City of Fayetteville North Carolina

CENTER CITY PARKS & TRAILS
MASTER PLAN

Fayetteville, North Carolina

STEWART

UDA

Draft: November 2020

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1

INTRODUCTION

The Center City Parks and Trails Plan builds on the previous work and city planning studies and provides a framework for expanding the Cross Creek Linear Park and connecting existing and planned parks in the downtown area with Fayetteville State University, surrounding neighborhoods and other key destinations.

Fayetteville is blessed with a remarkable abundance of greenspace in, or adjacent to, its city center- Mazarick Park, MLK Park, Rowan Park, Veteran's Park I and II, Festival Park, and Linear Park are impressive assets. This plan, the Center City Parks and Trails Plan, allows Fayetteville to realize the full potential of these astonishing assets by connecting them and enhancing their beauty and usefulness with strategic improvements. It transforms currently disconnected greenspaces into a Center City Park System and provides an unparalleled amenity for neighborhoods, institutions and businesses in the greater downtown.

PREVIOUS PLANNING

1. **Harry F. Shaw Cross Creek Linear Park:** For more two decades the City, the Linear Park Corporation, volunteers and benefactors have worked to create a series of parks space and trails along the banks of Cross Creek between Festival Park and the Cross Creek Cemetery. The trail continues to Riverside Dog Park currently and eventually will connect to the Cape Fear River and the Cape Fear Botanical Gardens. This plan works to build on this foundational project and public space and clarifies how to expand the greenway and make strategic improvements along the existing section.

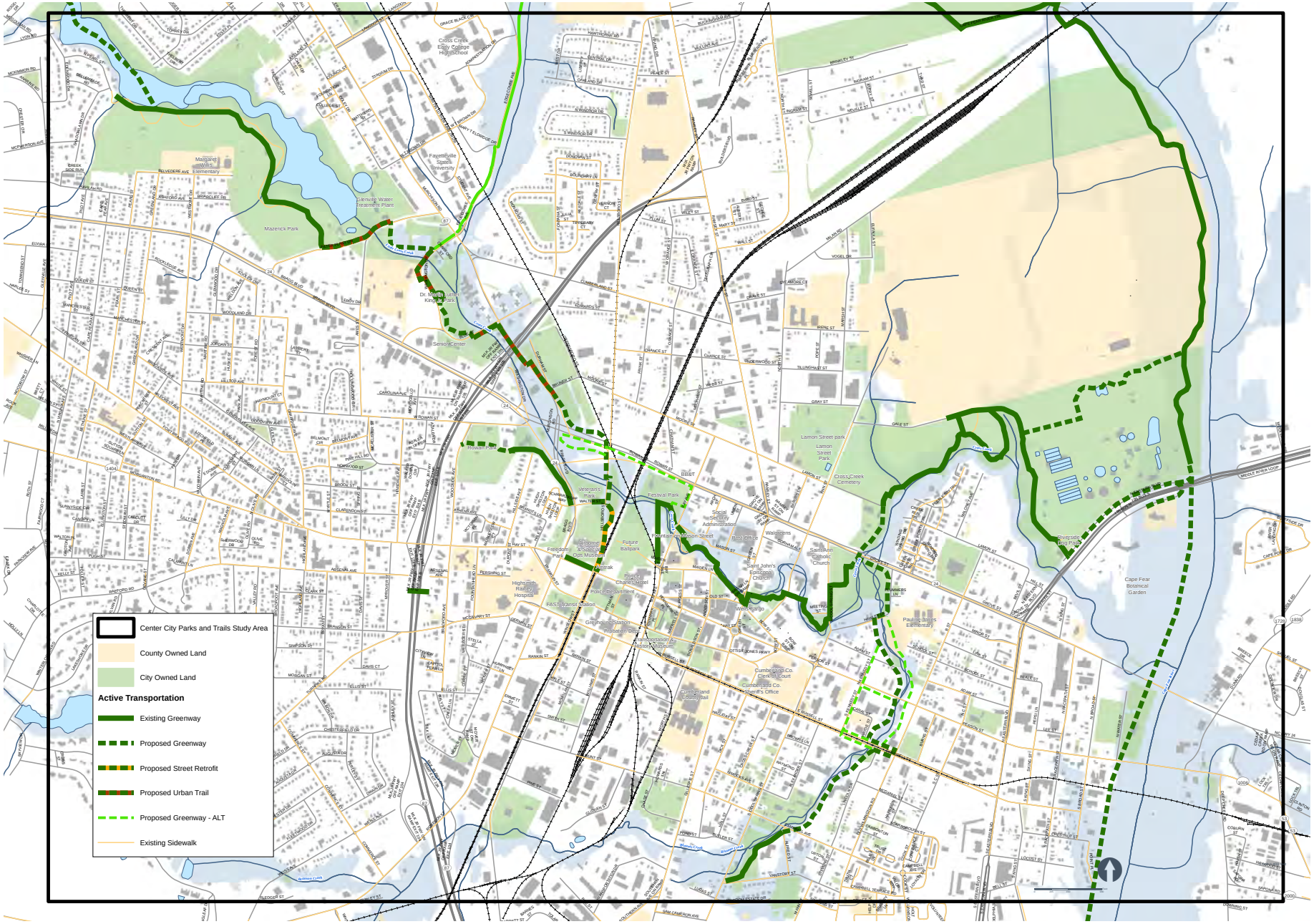
2. **Fayetteville Downtown Urban Design Master Plan:** The downtown plan, adopted in 2019 recommended enhancements to the Cross Creek Linear Park and extending the greenway to the east and west.

3. **Rowan Street / Bragg Boulevard Realignment:** The realignment of Rowan Street to align with Bragg Boulevard has created a new single point of entry on the northwest side of downtown. It also resulted in property buy-outs that have resulted in an opportunity for new public spaces and/or entry features to create a signature gateway for Downtown Fayetteville.

4. **Murchison Road Corridor Study:** This plan, completed in 2019 recommended extending the greenway trail in Mazarick park to Veterans Park / Airborne and Special Operations Museum in downtown. It also introduced the idea of utilizing flood-prone land along Cross Creek and Murchison Road for a parks or greenspaces and made recommendations related to streetscape improvements along Murchison Road and where and how to encourage private investment in the vicinity of Fayetteville State University.

5. **Veterans Park Phase 2:** The relocation of Rowan Street bridge created room for the second phase of Veterans Park which will be more of a natural and passive section of the park on the north side of Cross Creek. This phase will provide a counterpoint to the more formal portion of Veterans Park that exists.

STUDY AREA


Center City Parks and Trails Study Area
County Owned Land
City Owned Land
Active Transportation
Existing Greenway
Proposed Greenway
Proposed Street Retrofit
Proposed Urban Trail
Proposed Greenway - ALT
Existing Sidewalk

2

VISION

Create a world-class Center City Parks and Trails system of interconnected of parks, greenspace and greenways linking public spaces and attractions, and providing a destination for visitors and residents in greater downtown Fayetteville.

This plan is meant to be a blueprint for the future Center City Parks system. It focuses on enhancements of key parks, including the signature Cross Creek Linear Park and outlines how to utilize additional public lands and natural resources through programming and improvements. Goals of the plan include creating an identity and attractions, improving access and knitting together different parts of downtown and nearby neighborhoods to improve quality of life, health, and pedestrian safety, providing opportunities for programming and culture, beautification and improvements to the tree canopy and creating opportunities to improve the resiliency of the city and encourage revitalization.

GOALS

1. **Access & Connections:** Increase access to parks and key destinations from surrounding residential and commercial areas. Safety, comfort, user experience (including wayfinding)

2. **Programming & Culture:** Create destinations--through a connected facility with a critical mass of programming that gives residents and visitors reasons for using the trail. Build on community asset and provide a place for gathering, education and expression.

3. **Plantings & Tree Canopy:** Beautifying public lands and re-establishing the urban tree canopy is paramount to improving the well being of the city's residents. Creating an identity through the use of color and a unique plant palette can help brand the parks system. Secondary goals include increasing the amount of native plants in the landscape, re-establishing plant communities and utilizing limited, hearty, non-invasive ornamentals supporting various ecological habitats along the trail while reducing maintenance needs.

4. **Opportunities:** Utilize public lands for parks, improve resilience, encourage revitalization, co-location of facilities and leverage funding opportunities.

INCREASING ACCESS TO PARKS

A principle goal of the Center City Parks and Trails Plan is to increase access to parks in the neighborhoods that ring Downtown Fayetteville. Demographic analysis reveals that the population living in the study area is slightly older than average with lower median household income than the rest of the city. There is also a higher poverty rate and minority population percentage in the Study Area than in the rest of the city. These factors should influence accessibility decisions during the design process of parks in the area and show that investments in the Center City Parks system can help address equitable access to parks and open space.

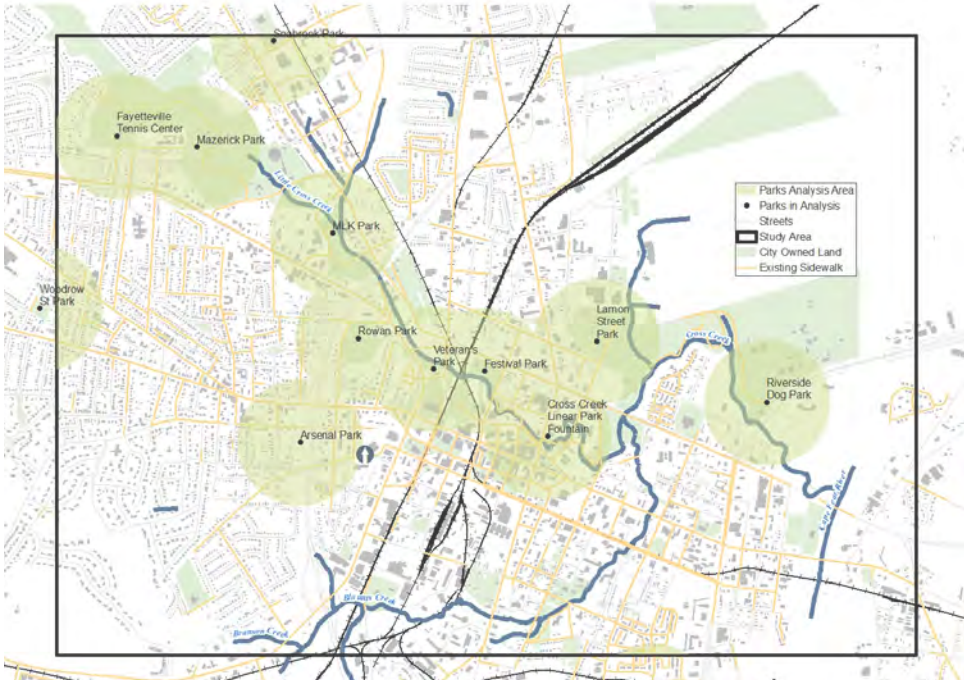
Currently only 19% of the population within the study area lives within 1/4 mile of a park. Park access is similar for minorities and seniors in the study area (park access for these demographics is 17% and 19% respectively). All demographics would benefit from parks and trailheads described in this plan. New parks and trailheads would result in 26% of the population and the minority population and 25% of the senior population to have parks within a 1/4 mile.

By linking existing public spaces with readily identifiable paths, improving neighborhood connections with sidewalks and trails, and enhancing the natural beauty of public spaces, and identifying opportunities for new parks the plan creates a blueprint for a high-quality park system. This system can be a powerful catalyst that can increase access to parks, help connect Fayetteville State University and neighborhoods to downtown and encourage reinvestment.

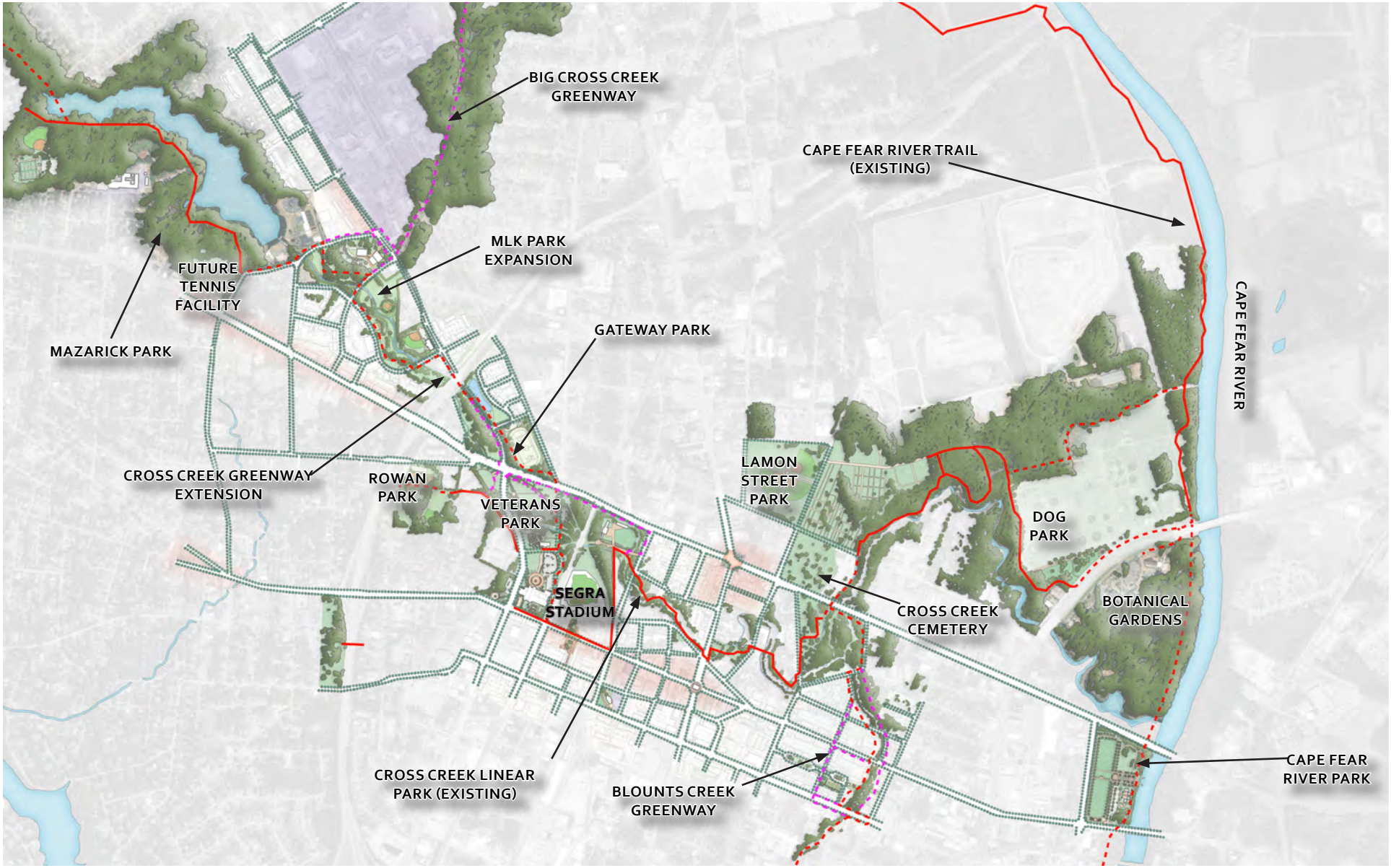
STUDY AREA DEMOGRAPHICS

Area	Population 2019	Median Household Income	Minority Population	Poverty Rate	Population >65
Fayetteville	209,867	$44,057	54.9%	19.5%	11.4%
Study Area	11,387,	$31,178	64.7%	23.7%	18.0%

PARK ACCESS



CENTER CITY PARKS AND TRAILS: OVERALL SYSTEM CONCEPT



3

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

1

EXTEND CROSS CREEK LINEAR PARK

- **Extend the Harry F. Shaw Cross Creek Linear Park**
  - Northwest Cross Creek Greenway Extension: Connect Mazarick Park to Veterans Park
  - FSU Connection (Student and Senior Center Site)
  - Connect trail through Veterans Park Phase 2
  - Cape Fear River Trail Connection
- **Access Improvements**
  - Trailhead and parking improvements

