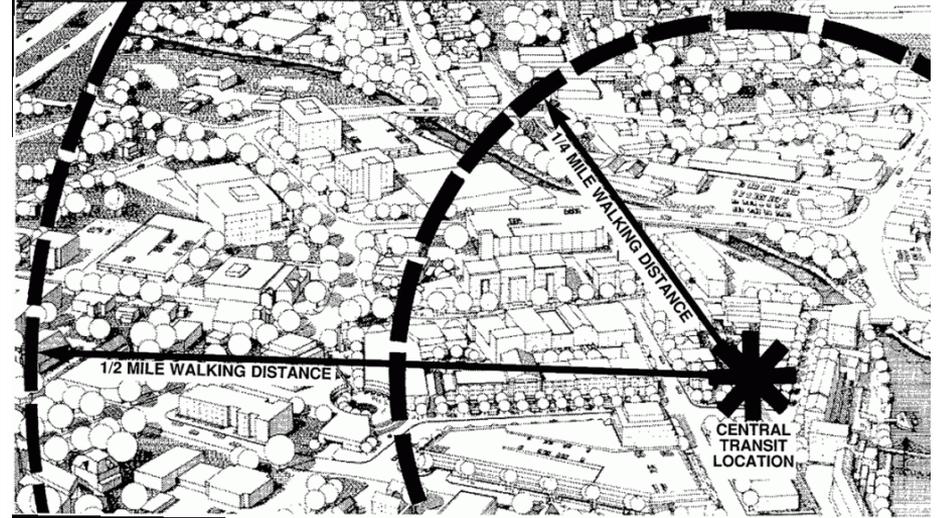
# Resilient Transit-Oriented Development Corridors

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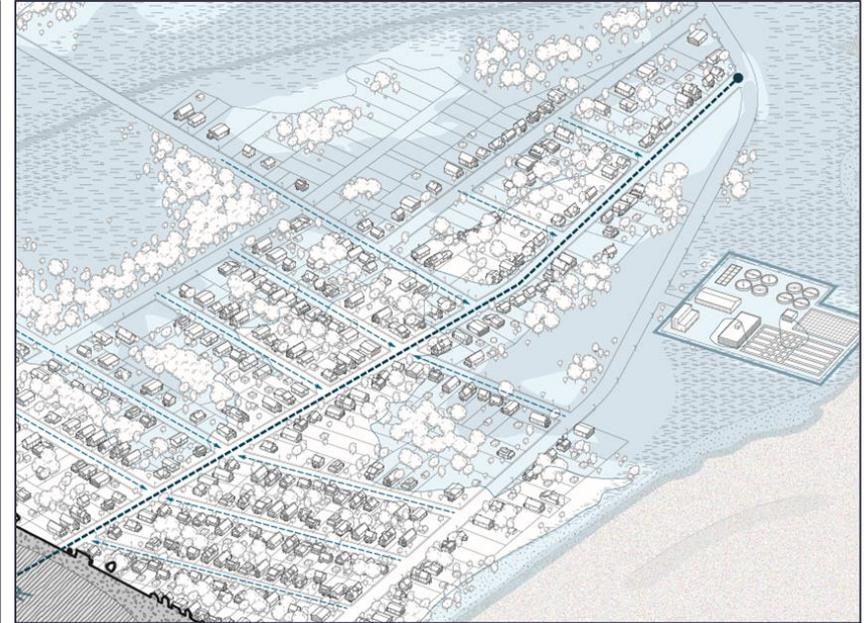
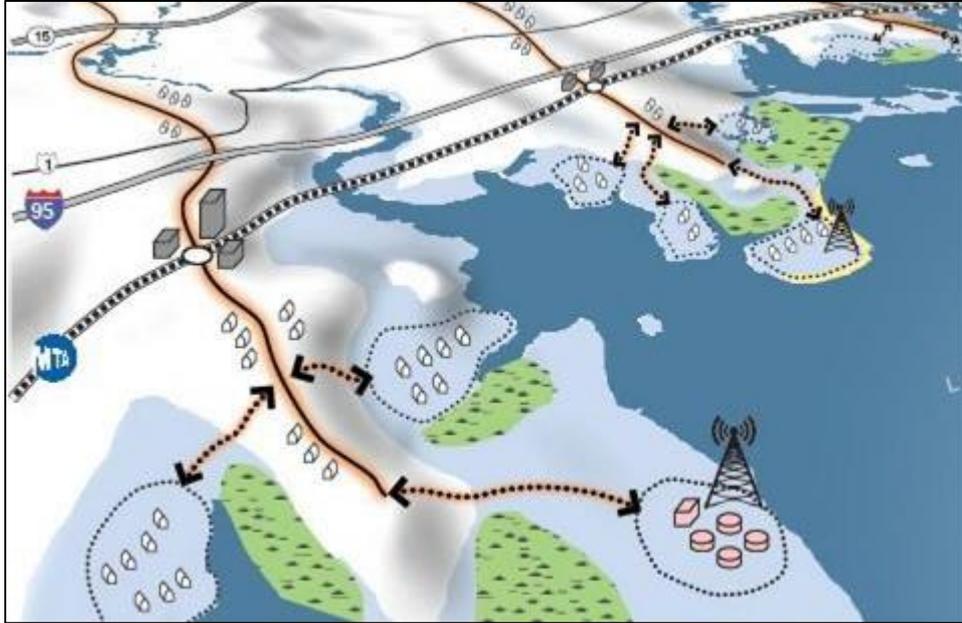
November 12, 2019

# Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)



Development of residential, commercial and employment centers within one-half mile of public transportation facilities (rail, bus) that meet transit supportive standards for land uses, built environment densities and walkable environments.

