

June 10, 2016
resilientbridgeport.com

RESILIENT BRIDGEPORT

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HARBORS OF BLACK ROCK AND BRIDGEPORT

Founded upon a Trigonometrical Survey
under the direction of F. R. HASSLER Superintendent of the
SURVEY OF THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES
Triangulation by J. FERGUSON Assistant
Topography by C. M. FAKIN Assistant
Hydrography by the party under the command of
Lieutenant G. S. BLAKE U. S. Navy

Published in 1848

A. D. Bache Superintendent

Scale $\frac{1}{20,000}$



Verified by
A.A.Humphreys Lieut. Top^l Eng^rs & Assistant.

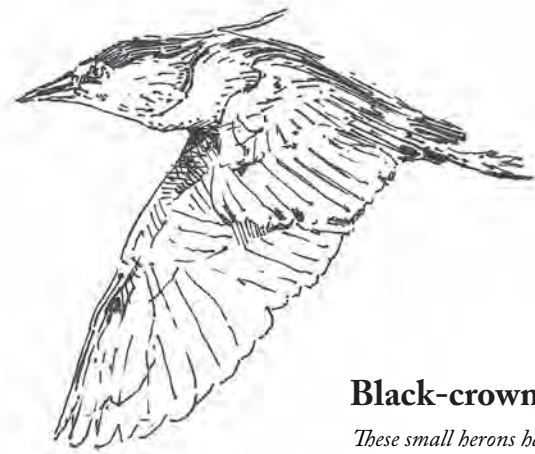


Base Map: 1848 Survey of the Coast of the United States



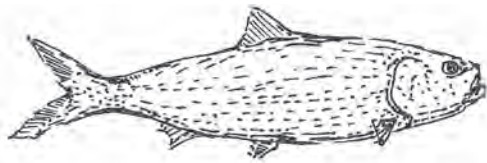
ECOLOGY

Bridgeport is a place of exchange, with the interactions of stormwater, seawater, soils, humans, and the local flora and fauna constantly reshaping the coastal edge and each other.



Black-crowned Night Heron

These small herons have short legs and broad wings, and are smaller and thicker than most other herons, with short legs and broad wings. They spend most of the day perched on trees, hidden amongst leaves and branches, waiting for dusk and nightfall to begin foraging in wetlands for everything from worms and insects to fish, rodents, birds, and even garbage from landfills.



Blueback Herring

This herring lives in the ocean, but migrates to spawning grounds in the spring where it deposits eggs over stream bottoms and onto gravel, stones, and other hard surfaces. The fish is silvery in color, with a bluish-green back and black abdominal lining. The lobster industry once used this fish for bait.



Rock Dove

The rock dove, referred to often simply as "pigeon," lives in cliffs and on rock ledges in the wild. They are recognizable by their iridescent neck feathers and bright orange or red eyes. In the city, these birds roost in flocks, in buildings and on statues.

Where marshes have not been filled in or edges hardened by concrete and steel, Bridgeport's marine and shoreline habitats support a great diversity of aquatic and terrestrial species. These are home to shellfish, finfish, and many wading birds, seabirds, waterfowl, and shorebirds. In addition, these habitats and Seaside Park provide a critical stopover and feeding location for migratory shorebirds flying over the Connecticut shoreline. These habitats illustrate the potential for integrating restored ecological habitats within the Resilient Bridgeport project to provide critical ecological as well as socio-economic services that benefit the community.



Oyster

Oysters live in large groups, in brackish or marine environments. These groups are called "oyster beds" or "oyster reefs," which become habitats for many other species. Oysters filter water when they feed and breathe, with behavior governed by the moon, sun, and tides.



The plover, long known as a ground and water bird, is a common aquatic plover in parts of the state.

Some people have changed the way they eat smooth plates. They eat saltwater.

