



Master Plan

DRAFT



DRAFT

CHARACTER AREAS

The Plan analyzes the commercial section of downtown Carrboro, surrounding residential areas, and the Jones Ferry Road corridor. These distinct places each present a different look and feel. To capture the nuances of these differences, the Plan divides the study area into “character areas.” Each character area includes important elements in the existing land uses, urban form, building types and the physical realm that define that sub-area as unique. Each highlights the key character-defining elements that should remain in place as new development and infill development occurs. Recommended types of activities, building types and development standards that are appropriate within each location as development and land use patterns change are identified. A map of these character areas follows on the next page.

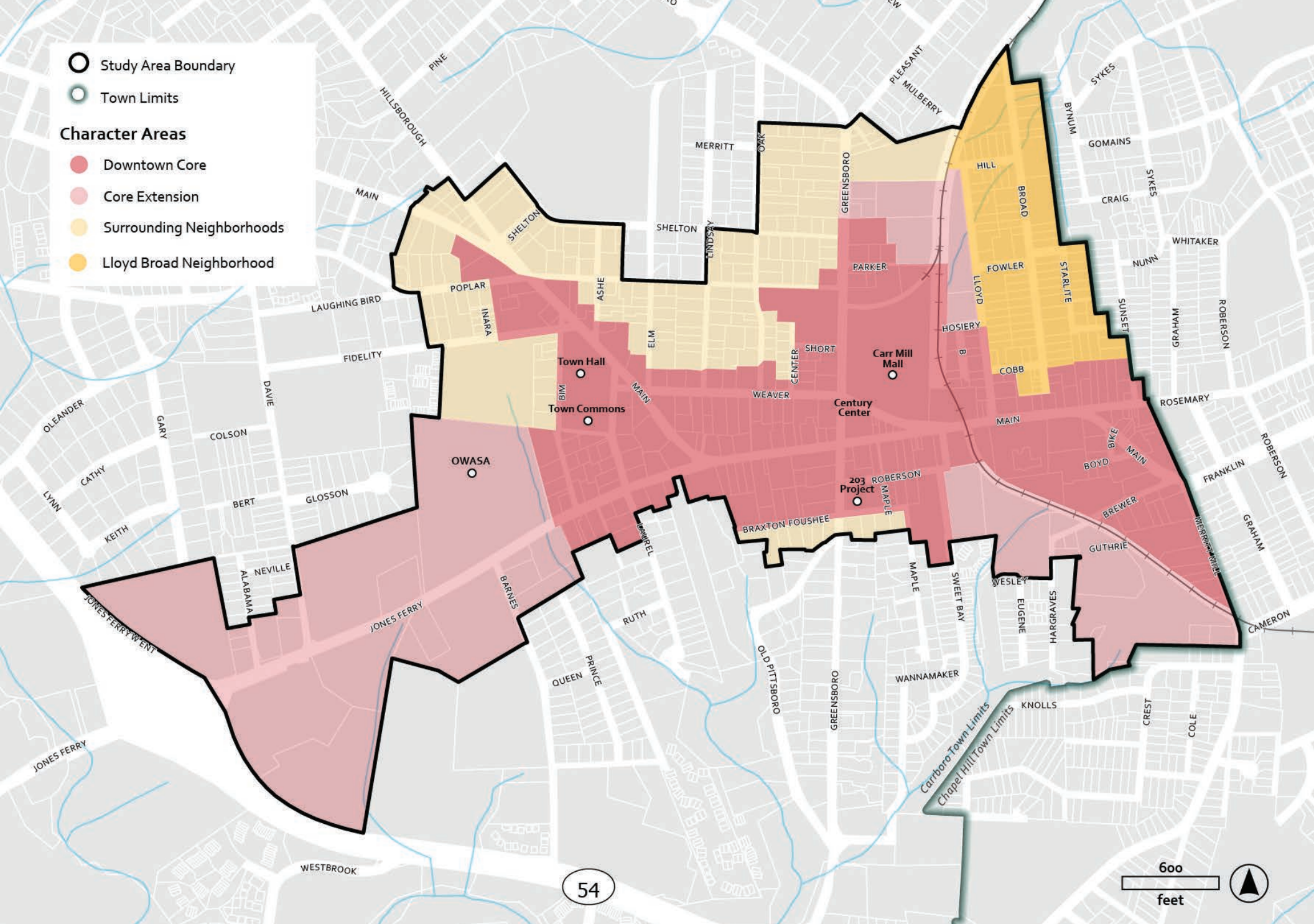
The four character areas and their associated objectives are:

