

Rhode Island Division of Planning March 8, 2014







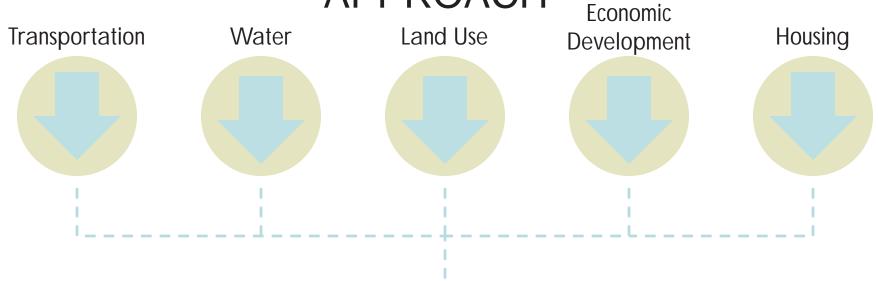


Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant

- Nationally competitive
- \$1.9 Million from HUD over three years
- Regional Plan for Sustainable Development



INTEGRATED PLACE BASED APPROACH



Regional Plan for Sustainable Development

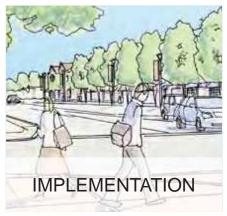






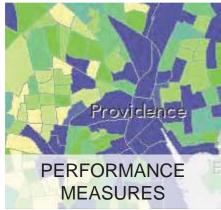














Project Timeline

Year 1

Community engagement and RFP development

Year 2

Development of plans, public participation and capacity building

Year 3

Plan adoption, capacity-building and implementation



Public Engagement





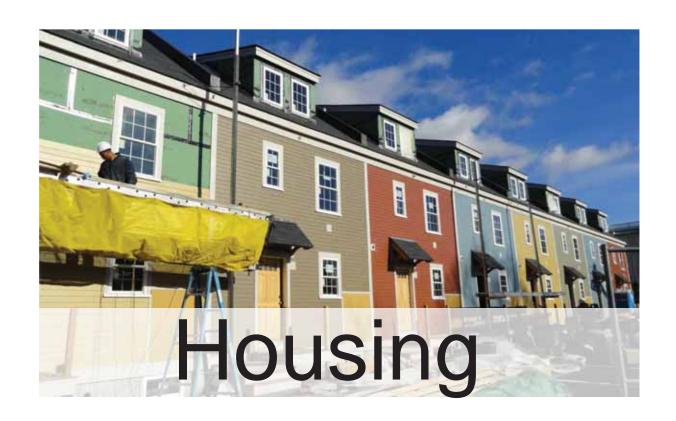




- Regional Forums(4)
- Workshops (19)
- Focus Groups (8)

- Interviews (20+)
- Online Tools
- Meetings in a Box (20+)







Emerging Themes

Affordability

Housing for Elders

Neighborhoods

Healthy Homes

Connection to Economy

Expanding Housing Options

Building and Fire Codes

Homelessness

Effective, Efficient Policies





Matt Ducke

Development



Public Feedback



Grow our own economy

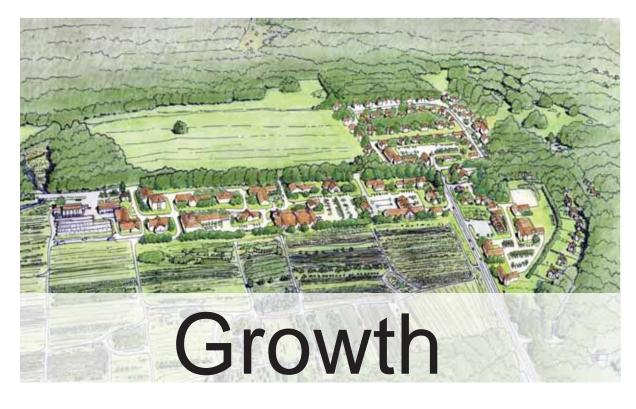
Place based: what works in urban areas vs. rural areas?

Housing brings jobs

Taxes and regulations

Education and training





Centers



HOW TO LOCATE GROWTH CENTERS?

Green
Asset
Mapping

Economic Asset Mapping

Public Input



What do we want to measure?

Implementati on of Plan Strategies



Performance Measures

Progress on Plan Goals



Indicators of Sustainable, Equitable Development



Performance Data Should Be...

Meaningful

Agreement among stakeholders

Manageable

- Free
- Updated semi-regularly
- Available at appropriate scale

Accessible

A platform for reporting results in plain language

Actionable

Help planners and implementers learn



Green Asset Inventory

Scott Millar RI DEM

What are Rhode Island's Green Assets?