Industria
Diligence
Crescimus
We come to be

THE COASTLINE CHANGES THE CITY

The East Side of the South End



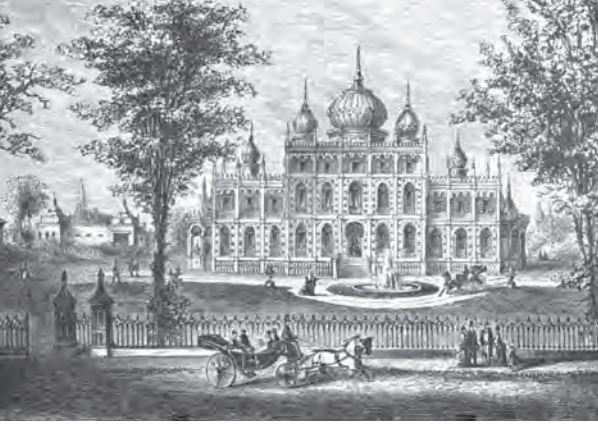
Warner Brothers Corset Factory



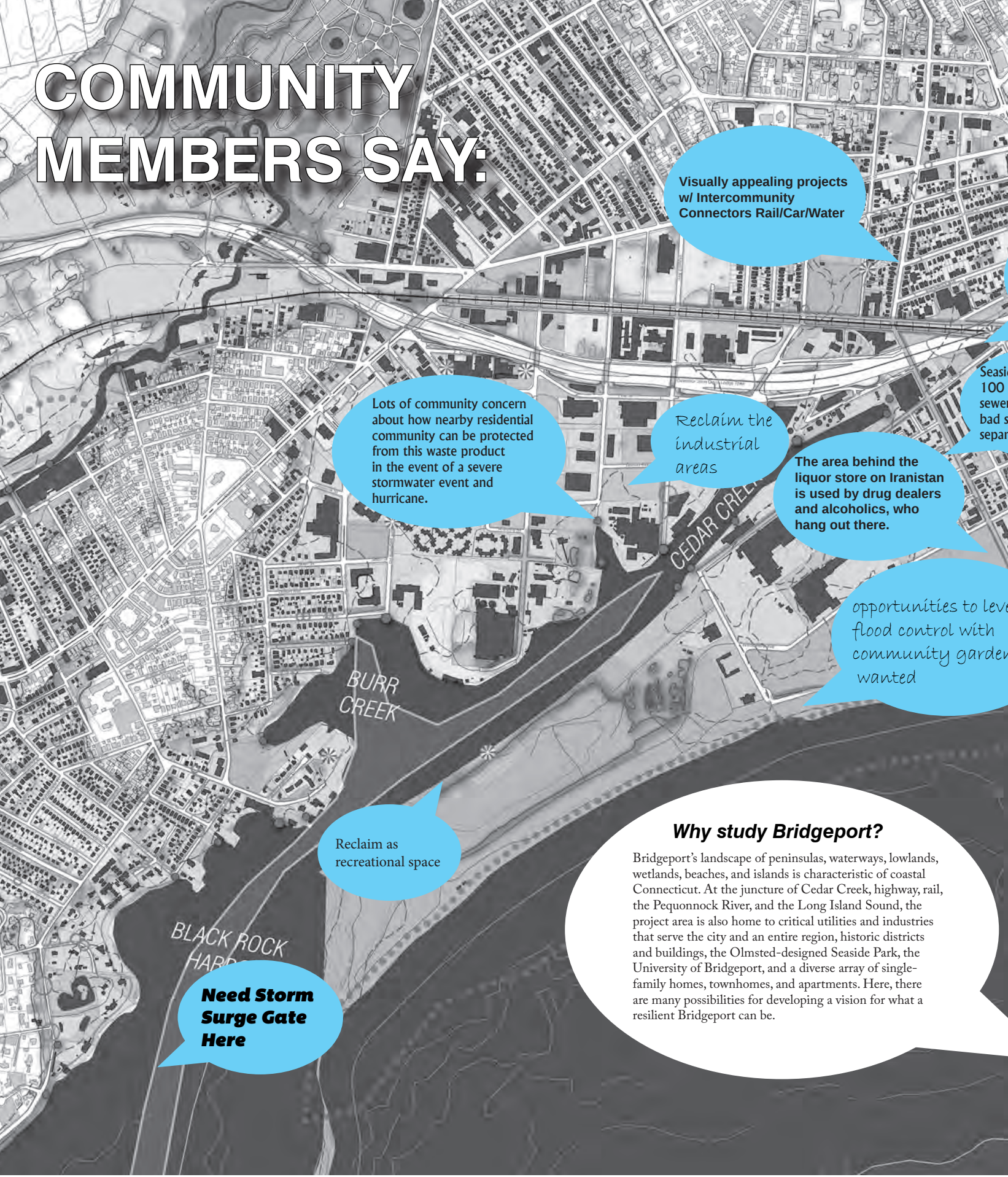
Oyster Fleet, Bridgeport, 1905



Bathing Beach, Seaside Park, Bridgeport



Iranistan, the Residence of P.T. Barnum in 1848

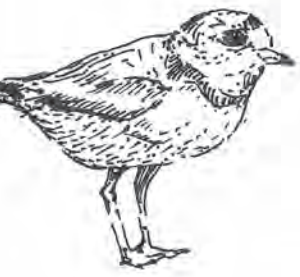


Comments from the March 24, 2016 Open House



BUILDING TYPES & DETAILS

Bridgeport’s South End built environment is a patchwork of abutting neighborhoods, with residential, commercial, and industrial urban fabrics composed of different building types at different scales and from different eras.