2

ENHANCE EXISTING PARKS

- **Make strategic improvements to the Harry F. Shaw Cross Creek Linear Park and other existing parks in the Center City**
  - Maintenance, planting and programming recommendations for the Cross Creek Linear Park, Mazarick Park and MLK Park
- **Utilize Center City Parks and Trails as a cultural space for art related programming**

3

NEW PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACES

- **Utilize existing publicly owned lands for new parks to fill programming gaps and make the Center City Parks system a destination for residents and visitors**
  - Recommendations and concepts for MLK Park Expansion, City Gateway, Catalyst Site / Stream Bank Park and Cape Fear River Park

4

NEW NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTIONS

- **Make key pedestrian and bicycle improvements to connect nearby neighborhoods to existing and planned public space**
- **Greenway and Trail Connections**
  - Cape Fear River Trail Connection
  - Blounts Creek Greenway
  - Big Cross Creek Greenway

- **Capitalize on redevelopment opportunities near the trail**

5

WAYFINDING AND BRANDING

- **Augment existing "you are here" signage with orientation signage including directional and confirmational signage**
- **Develop an overall trails branding scheme with sub-brand for individual trails**
- **Standardize trail design and furnishings**

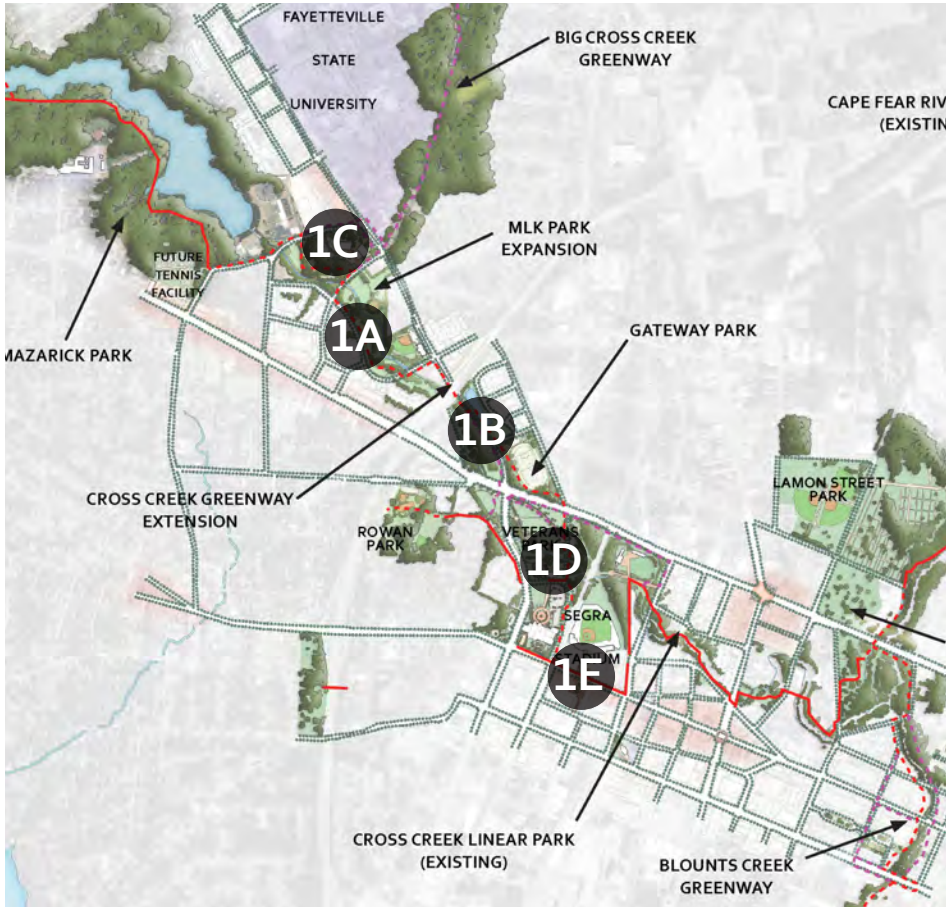
EXTEND CROSS CREEK LINEAR PARK

The Harry F. Shaw Cross Creek Linear Park is a 2.5 mile urban trail and greenway that weaves along Cross Creek through downtown Fayetteville from Festival Park to the Cross Creek Cemetery and then north and east to Riverside Dog Park. The trail connects historic sites, plazas, and areas of natural beauty. The existing trail provides a threaded path that connects green spaces perfect for walking, picnics and site seeing. Extending the trail northwest to Fayetteville State University (FSU) and Mazarick Park will provide a safe and convenient way for nearby neighborhoods and FSU students to access the greenway and travel downtown. Priority projects are listed below and described in more detail in the table on page 8. See page 9 for cross section recommendations.

PRIORITY PROJECTS

- **1A:** Northwest Cross Creek Greenway Extension Part A (Mazarick Park to Murchison Road) - Connect Mazarick Park to Murchison Road with a greenway or urban trail section
- **1B:** Northwest Cross Creek Greenway Extension Part B (Murchison Road to Veterans Park) - Connect Murchison Road to Veterans Park with a greenway or urban trail section
- **1C:** Fayetteville State University Connection - Connect the planned Cross Creek Greenway to the planned Student and Senior Center Site located at the corner of Murchison Road and Filter Plant Drive
- **1D:** Veterans Park Phase 2 and Hillsboro Street Segment - Accommodate greenway/trail through Veterans Park Phase 2 and convert one travel lane along Hillsboro Street to trail section
- **1E:** Hay Street Connection - Add signage along Hay Street

PRIORITY GREENWAY PROJECTS KEY MAP



PRIORITY GREENWAY AND TRAIL PROJECTS

Segment Number	Name	Length	Trail Type	Cost Estimate*
1A	**Mazarick to Murchison Road**	0.75 Miles	Urban Trail and Greenway	$850,000[1]
1B	**Murchison Road to Veterans Park**	0.5 Miles	Urban Trail and Greenway	$520,000[2]
1C	**FSU Connection**	0.13 Miles	Urban Trail or Greenway	Alignment and Crossing Study Needed
1D	**Veterans Park Phase 2 and Hillsboro Street Segment**	0.4 Miles	Greenway and Street Retrofit	$290,000
1E	**Hay Street Connection**	0.16 Miles	Urban Trail (existing), only addition of signage and pavement markings	$5,000
	Total	1.94 Miles	N/A	$1.665 Million

** Estimate includes construction and design only, does not include R/W, amenities, furnishings or construction oversight*

1Segment 1A estimate includes main trail only and does not include additional sidewalks or paths, furnishings or programming in MLK Park or part of an MLK Park Expansion

2Segment 1B estimate includes main trail only and does not include additional sidewalks or paths, furnishings or programming in Streambank Park or Gateway Park

3Portions of Segment 1D may be funded as part of Veterans Park Phase 2 Project

TRAIL STANDARDS

URBAN TRAIL

The Urban Trail standard should be utilized in plazas and near roadways. The ideal cross section is a 10-12 foot wide concrete surface with intermittent brick bands. If located beside a road an 8ft planting strip is recommended to separate trail uses from the roadway.

This is similar to the existing section in the Cross Creek Linear Park downtown, however the existing sections are more narrow. Existing sections of the primary path through the Linear Park could be widened to allow for bicycle users to be accommodated along with joggers and walkers.

GREENWAY

The Greenway trail standard should be used away from roadways and through more natural settings. The standard includes a 10 foot wide asphalt path with concrete banding on the outside edges. The asphalt should be a minimum of 2" thick with an aggregate base course. The trail should have a 2-6ft shoulder with adequate side and overhead clearance.

Directional striping may be needed on sections with anticipated heavy usage volumes.

NATURAL SURFACE PATH

A Natural Surface Path standard can be used in more environmentally sensitive areas, such as along the Cape Fear River. This standard should be made of crushed stone or screenings. Trail width should be 8-10 feet. Cross slopes should be a maximum of 2 percent. Positive drainage should be maintained and stormwater features should be incorporated into trail design to minimize erosion.

FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY CONNECTION

The main spine of the Cross Creek Greenway to Mazarick Park should be routed on the east side of Cross Creek through the planned Student Health and Senior Center site. Ample room exists for the trail and a trailhead and parking on the site. The main trail would cross Filter Plant Drive and extend along an old road bed to Washington Drive, then cross into Martin Luther King Jr. Park and continue to Murchison Road. Structures such as the proposed gateway seating and new FSU signs need to coordinate with proposed campus buildings.

Recommendations:

- Consider changing the name of Filter Plant Drive to Bronco Way or FSU Way
- Design and construct the trail as a greenway through the Student Health and Senior Center site
- Improve crossings on Filter Plant Drive and Washington Drive
- Incorporate trail parking and a trailhead into the designs of the Student Health and Senior Center Site
- Accommodate the planned Big Cross Creek Greenway along Washington Drive or an alternative alignment
- Improve the crossing at Murchison Road for pedestrians
  - This could be a standalone project or be accomplished in tandem with a reconfiguration of Murchison Road to a 2-3 lane facility with a median and pedestrian refuges as recommended in the Murchison Road Study.
- Consider signage at the trailhead parking for the greenway and potential FSU signage welcoming people to the campus

PLANNED STUDENT HEALTH AND SENIOR CENTER

PERSPECTIVE OF PROPOSED TRAILHEAD ON FUTURE FAYETTEVILLE STATE STUDENT CENTER SITE

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HILLSBORO STREET RETROFIT

Providing a direct link for pedestrians and bicyclists between the planned Cross Creek Greenway and Veterans Park to Hay Street is recommended. The Hillsboro Street corridor is the most direct connection. Converting the 2 way road to a one way road and retaining southbound movement is recommended.

EXISTING HILLSBORO STREET

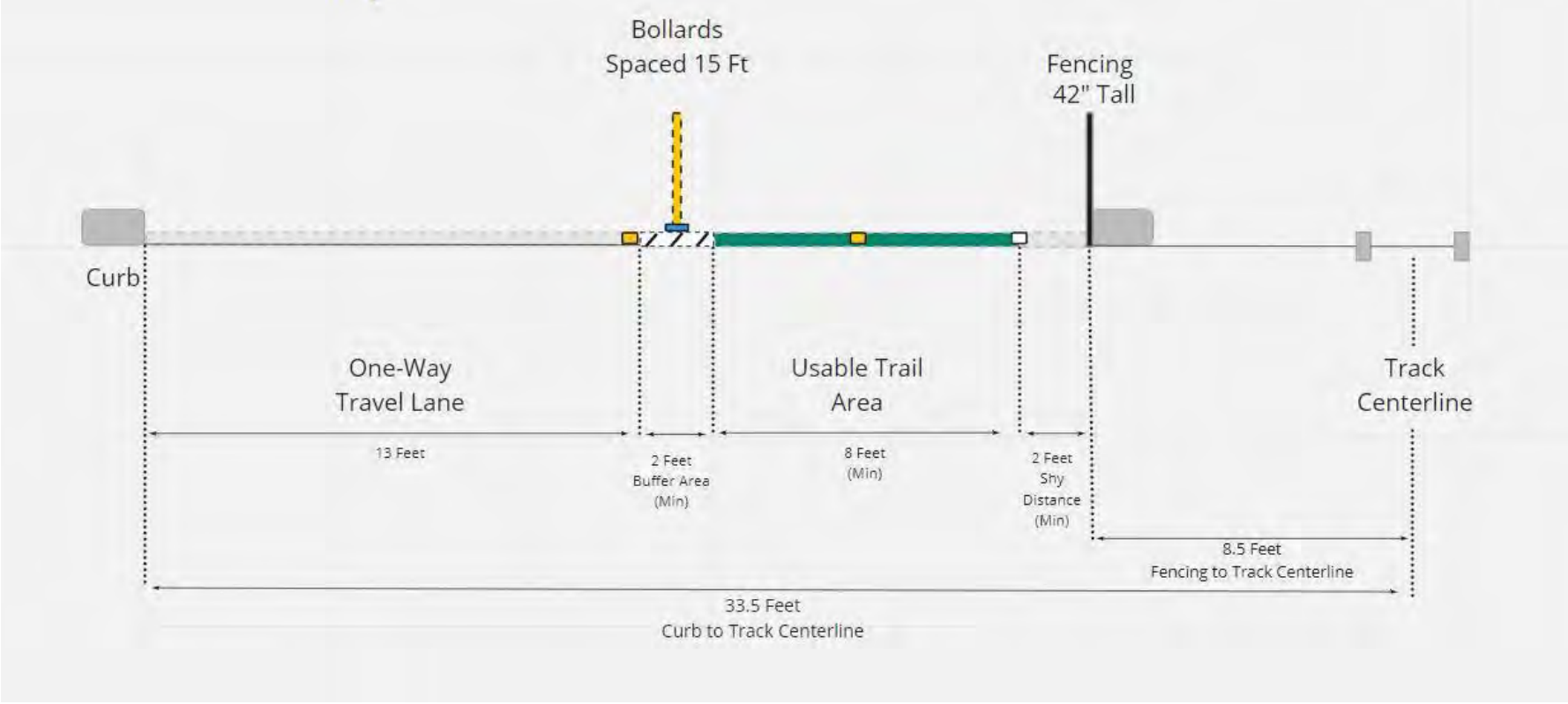
Recommendations

- Minimum path tread width: eight feet, generally ten feet but additional shy distance between bollards and fencing
- Typical shoulder width of trail: two feet
- Minimum setback from edge of roadway to edge of tread: two feet (with barrier)
- Minimum setback from railroad track centerline to obstructions or edge of trail tread: eight and a half feet
- Typical setback from edge of tread to obstructions, buildings, fencing: Typically three feet, two feet shown
- Buffer area for vertical post: 1.5 ft - 3 ft Preferred, Two feet shown
- Vertical Post Spacing: Typically 10-40 feet, 15 feet recommended over 400 ft (approximately 26 posts)
- Fencing: can range between 36 and 48 inches, with 42 inches standard, approximately 400 feet is needed. Since fencing length is under 400 feet, no breaks or openings should be required for maintenance or emergency access
- Minimum alley standards for Fayetteville are 14 feet for emergency access – the design shows 13 feet but additional shy distance from the bollards makes the travel way approximately 14 feet. Additionally, the bollards are mountable and can be replaced if emergency encroachment is necessary.
- Design should be coordinated with railroad maintenance personnel, fire / emergency personnel and engineering infrastructure department

Sources:

- *Rails-with-Trails: Lessons Learned, U.S. Department of Transportation, August 2002.*
- *Urban Bikeway Design Guide, NACTO, 2012.*
- *Separated Bike Lane Planning and Design Guideline, U.S. Department of Transportation, FHWA, 2015.*
- *Fayetteville Code of Ordinances, Development Standards*

HILLSBORO STREET RETROFIT CONCEPT



THE HILLSBORO STREET RETROFIT WILL ALLOW VETERANS PARK AND THE CROSS CREEK GREENWAY TO BE CONNECTED TO HAY STREET AND FESTIVAL PARK. ALTERNATIVES WERE STUDIES THAT INCLUDE A SIDEWALK CONNECTION ALONG ROWAN STREET AND A BRIDGE OR TUNNEL UNDER THE RAILROAD TRACKS. THE ROWAN STREET SIDEWALK IS NOT AN IDEAL CONNECTION FOR BICYCLES OR PEDESTRIANS AND A TUNNEL OR BRIDGE WAS TOO COST PROHIBITIVE.

ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS

Increased opportunities for parking, trailheads indication signage and other access improvements will make it easier for residents and visitors to find and use the parks and greenways along the system. Opportunities for new or enhanced trailheads are shown in the downtown area where public options for accessing the trail are currently limited. Enhanced signage is recommended at all trailheads.

