

## EXAMPLE #1: DEVELOPMENT ALONG A CONNECTOR ROAD



### Connector road before development.

*“Connector road” = local traffic, village/downtown over 1.5 miles away, less growth pressure, linear settlement pattern*



### Conventional development pattern

- Commercial/industrial
  - 48,150 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - 85% 1-story, 15% 2-story
- Residential
  - 16 units



### Alternative development pattern

- Commercial/industrial
  - 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - 50% 1-story, 50% 2-story
- Residential
  - 16 units

## EXAMPLE #2: DEVELOPMENT ALONG A REGIONAL STRIP HIGHWAY



### Regional strip highway before new development.

- “Regional strip highway” = intersecting a highway or regional corridor
- Significant amount of traffic
- Increasing amount of strip development



### Conventional development pattern

- Commercial/industrial
  - 64,800 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - 85% 1-story, 15% 2-story



### Alternative development pattern

- Commercial/industrial
  - 89,200 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - 65% 1-story, 35% 2-story

### EXAMPLE #3: RETROFITTING STRIP DEVELOPMENT

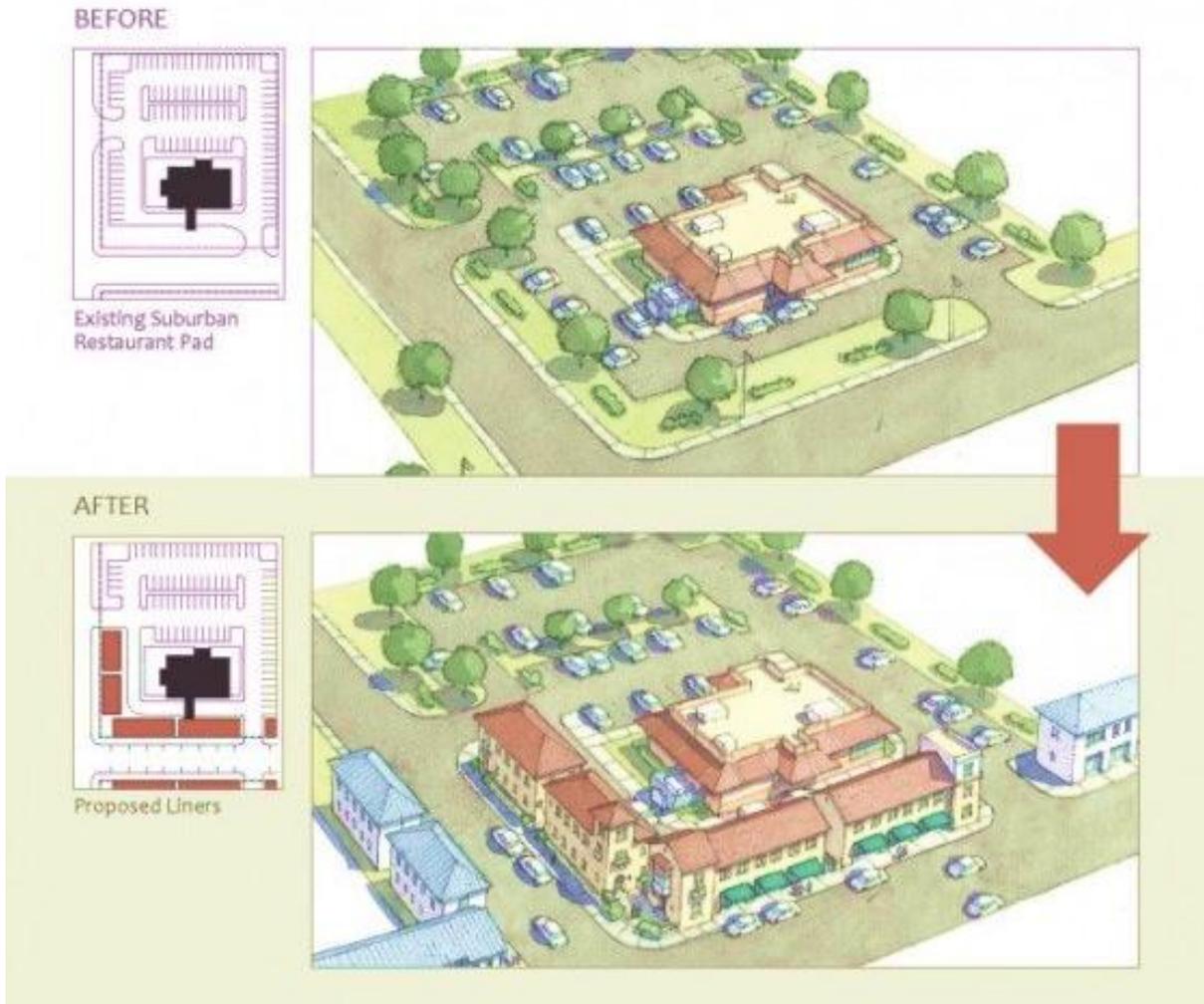
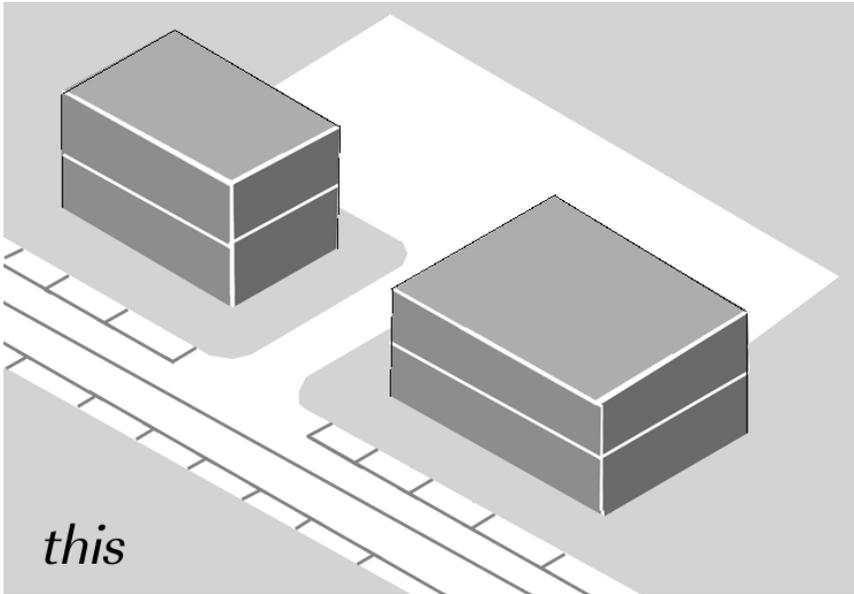
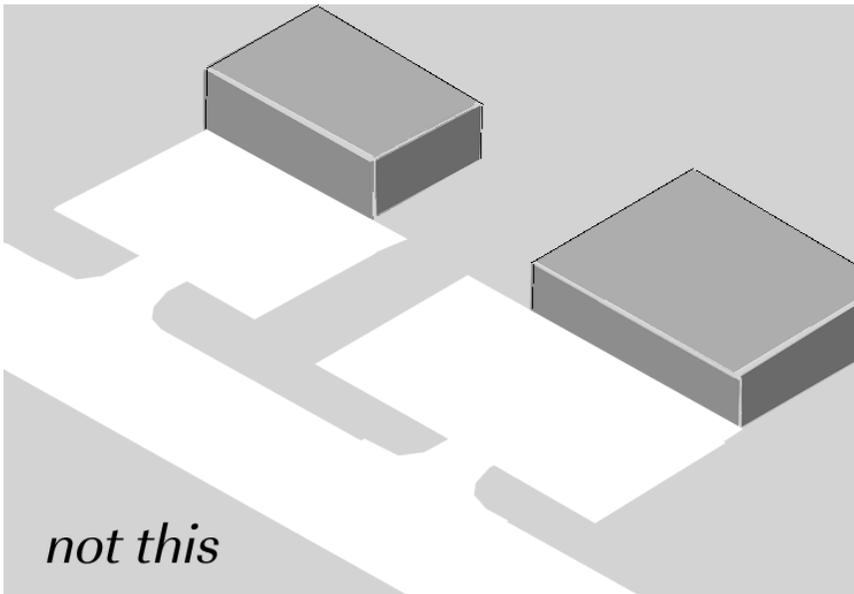


Image credit: <http://www.russellpreston.com/blog/tag/retrofitting-suburbia/>

#### EXAMPLE #4: APPROACHES TO PARKING



- Shared parking; possible to walk between stores
- Parking located in back, so that building's front contributes to streetscape
- Leaves room for a sidewalk, and only one vehicular entrance for pedestrians to navigate.
- Two stories = uses land more efficiently



- Separate parking; hard to walk between stores.
- Parking in front does not contribute to streetscape
- Two vehicular entrances make it harder for pedestrians to navigate safely.
- Single story = uses land inefficiently

Except as noted, images are from the Vermont Interstate Interchange Planning and Development Design Guidelines. Vermont Department of Housing and Community Affairs, 2004.

<http://accd.vermont.gov/sites/accd/files/Documents/strongcommunities/cd/planning/GuidelinesFinal.pdf>