Piping Plover

Piping plover is a small shorebird with yellow legs and a short neck. Plovers are foragers, running along sandy beaches usually searching out insects and small invertebrates to peck or snatch. The piping plover is threatened and endangered in many parts of the world due to loss of habitat.



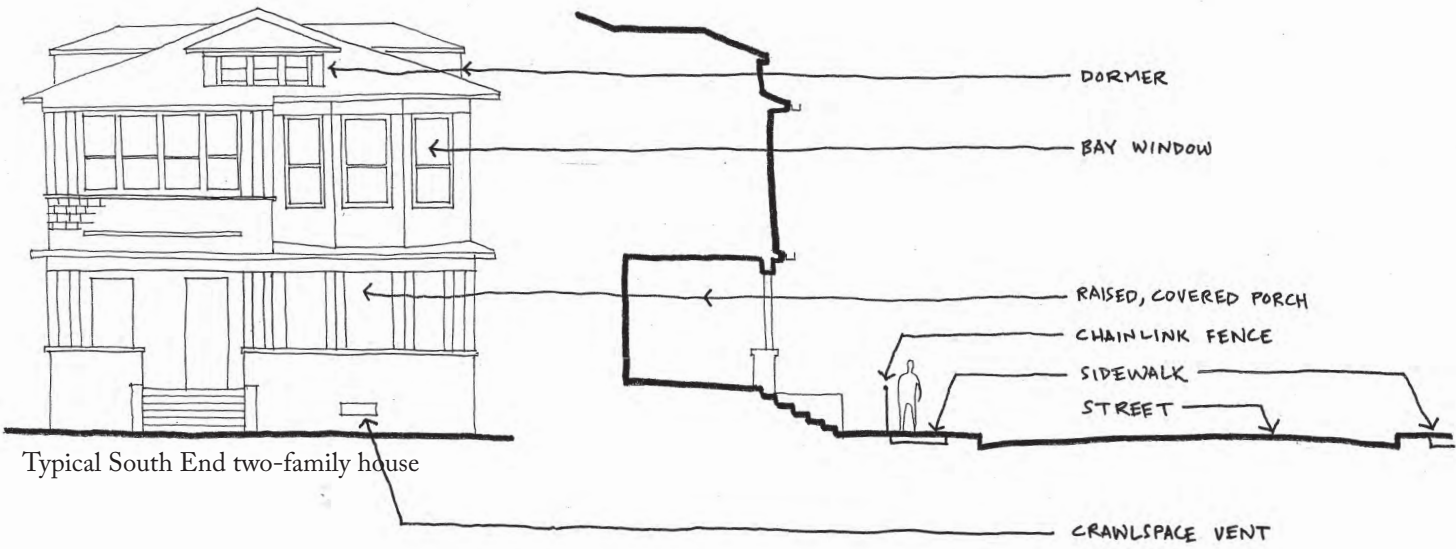
Sturgeon

People call sturgeon “primitive fish,” because their shape and appearance have changed so little since the earliest fossil record. They are recognizable by their long bodies, bony skin, barbels, and many rows of bony scutes. Around the world, they live in river and estuaries, which are places where salt water and freshwater mix.