- **Downtown Core** - Enhance the thriving commercial sector.
- **Core Extension** - Expand the mixed-use development patterns and integrate the look and feel with the commercial core.
- **Surrounding Neighborhoods** - Maintain the existing dense residential character, while finding opportunities for infill development of affordable housing
- **Lloyd-Broad Neighborhood** - Protect the historically Black and African American neighborhood, provide equitable access, and minimize burdens and unintended consequences of nearby infill development and re-development.

Because of the proximity of character areas and the relatively small size of the downtown, context and the need for a transition from one character area to another are important. For example, a prominent building that is more appropriate in the center of the Downtown Core, may not be appropriate at the edge of the character area, next to smaller residential homes in the surrounding neighborhoods.

See the following pages for an assessment of the existing conditions, examples of the scale of future development appropriate for each area, and other development considerations.





Map 2. Character Areas

DOWNTOWN CORE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Downtown Core includes the primary commercial districts within the downtown study area generally along Jones Ferry Road, Main Street, Weaver Street and Greensboro Street.

This area is largely developed and includes three National Register Historic Districts: the Carrboro Commercial Historic District, the Alberta Mill Complex and the Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District. It also includes individual historic buildings such as Town Hall, the Century Center, Carr Mill Mall, Cat's Cradle, the Strayhorn Houses and St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church. Other prominent buildings include CommunityWorx, 300 East Main, Shelton Station and the Drakeford Library Complex.

Buildings range from one to five stories in height, and are generally positioned along a sidewalk. This area includes a variety of uses such as retail, offices, restaurants and entertainment, as well as important civic uses, places of worship and centrally located community services provided by Interfaith Council (IFC), El Centro, Club NOVA and other community organizations.

While many residents consider East Main Street and East Weaver Street as the traditional downtown area, established commercial and mixed-uses are present along West Weaver Street, West Main Street, Roberson Street and Greensboro Street.

These commercial areas are concentrated along the major road network that brings residents and visitors to, and through, downtown: Greensboro Street as a north-south thoroughfare, and both Weaver Street and Main Street as east-west thoroughfares. Several of these roads contain dedicated bicycle infrastructure, including bike lanes and bike boxes. Sidewalks on both sides of most primary and secondary roads provide pedestrian access and connectivity to private businesses, public spaces and two off-street multi-use pathways (Libba Cotten Bikepath and PTA Bikepath) which serve as an east-west network for pedestrians and cyclists.



FUTURE VISION FOR THE DOWNTOWN CORE AREA

There are opportunities to further invest in the existing properties in this character area and build on the successful implementation of previous planning efforts, like the Downtown Carrboro New Vision from 2001. The Downtown Core is compact and walkable. These strengths contribute to its character and an overall user experience that the Town should continue to enhance. New developments should be multi-story, with special consideration for the historic context and existing adjacent developments. They should be built close to the sidewalk and street and focus on improving the pedestrian experience and streetscape.

	Intended Uses	Mix of affordable housing and commercial uses, such as retail, office, restaurants, entertainment, bars, nightlife. Special consideration should be made for businesses at a variety of price points that meet the daily needs of residents.
	Building Types	New or redeveloped urban, vertical, mixed-use buildings that fit in the surrounding context and include historic architectural components where appropriate. Neighborhood-scale commercial is appropriate adjacent to existing residential neighborhoods.
	Building Scale and Placement	Two- to five-story buildings aligned along public streets and sidewalks. The height and placement of the buildings should consider adjacent structures to ensure compatibility.
	Parking	Shared surface parking, parking garages or leased off-site parking. New surface parking areas are discouraged. Parking areas should be located away from the street, where possible.
	Urban Design	New development should be bike- and pedestrian-friendly and walkable in design, with connected pedestrian paths. Streetscapes should include wayfinding and shade structures such as awnings or street trees. Parks, open spaces, plazas and seating should be incorporated where possible.



CORE EXTENSION

EXISTING CONDITIONS

This character area includes the Jones Ferry Road corridor and the active railroad corridor just outside of the Downtown Core. These areas have a mix of developed and undeveloped properties, including businesses and single-family and multi-family homes.