Habitat



Water Resources



Farmland





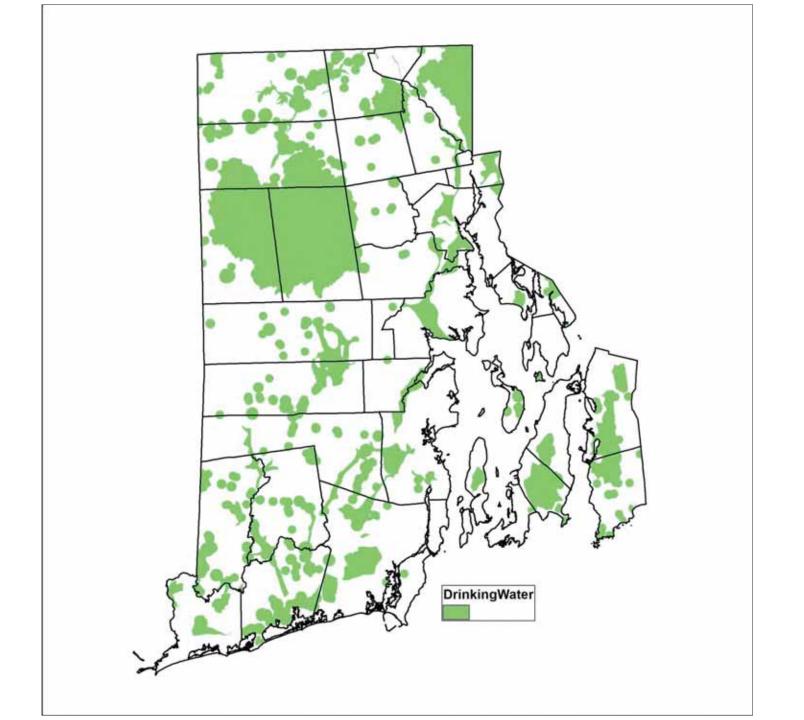
Cultural and Historic Resources

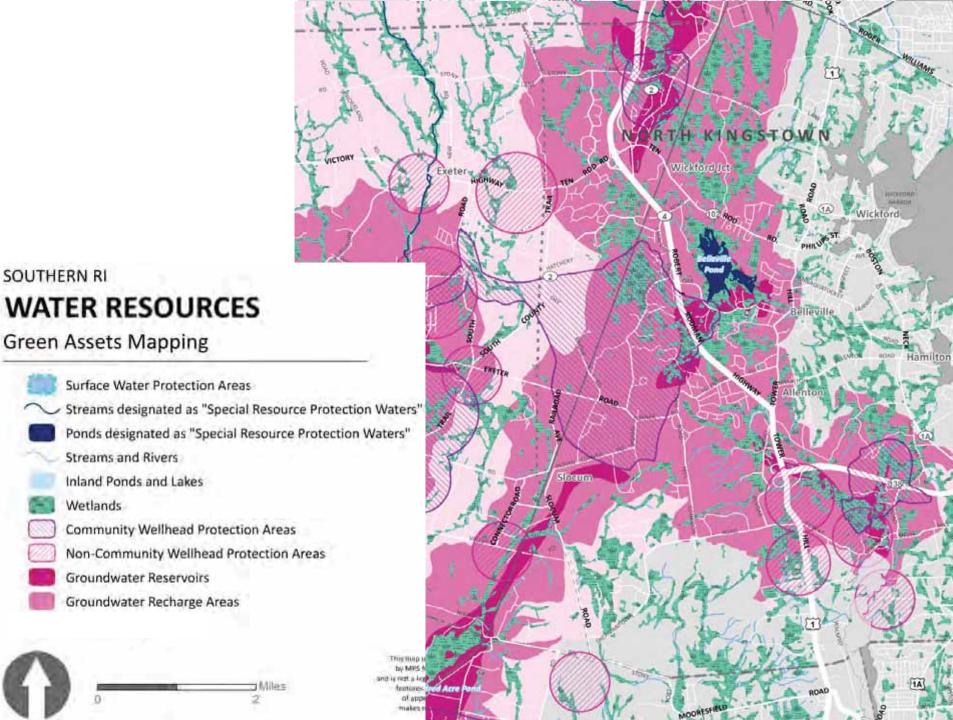


Forests



Recreation





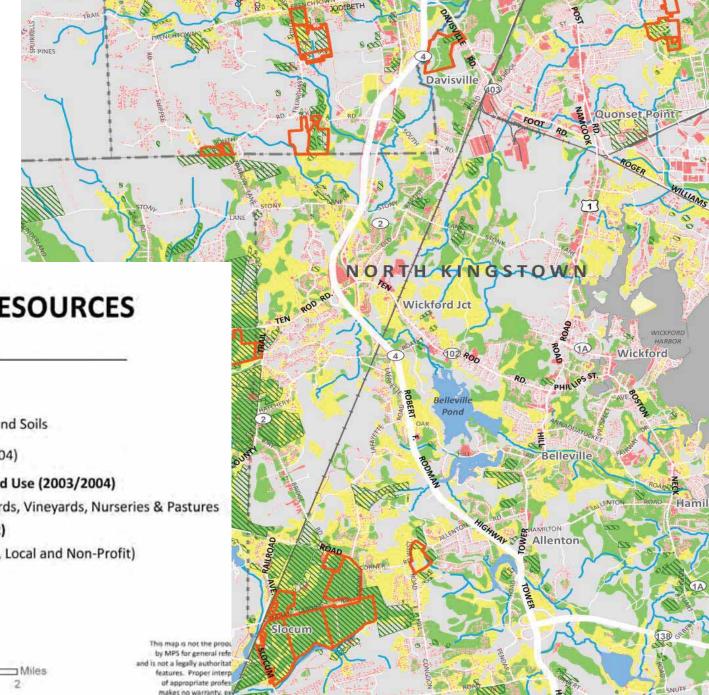
SOUTHERN RI

Green Assets Mapping

Streams and Rivers Inland Ponds and Lakes

Groundwater Reservoirs

Wetlands



SOUTHERN RI

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Green Assets Mapping

USDA Farmland Type

- Prime Farmland Soils
- Statewide Important Farmland Soils
- Impervious Surfaces (2003-04)

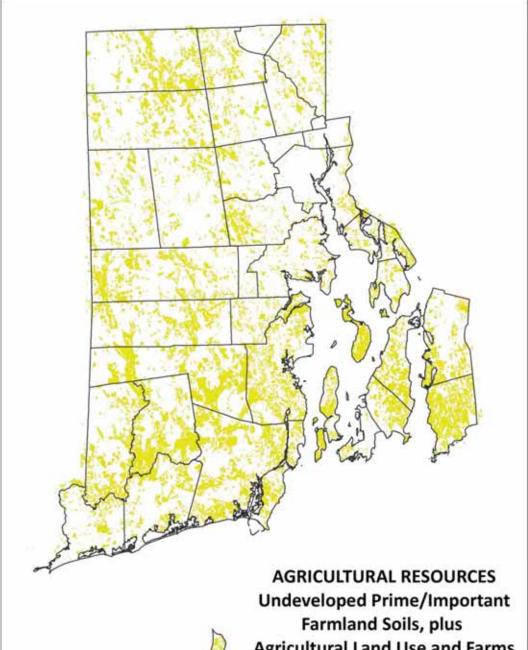
Farms (2012) and Agricultural Land Use (2003/2004)

Farms, inc. Cropland, Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries & Pastures

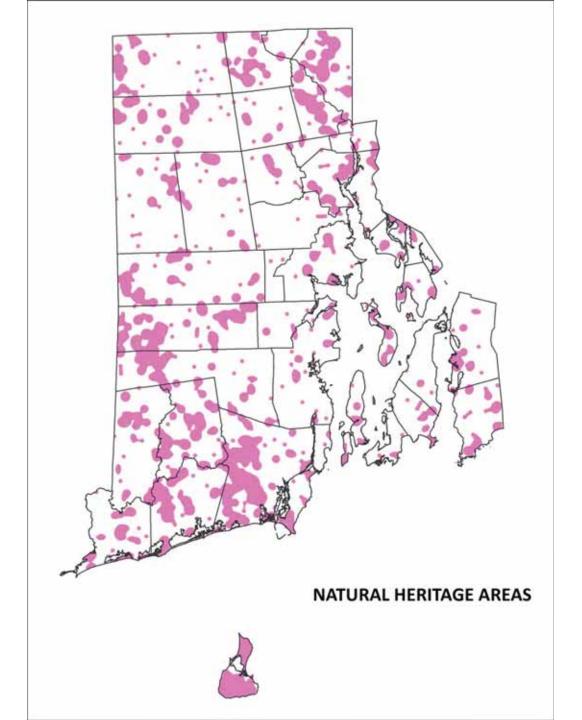
Preserved Agricultural Land (2012)

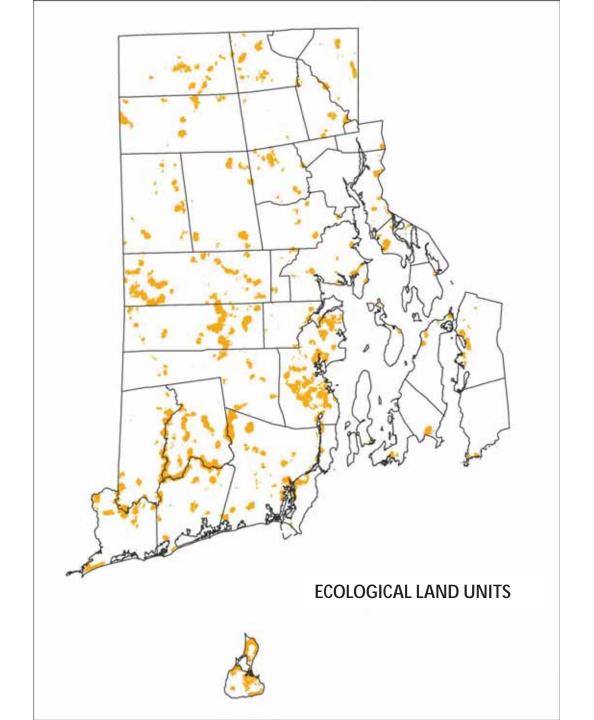
- Ag Preservation Land (State, Local and Non-Profit)
- Inland Rivers and Streams
- Inland Ponds and Lakes

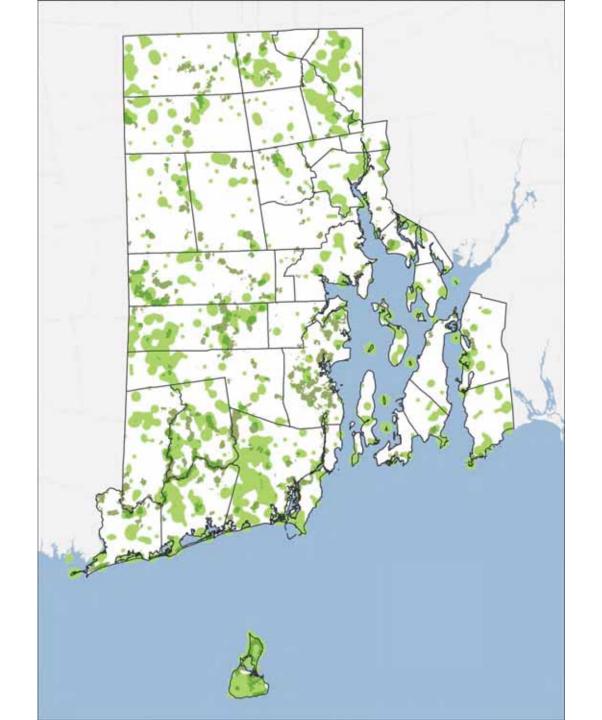




Agricultural Land Use and Farms







BLOCKS OF UNFRAGMENTED NATURAL (forests, wetland + open water)