# Multifunctional Benefits for Investment in Resiliency



# Connecticut's patches of risk

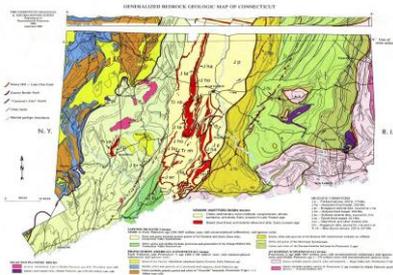
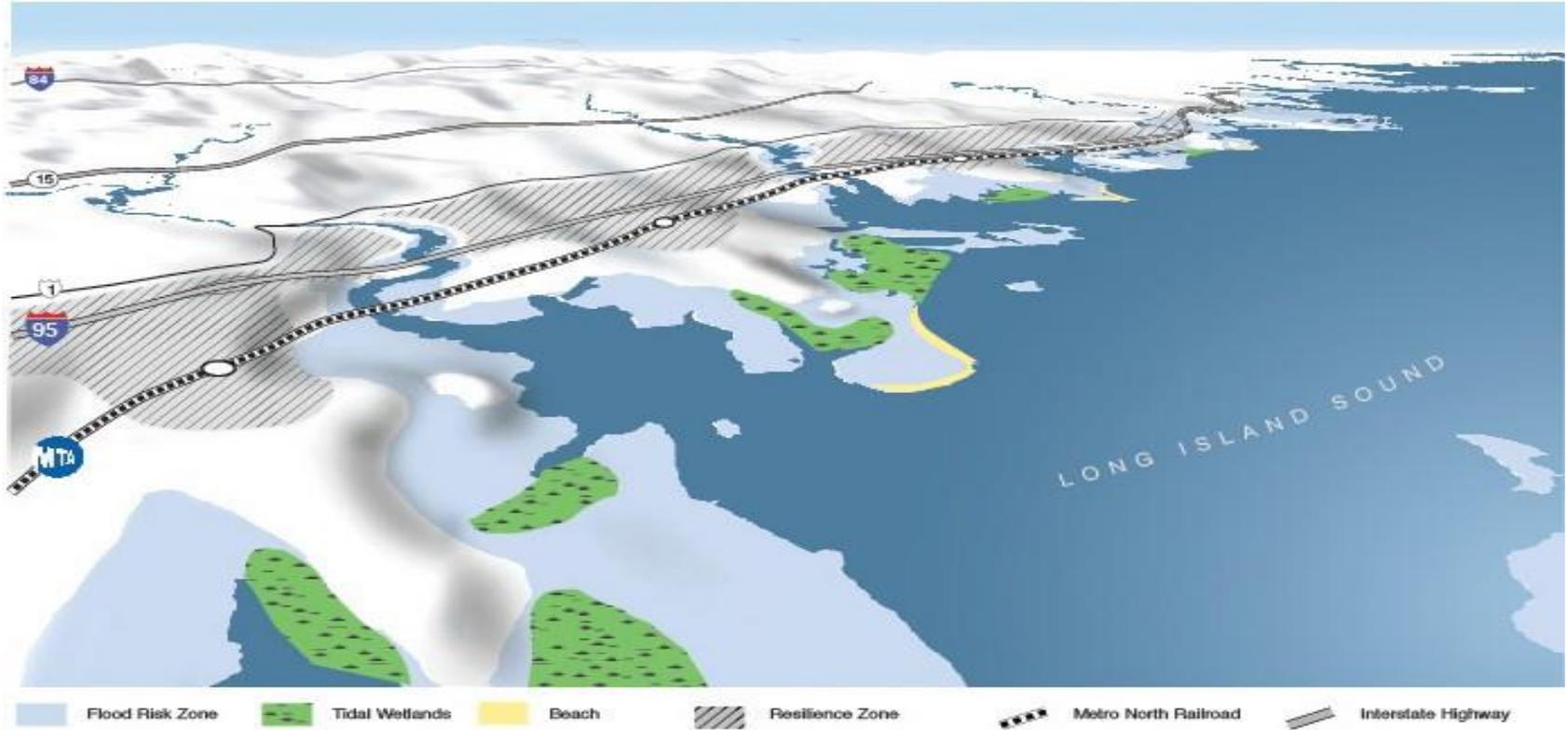


Figure 4. Map about the distribution of the 100-year return period flood hazard in Connecticut. The information is derived from the National Flood Hazard Data Center (NFHDC) and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