Buildings in this area are currently one to three stories in height, and are typically set back from the street, with large surface parking lots. Notable landmarks include the Town's water and sewer utility provider (OWASA), access points to two historically Black and African American neighborhoods (Alabama Avenue and Lincoln Park), the Collins Crossing apartments and street corner gathering places for nearby residents, including food trucks off Barnes Street and the taquería near the Collins Crossing bus stop, where many shift workers gather for lunch and catch the bus.

The Jones Ferry section of the Core Extension serves as a major transit corridor with access to the downtown area from NC-54, including a GoTriangle route to Durham from a park-and-ride lot. The existing network of bicycle and pedestrian facilities provide multi-modal options for a high population corridor, and connect residents to everyday uses and needs.

Parcels of land in this area are generally larger than those found in other character areas presenting opportunities for larger-scale development projects. Impacts to the Alabama Avenue, Lincoln Park and Glosson Circle neighborhoods should be considered.



FUTURE VISION FOR THE CORE EXTENSION

The Core Extension provides an opportunity to expand the existing character of the Downtown Core along the major corridors to create a continuous experience and transition to the adjacent areas. This area should include commercial uses like retail, office and entertainment, as well as recreation uses in a mixed-use design that meets the daily needs of the community. A range of medium- to high-density housing options should be provided for families and households at different income levels.

	Intended Uses	Mix of commercial uses, including office, retail, restaurants, entertainment, bars, nightlife, as well as public recreation facilities and affordable housing of all types. Special consideration should be made for businesses at a variety of price points that meet the daily needs of residents.
	Building Types	New or redeveloped urban-style mixed-use development, with both vertical and horizontal mixed-use integration. Residential developments of all types, including single-family, duplex, townhome and apartments. Commercial spaces of varied masses that allow for diverse businesses and everyday uses.
	Building Scale and Placement	Two- to five-story buildings aligned along public streets and sidewalks. The height and placement of the building should consider adjacent structures. Taller buildings may be appropriate in some instances, where design can mitigate externalities of development to areas that do not change for a long time—like where large properties abut longstanding neighborhoods, or where building height impacts shading, access to potential for solar and/or pedestrian experience.
	Parking	Shared surface parking and parking garages. Parking structures are encouraged. Generally, parking areas should be located away from the street and behind the building. However, due to the high mode split, there are opportunities to orient parking infrastructure close to alternative modes of transportation to support mode shift strategies like park and ride.
	Urban Design	New development should be bike- and pedestrian-friendly and walkable, with connected pedestrian paths. Streetscapes should include street trees and other pedestrian amenities, and seek to complement and connect to streetscapes in the Downtown Core. Building design does not have to be as prescriptive nor as influenced by the historic building design and development patterns of the Downtown Core; however, it should still be compatible with surrounding neighborhoods.



SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOODS

EXISTING CONDITIONS

This character area includes the existing neighborhoods directly adjacent to the central commercial area in the Downtown Core. This area is predominantly residential and includes single-family homes, duplexes, townhomes, apartments and other multi-family units. Some homes date to the early twentieth century mill period. Building heights largely range from one to two stories. These areas generally do not include nonresidential uses; however, home occupations may exist.

Notable buildings include mill homes along Shelton and N. Greensboro, and the White Oak and Cedar Court townhomes. This character area includes access points to Carrboro Elementary, and access to the PTA and Frances Shetley Bikepaths.

The streets within this area are intended for low-speed, local traffic and have narrower rights-of-way (ROWs). The Surrounding Neighborhoods character area includes the transition areas of West Main, Hillsborough and Greensboro Streets as they move from residential land use patterns toward gateways into the Downtown Core and Core Extension character areas.

Pedestrian and bike facilities vary from street to street; the existing network provides safe routes to Carrboro Elementary School and connections to the Frances Shetley Bikepath. The character area provides access to the Downtown Core and other areas by foot, bike or vehicle.



FUTURE VISION FOR THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOODS

Many residents like the character of the quirky downtown neighborhoods that are walkable and support locally owned businesses. It is important to maintain this character while encouraging new infill development over time. New residential development should reflect the dense neighborhood pattern and complement the size and scale of existing homes. Bikeability and proximity to downtown are features of the area that make it an attractive place to live. Community priorities in this area focus on improving bike and pedestrian infrastructure and preserving and planting street trees.

