

Resiliency Actions - Draft 12-10-18

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Overall Theme	Adaptation Strategies	Comments/Explanations	Potential partnerships	Tools
Archaeological & Ethnographic Resources				
1Cr	Identify resources and responsible management groups. Identify building/structure resources such as museum collections and their responsible management groups. Inventory historic, iconic or landmark structures (i.e. covered bridges, mills, etc.) and their managers/owners.	Cross reference with Sustainable CT Action 3.1: Map Tourism and Cultural Assets and Action 4.5 Inventory and Assess Historic Resources and with Draft Shared Stewardship: Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office's 2018-2023 Strategic Plan Goal #4 "Develop a Resiliency Strategy for Historic Resources". Are they in the floodplain? Is there adequate insurance? Can the buildings be retrofitted for flooding and climate control? Are there capital improvement plans for historically accurate repairs? Are they located in a safe area? What can the history tell us to prepare for climate change? If site is in an immediately vulnerable area (flood zone), encourage responsible site manager to collect information as soon as possible. Do important historic sites and attractions have continuity plans? Are there plans to adapt to changing heat and precipitation conditions?	OHP, NPS, area university; CT State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO); The Institute for American Indian Studies Museum & Research Center; CT DOT; local museums and historical societies, Connecticut historical agencies, CT SHPO, land trusts	Mary Dunne at SHPO; review "Hunters and Gatherers, Villages and Farms: A Preservation of the Cultural Resources of the Housatonic River Valley" by Russell Handsman; 1981 Housatonic River Management Plan, 2006 Housatonic River Management Plan.; CT State Archaeologist. Mapping Historic Sites In Rural Manitoba: Development, Themes, And Applications (https://youtu.be/PrJvp1S6EHk) Connecticut Freedom Trail. Published with the Amistad Committee, Inc. http://www.ctfreedomtrail.org/ Historic Barns of Connecticut. A collaboration with the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation. https://connecticutbarns.org/ Mills: Making Places of Connecticut. A collaboration with the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation. https://connecticutmills.org/ National Historic Landmarks in Connecticut, https://www.nps.gov/nhl/find/statelists/ct.htm ; FEMA's "Floodplain Management Bulletin on Historic Structures; CT SHPO Case Study; Certified Local Government Program
2Cr	Include Native American populations in identification, adaptation, and protection of culturally important resources and traditional ecological knowledge		local tribal communities; The Institute for American Indian Studies Museum & Research Center	
Social & Governance Resilience				
3Cr	Review local and regional land use plans in anticipation of development pressures and shifts in development patterns due to climate change i.e. potential movement away from flood zones. Integrate with emergency and infrastructure planning as well. Consider traditional land uses especially livelihood uses (farming, logging, fishing) in these plans.		local land use commission, COGs, CT OPM, DEHMS	
4Cr	Assess potential social impacts of climate change on incomes, and other measures of well-being in vulnerable communities		CEOs, social service agents, CT DPH	Strengthening Social Resilience to Climate Change, World Bank http://projects.worldbank.org/P120170/strengthening-social-resilience-climate-change?lang=en Building Social Resilience: Protecting And Empowering Those Most At Risk https://www.gfdrr.org/building-social-resilience-protecting-and-empowering-those-most-risk
5Cr	Create climate communication materials in multiple locations & languages. Establish open communication with various community groups in your municipality including those typically disenfranchised, the elderly, and economically disadvantaged.	Cross Reference with Sustainable CT Action 7.2 Provide Effective Community Communications, NWCT CEDS Plan Goal 1, and POCD Goal 1.	local municipal departments	Example: NobidadeTV and RIDOH Climate Change Program prepared bilingual program on climate change and health with focus on asthma, air pollution, heat, storms, flooding, and emergency preparedness (https://youtu.be/VdComMYFW1E); http://www.lgc.org/wordpress/docs/freepub/community_design/guides/Participation_Tools_for_Better_Community_Planning.pdf
6Cr	Create Regional Task Force on historic and cultural resources to assist in funding, locating, and protecting important regional sites.		CT SHPO, NW CT Arts Council, Senior centers, municipal social agents, land trusts	