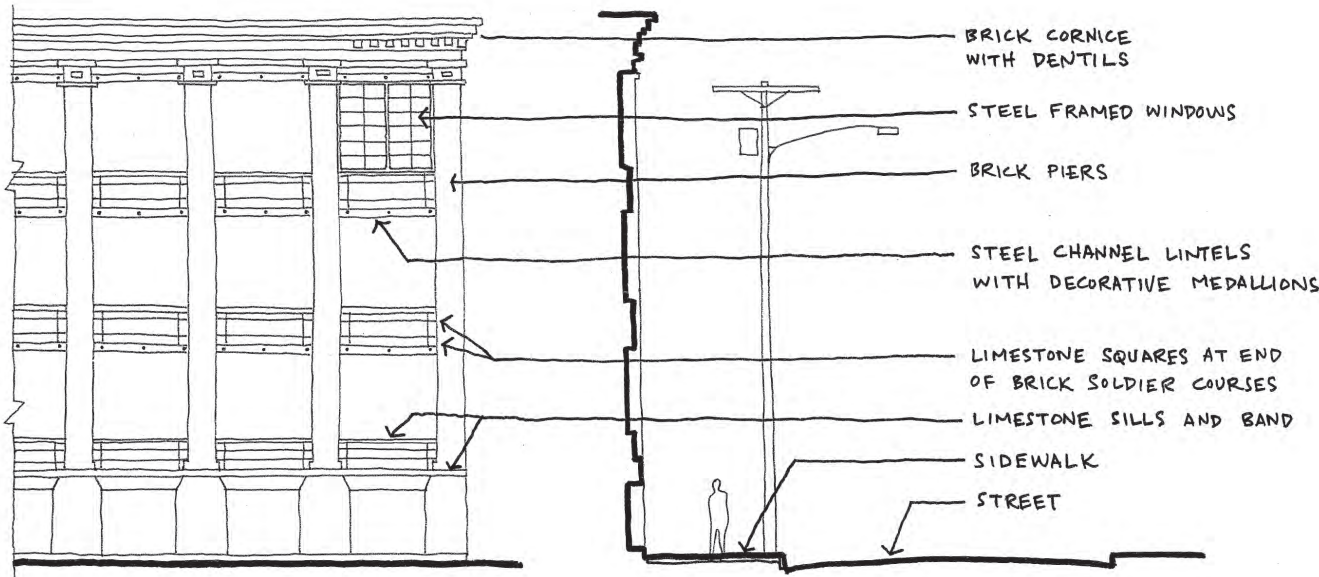
CHANGES



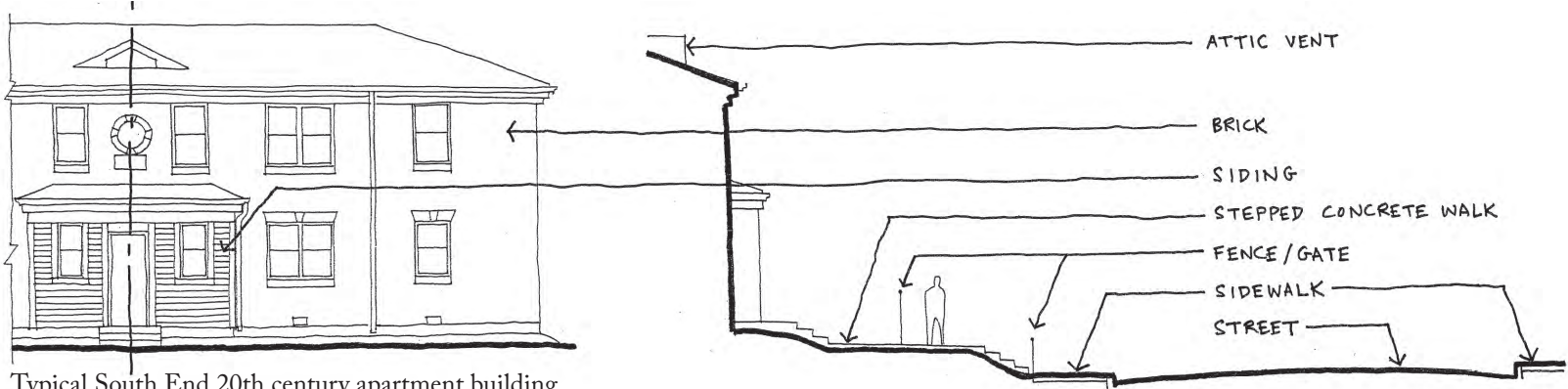
Harbor



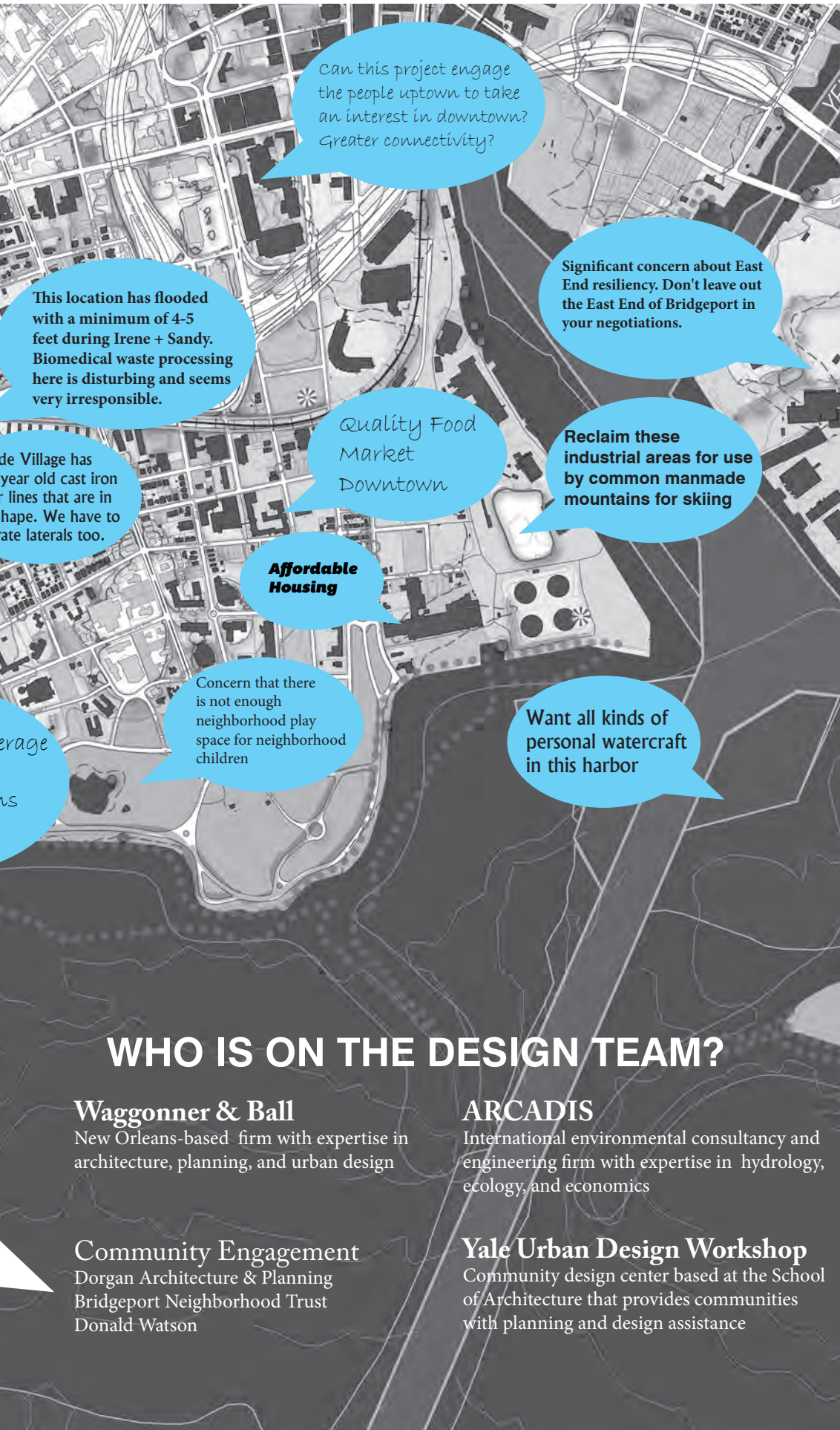
Typical South End two-family house



Typical South End 20th century industrial loft building



Typical South End 20th century apartment building



SHIFTING COASTLINE

The coastline of Bridgeport has experienced continuous modification since the area was first inhabited and urbanized. In addition to natural forces such as longshore drift, economic pressures on real estate from industrial and commercial interests have resulted in a process of landfilling, both along the edges of the city (as on the east side of the South End) and within former shallow marsh areas (as on the west side of the South End). These modifications, compounded by increasing levels of imperviousness, have impacted the way that rain flows across the surface of the land during a storm. Construction in former lowland areas, along both sides of Cedar Creek and the edges of the South End has resulted in inhabited areas with high groundwater levels and chronic flooding.