	Intended Uses	Mix of housing options, medium density residential (smaller setbacks, small lots with efficient footprints, 5-10 units per acre) and home occupations. Neighborhood-scale commercial businesses may be appropriate.
	Building Types	Accessory dwelling units, single-family homes, duplexes, quadplexes, cottage homes, townhomes and other cluster development types. Special attention should be paid to the adjacent properties to support compatibility with the existing homes and neighborhoods.
	Building Scale and Placement	One- to two-and-a-half stories. New and infill residential structures should match the setback of the surrounding properties.
	Parking	As of 2023, the Town instituted residential parking maximums, recognizing the proximity of many residences to downtown. Parking needs for infill properties should take into consideration accessibility needs of residents seeking to age in place, ROW constraints limiting on-street parking and affecting emergency service delivery, and potential conflicts with cyclists.
	Urban Design	Neighborhoods should be designed to be pedestrian- and bike-friendly with connected streets, pedestrian paths and the incorporation of green spaces where possible. New and infill development should be consistent with the design of surrounding properties. Streetscapes should continue to include street trees and sidewalks where ROW widths are wide enough to allow.



LLOYD-BROAD NEIGHBORHOOD

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Lloyd-Broad Neighborhood encompasses the historically Black and African American neighborhood along Lloyd Street, Broad Street and Starlite Drive. This area is predominantly residential, with some long-time businesses, the Piedmont Community Health Center and Henry W. Baldwin Park.

The Lloyd-Broad Neighborhood is also part of the Northside Neighborhood Initiative and the Good Neighbor Initiative. These interlocal efforts of Black and African American community members, who are long-time residents, and the Marian Cheek Jackson Center seek to land bank and prioritize access to housing for Black residents in Carrboro-Chapel Hill. This is further reinforced by the Town's Lloyd-Broad overlay district designed to retain the existing neighborhood scale.

The Lloyd-Broad Neighborhood is in close proximity to the Downtown Core, and next to businesses on Main and Lloyd Streets. The area is bounded by the Town limits to the east and the railroad to the north and west, limiting access to only two roadways—Lloyd Street and Starlite Drive. The streets within this area are intended for low-speed, local traffic with a narrower ROW. Sidewalks along Lloyd, Broad and Cobb Streets provide access to nearby businesses and services. The Town is currently exploring pedestrian connections from the eastern edge of the neighborhood into Chapel Hill.



FUTURE VISION FOR THE LLOYD-BROAD NEIGHBORHOOD AREA

Protecting and preserving this historic neighborhood is a key goal of the residents and the Northside Neighborhood Initiative. Growth in this area should foremost maintain its existing character and support the provision of affordable housing opportunities and land banking work of community groups. As the downtown area continues to grow and develop, impacts and unintended consequences to this area should be carefully considered. These include how circulation pattern changes could exacerbate congestion at the entrance/exit of the neighborhood, how the scale of new development impacts the affordability and quality of life of the area, the ability of long-time residents to age in place, and other considerations.

The Town reports on the impacts of the Lloyd-Broad Overlay District every 18 months. These updates should incorporate any measured and observed impacts from changes in the Downtown Core, and continued consideration should be given to the existing protections for the Lloyd-Broad Neighborhood and its long-time residents to evaluate if it is meeting the equity needs expressed by neighbors. Efforts should be made to increase connectivity to the Downtown Core and surrounding areas through pedestrian paths and connections to the greenway trails.

	Intended Uses	Medium-density residential (smaller setbacks, small lots with efficient footprints) and limited neighborhood-scale businesses.
	Building Types	Single-family homes, duplexes, quadplexes, cottage homes. Structures built or transferred in partnership with local affordable housing organizations.
	Building Scale and Placement	One to two stories. New and infill residential structures should match the setback of the surrounding properties.
	Parking	As of 2023, the Town instituted residential parking maximums. Due to access to the neighborhood along Lloyd and Starlite, on-street parking may exacerbate concerns voiced by neighbors about congestion and circulation. Consideration of how off-street parking impacts pedestrian and cyclist safety must also be considered.
	Urban Design	Neighborhoods should be designed to be pedestrian-friendly and walkable, with connected streets, pedestrian paths and green spaces where possible. New and infill development should match the design of surrounding properties. Narrow ROWs present additional constraints in installing street trees and sidewalks. Existing and new public spaces should incorporate design elements to celebrate the neighborhood's history.