TRAILHEAD OPPORTUNITIES

- Mazarick Park - It is recommended that the Tennis Center area have a formalized connection with the trail and shared parking for recreational users.
- Senior Center - A redevelopment project presents an opportunity to coordinate a trailhead with access to the trail. Ensuring access and design for individuals with mobility impairments is critical.
- Rowan Park Connector - An opportunity exists on a buy-out site, however the crossing of Bragg Blvd presents a barrier to users who wish to access the rest of the system and downtown.
- Catalyst Site - The souther portion of this site could provide parking for recreation and trail use.
- Riverside Park - The only existing trailhead with formalized parking and signage for accessing the trail
- Cape Fear River Trail - An area along the river near the Fayetteville Police Training Academy presents an opportunity to provide parking and access for trail users along the new section of trail

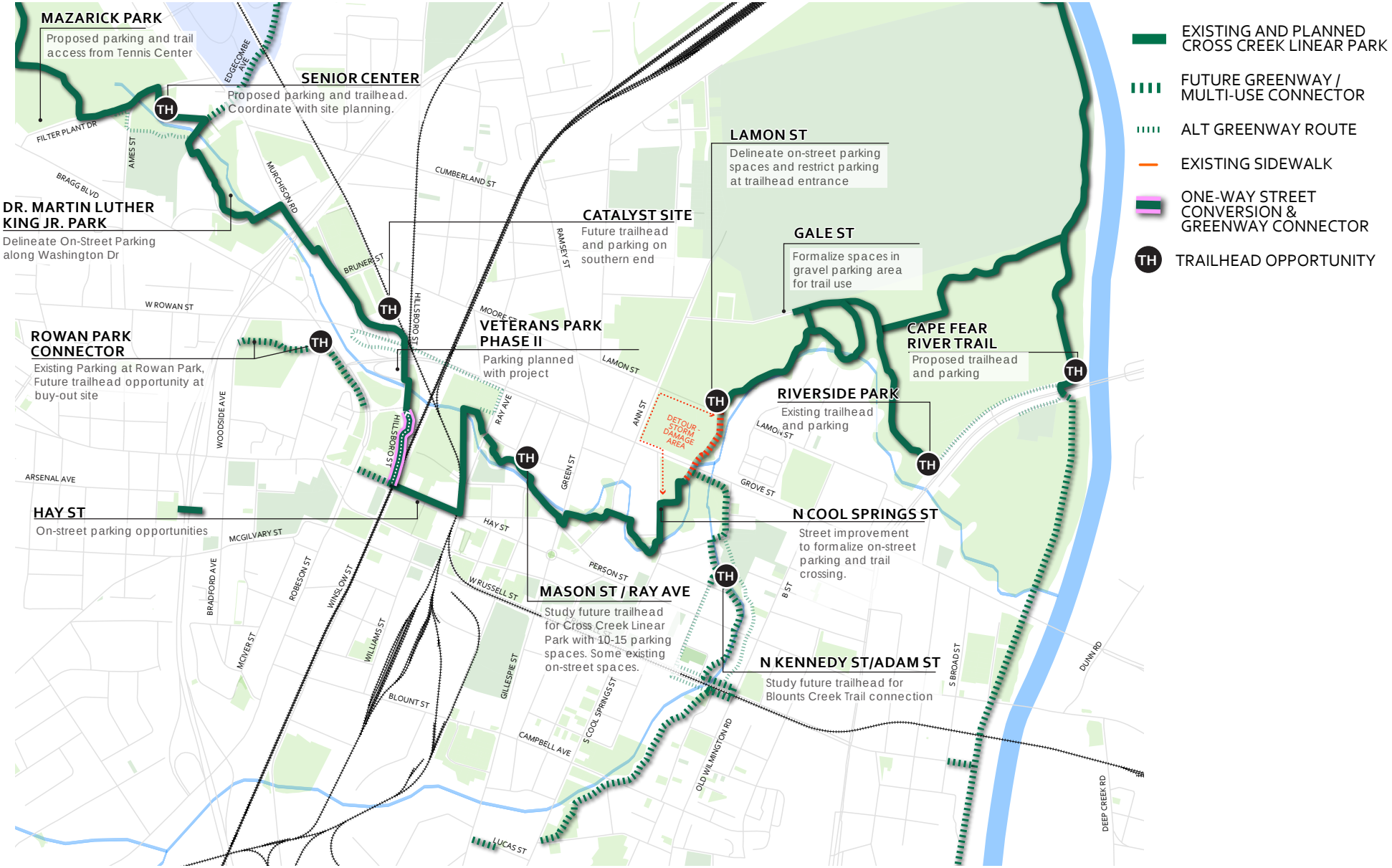
TRAILHEAD SEARCH AREAS

- Mason Street / Ray Avenue - Limited opportunities exist for public parking in the downtown area although a number of private options exist. Identifying 10-15 spaces in the area around Mason St and Ray Ave can assist with access to trails, parks and historical assets in this area.
- N Kennedy Street / Adams Street - When planning and designing the Blounts Creek trail and neighborhood connection, it is recommended to look for opportunities to add parking and a trailhead for the neighborhoods who wish to access the trails from the south and east.

FORMALIZE PARKING AND ACCESS

- Washington Drive / Dr. Martin Luther King Jr Park - Mark the spaces along Washington Dr to assist with identification of parking for park and trail use.
- N Cool Springs Street - New paint for spaces and signage
- Gale Street - Signage for trail access already exists here; formalize parking spaces for trail use.
- Lamon Street - Signage for trail access already exists here; formalize several parking spaces along Lamon St for trail use. Limit parking at the stub end of the roadway to ensure the trailhead access is not visually or physically blocked by parked vehicles.

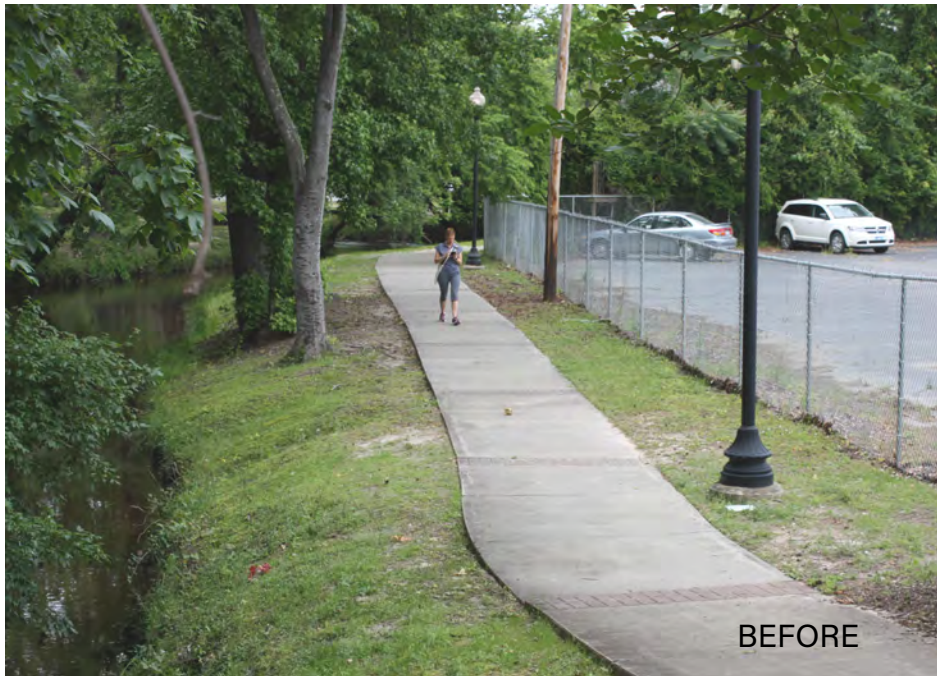
TRAILHEADS, PARKING AND ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS



ENHANCE EXISTING PARKS

The Harry F. Shaw Cross Creek Linear Park is an incredible amenity for downtown Fayetteville. A primary task of the Center City Parks and Trail plan is to identify potential enhancements along the existing trail.

A trail and park audit was conducted in the spring of 2020 to understand the usage, access and condition of assets within the Harry F. Shaw Cross Creek Linear Park. Additional site visits were made to Mazarick Park, MLK Park and Rowan Park to understand recent improvements and future opportunities. Findings and recommendations are included on the following pages.



AFTER

THE ADDITION OF PLANTINGS ALONG THE CROSS CREEK LINEAR PARK CAN HELP DELINEATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACE AND SCREEN PARKING LOTS AND OTHER UNSIGHTLY VIEWS. LOW-GROWING EVER-GREENS, PERENNIALS AND ORNAMENTAL GRASSES CAN HELP SCREEN OBJECTS WHILE PROVIDING SOME TRANSPARENCY FOR SAFETY PURPOSES

TRAIL AND PARK AUDIT FINDINGS FOR HARRY F. SHAW CROSS CREEK LINEAR PARK

- **Trail Width:**
  - The trail width is generally very narrow for the urban section of the trail, between 4-6' generally, which includes some sidewalk connectors. Minimum trail width is generally recommended at 10' with greater widths of up to 15' for higher volume and urban sections.
- **User Experience:**
  - The trail is not easy to follow through the urban section, lacks directional signage and crosswalks. A street crossing improvement should be considered at Green St that adds clarity to how the trail passes between Art Park and the Cross Creek Linear Park Fountain. The trail could benefit from directional and confirmation signage and/or markings.
  - Trailheads are not obvious to find, especially where sidewalk connectors are used. In the downtown area, is unclear if Festival Park parking can be used for trail access. Lamon St access is blocked by parked vehicles and there are no clearly delineated parking spaces or signage for trail users. Gale St access has signage but lacks delineated parking. It is unclear if Cape Fear Botanical Garden is a part of the trail network. Riverside Dog Park appears as a clear bookend to the existing trail.
  - There is some consistency between surface materials and colors. More consistency is needed in furnishings and structures.
- **Safety and Accessibility:**
  - The section of the trail between Festival Park and Ray Ave has a short sidewalk adjacent to a roadway and lacks delineation, such as a curb or fence.
  - The accessible section of trail between Ann St and N Cool Springs St is not signed or included in mapping.
  - The section of trail that has been disrupted by hurricane damage has extensive surface issues, including cracking and tripping hazards.
  - A street crossing improvement should be considered at Green St that adds clarity to how the trail passes between Art Park and the Cross Creek Linear Park Fountain.
  - Most trail access is formal – only one informal access has been "created" by the Cross Creek Cemetery.
  - The ADA accessible route adjacent to Meeting St is not signed or marked.
  - Crosswalks needed at key street crossings with Ray Ave and N Cool Spring St.
- **Maintenance:**
  - Most maintenance issues are minor repairs include:
    - *Board replacements*
    - *Asphalt surface repair*
    - *Replacement of informational signs needed*
    - *Water fountain at Riverside Dog Park is broken*
    - *General maintenance such as pruning, pressure washing or sweeping*
  - There are large sections of asphalt repair needed near the storm damage areas.

TRAIL AND PARK AUDIT FINDINGS FOR HARRY F. SHAW CROSS CREEK LINEAR PARK

Maintenance

50 Locations Flagged, Active WebMap: https://arcg.is/18HaSr

ADA ISSUES	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	MINOR REPAIR / REPLACEMENT	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION
			
9 Locations Accessibility Issues (8) Accessible Route (1)	5 Locations Pruning, landscaping, pressure washing and sweeping	21 Locations Drainage & irrigation issues, board replacements, asphalt cracking, surface issues and sign replacements	5 Locations Structures in the Storm Damage Area

Signage

Primary	Informational		
			
2 Locations	14 Locations		1 Location
	"You are Here" -12	Rules & Regulations – 2	Decision

Amenity Types

Historical Markers	Seating	Water	Points of Interest
			
17 Locations	9 Locations Benches and picnic tables*	1 Location Fountain not functional at the time of site visit	5 Locations Some signage in need of replacement due to age and weather

*Not all were counted

Other Amenities on Trail: Playground, Parking, Emergency Call Box, Trash Receptacles

Structures

BRIDGES	OVERLOOKS	BOARDWALKS	UNDERPASS
			
10 Structures	5 Structures Many in need of repair/replacement	4 Structures	1 Structure

STRATEGIC IMPROVEMENTS TO THE HARRY F. SHAW CROSS CREEK LINEAR PARK

- **Downtown (Hay Street to Cool Springs Street)**
  - Study potential widening of spine route through the Linear Park. Minimum trail width is recommended to be 10-12' to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian travel
  - Festival Park improvements including tree plantings and installation of stone stairs to address erosion and provide access to Cross Creek
  - Install crosswalks at key street crossings with Ray Ave and N Cool Spring St.
  - Plantings and furnishings
    - *Screening of unsightly parking lots and dilapidated buildings*
    - *Addition of color through perennials, flowering shrubs and trees along trail and at key entry areas*
    - *Selective vegetation maintenance to improve sight lines*
    - *Planting of canopy trees where space allows*
    - *See Design Section on Page XX for more information*
  - Study a potential trailhead with parking between Ray Avenue and Mason Street
  - Wayfinding improvements (see page 43)

STONE OR CONCRETE STAIRS WOULD PROVIDE A MORE VISUALLY APPEALING AND FUNCTIONAL ALTERNATIVE TO RIPRAP IN AREAS OF EROSION AND IN AREAS OF THE TRAIL WHERE ACCESS TO CROSS CREEK WOULD BE BENEFICIAL

DOWNTOWN SECTION - CONCEPT

DOWNTOWN SECTION - RECOMMENDATIONS

Safety & Access Improvements

- **Ray Ave crossing improvement**
- **Study locations for trailhead and parking near Mason St / Ray Ave**
- **Wayfinding enhancements**
  - Hay Street
  - Near library (both sides of creek)
  - Maiden Lane

Programming

- **Esplanade**
  - Public art opportunity on west side of Esplanade
- **Festival park**
  - Stairs to facilitate creek access and bank stabilization

Plantings & Screening

- **Entryway plantings**
- **Riparian plantings and canopy trees in Festival Park**
- **Screening**
  - Delineation of public/private space near Masonic Lodge
  - Screening of parking lots
  - Screening via plantings or fence near Maiden Lane property

PROGRAMMING OPPORTUNITIES / PRECEDENTS

ENHANCED CROSSWALK (PAINT)

ART PRECEDENT FOR ESPLANADE

TIERED STEPS / HARDENED STREAM BANK

ART WALL / PROGRAMMING NEAR ART PARK

STRATEGIC IMPROVEMENTS TO THE HARRY F. SHAW CROSS CREEK LINEAR PARK

Cross Creek Cemetery, Rowan Street and Lamon Street Area

- Replace boardwalk and repair asphalt section damaged by hurricane
- Consider a temporary reroute of the trail
- Study creek access under Rowan Street bridge
    - *Study future Blounts Creek Greenway connection. This could include a multi-use path section and on-street parking along Hawley Lane and a future trailhead near N Kennedy Street and Adam Street*
- Consider installation of stone or concrete stairs to Cross Creek at base of stairs near Lamon Street
- Wayfinding improvements (see page 43)

– Eastern Section (Lamon Street to Riverside Dog Park

- Consider plantings to screen the Wastewater Treatment Plant
    - *Meadow plantings could include native grasses and perennials with evergreens in the background*
    - *See the Design Section for more information*
- Consider keeping trail open and rerouting along roadways until the stairs near Lamon Street are repaired
- Drainage improvements needed near Riverside Dog Park
- Study extension of trail north of dog park to Botanical Gardens

MEADOW/PRAIRIE PLANTINGS COULD ADD VISUAL INTEREST IN THE VICINITY OF THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS IN THE BACKGROUND, HIGHER ON THE SLOPE COULD PROVIDE STRATEGIC SCREENING

EAST SECTION - CONCEPT

EAST SECTION - RECOMMENDATIONS

Safety & Access Improvements

- Pave beginning of trail
- Grading and piping of stormwater from interior of trail
- Update signage and open trail (reroute until hurricane damage is repaired)
- Extend trail east to Cape Fear River Trail and eventually to Botanical Gardens

Programming & Facilities

- Repair / replace water fountain
- Addition of nature play area and/or shelter

Plantings & Screening

- Meadow planting with flowering perennial seed mix and cluster plantings of native grasses
- Seasonal sunflower planting
- Intermittent conifer specimen tree groupings to add visual backdrop and screen wastewater treatment facility

PROGRAMMING OPPORTUNITIES / PRECEDENTS

PLANTED MEADOW

DOG PARK

MULTI-USE PATH BESIDE ROAD

NATURE PLAYGROUND

GREEN STORMWATER FEATURE / WETLAND

STRATEGIC IMPROVEMENTS TO MLK PARK AND MAZARICK PARK

Many of the recommendations from the Murchison Road/Bragg Boulevard Area Study remain relevant. These recommendations are included below along with updates and additional recommendations related to maintenance and how new and improved public spaces should relate to the Cross Creek Greenway extension and the planned FSU Health and Wellness Center.

