Innovative Tools to Make Your Plans Happen
Ideas from Rhode Island
January 29, 2015
Mapping Social, Economic and Green Assets

- Community Facilities
- Social Services
- Public transportation
- Residential Land Uses
- Equity/Opportunity

Social Assets

- Land Use
- Transportation
- Water Supply
- Wastewater
- Power & Communications

Green Assets

- Biodiversity
- Water Supply
- Farmland
- Working Forests
- Cultural & Historic
- Recreation

Economic Assets

- Sustainable Centers
DOWNTOWN

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.

NEIGHBORHOOD

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.

CORRIDOR

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

MAIN STREET

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 STATION DEVELOPMENT

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

COMMERCIAL/MIXED-USE

Commercial/mixed use – Areas devoted to commercial uses are typically found at interstate 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.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC DISTRICT

Special economic districts include ports and harbor 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.

TRADITIONAL VILLAGE

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

NEW VILLAGE

New villages are laid out according to the historic town-planning principles. They are designed to work the same way, providing for a mix of residential, commercial and civic uses within a compact, walkable center. As with the traditional village, beautiful streets, sidewalks, parks and other public spaces allow for a high quality of life in a small area.

OFFICE/INDUSTRIAL PARK

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.

HAMLET

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.
A "Game Board" after play
Virtual Growth Centers Game
The Map & Chip Game
(Where might we put the inevitable growth?)
Potential Village Sites
(Based on Map & Chip Game Feedback)
Interactive Mapping

View maps and provide opportunity for public comment through ArcGIS online
Meeting in a Box

You’re Invited!
All voices need to be heard!

Meeting Process Summary

1. Invite
   - Identify 8-12 participants to invite to your meeting. (This is the best size for a small-group discussion, but if you are comfortable, you can invite more people)
   - Send the meeting invitation via e-mail or mail and call invitees.

2. Remind
   - Call and/or e-mail the people you invited 1-2 days before the scheduled meeting.

3. Set Up
   - Select a location where all participants can comfortably sit in a circle.
   - Sort copies of meeting materials into sets for participants.
   - Have enough pens/pencils available.

Optional...

- Determine who will photograph the meeting and obtain a camera.
- Arrange for food and/or childcare at the meeting - note that the State is unable to reimburse any expenses related to these items.

4. Facilitate
   - Lead a small-group discussion, making sure the meeting stays on topic and all discussion questions are answered.

5. Return
   - Collect all materials, including the individual worksheets and feedback sheets from each participant, and make sure each sheet is labeled with the meeting code (see details under “Host Instructions”).
   - Package them together and return the response packet to the address provided on the return information sheet. Please recycle any unused materials.
But sometimes, in spite of all your best and heart-felt efforts . . .

this happens:
Now what?

How do you move good ideas and feedback forward when your message has been derailed?

- Never underestimate the need for outreach of all kinds – it is never enough
- Bright ideas can be spoiled by politics – court your political champions early and often
- Focus on providing useful tools for the groups or communities who want them
- Swallow your pride. Let others take ideas and strategies and run with them – whether or not you get the credit
RHODE ISLAND
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