CalcAcres

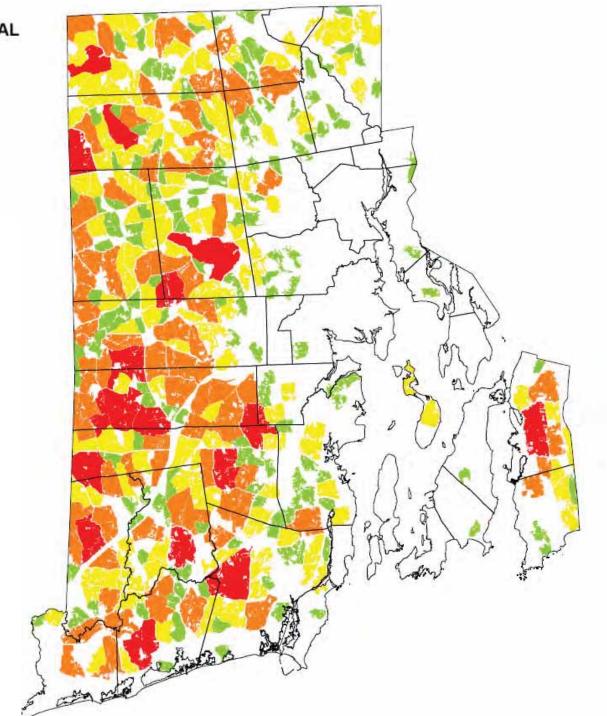
0 - 249

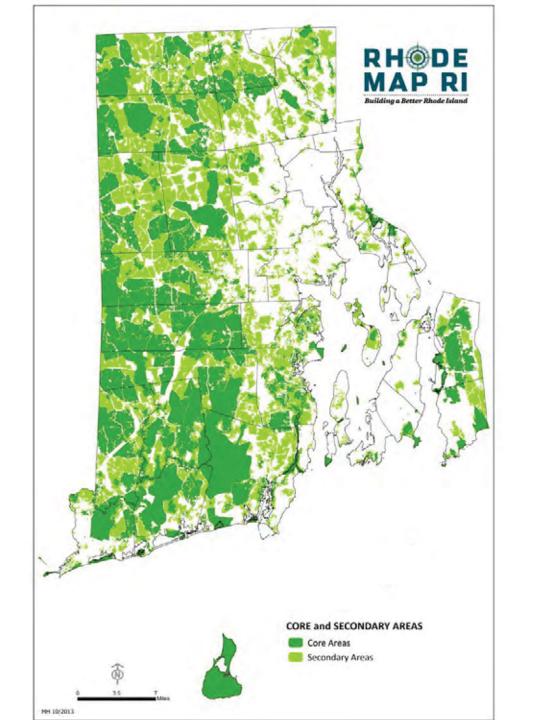
250 - 499

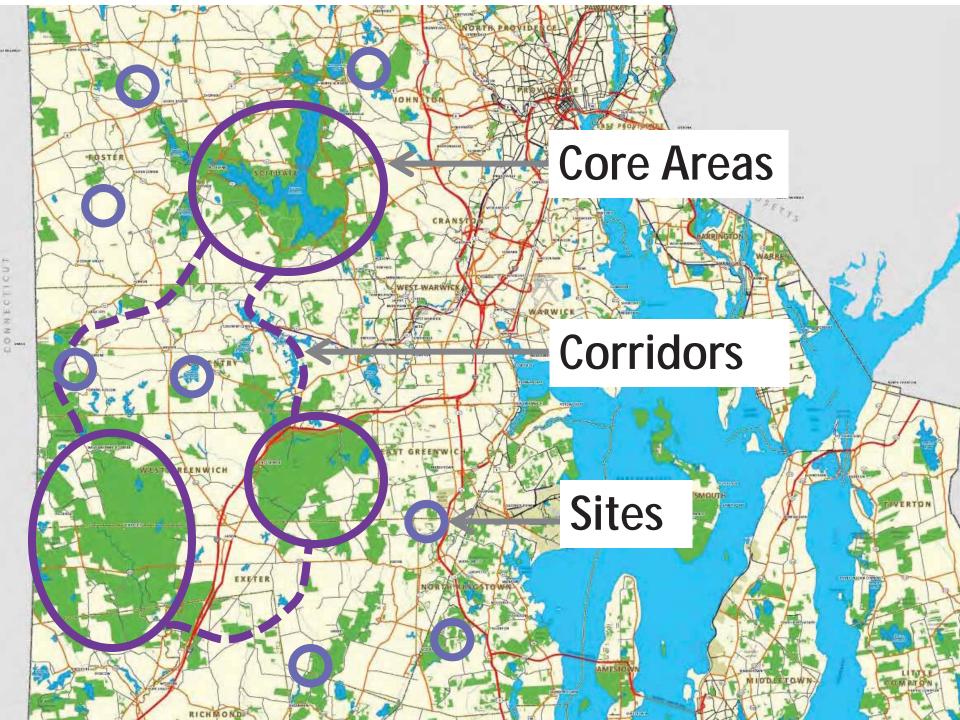
500 - 999

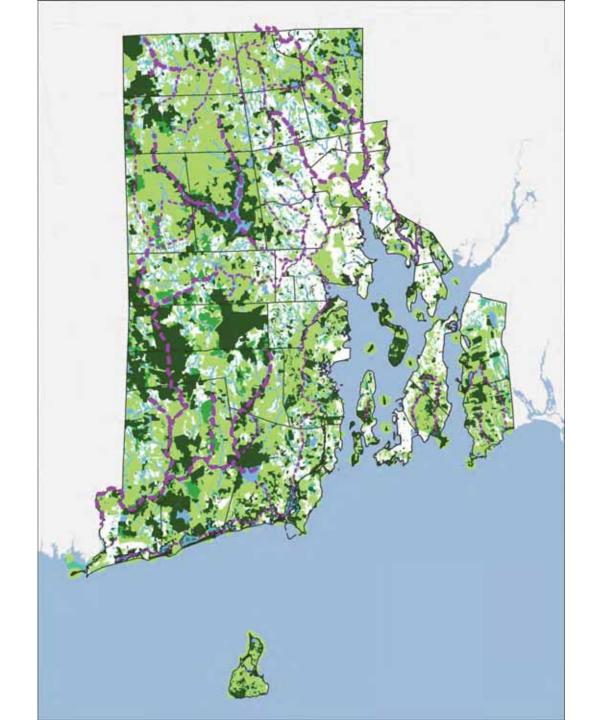
1000 - 1999

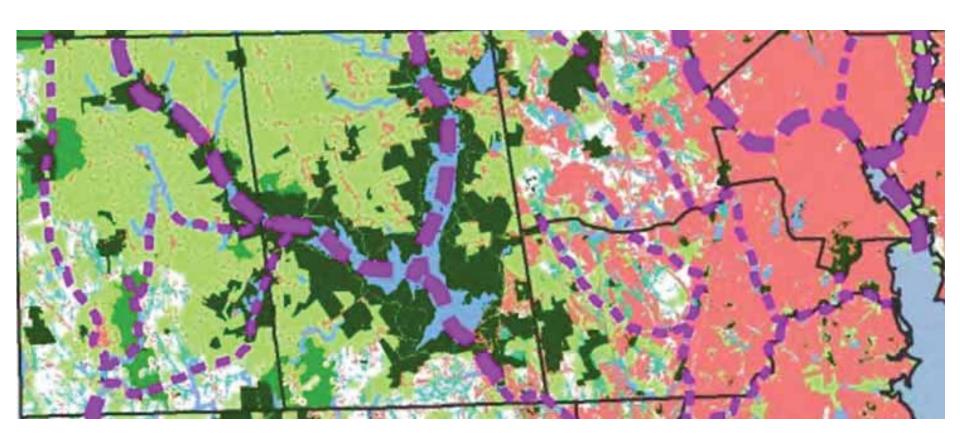
2000 - 4600

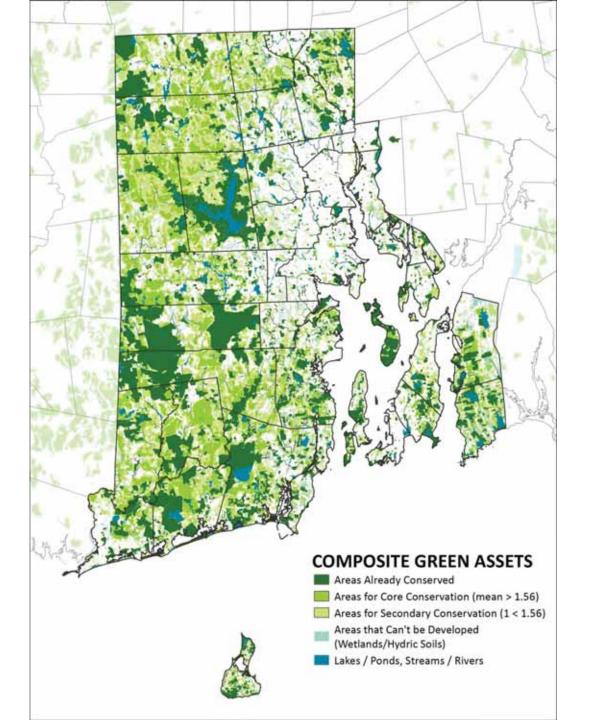


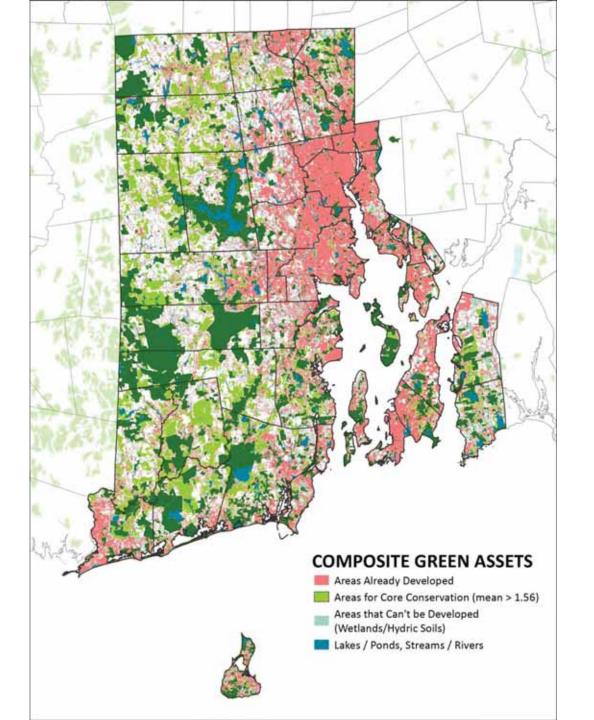


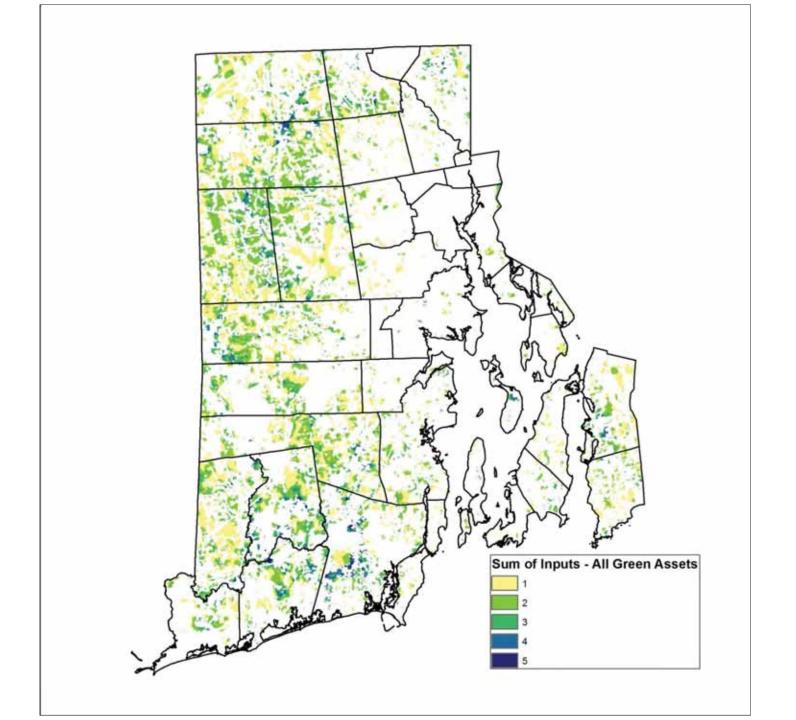


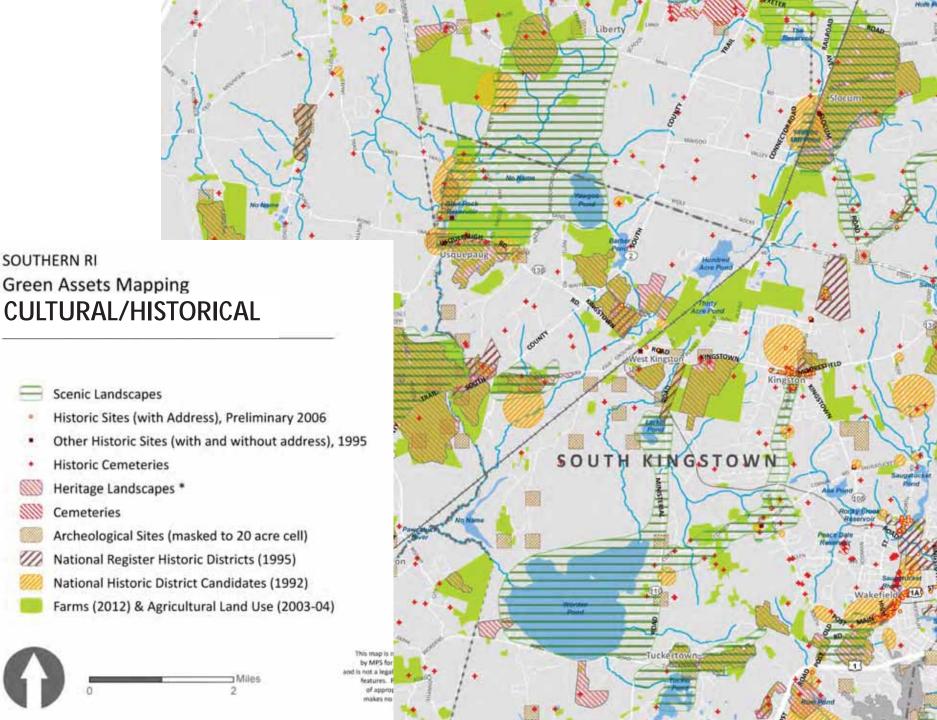


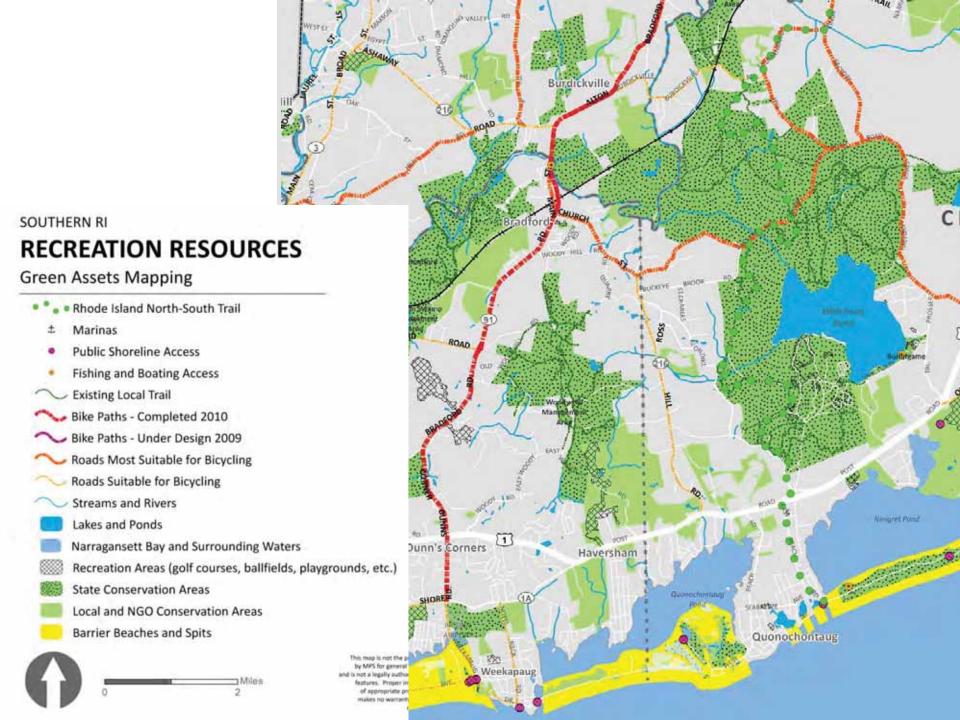










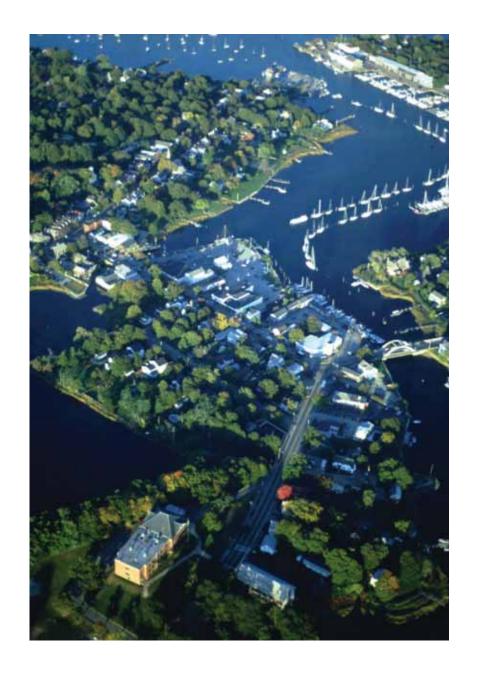


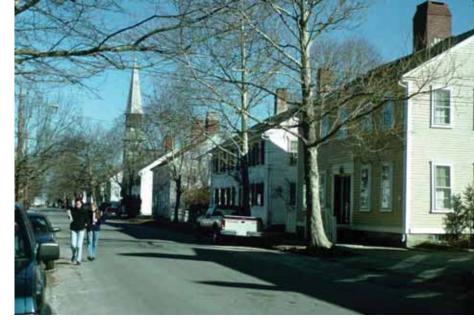
Next Steps

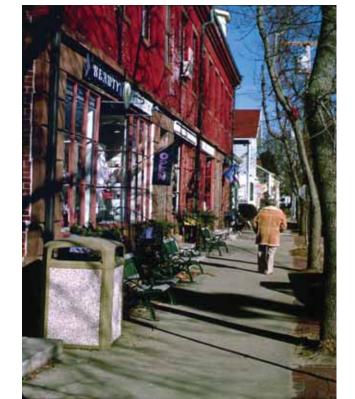
Continue to get input on the inventory

Update inventory

Maps available via RhodeMapri.org

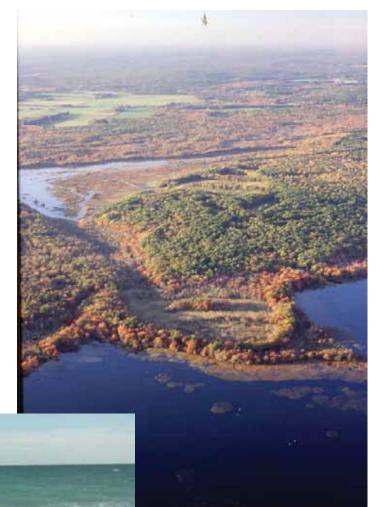