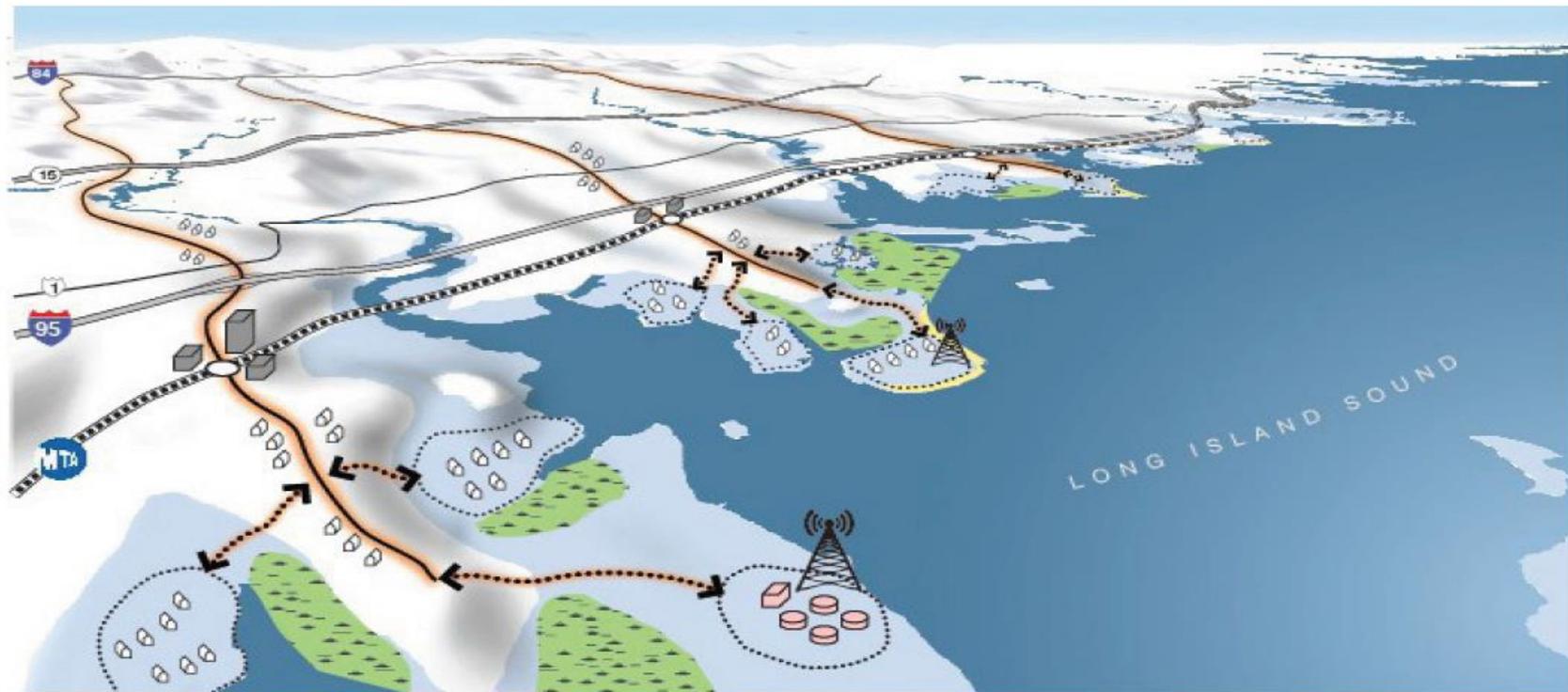




# Investment Zones



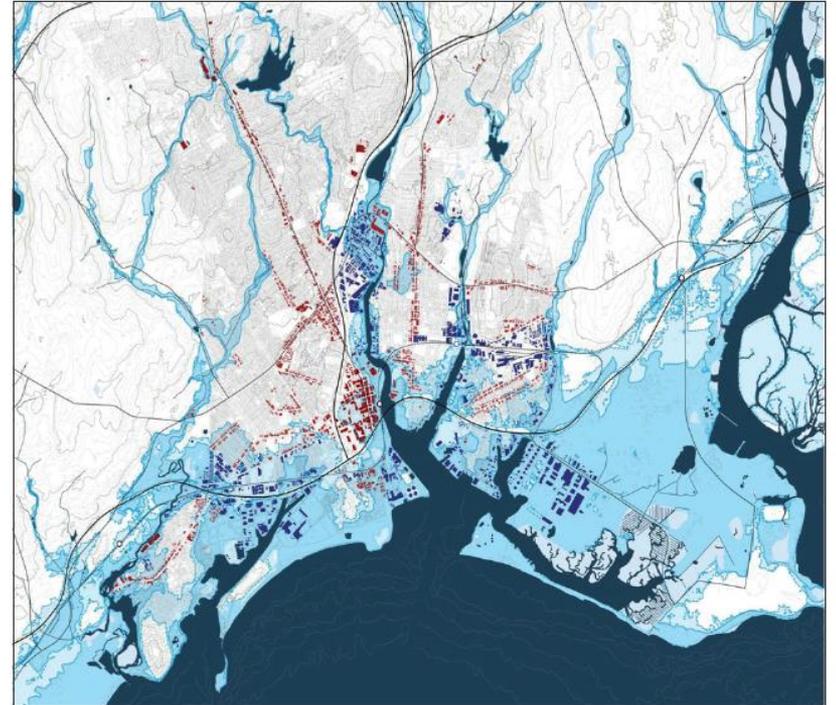
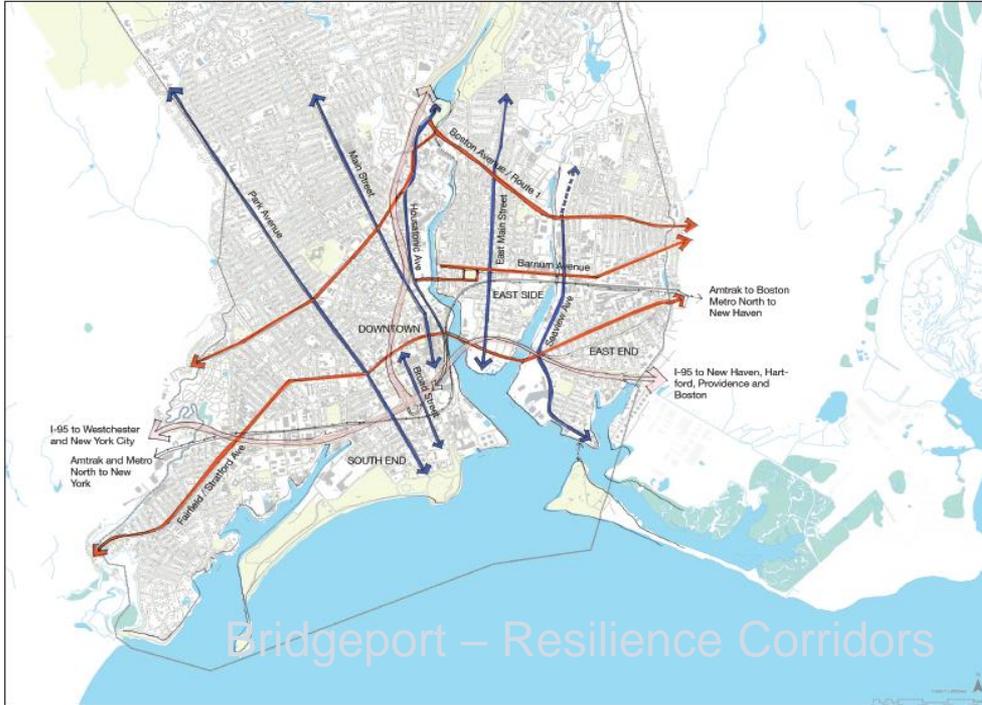
# Resilience Corridors



- **TOD: Transit-proximate dense affordable homes that are adapted for climate change.**
  - walkable neighborhoods with human-scale ground-floor environment that defines pedestrian zones from vehicular traffic.
  - zoning and incentives to encourage adjacent commercial and industrial buildings to share adaptation strategies.
  - open space and landscaped and hardscaped areas for access, aesthetics and gathering places with connected public open space networks.
  - adapting existing public housing with distributed low to moderate income and workforce housing.
  - mix of uses including residential, office, commercial and public spaces.
  - access to transit and prioritize alternative transportation modes with the train station as a community destination.
  
- **EXTENDED TOD - Resilience Corridor: Identify individual road corridors that can function for access and egress.**
  - Smart elevated streets perpendicular to the coast for egress and access with pedestrian amenities.
  - Smart land uses focusing on watersheds, neighborhoods, conservation zones, remnant parcels, waterways and habitats.
  - parkland for pedestrians and bicyclists designed as green infrastructure & recreation networks.

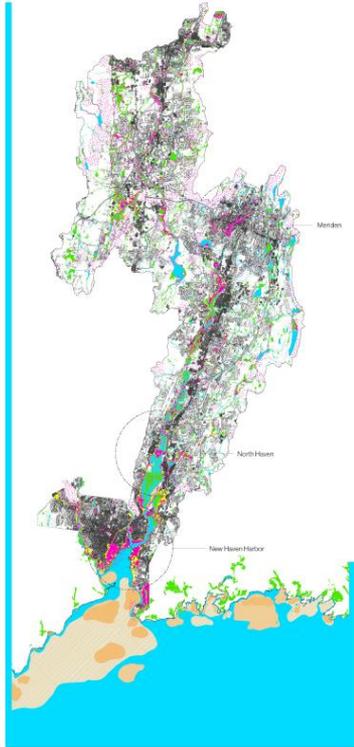
○ Resilience nodes with emergency functions and spill over

