

# ROUTE 29 SMALL AREA PLAN

#### VISION AND THEMATIC PRINCIPLES

The vision for the Route 29 Small Area Plan will be implemented through a series of goals and action strategies that are introduced in the following paragraphs and woven throughout the Small Area Plan recommendations.

### Small Area Plan Goals and Action Strategies

Figure 341 identifies the goals for each functional area of the Small Area Plan, providing thematic principles for achieving the Small Area Plan vision and guiding the Small Area Plan recommendations.

Within the following pages, these Goals are further elaborated upon and supported by specific Action Strategies. The Action Strategies are summarized in matrix form in the Implementation chapter of the Small Area Plan.

#### LAND USE PLAN

A goal of the future land use recommendations for the Route 29 Small Area Plan is to maintain a focus on the area's residential, retail, office, and cultural assets, while building upon and connecting each element to create a series of cohesive, pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods. The two new neighborhood districts are central to achieving this goal. In addition, a series of proposed open spaces enhance the area's environmental assets and provide a place to play and relax for residents, visitors, and employees in the area. Three new open spaces are proposed adjacent to Buckland Mills Elementary School, at the northeast intersection of Route 29 and Old Carolina Road, and flanking the north and south sides of Route 29 adjacent to the area's historic site.

#### **Transect and Activity Density Framework**

The framework of this plan uses the core concept of Transect Zones (or "T-Zones"). Transect Zones are a way to describe the range of natural and built environments from the countryside to the center of the city as a continuum of density and development typologies (See Figure 17). Each Transect Zone defines a consistent scale of density and intensity of development and the entire complement of streets, buildings, and open space that goes along with that level of intensity. This table of Transect Zone densities and typical characteristics was developed through an analysis of real Virginia places, ranging from large urban downtowns to rural village centers. Figure 18 shows the relationship between the Transect Zones and Activity Density. Activity Density is simply a way to combine the density of existing or future population and jobs in an area to allow them to be classified more simply. Activity Density for an area is the sum of people and jobs in the area divided by the acreage, yielding a total density of jobs plus people per acre. The Transect is a relatively common way of describing density and intensity of development in the urban planning profession.

This Plan identifies specific Transect Zones for the Route 29 Small Area Plan and has been used to define building densities and disposition.

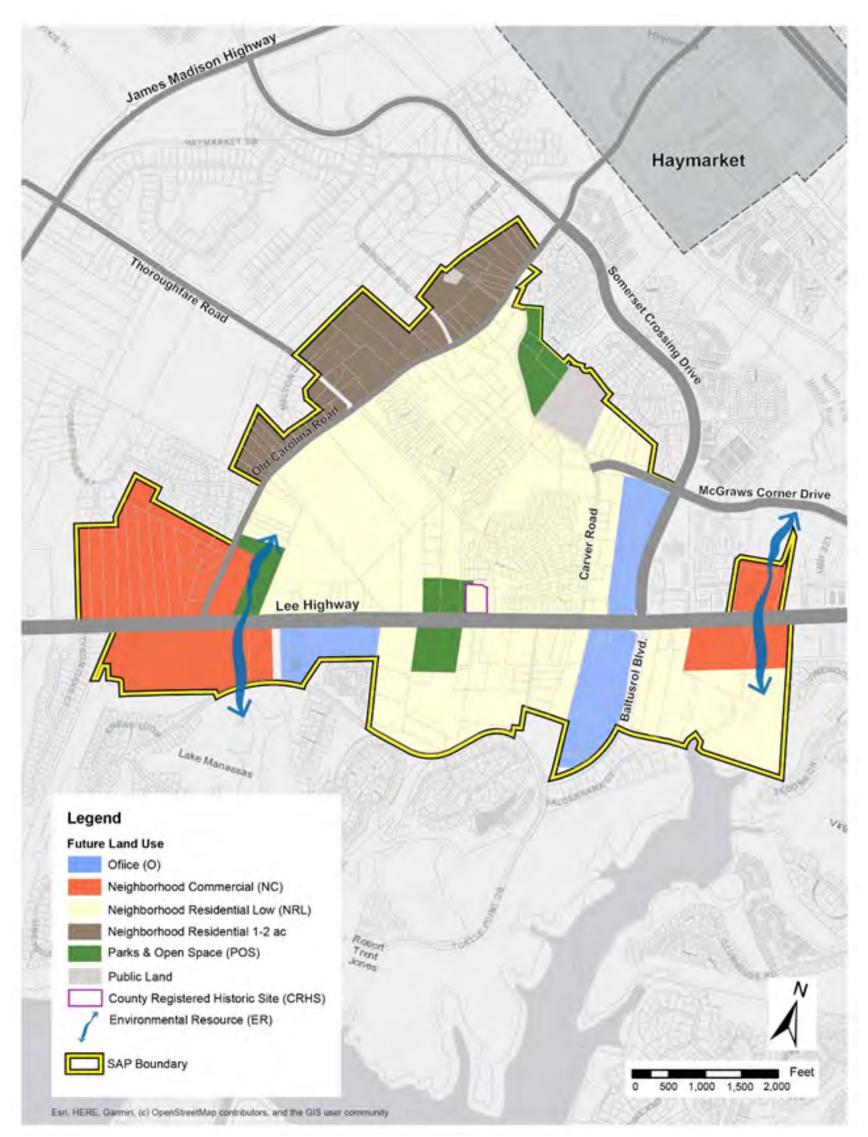
Figure 18 identifies the T-Zones for the planned land uses and densities in the Route 29 SAP area. A walkshed walking radius, which surrounds each Neighborhood use in the plan is used in the development of the transect to ensure the relationship between land use, density, and access to transit is considered.