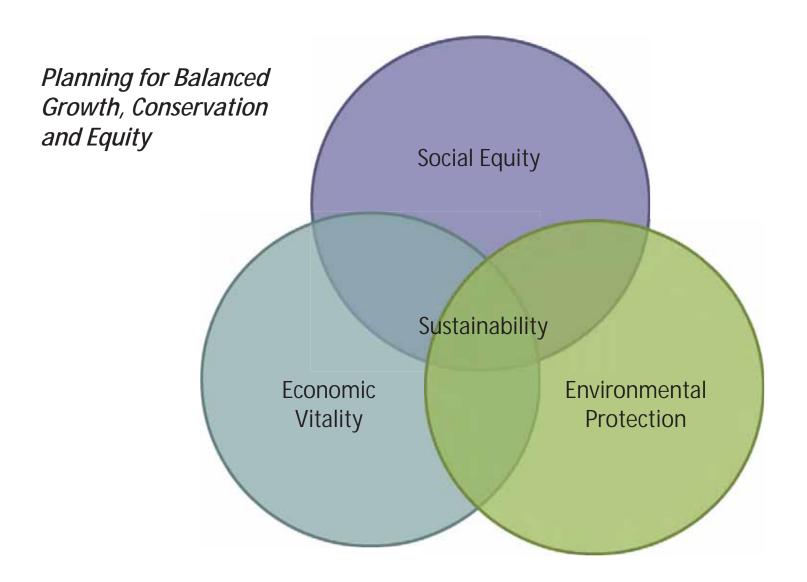


Great Places

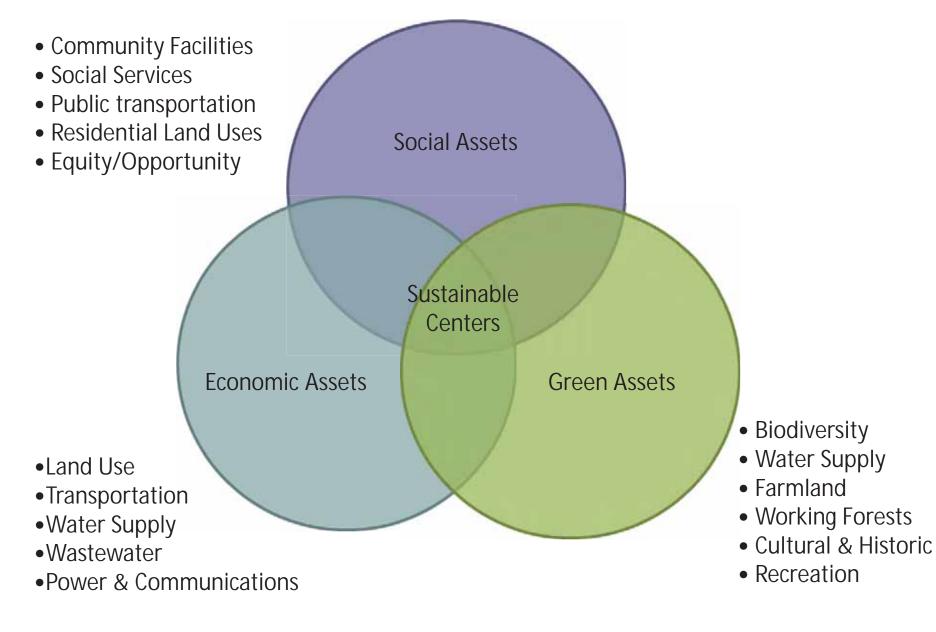
Rhode Island is blessed with great places to live, work, shop and play.

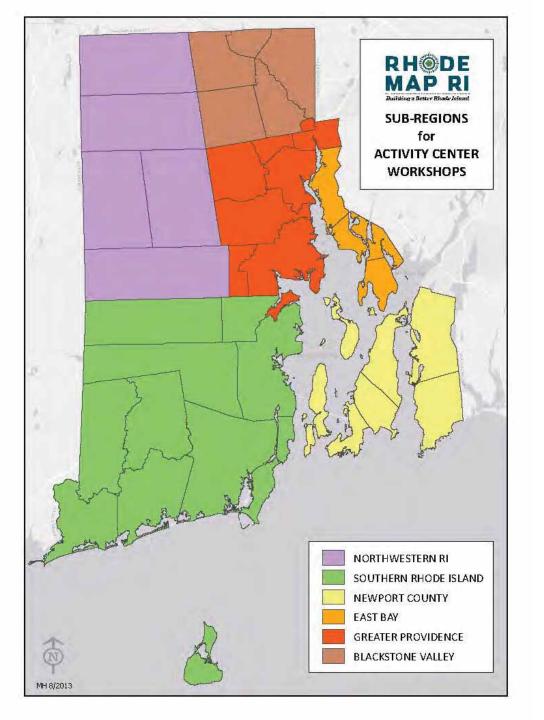
The RhodeMap process will help cities and towns identify the best areas for redevelop-ment and revitalization, while protecting the natural and cultural assets that support economic opportunity and a rich quality of life for all residents.





Mapping Social, Economic and Green Assets





Growth Centers Planning Process

Green Assets September Working Group Meetings: On-line Review and **Local Weighting** Regional Natural, Development Social Economic Cultural, **October Working Group Meetings:** Suitability Recreational and Infrastructure **Assets Agricultural Systems On-line