# Resilience Corridors



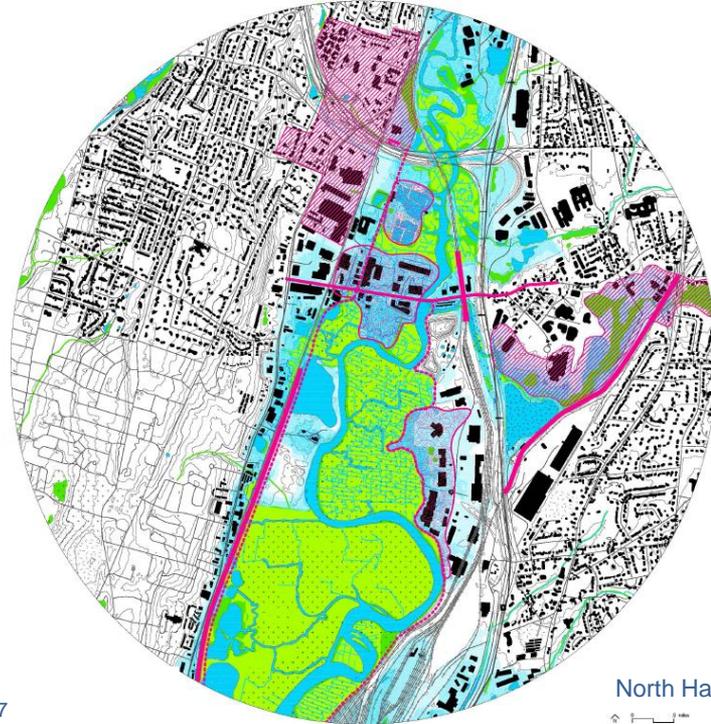
Yale School of Architecture

# Watershed to site scale analysis



Quinnipiac River

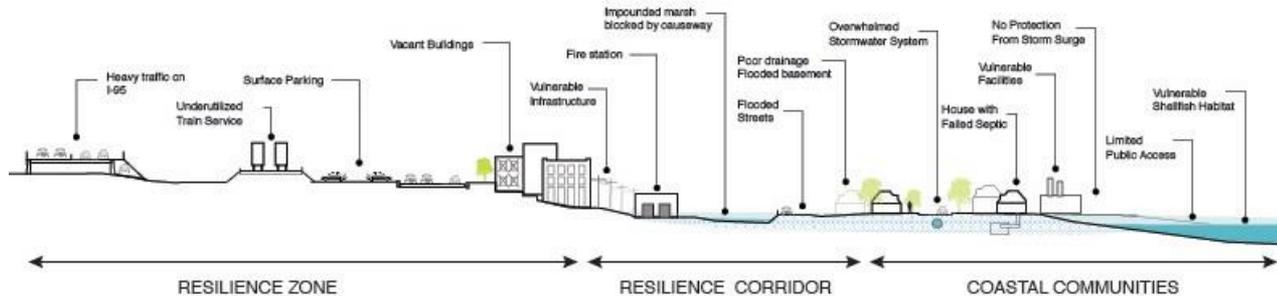
Yale University  
Ecological Urban Design 2017  
Kevin Dahms, Tess McNamara, Pierre Thatch, Lindsay Wilson