Mazarick Park

- Extend the greenway trail in Mazarick Park along the north side of Filter Plant Drive to the planned FSU Health and Wellness Center, south to MLK Park, then on toward to Veterans Park / Airborne and Special Operations Museum and Hay Street in downtown
- Further study the expansion of Mazarick Park towards Bragg Boulevard and Filter Plant Drive with a tennis tournament facility accessible from the major road
- Establish a trailhead as part of the planned tennis facility along Filter Plant Drive
- Consider renaming Filter Plant Drive to FSU Way or Bronco Way and the realignment of Filter Plant Drive to a safer location with Bragg Boulevard to create a better gateway to FSU and allow Mazarick park to have a presence on Bragg Boulevard and/or Filter Plant Drive
- Explore a bridge connection between Lyon Street and Thelbert Drive across Little Cross Creek upstream from Glenville Lake
- Prioritize maintenance along the edges of Mazarick Park
    - *Selective canopy enhancement activities and limbing could help open up views into the park and to the greenway*
    - *Removal of invasive species and the planting of native, flowering understory shrubs is also recommended.*

MLK Park

- Study and fund enhancements to west bank of the creek including canopy trees, benches and furnishings, a new section of greenway, stream restoration, plantings, benches, and one or more covered picnic areas.
- Maintenance priorities include power-washing of concrete, turf repair and drainage improvements
- Study potential enhancements, cost estimates and phasing for unimproved land east of the creek.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. PARK

ART OPPORTUNITIES

Increasing art installations, temporary and permanent, in and around the existing and planned Linear Park and future public spaces can help create a sense of place, enhance identity, and provide opportunities for cultural expression.

1. **Art opportunity at new trailhead at planned tennis facility to tie to greenway / FSU.**
2. **Art opportunity at new trailhead on planned Student Health and Senior Center.**
3. **Art opportunity at FSU Gateway Feature.**
4. **Art opportunity in MLK Park Expansion.**
   - Consider a statue o sculpture of a local leader, associated with FSU, HBCUs or the city, church or local neighborhoods. This addition would link FSU and MLK park together.

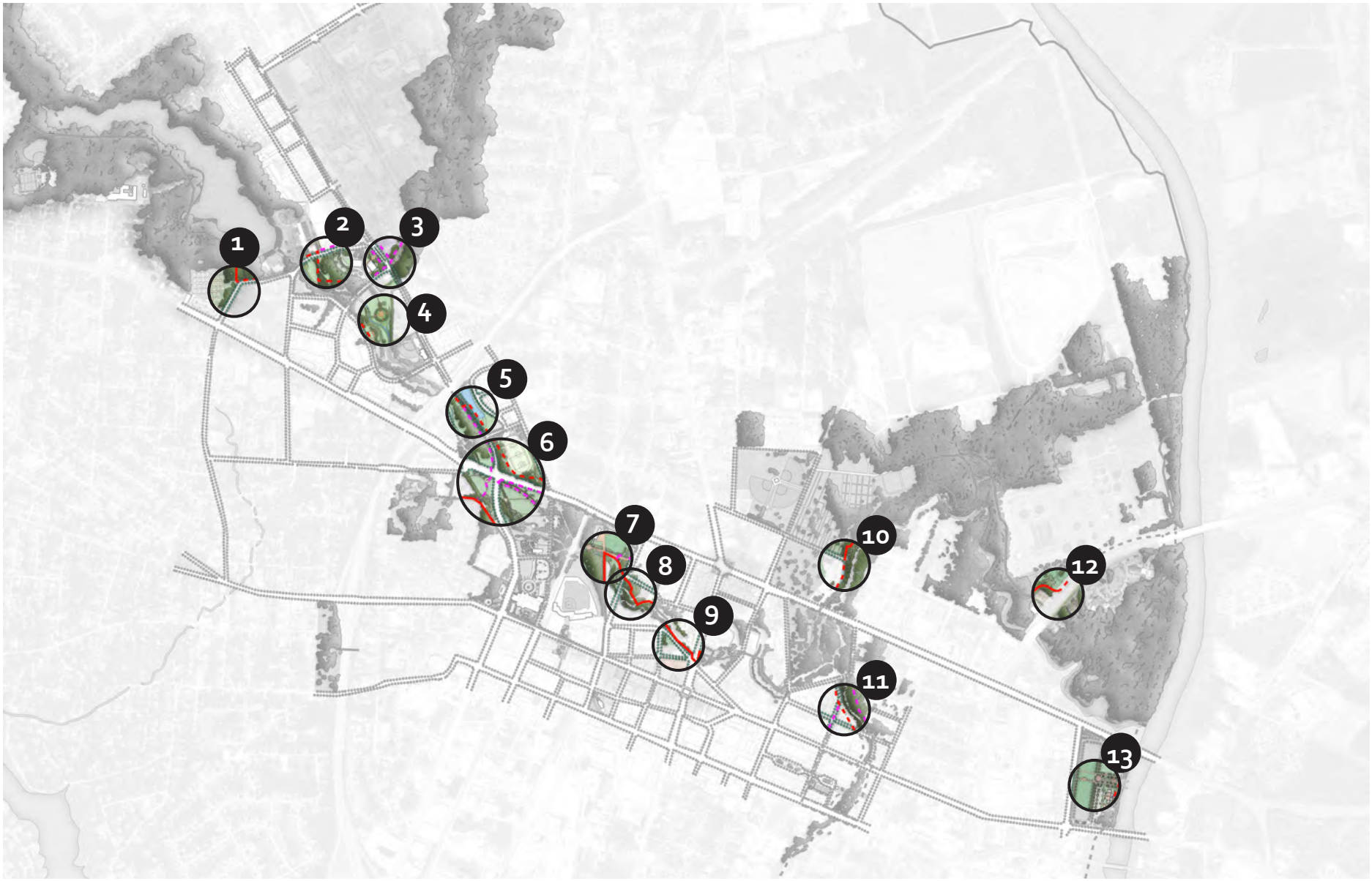
The Charlotte Trail of History features a statue of Thaddeus Tate, a local, prominent, African American entrepreneur.

5. **Introduce art and enhance the gateway at the view terminus from the intersection of Bruner Street and Murchison Road.**
6. **Art / gateway opportunity at intersection of Murchison Road and Bragg Blvd.**
   - There are art opportunities on all four corners, with priority at southwest corner to maximize the view from Rowan Street Bridge.
7. **Art / programming opportunity at a key location on the west side of Esplanade.**
8. **Create an enhanced crosswalk with painted mural.**
   - An enhanced crosswalk not only adds art to the streetscape, but could have a traffic calming effect.
9. **Mural / wall art opportunity.**
   - Soften large expanses of blank wall area by introducing iconic wall art or mural
10. **Art opportunity at the new trailhead for proposed Blounts Creek Greenway.**
11. **Art opportunity associated with signage and boardwalk improvements near Lamon Street.**
12. **Art opportunity near Dog Park.**
    - This could take on many forms thanks for the large area around the park, such as a sculpture, play art or art bench.
13. **Art opportunity in proposed Cape Fear River Park.**
    - An art installation could help activate the Park and create a sense of place for the Eastern terminus of the linear park.

BEFORE

AFTER

ART OPPORTUNITIES MAP



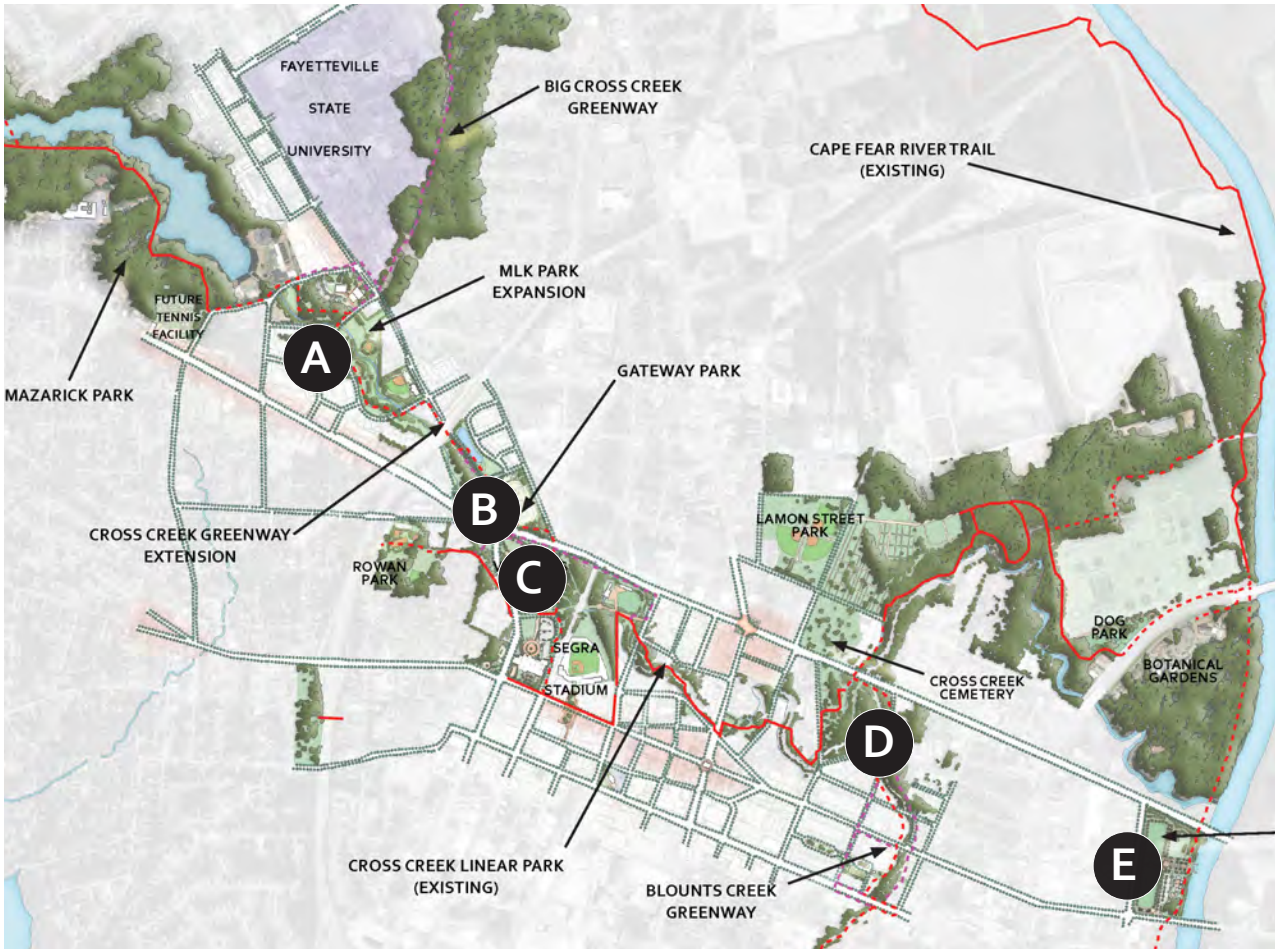
NEW PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACES

There are 1200 acres of publicly owned lands in the Center City study area (including properties owned by the City of Fayetteville and Cumberland County). Only portion of these properties are developed as parks. A subset of these properties were studied as part of this plan. A number of these properties present opportunities for new parks. These opportunities are described in this section of the plan. Six primary opportunities are recommended as new parks, to fill programming gaps and make the Center City Parks system a destination for residents and visitors.

NEW PARK OPPORTUNITIES

- **Utilize existing publicly owned lands for new parks to fill programming gaps and make the Center City Parks system a destination for residents and visitors**
  - MLK Park Expansion
  - City Gateway
  - Catalyst Site / Stream Bank Park
  - Veterans Park Phase 2
  - Blounts Creek Greenway
  - Cape Fear River Park

NEW PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACES KEY MAP



NEW PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACES

A FSU CONNECTION AND MLK PARK

- FSU Student Wellness Center and Senior Center
- Martin Luther King Park enhancement and expansion

B CITY GATEWAY ENHANCEMENTS

- Murchison Road multi-use path and streetscape improvements
- Catalyst Site and Stream Bank Park
- City Gateway Park
- Connection to Veterans Park

C VETERANS PARK PHASE 2

- Accommodate trail through Veterans Park Phase 2
- Hillsboro Street Trail Retrofit

D BLOUNTS CREEK GREENWAY

- Study the feasibility of connecting the existing Blounts Creek Greenway with the Cross Creek Linear Park in the vicinity of Rowan Street

E CAPE FEAR RIVER PARK

- New park adjacent to the Cape Fear River
- Person Street improvements to connect to Downtown

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR PARK ENHANCEMENT AND EXPANSION

MLK PARK AREA- RECOMMENDATIONS

Safety & Access Improvements

- **Enhanced trail crossings along Washington Drive and Blue Street**
  - Signage and painted crosswalk with curb extensions to reduce crossing distance
  - Potential for pedestrian caution signals (HAWK)
- **Stripe Washington for on-street parking and add ADA spaces and ramps at key locations to access future programming enhancements**

Programming & Plantings

- **Existing plantings include Flowering cherries around MLK monument**
- **Introduce active programming features in MLK Park Expansion**
- **Plantings around entry points or key features (i.e. future monument and along roads or at key junctures)**
- **Street trees along Washington Drive and Blue Street**
- **Introduce color / pollinator plantings near Blue Street trail crossing**

Screening / Maintenance

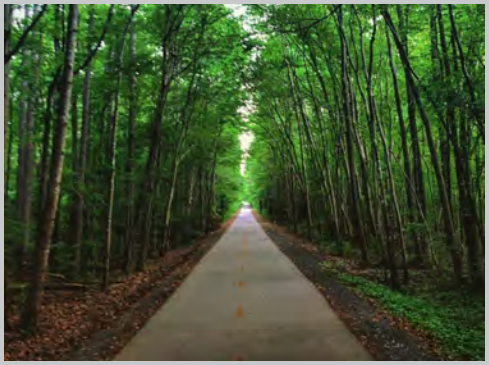
- **Selective limbing and canopy enhancement along Cross Creek to improve visibility**

PROGRAMMING OPPORTUNITIES / PRECEDENTS

CHERRY TREE IN BLOOM

SHELTER

PLAYGROUND



GREENWAY/PATH IN THE WOODS

CITY GATEWAY - EARLY IMPLEMENTATION

Below are steps for design implementation of landscape and hardscape design for the City Gateway area.