Review** Regional Regional Green **November Working Group Meetings:** Centers **Networks On-line Review Draft Statewide Centers Strategy State-Level Review January Working Group Meetings:** Final Statewide

Centers Strategy

From mapping Green Assets to understanding Green Systems

Biodiversity



Water Supplies



Working Forests



Farmland



Natural Systems





Cultural and Historic Landscapes



Recreational Systems

What's likely to happen to these assets in the future?

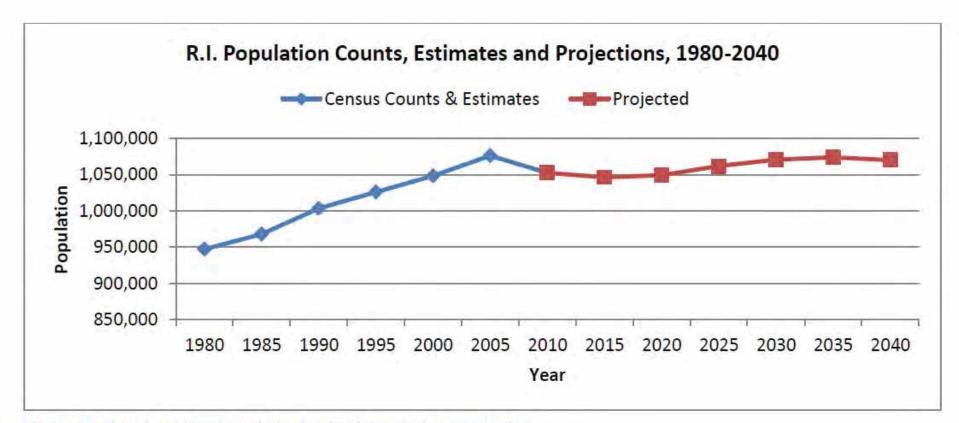
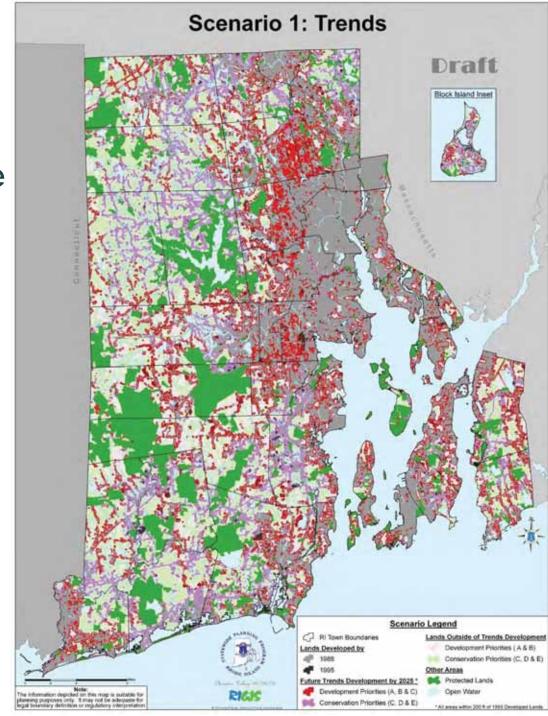


Figure 16. Historic and Projected Rhode Island Population, 1980-2040

Overall Growth will likely be slow, but Sprawl is encoded in the state's regulatory DNA



Single-use zoning remains the most common approach.