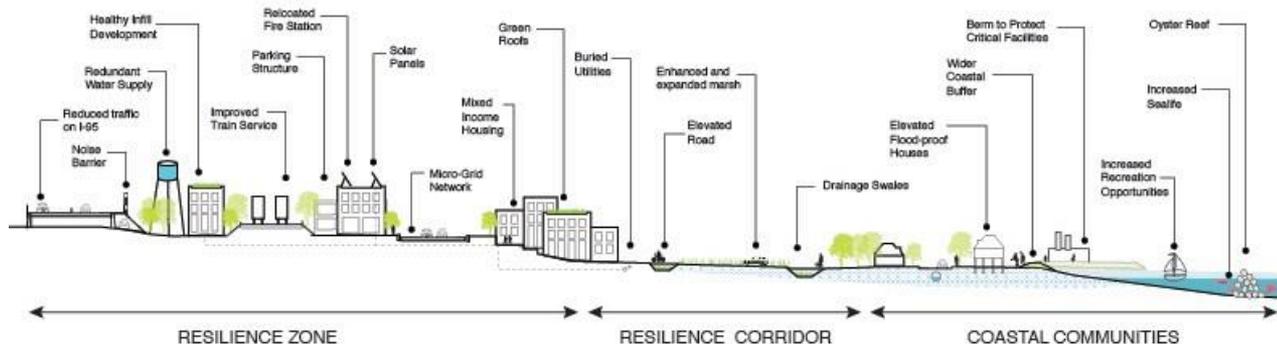
North Haven

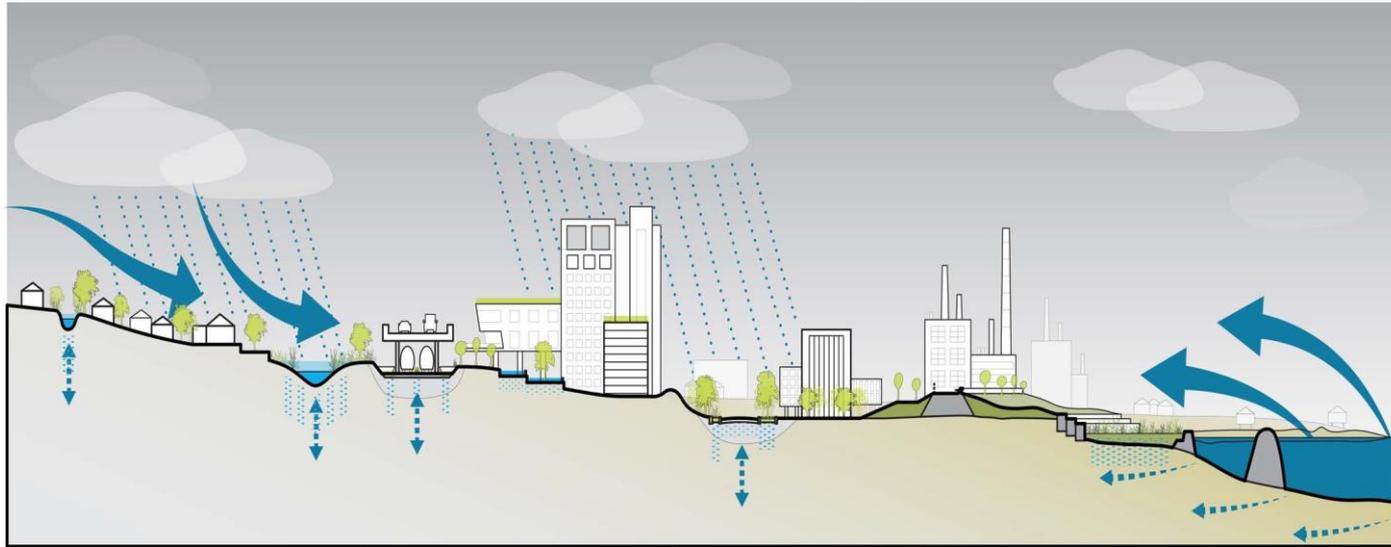


# CURRENT



# LONG-TERM





### RIPARIAN WATERSHEDS

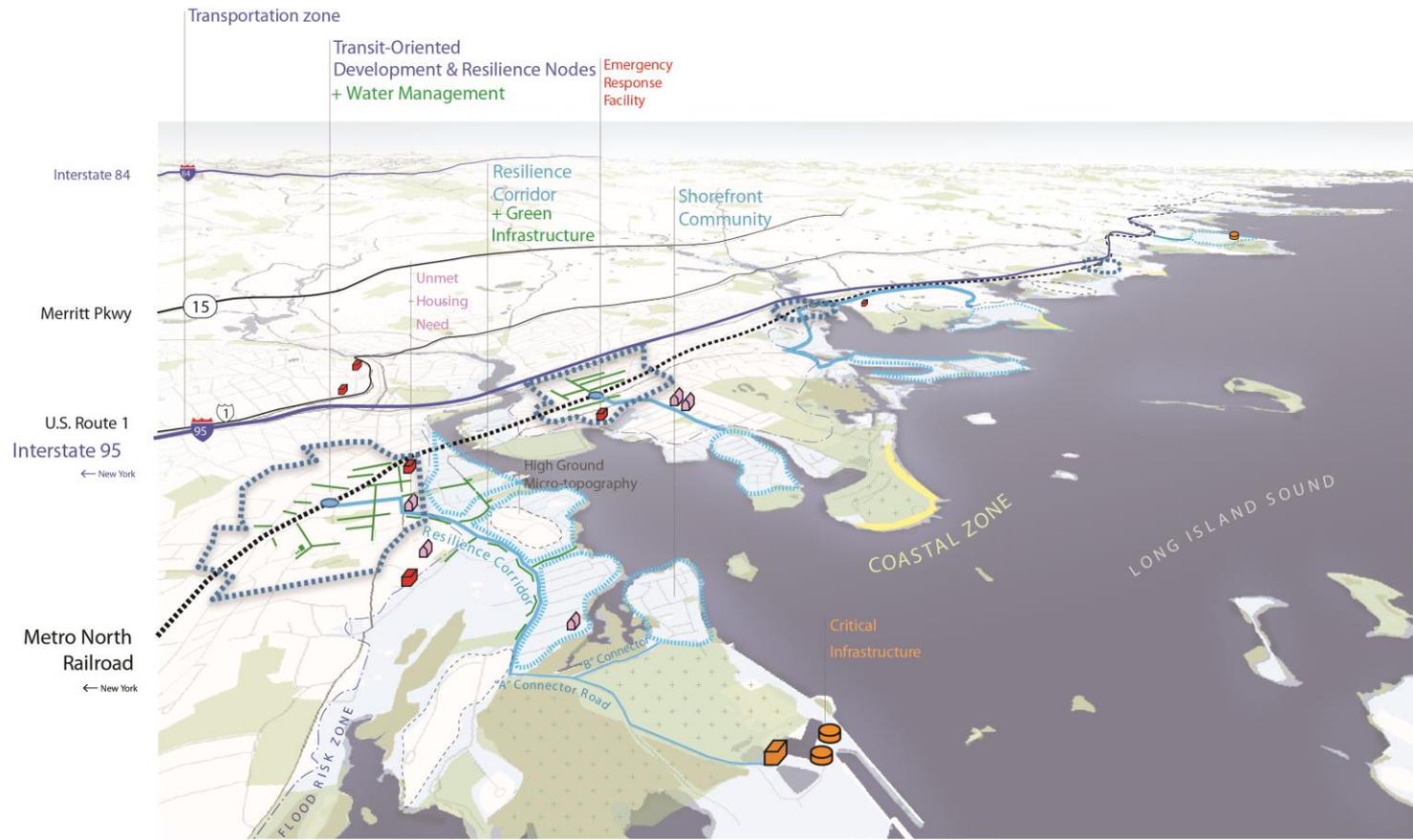
RIVER/WATERSHED RESTORATION STREAM  
DAYLIGHTING  
STREAM CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PARK-TO-  
RIPARIAN CORRIDOR  
CONNECTIONS

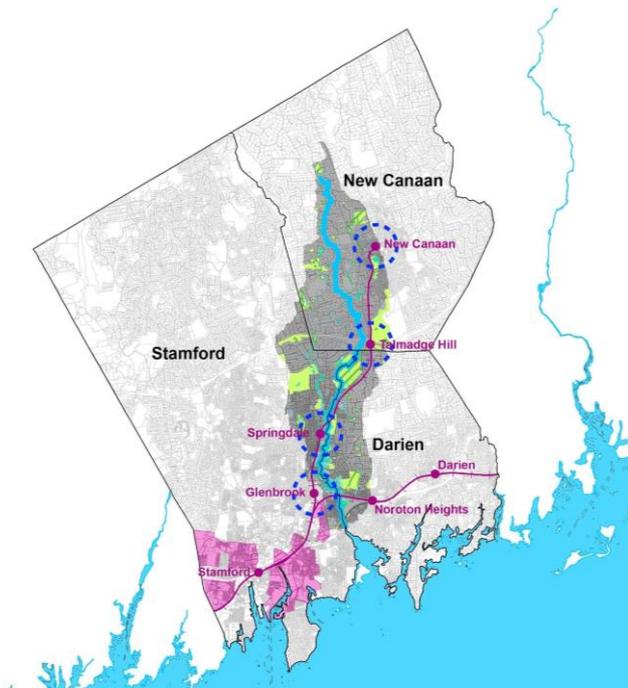
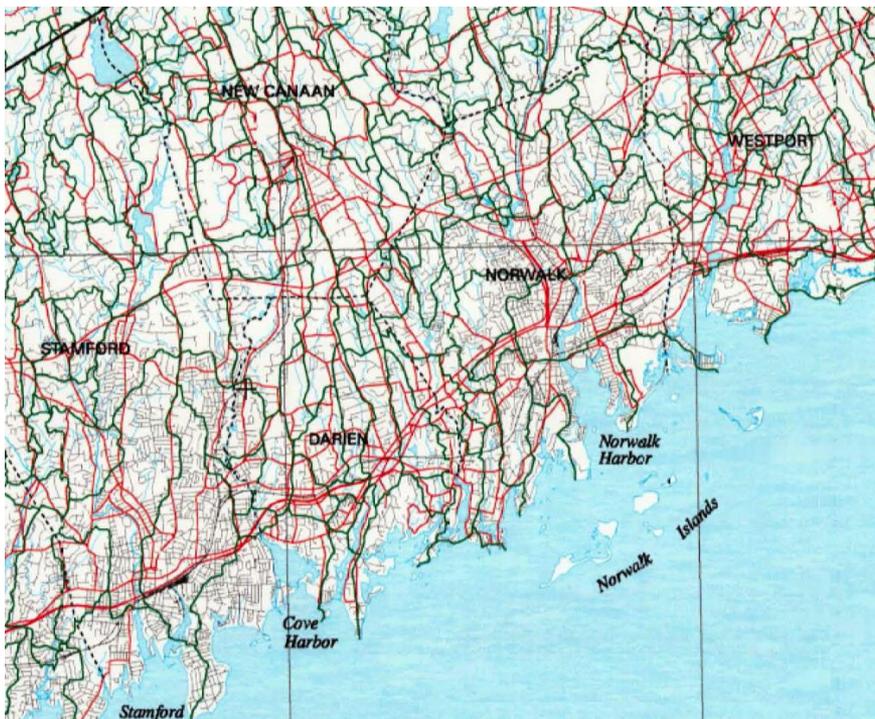
### URBAN STORMWATER