REPRESENTATIVE RENDERINGS

The Carrboro community has expressed a desire for an engaging, inclusive and multi-modal future for the downtown area. There is a desire for outdoor spaces where community members can gather, affordable housing and business spaces, vibrant art and entertainment options, more plants and trees, and a mix of uses to provide the community with safe and convenient access to their daily needs.

Development should include a variety of business types to serve locals and visitors alike while blending with the building character in downtown. Sustainable design practices should be encouraged for buildings, landscaped areas and infrastructure to help the Town achieve its climate action goals.

Downtown Carrboro is a desirable place to live, work, visit and do business. While this is an excellent statement about the quality of the area, it can also drive up costs for land, housing and commercial buildings. It is important that the Town take steps to minimize gentrification impacts and support racial equity and cultural inclusivity in the day-to-day experiences of people in the downtown area (see the **Volume 2, Strategies & Considerations, Property Development** section for more information).

The following pages describe development considerations, at a high level, for downtown projects and a series of five representative renderings. These renderings are not intended to convey an exact proposed development on a

specific site. Rather, they illustrate example site layouts, building and landscape designs, and the intersection of the public, quasi-public and private realm. These renderings are intended to serve as examples for the Town and private developers to reference during design and development discussions. Each rendering is intended to illustrate a different development focus and context, including:

- Mixed-use development with a recreation focus
- Mixed-use development along a greenway

- Context-sensitive development in the downtown core
- Mixed-use development with quasi-public space
- Downtown green space

While there are similar elements found in some renderings, the narrative brings attention to distinctive elements from each rendering that could also be considered on other properties.



DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS IN DOWNTOWN

IMPACT OF LOT SIZE

Small lot sizes (less than 1.5 acres) are viable for small-scale residential infill, but most commercial or mixed-use developments will require larger lots than are found in many areas throughout downtown in order to be financially viable. There are a few larger lots (1.5+ acres) within the study area that could potentially support a larger-scale project if they are developed or redeveloped at some point. Otherwise, many commercial, multi-family or mixed-use developments will likely require consolidation of multiple parcels. While a minimum of 1.5 acres is ideal for an affordable housing development due to the residential density needed for financial feasibility, opportunities for mixing in scattered affordable housing throughout the study area should be pursued.

CONTEXT MATTERS

The aesthetic and scale of development in the study area varies from unique, small single-story structures, to a more urban five-story hotel, to large-scale apartment complexes with a more suburban character. As infill and redevelopment occur throughout the area, it will be important to consider and respect the context of surrounding development including land uses, building scale and character, and building placement on the property as it relates to adjacent properties and the ROWs. Context-sensitive development considers adjacent existing buildings to create a more harmonious feel and should be encouraged to help preserve the existing character of Carrboro that the community loves.

QUASI-PUBLIC SPACE

The community has voiced a strong desire for additional outdoor public gathering space in downtown. Due to minimal Town-owned land and relatively narrow ROWs, it will be important for quasi-public space to be encouraged and provided as part of private development projects. Quasi-public space refers to privately owned areas that are accessible to the public. These spaces can be designed to encourage social interaction, provide aesthetic value to the project and enhance the urban environment, and often include plazas, courtyards and certain types of parks or gardens within private developments. They serve as transition zones between fully public spaces (like streets and sidewalks) and private spaces (like homes and businesses).

SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Sustainable building and design practices should be encouraged in the downtown area. This includes solutions such as solar panels, rain gardens, pervious pavement, green roofs, water reuse, building and material reuse, promoting bicycles and electric vehicles to reduce emissions, and geothermal heating. Many of these features are appropriate at both the residential and commercial scale. Through an incentive program and aiding in grant access, the Town can help support these elements and encourage the private market to embrace their use. As these strategies are not one-size fits all, careful consideration and evaluation will be needed to evaluate the long-term benefits of implementation.

LAND AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The vast majority of parcels within the study area are already developed. This means that while a limited number of infill projects may be possible, most changes will need to be accomplished through redevelopment. If properties redevelop, strategies should be taken to minimize residential and business gentrification and help residents and business owners remain in the downtown area, if that is their desire.