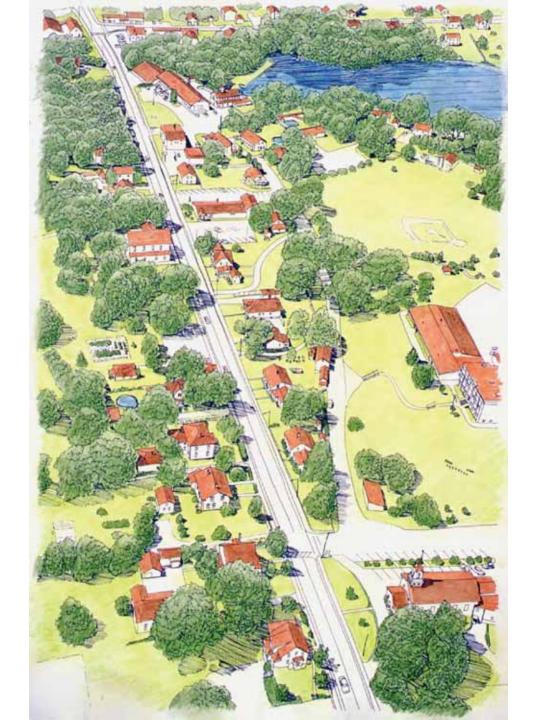


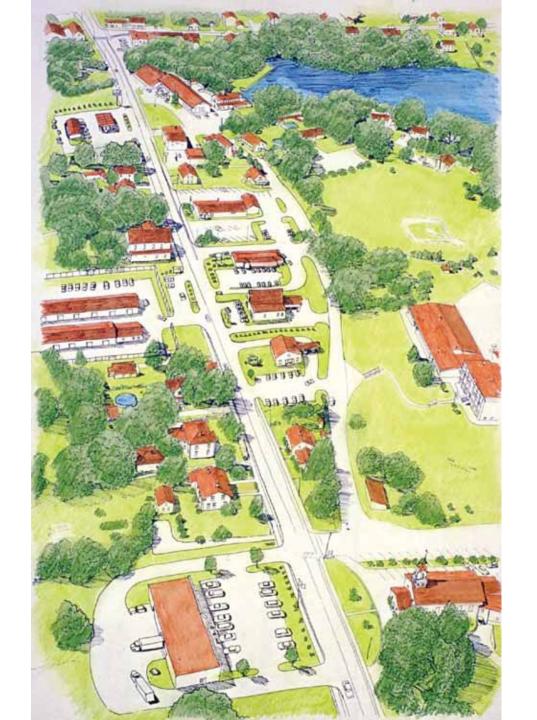


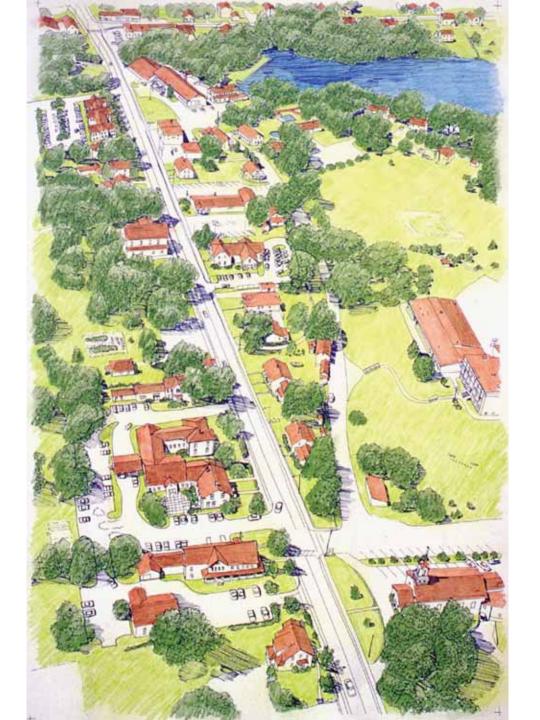


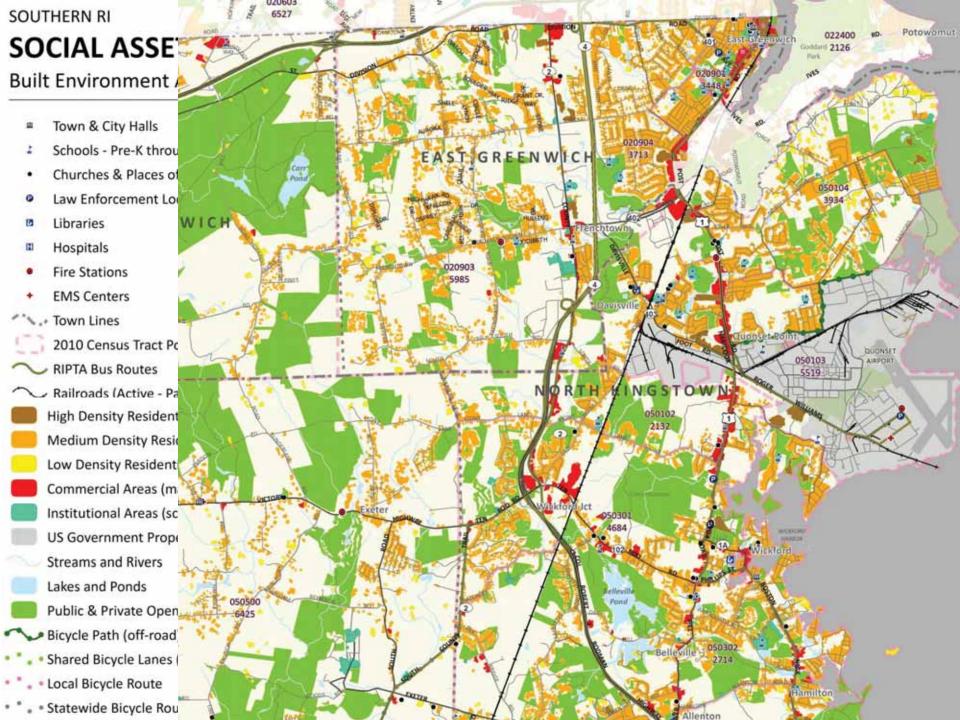


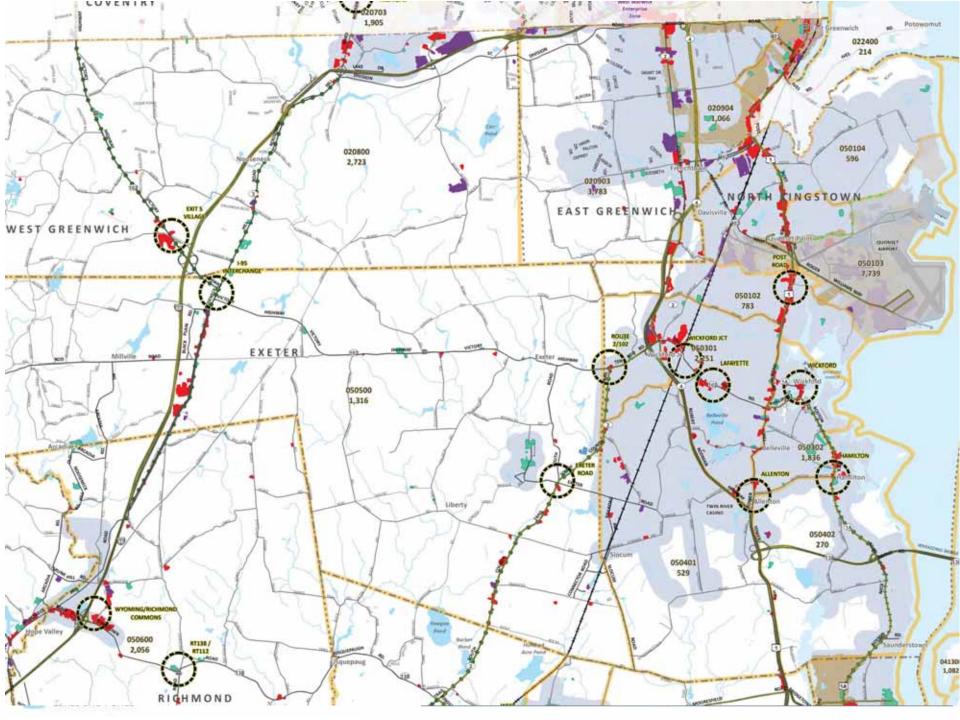












What makes great places work for Rhode Island?











What choices do we have?







What are some alternatives for the future?