GREEN DRAINAGE  
CSO SEPARATION  
FLOOD-PROOF/ELEVATED BUILDINGS  
CROSS-CITY CONNECTIONS/  
NETWORKS

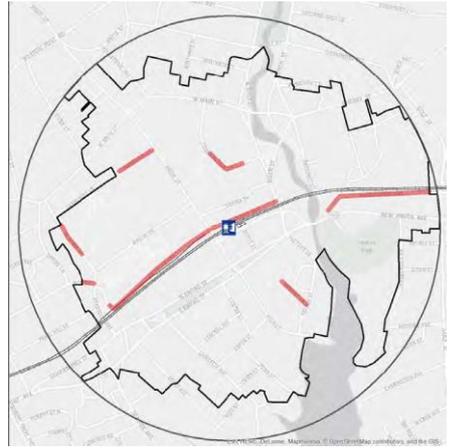
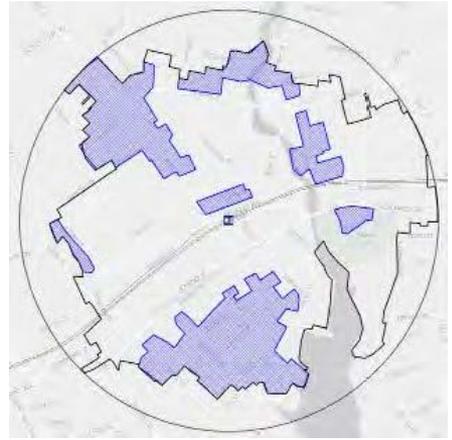
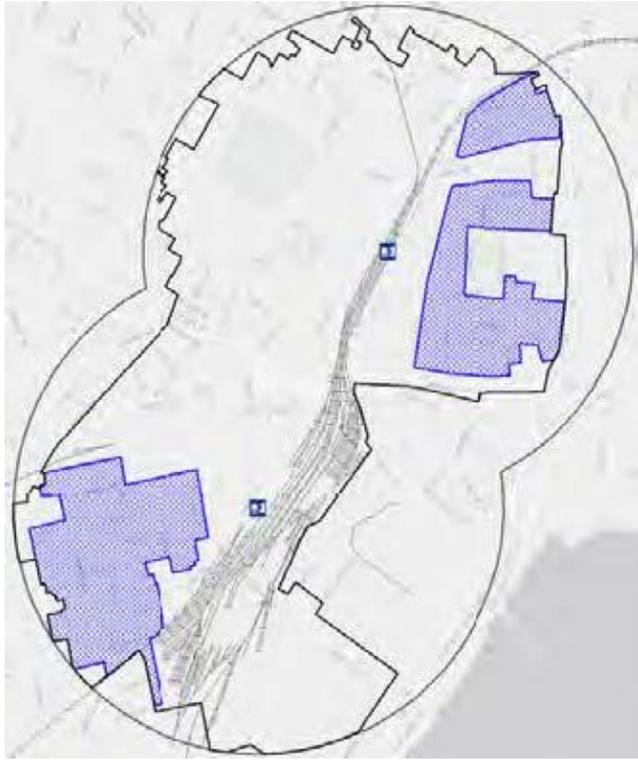
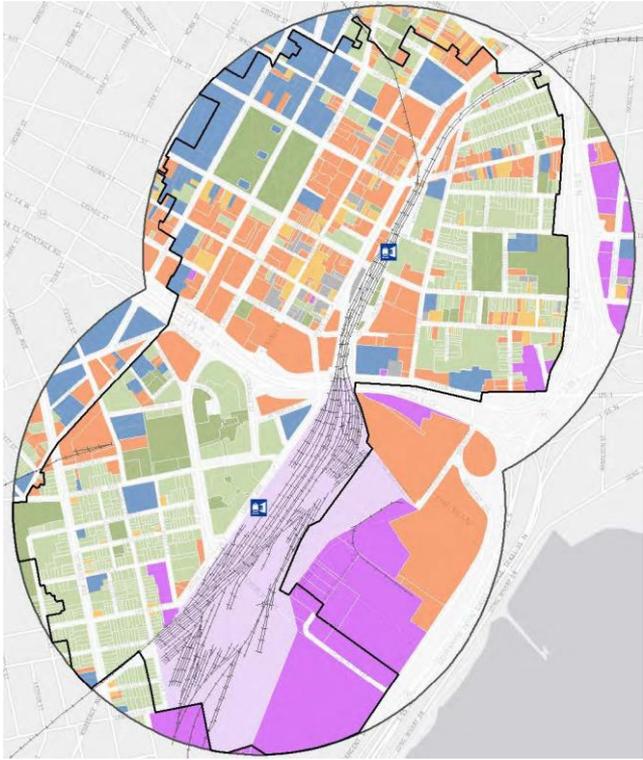
### COASTAL STORMS & SEA LEVEL RISE

SHORELINE STABILIZATION AND ENHANCEMENT  
BERMS AND STORM SURGE BARRIERS CRITICAL  
FACILITIES PROTECTION RELOCATION OF FLOOD  
PLAIN DEVELOPMENT