EQUITY

The importance of retaining the existing welcoming and diverse atmosphere should be conveyed to entities looking to develop and redevelop property in the downtown area. This atmosphere is created, in part, through opportunities for residents to meet daily needs through the variety and type of businesses and supportive attitude from business owners and residents alike. These efforts can also be supported by creating a wide variety of spaces for residential and commercial uses, including spaces that are for sale and for rent and those that are less than 1,000 square feet. Supporting small businesses and businesses that provide residents the ability to meet daily needs in an affordable manner is critical to maintain and expand the livability of the downtown area.

See the **Volume 2, Strategies & Considerations** chapter for further information about development considerations in the study area.

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT WITH RECREATION FOCUS

This rendering depicts a dense mixed-use development with retail and commercial spaces and a community recreation center on the first level. Upper levels feature residential units of various sizes to accommodate different price points. The example development strives to blend a dense, urban development into a more suburban context by incorporating expanded green space along the street frontage and pedestrian connectivity to the surrounding area. While this image illustrates approximately 7.5 acres of land with ample space for a large-scale development, it showcases elements that can also be adapted for smaller sites, such as:

- Sustainable building practices like solar panels and green roofs.
- Parking garages with multi-purpose (e.g., movie projection) or artistic exterior walls.
- Multi-functional outdoor spaces (e.g., a splash plaza that doubles as an event space).
- Dense building design to preserve space for outdoor gathering and landscape areas.
- Enhanced landscaping and paved areas between buildings and streets to create extended pedestrian spaces beyond the ROW.
- Convenient transit and bicycle access integrated into the development design.
- Non-vehicular connectivity between quasi-public spaces and nearby residential areas.
- Activated ground floor frontages (e.g., outdoor cafe seating) to create a welcoming pedestrian realm.





A	Retail/commercial spaces with outdoor seating
B	Recreation center with outdoor seating
C	Residential units of varying sizes and price points
D	Shaded and accessible resident amenities
E	Parking garage with multi-purpose wall space for outdoor movies
F	Parking garage screen wall for improved aesthetics
G	Shaded, multi-purpose splash plaza and gathering areas
H	Shaded, accessible playground
I	Flexible open space
J	Bus stop and enhanced streetscape
K	Stream buffer with native plantings
L	Enhanced landscape and pedestrian areas
M	Solar panels
N	Green roof
O	Pedestrian connection to central courtyard from adjacent residential area
P	Separated vehicular access and parking

Figure 2. Representative Rendering of Mixed-Use Development with Recreation Focus

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT ALONG A GREENWAY

This rendering envisions a 3- to 4-acre mixed-use development next to a greenway, featuring a large central gathering space between the buildings. The ground floors include commercial, retail and office spaces with active outdoor areas like dining and seating. Upper floors offer residential units of various sizes and prices. A parking garage at the rear is wrapped by these uses, minimizing its visual impact. Equal prominence is given to access from adjacent roadways and the trail, ensuring safe and inviting routes for all travel modes. The community indicated support for taller development in suitable locations within the study area, so this site includes buildings up to six stories.

Elements from this rendering that could be incorporated elsewhere include:

- Parking primarily located on the site's exterior to preserve a non-vehicular core.
- Design elements like awnings, repeating ground floor windows, varied building materials, murals and nearby seating add a human scale to tall buildings.
- Prominent wayfinding signage and art by local artists.
- Diverse native plantings for aesthetics, habitat, interest and to reduce the heat island effect.
- Blend of colorful, modern building materials with the historic brick aesthetic of the downtown area.
- Retail and commercial fronting a greenway to provide convenient non-vehicular access to everyday destinations.





A	Retail/commercial space fronting a greenway
B	Office space fronting a central courtyard
C	Residential units of varying sizes and price points
D	Wrapped parking garage
E	Greenway/multi-use path
F	Pedestrian/bicycle access to development
G	Wayfinding signage
H	Enhanced native plantings
I	Seat walls around decorative plantings
J	Central courtyard with flexible gathering space between the buildings
K	Opportunity for local art
L	Unique colors and building design elements

Figure 3. Representative Rendering of Mixed-Use Development Along a Greenway

CONTEXT-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOWNTOWN CORE

This rendering illustrates a 2- to 3-acre context-sensitive mixed-use development. The road on the left is a major thoroughfare, while the road at the bottom leads to a residential area. Buildings near the thoroughfare are taller and step back above the second story, gradually decreasing in height toward the residential area. Outdoor dining and seating areas enhance the ground floor commercial spaces. A pedestrian corridor between the buildings provides access to rear parking.