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Local Economy				
7Cr	Encourage business to create business continuity plans for disaster situations.	These plans should consider loss of electricity, flooding, interruptions in supply chain, employee access to work, and employee safety. Cross reference with Sustainable CT Action 1.4.	CT Dept. of Economic & Community Dev. Friends of Main St., NW CT Chamber of Commerce	https://www.bristolri.us/DocumentCenter/View/157/Disaster-Preparedness-for-Businesses-of-All-Sizes-PDF ; http://www.sbcsierracamp.org/business-resilience-initiative/
8Cr	Install signage to welcome people and direct people to shops, restaurants, historical sites, recreational opportunities. Publicize existing recreational assets.	POCD Goal 4	NHCOG, local economic development commission, Parks & Rec, land trusts	NHCOG Regional Trails Map
9Cr	Integrate climate change and adaptation issues into advanced training in university, community college, and technical training programs. Education and job training programs to re-tool workforce to take advantage of green economy growth. Coordinate with local workforce boards to improve technical skills and to promote traditional skills.	Cross reference with Sustainable CT Action 1.5 , CEDS Goal 3, and POCD Goal 1	NWCC, Uconn, NWRWIB, NWCT Chamber of Commerce, social service agencies	2017 CRRF- Dependency at a Distance: Implications of Workforce Mobility for Community Resilience Video 1 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ff8i-6qHndc&t=24s) Video 2 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mg6n63zH9-k&t=26s)
10Cr	Identify opportunities for businesses to take advantage of climate impacts that may demand new products and services. Work with business and economic development groups poised to take advantage of new resilience-related market opportunities to find out how the local government could help.		local economic development commission, chambers of commerce	"Every climate risk is a business opportunity for your town" Rural Resiliency Sharing Session participant
11Cr	Increase opportunities for seasonal-dependent businesses (e.g. ski slopes, farms, etc.) to make additional revenue during off seasons. Develop tourism policies integrating economic and resource conservation issues in the face of potential and observed consequences of climate change. Assess the effects of climate change on hunting, fishing opportunities , outdoor recreation, and the related tourism industry. Assess the effects of climate change on special designated natural areas that attract tourists such national parks and forests		local land use commissions, local, regional, and state tourism agencies; recreation agencies and advocates, CT DEEP, NPS, USGS, Housatonic River Commission, regional conservation organizations	Recreation's Role in Community Resiliency (https://www.brandonu.ca/rdi/files/2014/03/Recreations-Role-in-Community-Resilience_.pdf) Climate Change in Park City: An Assessment of Climate, Snowpack, and Economic Impacts, Stratus Consulting Inc. (2009) http://www.parkcitygreen.org/Documents/2009-Climate-Changein-Park-City-Report.aspx
12Cr	Relocate or demolish at-risk municipal facilities that cannot be made resilient, and consider establishing an acquisition or buyout plan for at-risk commercial properties.		CEOs, local land use commissions	
13Cr	Explore opportunities for local and regional collaboration on resilience with regional governmental entities, chambers of commerce, or regional industry associations.		NHCOG	

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Cultural Landscapes				
14Cr	Consider climate impacts to access/public comfort/feasibility etc. of traditional community gatherings and events like country fair, harvest picnic, Memorial Day commemorations.	Are the traditional events located in areas prone to flooding? Are there shade areas? Is the time of day okay for heat?	CEOs, economic development group, event hosts, land trusts	
15Cr	Conduct Scenic Resource Inventory. Review special character areas, priority rural character traits of town, special land use operations, cemeteries, agricultural areas, town green, and other unique attributes in your town. Inventory iron historical sites, scenic roads, stone walls, ridgelines, view-sheds, and legacy trees.	Plan for scenic roads noted in NHCOC Regional Transportation Plan. Develop management plans to account for tree life, flood areas, and surrounding land use	local museums and historical societies, Connecticut historical agencies, local land use commission, CT SHPO, CT National Register Coordinator	local Natural Resources Inventory; Mapping Historic Sites In Rural Manitoba: Development, Themes, And Application (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PrJvp1S6EHk&feature=youtu.be) Scenic road ordinances (Canaan, Kent, New Milford, Sharon), state Scenic Road designations like Route 7 from the Kent-New Milford Town line north to the Canaan-North Canaan Town line and Route 4 from the River to Dunbar Road in Sharon. ; Housatonic River Management Plan 2006. ; "Developing Your Community Heritage Inventory" http://publications.gov.sk.ca/documents/96/97930-InventoryGuide.pdf
16Cr	Review river and waterway access points for high-erosion zones during low-flow events; also consider sensitivity of waterbodies under temperature changes	Public access may need to be re-designed or reduced to maintain health and scenic quality of water-body	Housatonic River Commission, CT DEEP, USGS, regional conservation organizations	
17Cr	Identify large stands of climate sensitive flora such as conifers. Discuss alternative management strategies for trees with the utilities esp. along scenic character or town entryways	Are these stands vulnerable? If so, is there a potential migration route to appropriate habitat? (for example, conifers to higher altitudes or northern slopes). Dense forests can be most dangerous. Proper management to increase tree crown and trunk may improve tree strength. Cross reference with Infrastructure and management of utility lines.	regional conservation organizations, Conservation Commissions, CT DEEP, CEOs, Public Works, Utilities, land trusts	UConn Stormwise Program, Tom Wordsley