1. **Identify area to be planted or designed.**
2. **Determine Plant Ecosystem**
   - Use as a guide the CCPT Design Palette for which plant ecosystem you are in
   - Identify which plants to consider from the palette
     - *Canopy, Street & Flowering Trees (2-3)*
       - *Oak Species – Street/Shade*
       - *Pine Species – Street or Otherwise*
       - *Dogwood, Cherry or Redbud - Flowering*
     - *Shrubs (2)*
       - *4-6'Tall – Screening/Flowering*
       - *3'Tall – Flowering/multiple seasons of interest*
     - *Grasses (2)*
       - *4-6'Tall – Multiple seasons of interest*
       - *2-3'Tall - Multiple seasons of interest*
     - *Perennials (2)*
       - *3-5'Tall – Flowering/multiple seasons of interest*
       - *2-3'Tall – Flowering/multiple seasons of interest*
   - Research additional plants if needed
3. **Research and coordinate with any local or state agencies on any permitting items that need to be addressed**
4. **Create schematic design for public spaces and identify locations for plant material or hardscape that won't be impacted by any future development plans**
5. **Prepare site with the removal of invasive and analysis of the location's constructibility (is there rock, grading and drainage issues; poor soils) etc.**
6. **Decide if shade, screening, safety, or other functional needs are required for what you are trying to achieve.**
7. **Survey, detailed design and coordination**
   - Coordination with designer, contractor, engineers, soil scientists, and/or ecologists on specific construction and installation needs including how to mitigate conflicts with the built or natural environments (i.e. utilities, stormwater, floodplain, etc.)
8. **Construct Design with Contractor oversight**

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS FOR CITY GATEWAY (Urban Garden, Traditional Meadow & Piedmont Forest Ecosystems)


Quercus alba


Nyssa sylvatica

LARGE TREES


Juniperus virginiana


Cornus florida


Magnolia x soulangeana

FLOWERING TREES


Wax myrtle


Azalea grandiflora

SHRUBS


Indian grass


Splitbeard bluestem


Wavy hair grass

GRASSES


Purple coneflower


Blazing star


Iron weed


Maryland golden aster


Mistflower

PERENNIALS

CATALYST SITE AND STREAM BANK PARK - CONCEPT

CATALYST SITE AND STREAM BANK PARK- RECOMMENDATIONS

Safety & Access Improvements

- **Murchison Boulevard crossing improvement**
  - Potentially implemented with streetscape upgrade / lane reallocation (convert 4 lane to 2-3 lane)
  - Could include median / pedestrian refuge
- **Trailhead and parking on catalyst site and/or beside Cross Creek**
- **Bruner Street sidewalks**
- **Connection under Rowan Street near railroad to Veterans Park Phase II**

Programming & Plantings

- **Flowering trees and/or ornamental plantings at key entries**
- **Shelter and/or way-station facility**
- **Soccer field or multi-purpose field**
- **Entry feature and Common green**
- **Addition of canopy trees and street trees**
- **Bench wetlands along Cross Creek to restore creek and floodplain**

Screening & Maintenance

- **Understory and meadow plantings to reduce lawn maintenance and use of mulch**

PROGRAMMING OPPORTUNITIES / PRECEDENTS

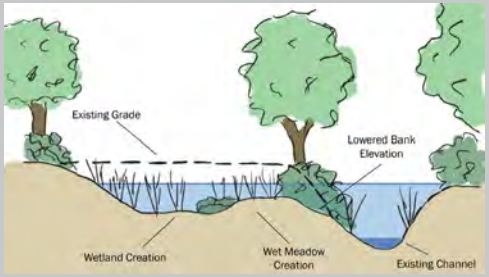
PLANTED MEADOW

PLANTED MEADOW

ENTRY FEATURE

SOCCER / SPORTS FIELD

MULTI-USE LAWN / YOGA GREEN



GREEN STORMWATER FEATURE / WETLAND BENCH

STREAM BANK PARK - PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM CORNER OF MURCHISON ROAD AND BRAGG BOULEVARD

CITY GATEWAY - CONCEPT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Safety & Access Improvements

- Landing area / plaza at the corner of Bragg Blvd and Rowan St
- Improved visibility and access to Rowan Park

Programming & Plantings

- Street / canopy tress along Bragg Blvd edge
- Multi-purpose lawn
- Gateway / entry feature or statue

Screening & Maintenance

- Understory and grass/meadow plantings to reduce lawn and use of mulch
- Potential screening of Slow Joe Customs building, depending on future use

NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTIONS

Improving connections between neighborhoods and existing and planned parks can help improve access to greenspace and provide alternative transportation options. Facility improvements are recommended to reduce barriers and improve access to the Cross Creek Linear Park and greater greenway network. Improvements include buffered bike lanes, filling sidewalk gaps, retrofitting existing streetscapes, adding trail connectors and improving intersections. Many of these improvements have been called out in previous planning efforts. Key facility improvements are called out on the following page along with reference information.

BICYCLING ENHANCEMENTS

- Russell Street (See Downtown Fayetteville Circulation cut sheet; Sandhills Regional Bike Plan, Downtown Plan) Roadway Reconfiguration to include buffered bike lanes
- Robeson Street (See Downtown Plan)
- Green St (See Downtown Plan): Buffered bike lanes
- Ray Ave (See Downtown Plan): Buffered bike lanes

GAPS IN THE PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

- Cumberland Street, Ames St, Rowan St, Broad St, Williams St, Bruner St, B St, Lamon St - sidewalk gap to B St; wayfinding signage at cemetery (with trail detour signage)

COMPLETE STREETS / STREET RETROFITS

- Murchison Rd (See Murchison Rd Corridor Study)
- Hay St (See Downtown Plan) - high priority street retrofit to utilize excess capacity
- Gillespie and Winslow Street (See Downtown Fayetteville Circulation cut sheet; Sandhills Regional Bike Plan, Downtown Plan) Roadway reconfiguration to include buffered bike lanes, on street parking, planting strips and street trees
- Ramsey St (See Sandhills Regional Bike Plan, Ramsey Street Corridor Plan)

CONNECTOR TRAILS

- Person Street or Russel Street (See Sandhills Regional Bike Plan) to connect to future Cape Fear River Trail
- Cape Fear River Trail Extension (See Sandhills Regional Bike Plan) trail to Arnette Park
- Blounts Creek Greenway
- Lucas Street to connect to Blounts Creek Greenway

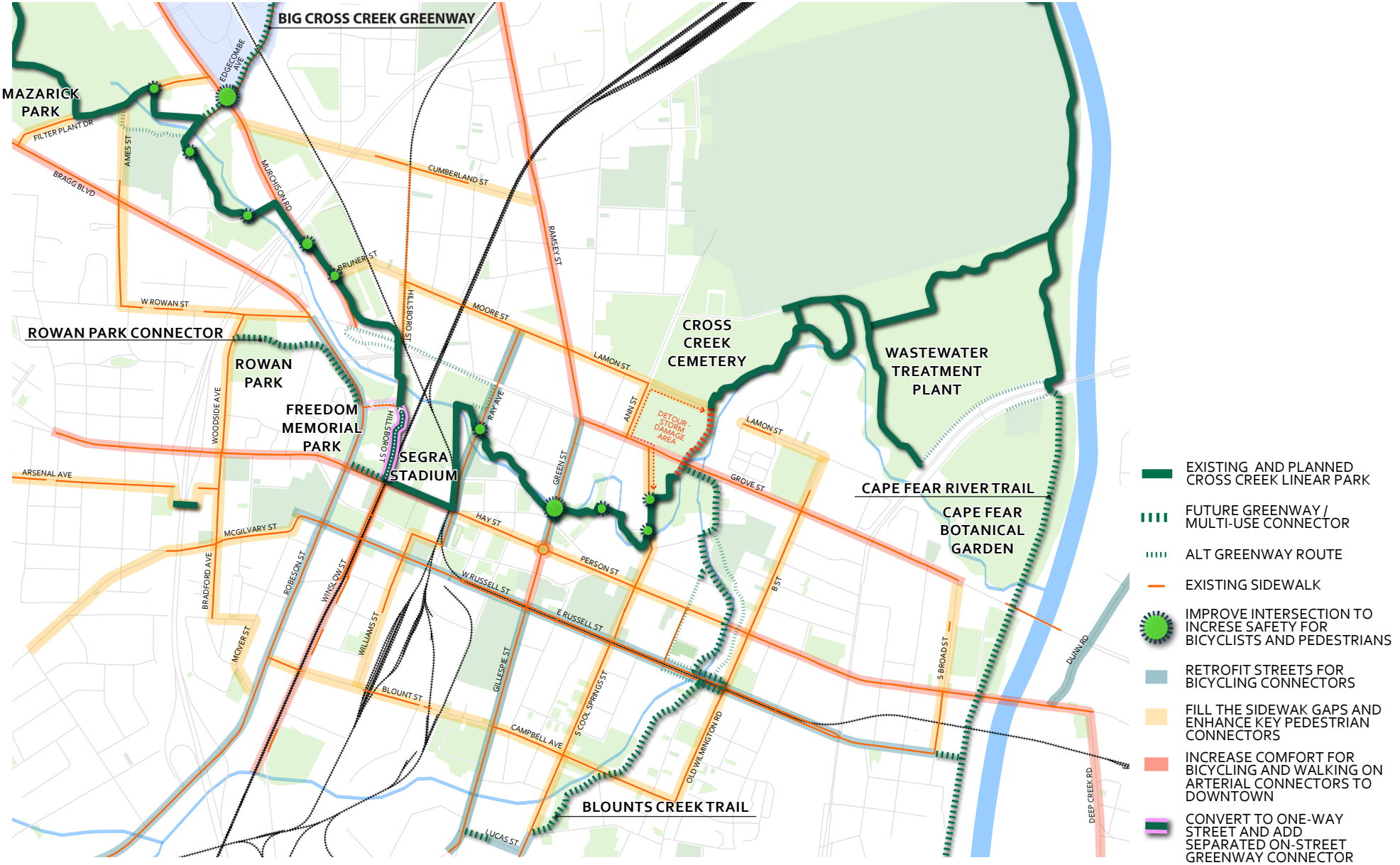
INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Design Upgrade for all intersections: Stamped concrete or preferred treatment applied to all intersections; will also assist with wayfinding

Wayfinding Upgrades for all intersections: Use of medallions to indicate trail direction; use of directional signage at signalized intersections.

- Murchison Rd - Signalized at Edgecombe Ave
- Filter Plant Dr - RRFB
- Washington Dr - Mid-block
- Murchison (with redevelopment of parcel at opportunity site)
- Bruner St - Unsignalized
- Ray Ave - Unsignalized
- Green St - Signalized
- Ann St - Unsignalized
- Meeting St - Unsignalized
- N Cool Spring St - Unsignalized crossing, accessibility improvements

NEIGHBORHOOD AND PLANNED GREENWAY CONNECTIONS



DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Targeted infill and redevelopment can help activate public spaces in the Center City. Below and on the map on the subsequent page are key development opportunities adjacent to existing or planned public spaces.

1. Infill and redevelopment should be encouraged on the blocks west of Murchison Road, across from FSU. Additional student housing, retail, and other goods and services could help transform Murchison Road into the university's "Main Street." See the Murchison Road / Bragg Boulevard Area Study for detailed recommendations.

2. Potential redevelopment or infill of property across from MLK Park. Coordinate with Cumberland County on future uses of the site. Multi-family could help accommodate housing needs near FSU and help activate MLK park.

3. Potential reuse of part of the old Senior Center site for development. Once the senior center is relocated to the new site this property could be considered to be sold to private development. Proceeds from selling part of this City property could help fund park improvements or affordable housing units here or elsewhere along the corridor.

4. The majority of the portion of the Catalyst Site north of Bruner Street is located outside of the 100 year floodplain. This site could accommodate student,graduate, or faculty housing.

5. Redevelopment on the north side of Cross Creek, outside of the floodplain could help expand residential options and build the job base near downtown.

6. The Downtown Urban Design Plan called for infill and redevelopment to create a residential neighborhood on the east side of downtown along the edge of Blounts Creek. A Downtown Tier 2 district is recommended to allow for a variety of urban residential options.

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES MAP

WAYFINDING AND BRANDING

Refining the wayfinding system for the City of Fayetteville's Center City Parks and Trails must consider the complexity of the trail network, the variety of facilities and various contexts across the linear park system, as well as the various types of signage that is already in place. The system also needs to anticipate the changes that facilities and the trail network will undergo in the future.

As part of this plan on-site surveys were conducted to examine the facility as well as audit the existing signage and points of access where new signage is necessary. Current wayfinding methodologies in use at various networks of parks and trails in urban environments and cities around the country.

The primary purpose of a wayfinding system is to move the public through a system of varying paths (i.e. trails, greenways, roadways, sidewalks, etc.) and environments (i.e. parks, plazas, urban areas, etc.) using a concise and comprehensive family of directional, informational, and confirmational messages.

There are three dominant methods for organizing wayfinding information along trails:

- 1) color-coding based on function;
- 2) using the names of parks and nearby attractions as wayfinding destinations; and
- 3) organizing information into hierarchies of destinations or messages and display types.

There are various advantages and disadvantages to each; however, the hierarchical approach is typically best to meet the demands of multiple messages and is strongly recommended for implementation along the Cross Creak Linear Park trail network as well as neighboring facilities that people will use to access the trail. Consistent use of standard terminology within the wayfinding system will simplify the process of making the transition from the park facilities to the trail network (and vice versa) for users.

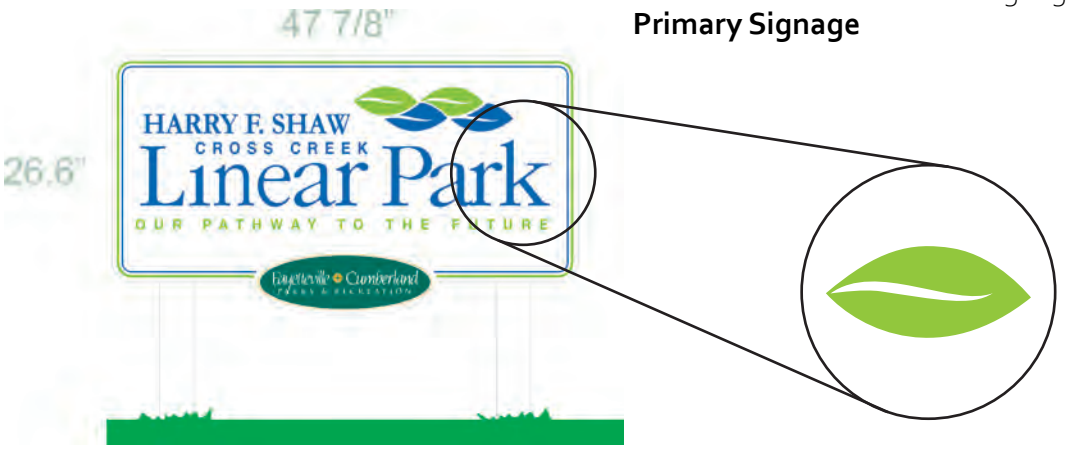
It is important for this sign system to adhere to a basic guideline of copy styles and sizes, consistent terminology, recognizable and universally acceptable symbols and uniform colors for standard functions. Colors should be chosen to compliment the City of Fayetteville's brand but also to contrast against the backgrounds of both the natural and urban environment while keeping in mind ADA guidelines for colorblind users. Whenever possible, message content must be presented in layman's language, equally understood by both the seasoned trail user and the first-time guest.

Wayfinding and Branding Recommendations

- Augment existing "you are here" signage with orientation signage including directional and confirmational signage
- Develop an overall trails wayfinding and branding scheme with sub-brand for individual trails
  - Preliminary recommendations for wayfinding signage are included in this plan. These recommendations should influence the design of signage along the northwest Cross Creek Greenway extension
  - A more comprehensive wayfinding plan may be beneficial prior to incremental changes to signage for existing parks and trails and determining wayfinding associated with future trail connections

EXISTING SIGNAGE AND LOGO

Proposed leaf to be extracted for the medallion is highlighted



Primary Signage

Locational Signage

MEDALLION CONCEPT

A simple circular medallion is recommended that compliments the existing logo. The medallion would be used to highlight the trail on both directional signage and on the pathway itself.

COLOR

A bright blue was chosen to compliment the City of Fayetteville's dark blue primary color and the existing green of the linear park logo while offering high visibility and strong contrast against the background and other competing elements.