The T-4 Transect Zone corresponds with the highest density use in the study area, which are the parcels designated as office use. The office uses generally intersect with commercial centers in the plan, allowing for connections between the T-4 and T-3 zones.

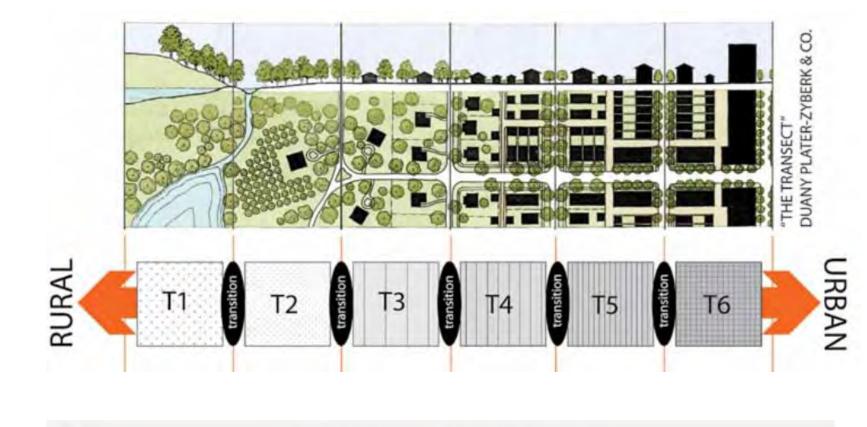
The T-3 Transect Zone corresponds to the Neighborhood land use designations in the plan. This zone represents areas that are pedestrian-friendly and have a mixture of uses—focused on residential. The T-2 Transect Zone corresponds to the detached residential development in the remainder of the study area. These zones should be connected to the other zones to create a walkable neighborhood with multi-modal access.

## Future Land Use Map

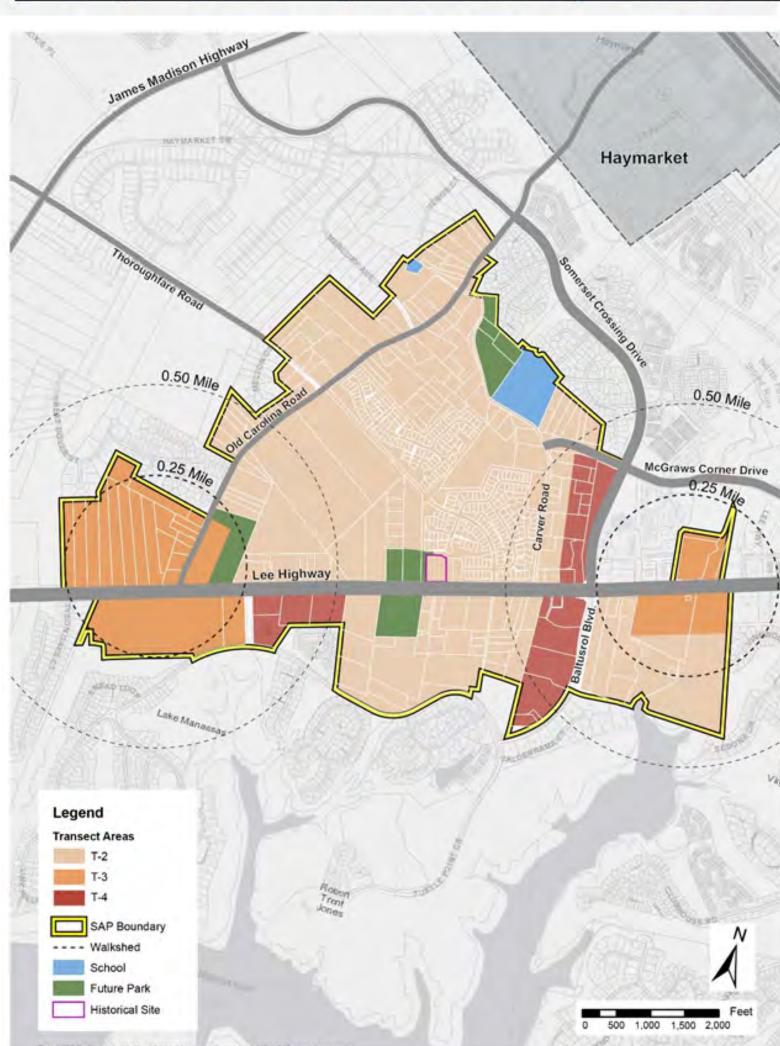
Figure 14 illustrates the proposed long-range land use classifications for the Route 29 Small Area Plan. New long-range land use designations are proposed to implement the vision and goal of the plan to create a sense of place with a neighborhood designation and to capitalize on the extensive environmental resources. The proposed land use designations align with the designated transects and provide a concept for future development in the study area.