1870s

The late 19th century and early 20th century in Bridgeport were characterized by rapid urbanization and industrialization. The city expanded out from downtown to the north and south. Fayerweather Island was still truly an island.



1920s

Between 1850 and 1920, Bridgeport grew from a town of around 7,500 to a city of 145,000 people, becoming the fifth largest city in New England. Industrial and real estate development placed increasing pressure on Bridgeport’s landscape.

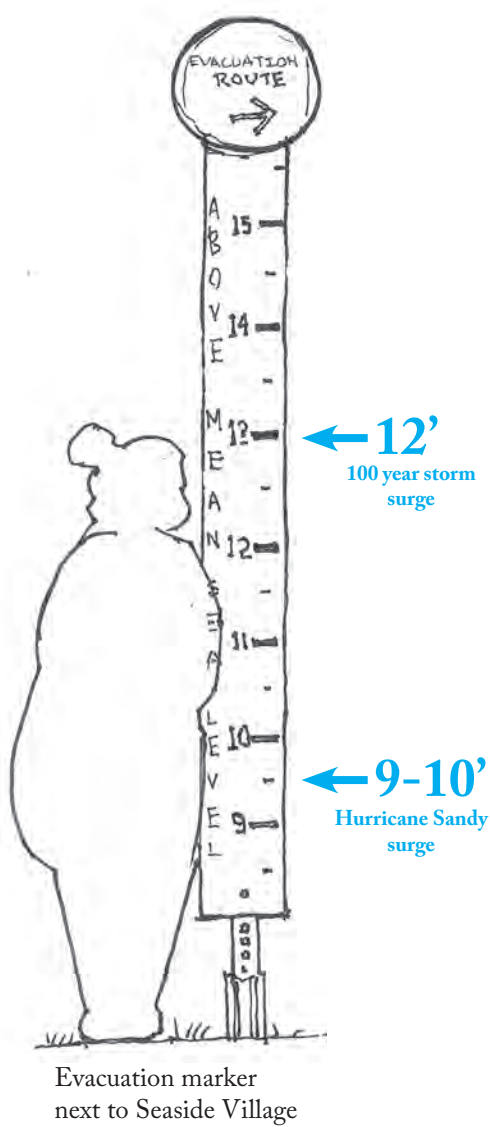


2016

Development has shaped the land in different ways: hardening of coastal edges and riparian corridors, breakwater construction, and landfilling created new land and connected the South End to Fayerweather Island.

HIGHWAY TO COAST

Iranistan Ave. and Ground Elevations



University of Bridgeport & Seaside Park

Approaching the Long Island Sound, Iranistan passes between the University of Bridgeport and playing fields.



Highway
To enter the South End along Iranistan, one has to cross under a highway and a railroad overpass.



+ 10 to 12'



+ 7 - 9'

Marina Village & Seaside Village

Iranistan passes between Seaside Village and Marina Village. Flooding is common along this stretch.



+ 7 to 9'



+ 0 to 6'



Join us on Friday, June 10, for a day of activities focused on sea level rise, cultural heritage, and design strategies for Bridgeport's coastline.

11:30 - 1 p.m. Brown Bag Lunch Lecture
Cultural Heritage & Sea Level Rise
Location: 7 Middle St., Downtown Bridgeport
Adam Markham, **Union of Concerned Scientists**
Jeana Wiser, **National Trust for Historic Preservation**

1 - 3:30 p.m. Open Studio
Design Strategies for Change
Location: 7 Middle St., Downtown Bridgeport

4 - 7 p.m. Open House at the University of Bridgeport
Design Conditions & Strategies
Location: UB Student Center, Great Room (244 University Ave.)

5 - 6 p.m. Neighborhood Walk
Stories on the Ground
Meeting Point: UB Student Center, Great Room (244 University Ave.)

CULTURE & CLIMATE
JUNE 10, 2016

NEXT COMMUNITY EVENT
JULY 23, 2016