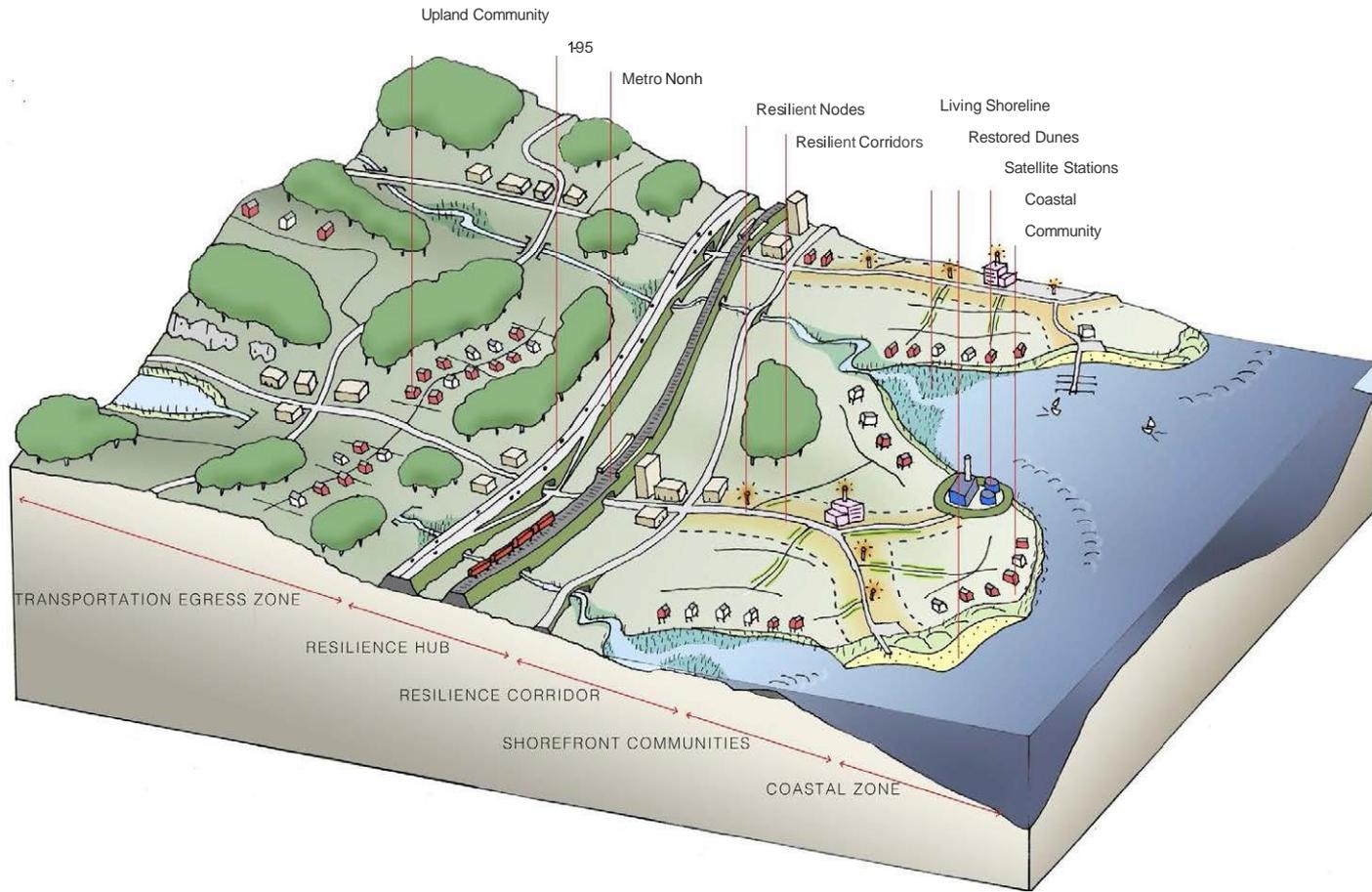


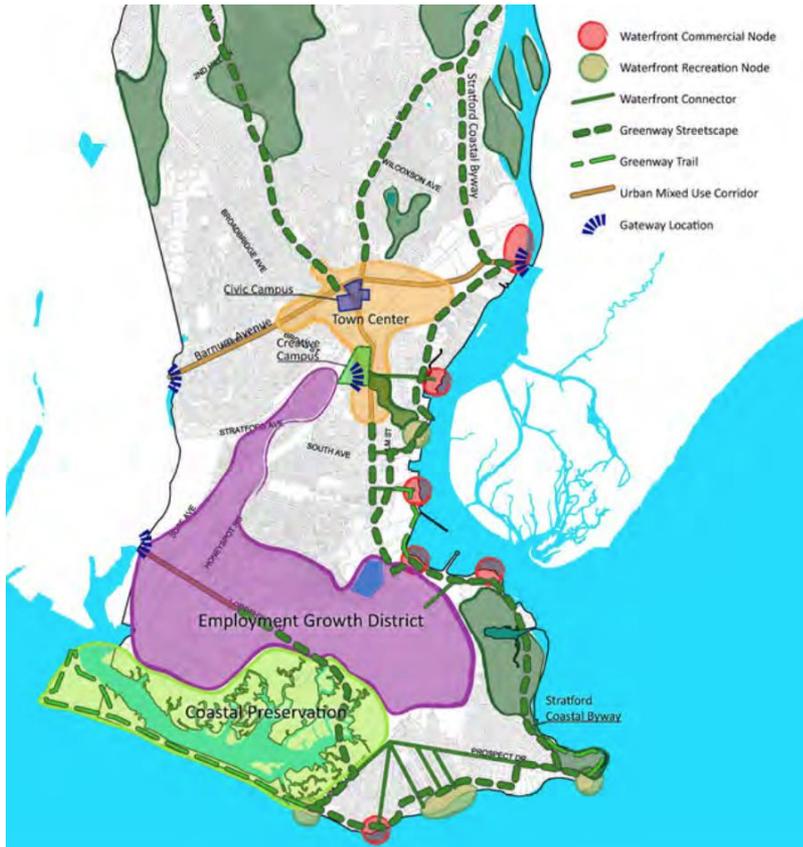




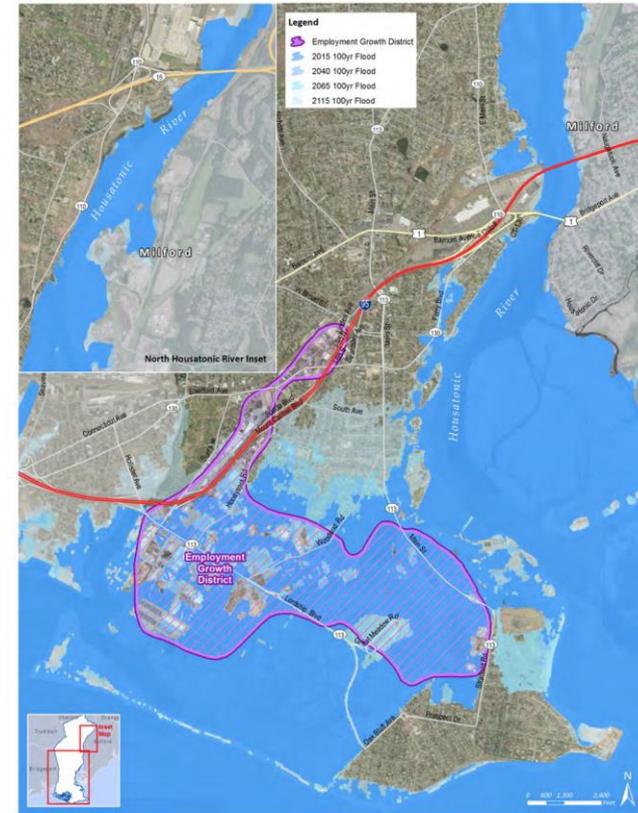
**UConn**

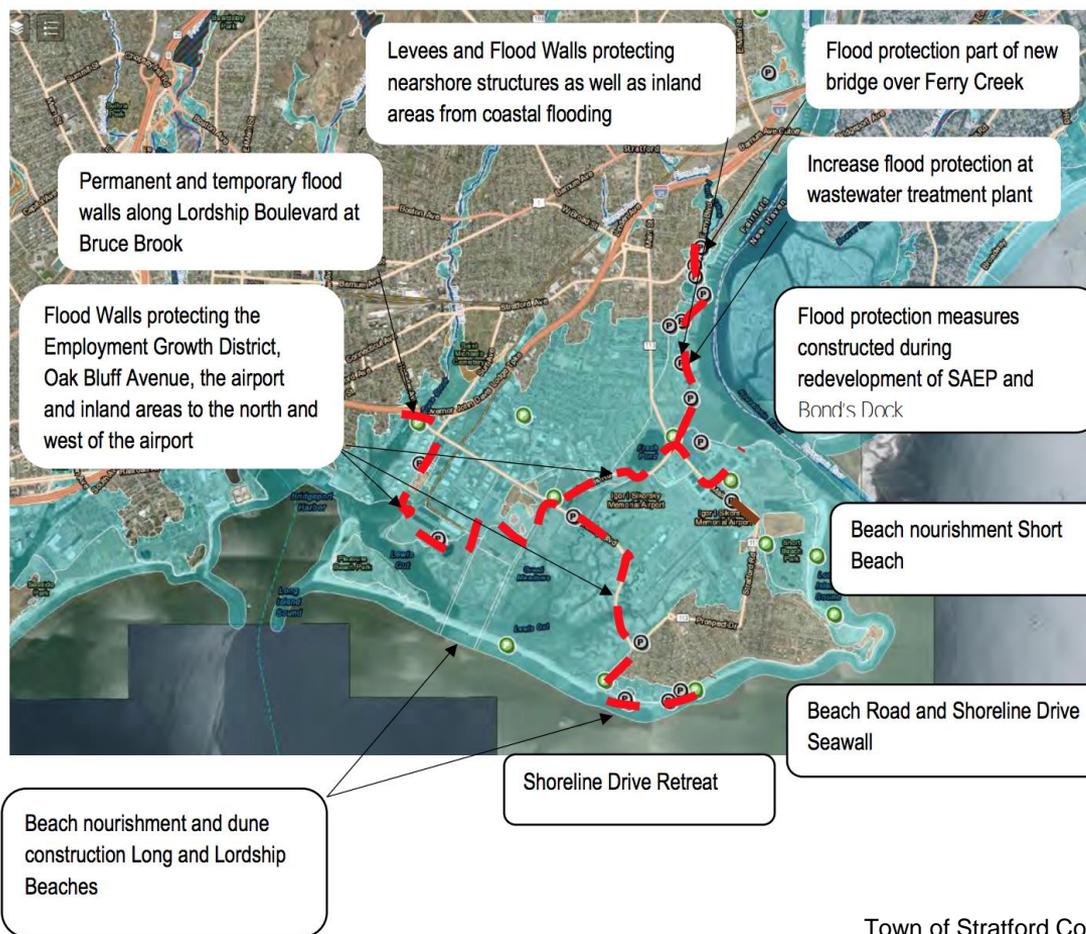






Plan of Conservation Development 2014

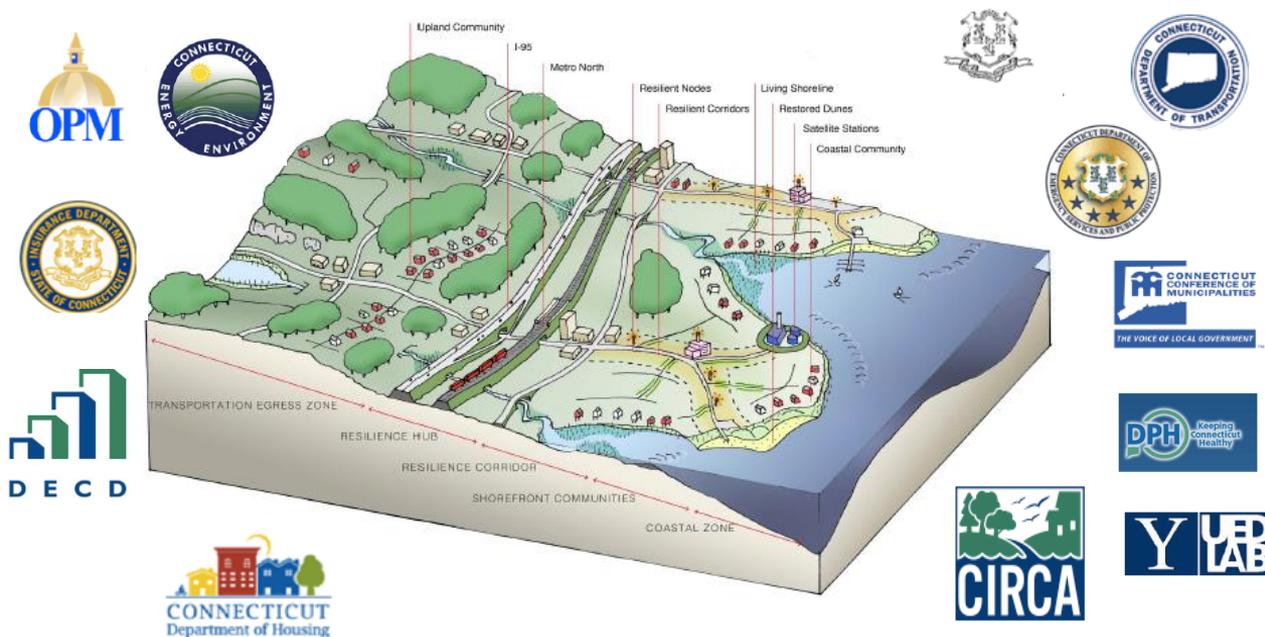




Town of Stratford Coastal Community Resilience Plan, 2016

# HUD National Disaster Resilience Competition

CIRCA partnering with State Agencies Fostering Resilience (SAFR Council)



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UConn