Pantone 115-7 C
RGB: 0 166 226
Hex: 00A6E2
CMYK: 83 0 0 0

Pantone 157-8 C
RGB: 154 190 38
Hex: 9ABE26
CMYK: 48 0 100 0

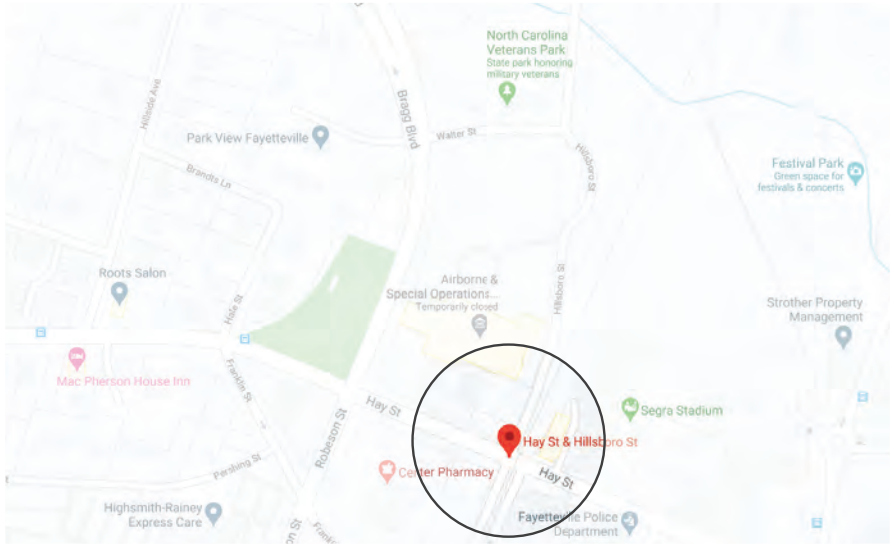
TYPEFACE

Helvetica Rounded LT Std was chosen based on precedents from the National Park Service and the Frome Bikeway.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

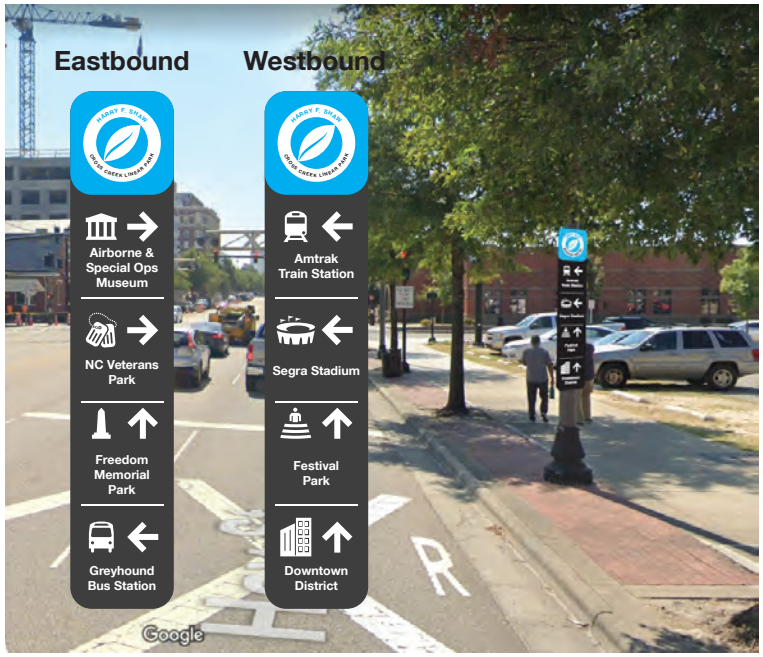
ROAD MEDALLION CONCEPT

Example of the one-way conversion on Hillsboro Street, using a logo medallion to mark the path. Intersection of Hillsboro and Hay Street.



DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE CONCEPT

Example of messaging for directional signs that would be placed on Hay Street prior to intersection with Hillsboro to aid cyclists and pedestrians in navigation.



PRECEDENT IMAGERY

Direction signs are mounted to existing light fixtures and simple circular logo medallions are used to mark the path.

LARGE WAYFINDING SIGN CONCEPTS

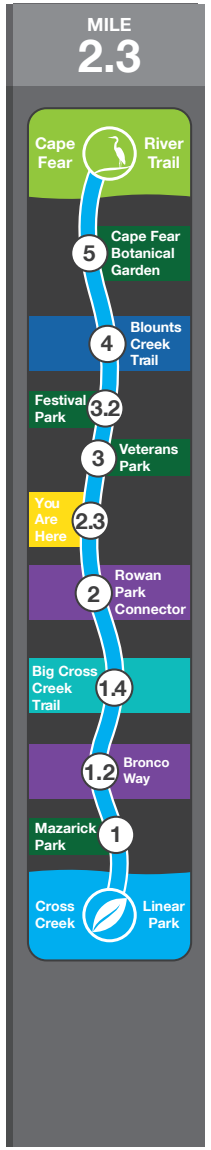
These larger wayfinding signs could be constructed of wooden of metal posts with a metal printed sign. Changing the angle of the posts is a cost-effective way to create a more unique and engaging sign.

SPUR TRAIL MEDALLIONS AND MILE MARKERS WITH WAYFINDING

Alternate medallions could be designed to designate other trails that the Cross Creek Linear Park connects to. These symbols should complement the CCLP medallion and contrast in color.

COMBINATION MILE MARKER AND MAP

Combination mile marker, trail map, and wayfinding sign. Precedent: Denver C-470 Trail.



SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

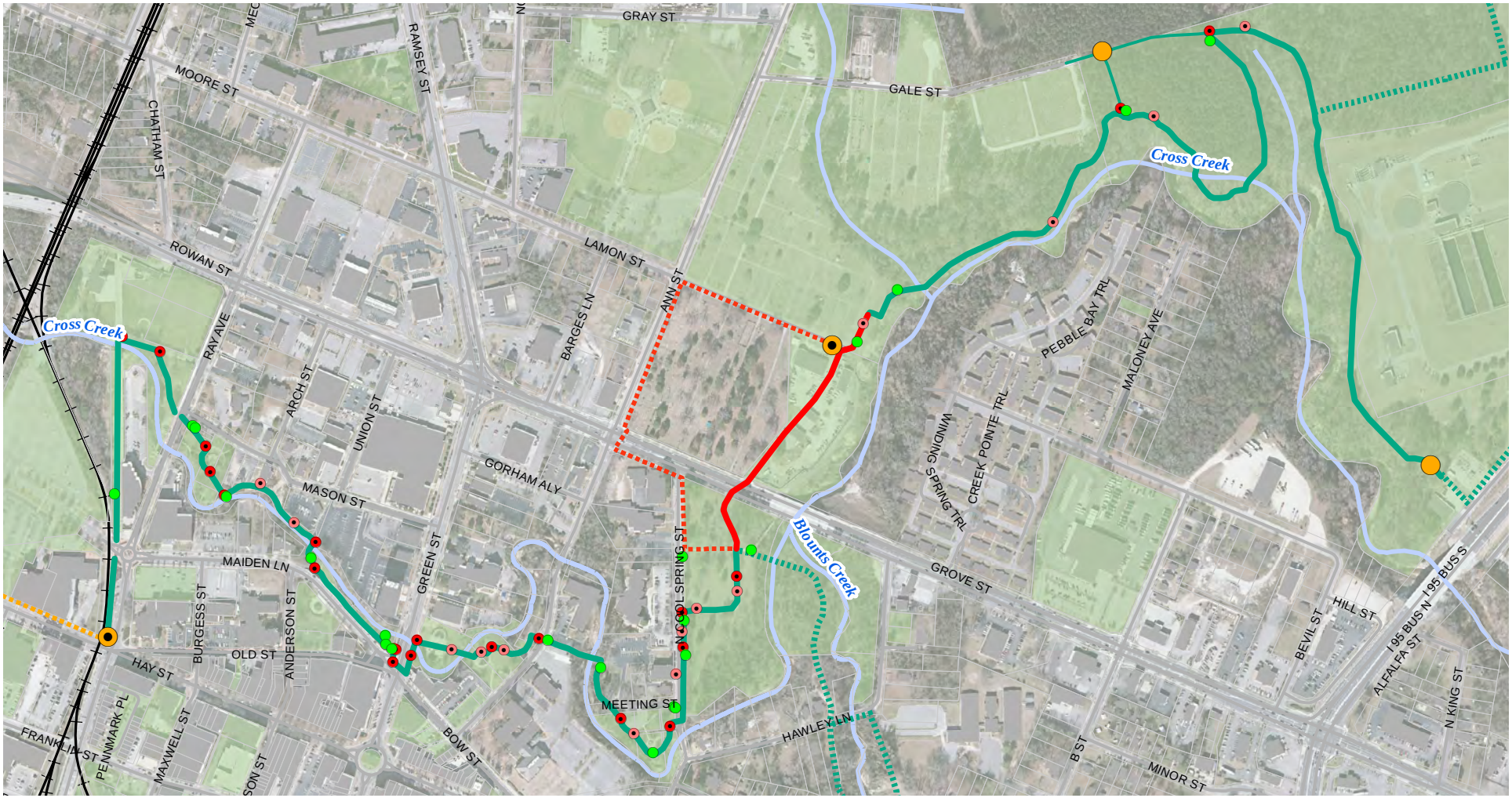
A sign audit was conducted along the existing Cross Creek Linear Park. Existing signage types are noted along with proposed primary, directional and conformational signage locations.

Existing Signage

- Primary
- Informational

Proposed Signage & Wayfinding

- Primary
- Directional
- Confirmation

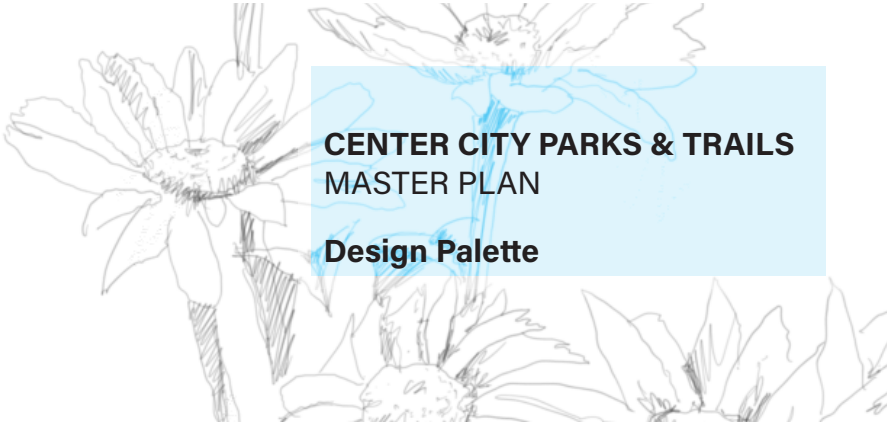


TRAIL DESIGN, PLANTINGS AND FURNISHINGS

A variety of paving, light fixtures, furnishing and planting design approaches can be seen in parks and along the existing Harry F. Shaw Cross Creek Linear Park. It is recommended to standardize the approach to trail design as well as materials including paving, lighting, furnishings and planting design in order to help create an identity for the Center City Parks and Trails system that is readily recognizable to residents and visitors.

Detailed recommendations for standardizing these trail elements are included in Chapter 5, the Design Palette. Highlights of recommendations include:

- **Standardize the use of hardscape materials and lighting fixtures**
  - Coordinate the use of poured concrete, brick and other surface materials to match existing trail segments and compliment the history of the City
  - Plan for safety and aesthetics when selecting lighting fixtures
- **Standardize the use of furnishings throughout the system**
  - Functionality, cost and maintenance should be factored in to furnishings in public spaces and suggestions for private, trail-side establishments
- **Tell a plant story**
  - Tell a story of place through plant selection and use of colors
  - Journey through restored, remnant ecosystems from the piedmont to the coastal plain in 3 miles along the trail
  - Increase tree canopy
  - Employ selective tree "limbing" to improve safety and canopy enhancement in Mazarick Park and along Cross Creek
- **Utilize guiding principles and aesthetic and function recommendations for gateways, fences, railings, stairs and walls**



PAVING

LIGHTING

FURNISHINGS

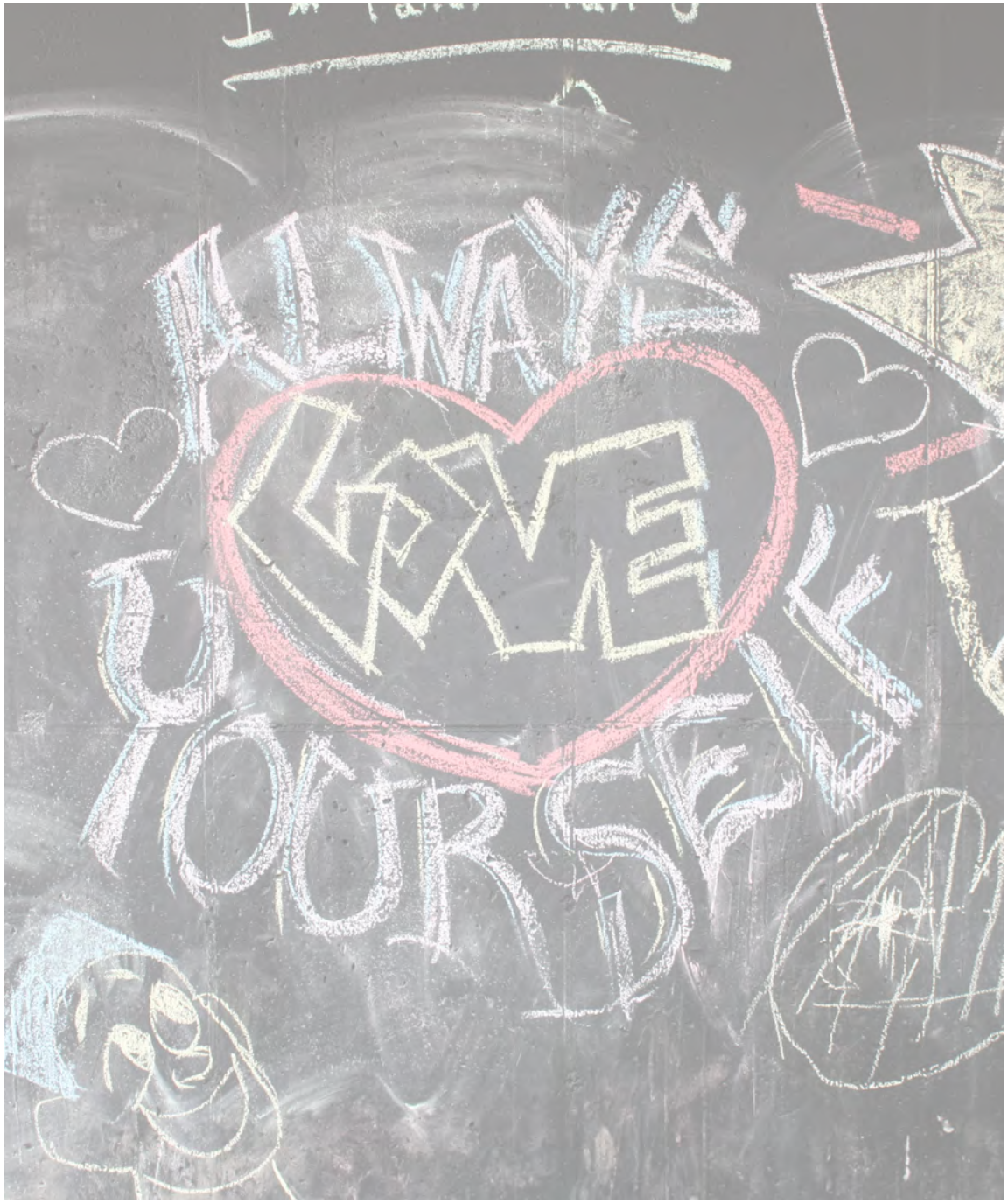
PLANTING DESIGN

4

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation chapter gives details on how to move from the master planning phase of the project into design, construction and beyond.

The Center City Parks and Trail Plan document serves as a guide to policies and decision making processes to help advance the vision and goals for the development and construction of the trail. The plan creates a framework for the next phase of the project. This document does not take the place of detailed and accurate design and construction drawings for the trail or contextual spaces. Much information needs to still be gathered and utilized to develop such drawings. In addition, stakeholder outreach and public involvement should help to inform the final design and programming of public spaces.