A Typology of Place

Context	Type of Place	Form/Character	Density	Transit/Mobility	Service Area and Market Focus
Urban	Downtown	Mix of commercial, residential and civic uses; focus on public realm.	25 units/acre and up	All modes, with good intermodal connections	Serves entire region; business, government, commerce, education, arts and entertainment, etc.
	Neighborhood	Grid of residential streets; corner stores.	varies	Car, Bus, Ped, Bike	Serves immediate neighborhood. Primarily Residential with some local services
	Corridor	Mixed-use buildings, linear pattern.	12-25 units/acre	Car, BRT, Ped, Bike	Serves series of neighborhoods
Suburban	Main Street	2-5 story mixed use buildings along a walkable street, surrounded by residential neighborhood.	8-12 units/acre	Car, Bus, Ped, Bike	Serves surrounding town; business, government, commerce, education, arts and entertainment.
	Commercial/ Mixed- use Center	1-3 story, some single, some mixed-use; automobile-related uses as well as some	8-12 units/acre	Car, Bus, Ped, Bike	Serves one or more towns; commercial and office uses, some residential.
	Transit Station/ TOD	Varies with context.	25 units/ acre	All Modes, with good intermodal connections	Serves one or more towns; commercial and office uses, high- density residential.
Rural	Historic Village	2-3 stories, street grid	Mixed, 8-10 units/acre average	Car, Bus, Ped, Bike	Serves surrounding town; residential focus, with mix of business, government, commerce, education, arts and entertainment.
	New Village	2-3 stories, street grid	8 units/acre, plus open space buffer	Car, Bus, Ped, Bike	Serves surrounding town; residential with other uses varying with market
	Hamlet	1-2 stories, crossroads	4-6 units/acre	Car, Ped, Bike	Serves immediate neighborhood; residential with limited commercial uses

GROWTH CENTERS GAME



Building a Better Rhode Island





Downtowns contain a mix of commercial, residential and civic uses. They represent the core of our cities and larger towns and typically draw people from throughout the region for jobs, shopping, entertainment and culture.



The neighborhood is a self-contained part of a larger city or town. It is primarily residential, but may include some shops, restaurants and service businesses.



A corridor connects multiple neighborhoods within a city or town, and may continue through several towns. Often following historic streetear routes, it is lined with residential, commercial and mixed use buildings, as well as government and community uses.



Main streets act as the focus of activity for the surrounding town. They typically have a walkable street with parking at the curb, lined with 2-5 story mixed-use buildings.



Transit stations provide access to public transportation systems, whether rail, but or plane. They can be in historic village, town or city centers, or in suburban areas serving commuters.



Commercial/mixed use - Areas devoted to commercial uses are typically found at intenstate interchanges and other areas that are easy to reach by automobile. They feature big box stores and chain restaurants, but can also include a mix of residential and office uses.



Traditional villages are self-contained senters with a mix of residential, commercial and silvs uses. Often laid out before the arrival of the automobile, they typically have small ord and buildings close to the street, connected by a network of shady sidewalls, parks and other community amenities.



here vesiges are said our according to the instonetown-planning principles. They are designed to work the same way, providing for a mix of residential, commercial and clivic uses within a compact, walkable center. As with the traditional willage, beautiful streets, sidewalks, parks and other public spares allow for a high quality of life in a small



The hamlet is a cluster of homes, businesses or community uses surrounded by open space. They are often located at crossroads of local roads and serve the surrounding rural neighborhood or town.



Special economic districts include ports and harbur facilities, college campuses, casinos and other uses. They typically are located to take advantage of a unique location on the waterfront, at a junction of regional highways or in an isolated campus setting.



The office or industrial park provides for business uses that do not easily fit into a village, town or city center. Typically this includes a need for large structures, parking lots and storage areas, as well as good access to regional highways.