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Buildings & Structures				
18Cr	Include historic resources in POCDs & economic development plans. Address natural hazards to these resources. Include in implementation matrix. Include historic assets and historic districts as critical features that merit protection and/or planning when considering Disaster Mitigation Plans, Emergency Operations plans, and Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans. Include in mutual aid agreements as necessary. Incorporate cultural/historic resources into-post-disaster plans including recovery plans, debris management plans, recovery ordinances	Cross reference with Sustainable CT Action 4.1.	local economic development commission, local museums and historical societies, Connecticut historical agencies, land use commissions, EMDs, CEOs; REPT ESF Chair for Long Term Recovery Planning	The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) "Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning"; The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2005
19Cr	Educate owners of historic properties on maintaining and protecting their historic buildings. Assist owners of historic properties to protect their sites.		local museums and historical societies, Connecticut historical agencies	Consider adaptation options in NPS Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy. (https://resilientrural.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/NPS-2016_Cultural-Resoures-Climate-Change-Strategy.pdf) Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf
20Cr	Implement a Historic Preservation Ordinance		local land use commission, historic commissions/organizations	Historic Preservation Ordinance examples (https://conservationtools.org/library_items/topic/107-Historic-Preservation-Ordinances)

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Rural Character Components				
21Cr	Foster civic and community pride, promote unique attributes. Continue seasonal communal events. Create events that allow all ages to interact. Encourage neighborhood events like block parties, pot lucks, harvest celebrations, etc.	annual harvest festivals, holiday light parades, Ice Watch, tomato festivals, etc. Encourage oral history collections between students and senior centers.	CEOs, Friends groups, local historic commissions, volunteer groups, parenting groups, local/regional school districts, libraries, senior centers, local land use commissions, neighborhood organizations, affinity groups	
22Cr	Encourage and promote traditional life skills like composting, seed harvesting, clothing repair etc. Promote your community's traditional trades e.g. A skills co-operative where all members share talents		local historical society, gardening club; local economic development commission	
23Cr	Encourage local school to require community service hours especially with local civic organizations to understand how their involvement effects local governance.		local/regional school districts, civic groups/commissions	
24Cr	Create multiple methods of attendance at local meetings. Use social media. Create mechanism for participation by part-time residents in town meetings, town committees, and local leadership positions.		CEOs, town clerks	Rural Knowledge Mobilization and Social Media (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s2wZzVWcBdM&feature=youtu.be)
25Cr	Reduce tax burdens for volunteers.		CEOs, local volunteer departments	
26Cr	Create mix of housing stock for young families and elderly.	Cross Reference with Sustainable CT Action 8.1 and 8.2 and POCD Goal 1.	NHCOG Regional Housing Council; NHCOG 5th Thursdays events	
27Cr	Direct development away from character areas and towards village centers. Design for flexibility of use i.e. home businesses.	Cross reference with POCD Goal 1.	local land use commissions	
28Cr	Include a diversity of needs and limitations while developing resiliency actions.	Incorporate equity and environmental justice stakeholders (such as associations of elderly, disabled, and health-compromised; low-income groups; farm workers; and small business owners)	social service agents, state-wide advocacy groups, local community leaders	Review Sustainable CT Equity Toolkit. Review Antioch University New England Webinar "Equitable Adaptation: Collaborating for Resilience" (http://www.communityresilience-center.org/webinars/equitable-adaptation-collaborating-for-resilience/); Morello-Frosch et al. 2009. The Climate Gap: Inequalities in How Climate Change Hurts Americans & How to Close the Gap. PERE, USC Program for Environmental and Regional Equity. Retrieved from http://dornsife.usc.edu/pere/publications/ ; National Equity Atlas http://nationalequityatlas.org/

Note: Rural Character Components are from the Wozniak-Brown, Joanna, "Understanding Community Character as a Socio-ecological Framework to Enhance Local-scale Adaptation: An Interdisciplinary Case Study from Rural Northwest Connecticut" (2017). <https://aura.antioch.edu/etds/343>