NEXT STEPS

- **Coordination and corridor preparation**
- **Develop a capital improvements plan for the corridor**
- **Develop a fundraising campaign in coordination with stakeholders and nonprofits**
- **Conduct public engagement activities to refine designs, determine programming and implementation priorities**
- **Develop RFPs for the design and construction drawings needed to construct various trail and park projects with the use of this document as a guide**
- **Establish final construction costs for various phases of the corridor projects**
- **Develop an Operations and Maintenance Plan and Program**
- **Execute construction of various trail and park projects**

Measures of Success

Tracking implementation of the Center City Parks and Trails Plan should be a priority. The City Council and City of Fayetteville staff should evaluate progress toward these action items and the goals of the plan on an annual basis. Quantitative statistics and a qualitative discussion of progress on should include:

- Linear feet of greenway designed and constructed
- Access to parks
- # or square feet of public space improvements
- # or square feet of plantings or trees added to public land

ACTION ITEMS

PHASE/TASK	SUBTASK		
Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement			
Coordinate with FSU on Student Wellness and Senior Center Site	Refine design of site to locate trailhead on site and greenway connection between FSU, Filter Plant Drive, and Washington Drive.	FSU, City*	**2021**
Rename Filter Plant Drive	Rename to Bronco Way or FSU Way	FSU, City, NCDOT	**2021**
Coordinate with NCDOT on crossing of Murchison Road, potential streetscape redesign and intermediate pedestrian crossing improvements		FSU, City*, NCDOT	**2021**
Coordinate with NCDOT to finalize trail crossing on Murchison Road in the vicinity of Bruner Street			**2021**
Work with Fayetteville State University and other stakeholders to refine plans for new development and parks spaces along Murchison Road		FSU and City*	**2022**
Coordinate plans for connections and design compatibility with other trail networks and their organizations		City and Key Stakeholders	**2022**
Coordinate plans for connections and design compatibility with other trail networks and their organizations	Cape Fear River Trail	City Departments, Cumberland County, and Stakeholders	**2021**
	Big Cross Creek Greenway	City, NCDOT, FSU	**2021**
	Blounts Creek Greenway	City, NCDOT, and Neighborhood Stakeholders	**2022**
Conduct stakeholder outreach along the planned greenway corridor and in neighborhoods near proposed new parks to refine plans, determine design and programming of public spaces and prioritize improvements		City*	**2021**
Prepare the corridor by conducting an inventory of heritage trees, selective limbing, canopy enhancement (tree planting) and removal of invasive species		City*	**2021**
Early Implementation			
City Gateway Site Phase 1	Conceptual design for planting improvements and phasing	City*, NCDOT, and Stakeholders	**2021**
	Develop a design package needed for construction that includes: art opportunities, programming, materials, lighting, plantings and furnishings	City*, NCDOT, FSU	**2021**
	Funding Program & Construction	City and Non-profits	**2021-2022**

PHASE/TASK	SUBTASK		
Greenways			
Wayfinding Plan	Refine wayfinding and branding recommendations from the CCPT Plan	City and Consultants	**2022**
Cross Creek Greenway Extension	Segment 1A | Mazarick Park to Murchison Road	City*, FSU	**2021-Design & ROW**
	Segment 1B | Murchison Road to Veterans Park	City*	
	Segment 1C | FSU Connection	City*, FSU	**2022-Funding & Construction**
	Segment 1D | Veterans Park Phase 2 and Hillsboro Street Segment	City*, NCDOT, and CSX	**2022-Design & ROW**
	Segment 1E | Hay Street Connection	City*	**2023-Funding & Construction**
Cross Creek Linear Park Improvements	Phasing Plan and Design	City* and Linear Park Corporation	**2021-2022**
	Funding Program & Construction	City and Non-profits	**2021-2022**
	Update and formalize maintenance plan for the Cross Creek Linear Park and associated public spaces	City* and Linear Park Corporation	**2023**
Blounts Creek Greenway	Feasibility Study to refine preferred connection to Cross Creek Linear Park	City* and Linear Park Corporation	**2023**
	Design and Construction Drawings	City*	**2024**
	Funding Program & Construction	City*	**2025**
Cape Fear River Trail from Botanical Gardens to Cape Fear River Park	Coordinate PPP with Botanical Gardens	City* and Botanical Gardens	**2021**
	Design and Construction Drawings		**2021-2022**
	Joint Funding Program with Botanical Gardens	City* and Botanical Gardens	**2022-2023**
	Construction		**2024**

*City of Fayetteville to lead, may require external consultants to assist with design, engineering and/or CE tasks.

PHASE/TASK	SUBTASK		
Park Improvements			
Veteran's Park Phase II	Conceptual Design	City*	**2020**
	Identify Program elements		**2020**
	Design and Construction Drawings per phase		**2020**
	Funding Program & Construction	City* and Non-profits	**2021**
Martin Luther King Jr. Park	Identify Program elements	City* and community representatives	
	Design and Construction Drawings per phase		**2021-2022**
	Funding Program & Construction	City* and Non-profits	**2023**
	Adjacent Site Public Private Partnership (PPP) Opportunity; City to coordinate with Cumberland County	City*, County, and Stakeholders	**2021-2022**
Catalyst Site	MOU / Letter of Interest from FSU for partnership for recreation and housing on Catalyst Site	FSU, City and Stakeholders	**2021**
	Identify Program elements	City* and FSU	**2021**
	Rezoning with additional public stakeholder engagement		**2022**
	Design and Construction Drawings per phase		**2022**
	Funding Program & Construction		**2022-2023**
Stream Bank Park	Additional public stakeholder engagement	City*	**2022**
	Identify Program elements		**2022**
	Design and Construction Drawings per phase		**2023**
	Funding Program & Construction		**2025**
City Gateway Site Phase 2	Schematic design of future improvements to City Gateway Site	City*	**2023**
	Construction Drawings		**2023**
	Funding Program & Construction	City* and Non-profits	**2025**

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PHASE/TASK	SUBTASK		
Cape Fear River Park	Conceptual Design	City*	**2021**
	Identify Program elements		**2021**
	Design and Construction Drawings per phase		**2022**
	Funding Program & Construction	City* and Non-profits	**2025**
Rowan Park Improvements	Design and Construction Drawings per phase	City*	**2023**
	Funding Program & Construction	City* and Non-profits	**2025**
Other Corridor Improvements			
Art Opportunities	Coordinate with local artists, Cool Springs Downtown District and the City of Fayetteville Linear Park Corporation to raise funds and establish a grant process for art in the Center City Parks system.	City, Linear Park Corporation, Cool Springs Downtown District and Non-profits	**2021**
Tree Plantings	Plant trees on public lands and in right-of-way where there are no existing or future programming conflicts	City* and Non-profits	**2021-2026**
Neighborhood Connections	Coordinate with NCDOT on all other street crossings and safety precautions at the crossings	City*, FAMPO, NCDOT, FSU and other Stakeholders	**2022**
	Coordinate with NCDOT on sidewalk connections and Bike Lane upgrades on recommended streets		**2022**
	Coordinate with Public Works and NCDOT on ROW widths to accommodate additional street tree plantings		**2021-2022**
	Coordinate with NCDOT on street signage and markings	City* and NCDOT	**2021-2022**
	Coordinate with landowners on potential trailhead parking lot improvements	City*	**2021-2022**
	Design and Construction Drawings for street and sidewalk improvement projects	City* and NCDOT	**2022-2026**
	ROW needs	City and NCDOT	**2021-2022**
	Funding Program & Construction	City, FAMPO and NCDOT	**2022-2026**

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CENTER CITY PARKS & TRAILS
MASTER PLAN

Design Palette

5

DESIGN PALETTE

The following Design Palette should be utilized by City staff and contractors to coordinate the selection and design of materials, furnishings, plantings and other elements within the Center City Parks system.

Existing materials and conditions within the corridor were evaluated and leveraged to create a palette of hardscape materials, lighting fixtures, furnishings, plantings and other elements that can help define the "brand" of the parks, trails and public spaces near Downtown Fayetteville.

MATERIALS

PAVING

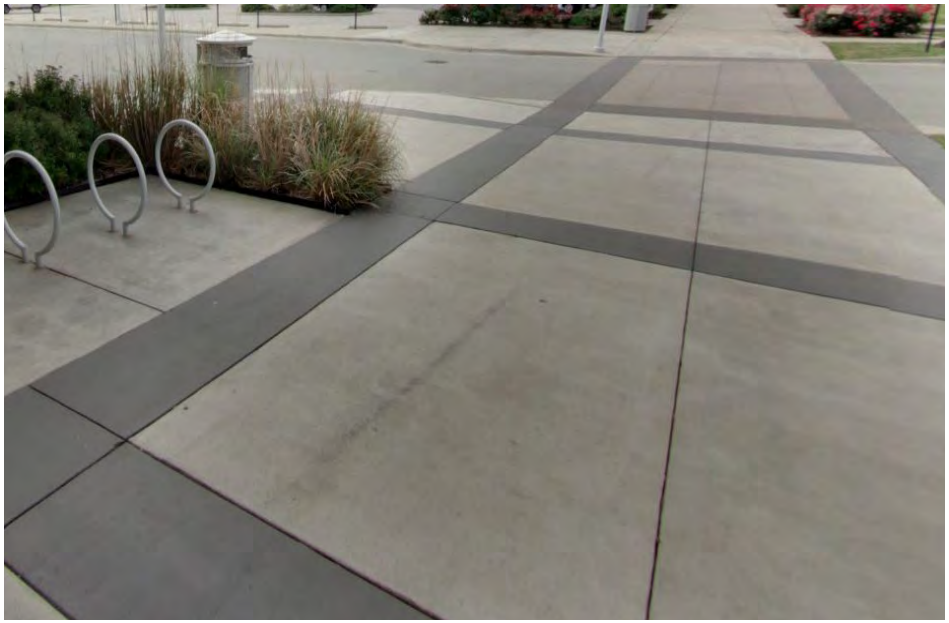
LIGHTING

FURNISHINGS

PLANTING DESIGN

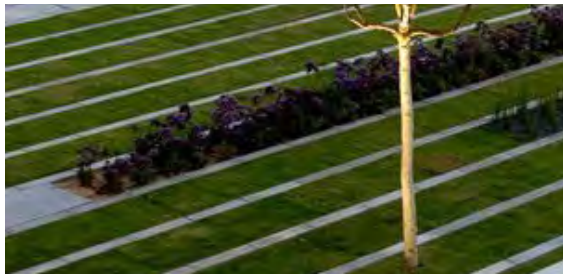
HARDSCAPE

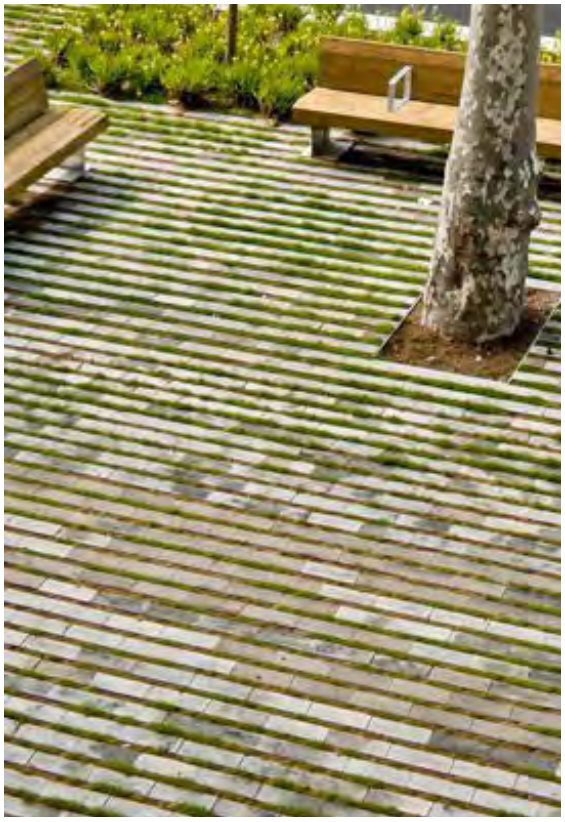
POURED CONCRETE



Brick

Wood





Grass Banding

Concrete Pavers

Gravels & Grit

APPLICATION and USE

A hierarchy of application and detail along with a designed pattern that compliments the corridor as well as individual park spaces should drive how connections are made and outdoor spaces are enlivened

NEED AND FUNCTION

- Support a hierarchy of pathway design based for connectivity and use
- Material elements compliment the history of Fayetteville and the modern elements of the park spaces being created
- A palette of materials should be selected to provide a common theme for the corridor yet allow variation in other designed spaces

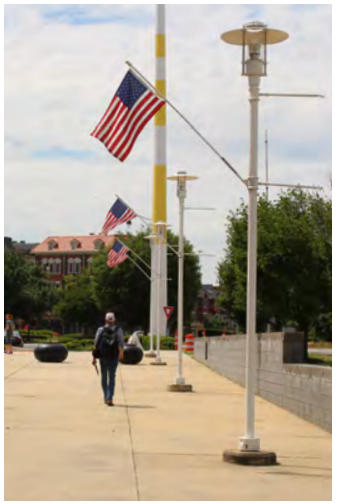
LOCATION AND VISIBILITY

- Corridor trail, walkways, patios, walls, fountains, signage, plazas, and crosswalks
- Distinguish uses between public and private spaces.
- Emphasize at grade crossings, support high-use areas, and help differentiate between vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycle travel lanes

LIGHTING

Architectural Lighting

Lamp Posts



Landscape Lighting

APPLICATION and USE

Lighting elements help enliven places at night when other designed elements are not as visible. A hierarchy of lighting ideas should be developed for the corridor leading you through spaces and to places while keeping you safe. Softscape lighting may be used in certain locations to make some areas of the corridor worth visiting at night.

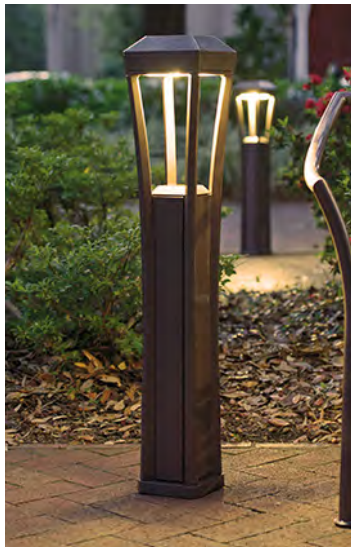
NEED and FUNCTION

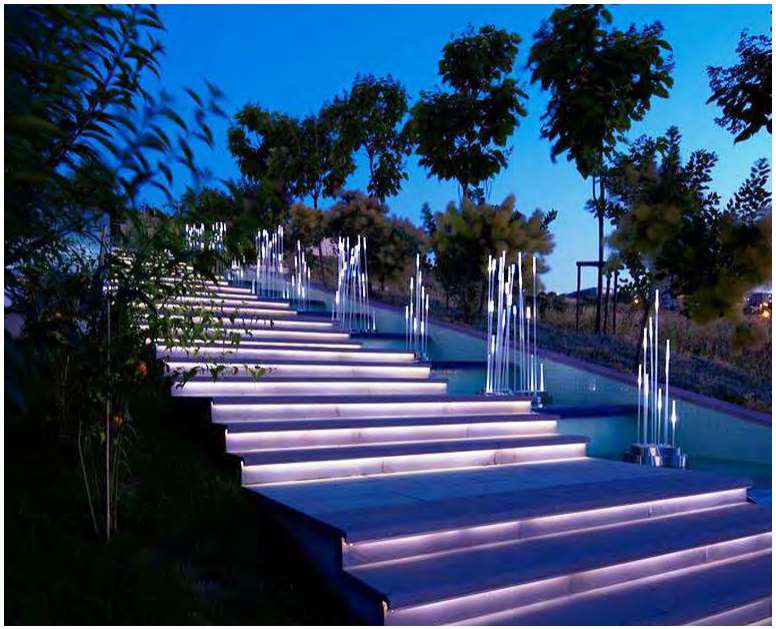
- Lighting should be designed and located based on safety needs and aesthetic purposes
- Key lighting element can be used as a repetitive fixture(s) throughout the corridor.
- Artistic lighting can be a focal point for park spaces and define their location
- Have elements to hang festival lighting for events

LOCATION and VISIBILITY

- Public walkways and parking areas will need lamp post lighting with some bollards for egress
- Accent lighting can be used for trees, entrances or in areas where visible plantings will want to be displayed at night
- Lighting in public Right-of-Ways will need to be coordinated
- Businesses can utilize similar lighting options that fit within the area of the corridor to help drive their business

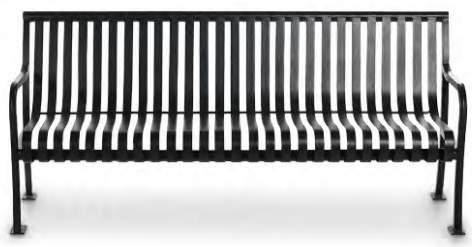
Pathway Lighting





FURNISHINGS

Benches



APPLICATION and USE

A palette of furnishings should be developed for the public realm with more flexibility given to various options for private use.