TRANSECT ZONE INTENSITY							
Transect Zone	Activity Density (Jobs + people/acre)	Gross Development FAR (residenial + non- residential)	Net Development FAR (residenial + non-residential)				
T-1	1 or less	0.01 or less	0.02 or less				
T-2	1 to 10	0.01 to 0.15	0.02 to 0.23				
T-3	10 to 25	0.15 to 0.37	0.23 to 0.57				
T-4	25 to 60	0.37 to 0.9	0.57 to 1.38				
T-5	60 to 100	0.9 to 1.49	1.38 to 2.3				
T-6	100 or more	1.49 or more	2.3 or more				



	Neighborhood	Office	Neighborhood Residential Low	Neighborhood Residential 1-2ac.
				FEIGURE F
DESCRIPTION				
DESK	The Neighborhood classification provides a focus on local employment uses within an urban, mixed-use environment. First-floor retail and commercial establishments and/or the inclusion of multi-family housing can support developments. The intent is to create vibrant, diverse places to accommodate a variety of business and housing development needs. Buildings have short to medium setbacks and varying block sizes. Parking is predominately surface parking or on-street with accommodations for structured parking.	The purpose of the Office classification is to provide for areas of low-to mid-rise, offices or research and development activities. Projects in this classification shall be for office use, with retail and retail service uses discouraged. A small percentage of civic uses may occupy office developments. Maximum heights in this district may be up to 5 stories. A minimum office building height of 3-5 stories is preferred.	The purpose of the Neighborhood Residential Low classification is to provide for housing opportunities at a low suburban density. The housing type in this classification is single-family detached. The density range in this category is 1-4 units per gross acre.	Neighborhood Residential 1-2ac. primar accommodate single-family homes on loup to 1-acre in size and can accommodate up to 2 dwelling units per acre.  Connections and pedestrian amenities should be a priority for development design. These areas should also include parks, trails and open space integrated into the development in appropriate locations.

		Neigisbarhood	Office	Neighborhood Residential Low	Neighborhood Residential 1-2ac.
USES	Primary Uses	Retail & Service Commercial     Multi-Family Residential above first floor     Office	Office     Entertainment Commercial     Hotel	Single Family Detached	Single Family Detached
	Secondary Uses	<ul> <li>Civic, Cultural, Community Institutional</li> <li>Hotel</li> </ul>	Retail & Service Commercial     Civic, Cultural, Community Institutional	Accessory Residential Units	Accessory Residential Units
FORM & CHARACTER	Use Pattern	Separate or Vertical Mixed Use Limited to one drive-through per Neighborhood district	Separate or Vertical Mixed Use	Separate Uses No Cluster Provision Allowed	Separate Uses  No Cluster Provision Allowed
	Target Residential Density	6-12 du/acre	N/A	1-4 du/acre	1-2 acres per du
	Target Non- Residential FAR	Up to 1.0	Up to 1.0	N/A	N/A
	Target Land Use Mix	Residential: 50-75% Non-Residential: 20-45% Civic: 5%+	Residential: 0% Non-Residential: 95% Civic: 5%+	Residential: 100%  Non-Residential: 0%  Civic: 0%	Residential: 100%  Non-Residential 0%  Civic: 0%
	Target Building Height	Up to 3 stories  Up to 4 stories for mixed use buildings only	Up to 5 stories	N/A	N/A
	Minimum Open Space	20% of site	20% of site	10% of site	30% of site