Features from this example that could be used in other areas include:

- Urban building character with traditional materials (e.g., brick, fiber cement siding).
- Building heights that step down to transition between larger and smaller structures and maintain the look and feel of the streetscape in relation to the building height for pedestrians.
- Buildings close to the sidewalk with extensive windows to create a consistent, engaging frontage and urban feel.
- Shaded outdoor seating to encourage community interaction and patronage of local businesses.
- Street trees along wide sidewalks to provide shade and encourage slower vehicle speeds by narrowing the visual perception of the road.
- Rear parking to maintain a pedestrian-focused frontage.

A	Retail/commercial spaces with outdoor seating under colonnade
B	Second-story office/commercial space with outdoor seating
C	Residential units of varying sizes and price points on upper stories
D	Townhomes that blend into surrounding residential homes
E	Pedestrian access to parking at rear of buildings
F	Wide sidewalk with street trees





Eye-level vantage point showing the pedestrian experience adjacent to the building

Inset A

Figure 4. Representative Rendering of Context-Sensitive Development in the Downtown Core

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT WITH QUASI-PUBLIC SPACE

This rendering showcases an approximately 2-acre mixed-use development featuring commercial, office and residential spaces, with a prominent quasi-public area at the corner. Ground floor commercial spaces include outdoor seating and shade trees between the building and the ROW to expand the pedestrian space. Second floor office spaces open onto a rooftop seating area and upper floor residential units have individual balconies. The buildings blend colorful, modern materials with the brick aesthetic found in various places in Carrboro. The large outdoor gathering area includes a variety of spaces, preserved large shade trees, and a mixture of pervious pavement types and native plantings to create diverse outdoor experiences.

Elements from this rendering that could be applied in other contexts include:

- Building materials that are inspired by local architectural character.
- Site layout that preserves and celebrates large shade trees.
- Native trees planted just outside the ROW in areas where ROW constraints limit street trees (e.g., narrow ROW, overhead utilities).
- Varied outdoor seating for different size groups.
- Pervious paving for stormwater infiltration.
- Flexible outdoor spaces for events or casual use.
- Prominent placement of outdoor gathering space.





A	Retail/commercial space of varying sizes and price points
B	Office space with balcony seating
C	Residential units of varying sizes and price points
D	Shaded seating and pedestrian space extending streetscape into private realm
E	Enhanced native plantings
F	Flexible gathering area/plaza with pervious pavers
G	Shaded seating with pervious decomposed granite
H	Preserved large shade trees
I	Mural by local artist

Figure 5. Representative Rendering of Mixed-Use Development with Quasi-Public Space

DOWNTOWN GREEN SPACE

Downtown green spaces offer many benefits, such as improved air quality, reduced urban heat, reduced impervious surface coverage and enhanced biodiversity. They also promote mental and physical health and can boost traffic to local businesses. This rendering shows a 0.4-acre public park with a multi-purpose pavilion, walking paths, a splash pad, picnic areas shaded by trees, interactive art, ornamental native plantings and play features integrated into the landscape. Depending on the park's size and location, restrooms may be needed (not shown here). The site's context, including surrounding uses, topography and natural drainage patterns, can influence the choice of ground materials like grass, artificial turf, mulch, garden beds, pavers, play surfacing and/or pervious pavement.

Elements from this rendering that could be incorporated elsewhere include:

- Diverse shaded areas from structures or tree groves.
- A multi-purpose pavilion for Town events, party rentals and informal daily use.
- Accessible play features of various sizes and styles to encourage imaginative play (e.g., play mounds with tunnels).
- Ornamental native plantings with educational signage about their benefits.
- Accessible seating areas for people of all abilities.
- A rain garden to support stormwater management.
- Engaging public art, such as interactive or kinetic installations, to attract visitors.



A	Multi-purpose pavilion
B	Accessible seating/gathering areas
C	Flexible event space
D	Splash pad/plaza
E	Ornamental native plantings with educational signage
F	Preserved large shade trees
G	Rain garden between the street and sidewalk
H	Bicycle parking
I	Engaging public art (e.g., musical, moving)
J	Interactive play area
K	Wide sidewalks for enhanced pedestrian connectivity
L	Pedestrian connectivity to nearby residential areas