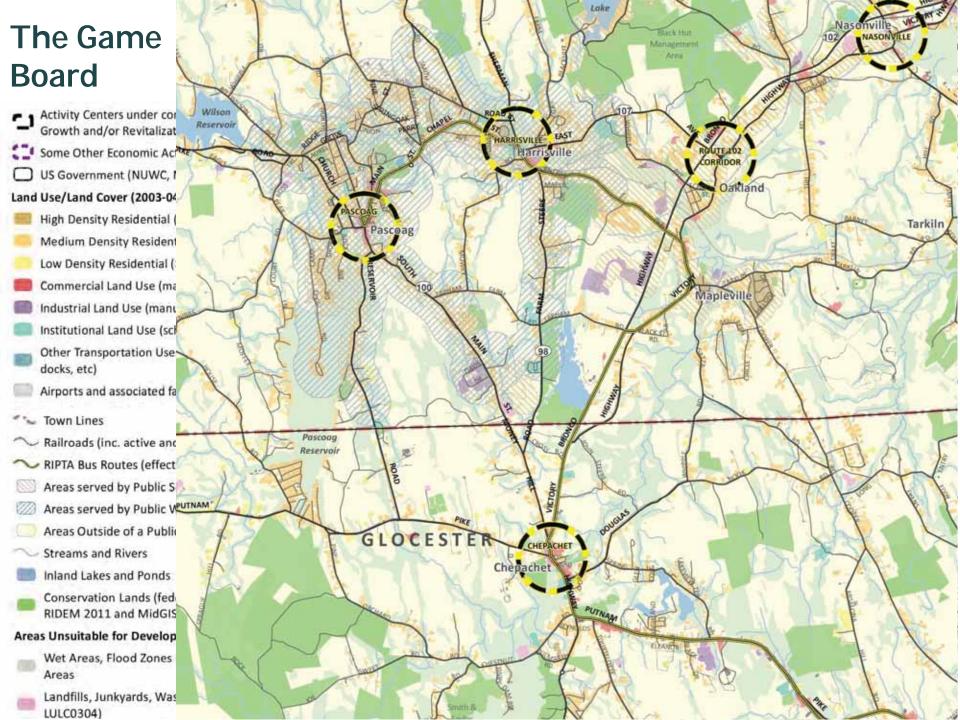










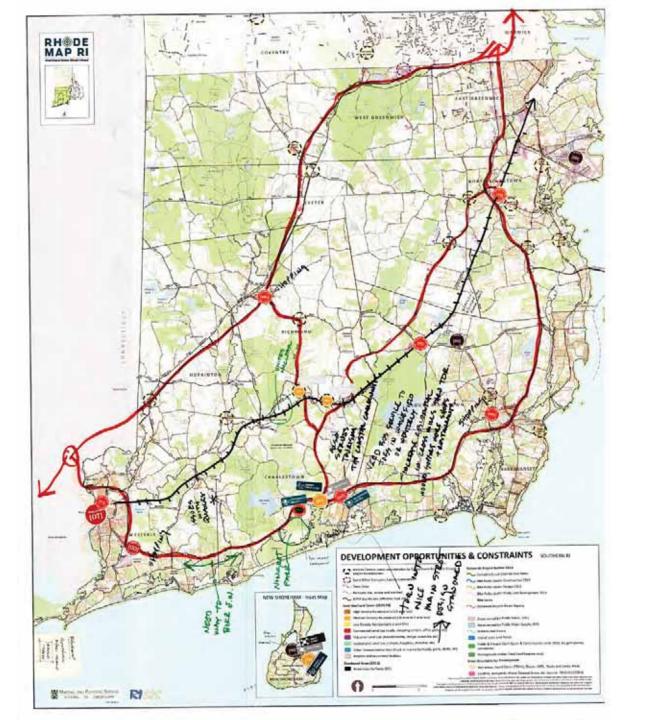


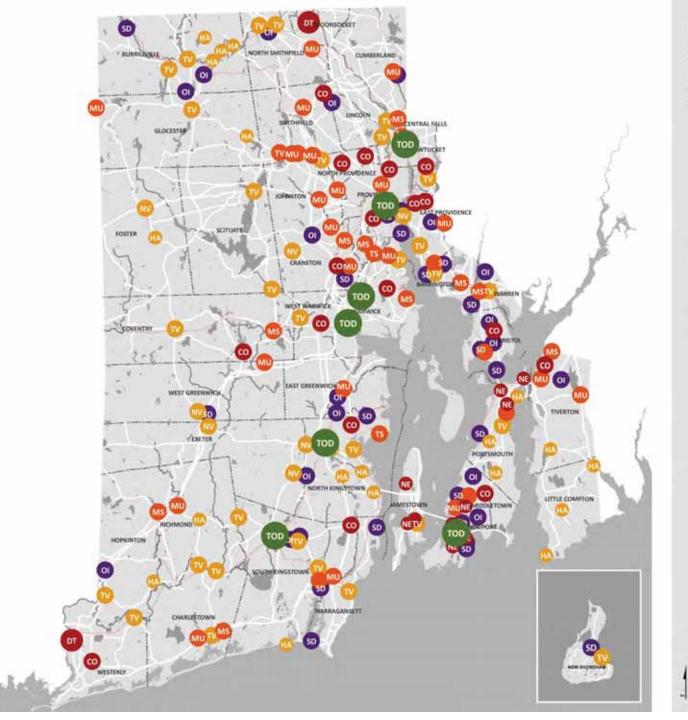












GROWTH CENTERS GAME

State of Rhode Island

Prepared by Dodson & Flinker December 6, 2013

CENTER TYPES + TOD



40,000

60,000

80,000

10,000 20,000





CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

Southern Rhode Island

Prepared by Dodson & Flinker January 8, 2014

Legend

Natural Corridors

____ Major

**** Minor

Core Natural Areas

State Core

Local Core

Sites

Working Landscapes

Cultural and Historic Landscapes





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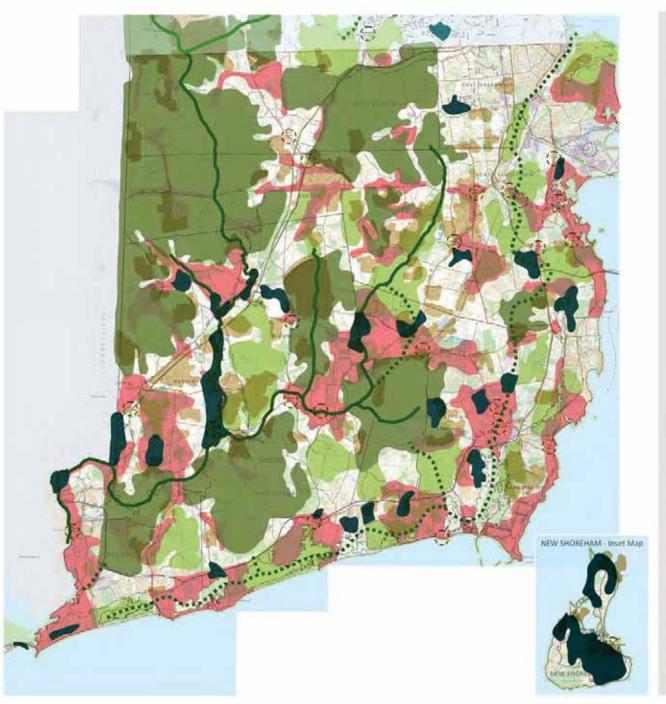
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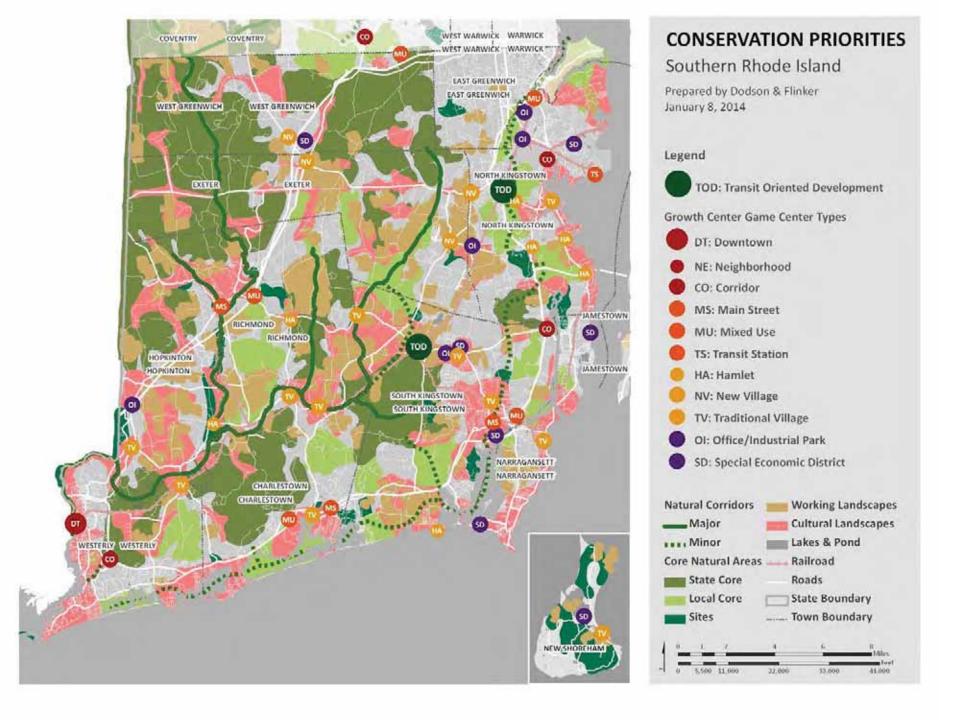
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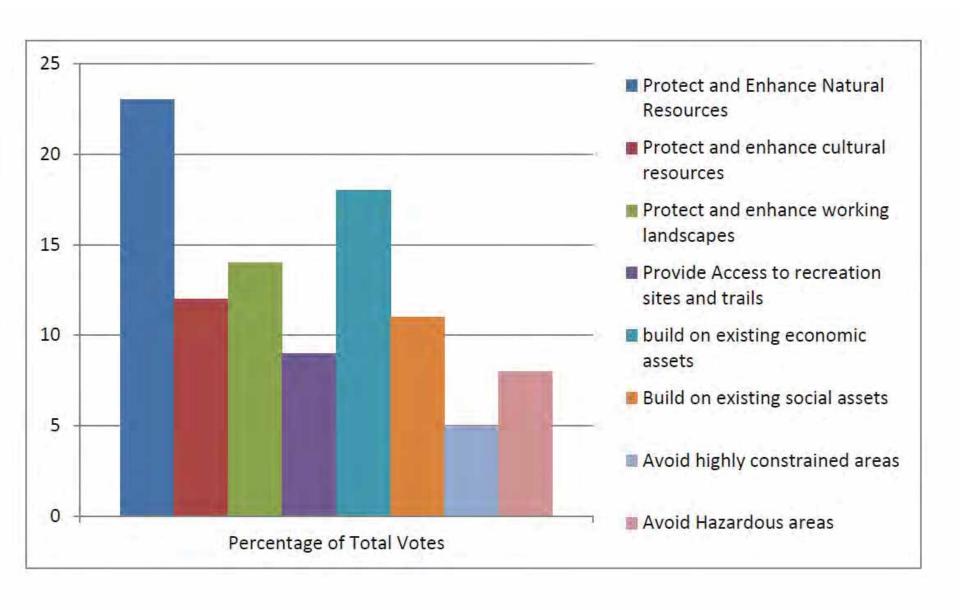
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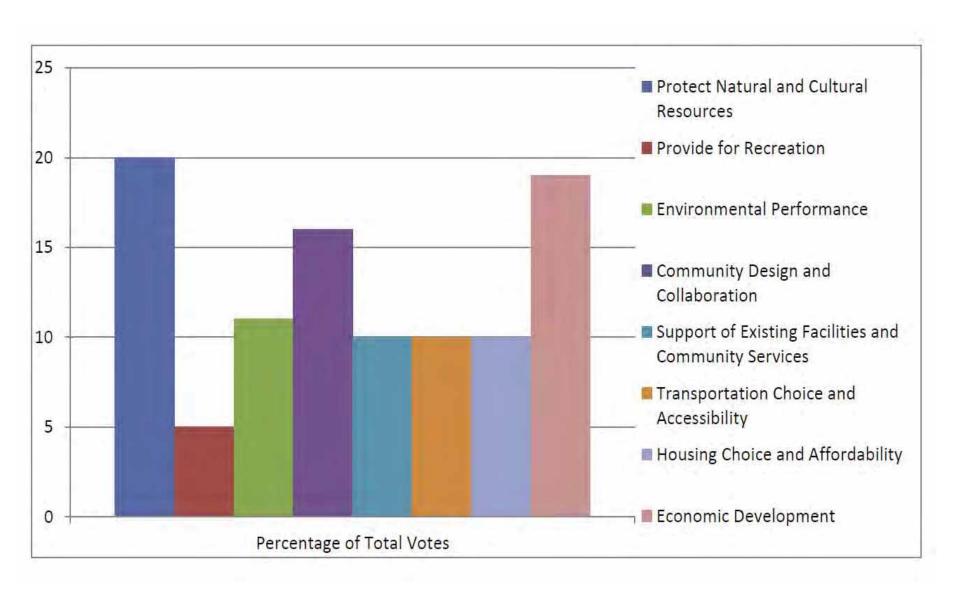
Growth Centers Designation Criteria

- 1) Protect and enhance natural resources.
- 2) Protect and enhance cultural resources.
- 3) Protect and enhance working landscapes.
- 4) Provide access to recreation sites and trail systems.
- 5) Build on existing economic assets.
- 6) Build on existing social assets.
- 7) Avoid highly constrained areas.
- 8) Avoid hazardous areas.



Growth Centers Design & Performance Criteria

- 1) Protect natural and cultural resources.
- 2) Provide for recreation.
- 3) Environmental performance.
- 4) Community Design and collaboration.
- 5) Support of existing facilities and community services.
- 6) Transportation choice and accessibility.
- 7) Housing choice and affordability.
- 8) Economic development.



The Growth Centers Toolkit

- Green Assets Mapping: What areas should be protected?
- Development Suitability and Hazards mapping: What areas should be avoided?
- Social Assets/Opportunity Mapping: What areas best serve all Rhode Island residents?
- Economic Assets Mapping: What areas are most easily served by highways, public transit, sewer and water systems, and other infrastructure?
- Growth Center Typology: How to plan for Growth Centers that fit rural, suburban and urban sites?
- Designation Criteria and Performance Standards
- Regulatory Guidance

What's Next?

February – March 2014

Identification of StrategiesInitial recommendations and vetting

April 2014

Public Engagement Events: Round 2
Testing strategies and recommendations

April – May 2014 Draft Housing and Econ. Dev. Plans
To Consortium and State Planning Council

March 2014-Feb 2015 Performance Measures, Capacity Building Join our efforts to build capacity to implement our plans and measure their success

Summer/Fall 2014

Implementation Program, Growth Centers
The who, how, and when for priority strategies

For More

www.rhodemapri.or

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