NEED and FUNCTION

- For the corridor and park spaces, connections, benches, litter and recycling furnishings will be desired
- Private businesses will want their own furnishings but should relate to the sections of the corridors style
- Large public gathering spaces may need furnishings based on the design and use of the spaces
- Custom built-in benches can serve as a supportive alternative to pre-fabricated furnishings

LOCATION and VISIBILITY

- Seating will want to visible and convenient for walkways and public spaces.
- Restaurants and bars will want to make their seating areas visible to attract business

Bicycle Racks

Tables, Umbrellas and Chairs

Litter and Recycling

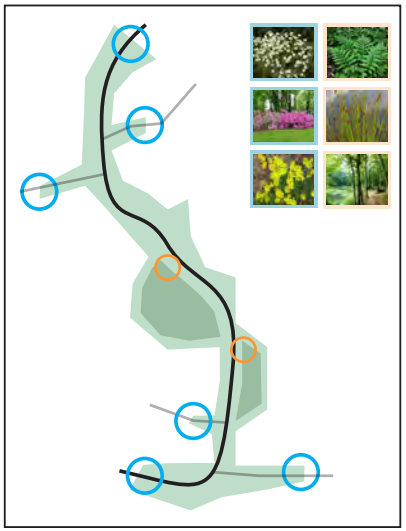
PLANTS in the LANDSCAPE

OVERVIEW AND APPROACH

The Center City Parks and Trail Plan (CCPT) is a linear trail that takes you from Mazarick Park to the Cape Fear River. This trail traverses from the Piedmont to the coast for three miles, where users will experience a series ecological environments as they travel to multiple parks and destinations.

The steps for the corridor planting design are as follows:

1. Identify the Corridor ecosystems
2. Identify the use of designed spaces throughout the corridor for plant palette adjustments and application
3. Identify the locations of plants to be used to reinforce corridor goals of visibility, entrances, connections, and wayfinding for the 'branding' identify of certain park spaces
4. Select specific plants for these applications based on the ecosystem and design use



The Fayetteville Linear Park planting approach is to provide a process for the use of plants in the landscape that will support native ecosystems, wayfinding, and designed spaces found throughout the corridor.

This approach will help guide the research, design, installation, and management strategies by both public and private sector partners working on future improvements to the corridor.

PLANTING APPROACH

1. Research
2. Design & Application
3. Installation
4. Planting Management

Planting Design Strategies

Planting design for the corridor is based on many factors. A plant's color, texture, size, seasonality and maintenance needs should be considered. Plants will be encouraged to be designed in a way that develops micro ecosystems in the landscape. This is done by layering plants around each other for support enabling more healthy plant environments. The design of these ecosystems can be more natural looking through a variety of plants or more manicured with less of a variety depending on the design intent.

The application of plants and certain palettes will pertain to the location and use within the landscape. Plant palettes are developed for each ecological environment described later in this chapter or for specific design approaches along the corridor.

PLANTING DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. *Color*
2. *Seasonality*
3. *Texture*
4. *Size*
5. *Contrast*
6. *Balance*
7. *Hierarchy*
8. *Repetition*
9. *Proportion*
10. *Pattern*

Color & Seasonality

Throughout the trail system plant color will be used to accentuate aspects of the trail during each season.

Color will be used to enhance entrances, specific borders and areas of activity where visibility is increased. Certain colors may be used as 'focal' species that help users identify that they are on the right trail as they move through various parks, spaces and destinations.

Selecting a diverse color palette is critical step of enhancing the aesthetic qualities of the trail.

The seasonality of a plant is the way that a plants changes and grows through the year's seasons.

While varying from species to species, qualities such as multiple bloom times throughout the year, fall color, spring flowers, summer scents, and other seasonal characteristics such as berry or fruit production, can add interest and increase biodiversity in the built and natural landscape.

Planting strategies should take into consideration the seasonal characteristics of each species prior to its inclusion in the landscape.

Texture

Within the trail corridor, a rich and diverse palette of plant shape and textures should be applied.

Techniques for varying textures within the landscape include adding detail at areas of high activity, clustering plantings to exaggerate the texture of an individual plant, or using physical characteristics of the plant as a deterrent to access.

When considering plant selection and overall planting strategies for the trail corridor, including a diverse textural palette of planting selections will provide a unique user experience.

Size

Consideration of mature plant size should always be considered during the plant selection process.

Combining design elements such as texture, size, and seasonality can have a large impact on the aesthetic functionality of a given space.

Ensuring that plant selections have enough space to thrive is an important part of the strategy.

Other Design Principals

There are other design principals that will guide the development of planting strategies within the corridor, including perspective, contrast, balance, hierarchy, repetition, proportion, pattern, and unity - among others. These different strategies should all be fully explored within the overall and specific planting decisions for the corridor enhancement. Each principal offers a unique perspective when considered along with specific plant species or groupings of species.

Ensuring that these design guiding principals are considered within the landscape overall strategy will have a positive affect on how the corridor is enjoyed and appreciated by visitors.

View Shed Enhancement

The planting strategy of spaces along the trail corridor should strive to highlight view shed opportunities, improve pedestrian nodes, entryways, and common spaces, and enhance the aesthetic user experience. When practical, attempt to screen the view of undesirable visual elements such as parking, fencing, or trash collection from the corridor's public open spaces and walkways.

Installation

Plant installation methods will pertain to those plants being selected for their specific use within the landscape. Correct techniques for proper soils, handling, and planting bed preparation will need to be included in the specifications and drawings for construction. This will help ensure the success of the design and that the financial investment is not wasted.

Botanic & Cultural History

The trail connects and identifies a number of historical moments along the corridor. Many of these historical features have taken advantage of the local geography and changed the native habitat from what it once was.

The planting palette of each ecosystem will look to support respect historical features that are to be saved while re-establishing native plant material in these ecosystems.

Management

Plant management is important for the ongoing success of the plants. Often times, plants are neglected once installed or when improper use of the design cause plants to be stressed and die. Best Management Practices (BMPs) will want to be utilized for the care and protection of the city's investment. It will be important that the city's horticulturalist and design professionals stay involved in the health of the designs to see how well these plants succeed and decide if changes need to be made for replacements. Any plants to be replaced or the design to be adjusted should be done in support of the design intent and continuity can be carried forward. This will also have to be measured against more substantial design changes to support a new set of needs for these spaces.

Proper planting technique, cost management and appropriate maintenance guidelines are key to proper plant management. Where invasive plants are removed or understory brush is cleared, the native habitat will need to restored and ongoing maintenance will need to be done in order to make sure those invasive plants or nuisance brush does not re-establish.

The design of planting beds will need to be done in such a way that reduces the need for mulch and weeding. Spacing plants, layering close together and providing diversity in the beds allow for micro-ecosystems to develop where each plant plays a role. Watering needs can be reduced, mulch needs can be minimized, removing noxious plants can be minimized and pests can be kept at a minimum through proper planting techniques.

Most plants thrive when planted in spaces to allow their full form to be grown. Pruning of shrubs and trees can often be expensive and proper spacing of plants while allowing their full form to grow is ideal.

The designs of spaces throughout the trail corridor should focus on allowing plants and beds to be created with less pruning in mind.

Restoration & Protected Areas

Restoration of destabilized features of the landscape is needed in various locations throughout the corridor. Cross Creek and it's tributaries have at various times overflowed their banks due to an increase in stormwater surge from impervious surfaces and large storm events. These incidents have eroded the stream banks and damaged property along the creek. Bank stabilization will need to be utilized to restore these areas to structurally sound conditions.

Through design and appropriate maintenance, plants within the Streambank Ecosystem will be part of the solution to bank restoration. In some locations, the stream bank will be armored with other material to allow for plants to grow or visitors to engage the water. Promoting a delicate balance between engaging with the water and protecting it from impact will be a challenge in all areas of the corridor trail.

It is likely that these and several other locations within the corridor will be protected waterways and lands. It is important to research all local, state, and federal guidelines regarding protected areas. When applicable, ensure and promote a minimum disruption to the natural environment within each of these areas.

Reforestation

When the reforestation of an area is planned, it should consider utilizing the Miyawaki Method. This is a system for planting forests, using densely planted native seedlings at installation to increase biodiversity and enhance natural qualities of a place.

Miyawaki Method

When utilizing the Miyawaki Method, a plant list of native species is developed within four categories: main tree species, sub-species, shrubs, and ground-covering herbs. Fifty to one-hundred native species are included. The density of the seedling plantings is much greater than typical landscape installations, to ensure competition for resources, which mimics an area's natural ecosystem. This method of constructing woodlands can be applied to underutilized or leftover vegetative spaces bordering the trail's corridor, as they will eventually become naturalized woodlands.

Within the overall corridor, there will be many locations where it is determined that the best design strategy to enhance the corridor's ecological impact is the continued protection of forested woodland areas. These areas will continue to increase the biodiversity, habitat, and ecosystems for the corridor's natural inhabitants.

Invasive Species Removal

The removal of nuisance plants and invasive plants is an often overlooked step in the maintenance of native landscapes. Oftentimes, invasive plant species will take over a neglected landscape; these plant species crowd out and kill native plants, limiting resources for the local plants and animals.

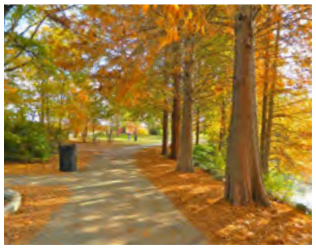
Taking pro-active measures to monitor, remove, and maintain the population of invasive plant species is a critical component of open space vegetative management.

Place of Interest

Along the entirety of the trail corridor are many places of interest. These places vary, and include prominent locations such as parks, natural features, plazas, historical landmarks, and parking locations for trail visitors. These locations will drive both pedestrian and vehicular traffic to the trail, and should be properly framed with landscape elements using the previously described landscape design considerations.

Parks and Natural Features

There are many parks, open spaces, and natural landscapes within or adjacent to the trail corridor. Arrival to these places of interest should be accented within the plant palette. Consider use of color and seasonality, size, and texture to indicate entry.



While these locations will draw visitors and elements of urban life to the corridor, it is important that planting design remain organic in its overall design, mimicking the natural environment.

Plazas, Historical Markers, and Parking

As the trail winds into the urban environment, there are more formal landscapes and places of interest for visitors to see, such as historical markers and open plazas.

A planting design in these spaces should consider opportunities to soften the aesthetic of the urban environment. Responding to the hardscape design with a diverse textural palette will create contrast, and bring attention to desired focal points. Enhanced landscape areas in the urban condition are a desired feature by visitors, and will improve the overall experience.

Within parking lots allowing access to the trail, planting design should consider use of canopy trees, to mitigate the heat island effect. Other plantings which conceal vehicles or enhance trail entry points should also be considered.

Nodes

The nature of the trail corridor is that there exist many crossings, intersections, and adjacent activities or places which will interact with the trail either directly or indirectly. Each of these places is considered a node, or a specific area where users are anticipated to meet or cross paths. Identifying and enhancing the landscape at the most important nodes along the trail will help to create a sense on continuity through the trail system, and inform the user that they are entering an important space. By identifying the major neighborhood connections, probable access points, and existing nodes, the planting plan can utilize previously described strategies to enhance the user experience.

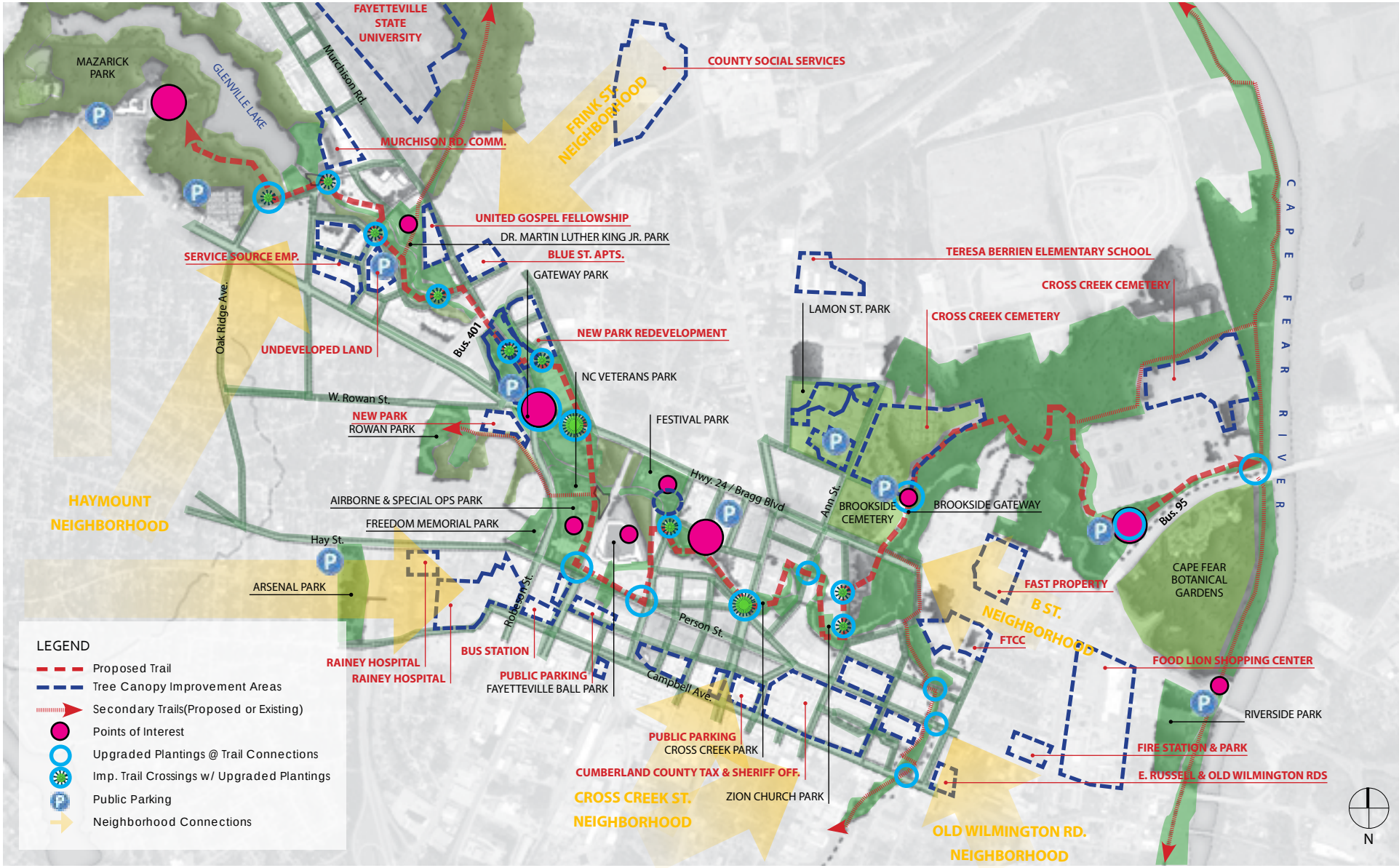
As seen in the accompanying map, there are a variety of nodes along the trail which should be addressed. Levels of enhancement should be prioritized to ensure that the nodes with the greatest anticipated levels of use should be addressed first.

At all nodes, intersections, and crossings within the corridor, planting strategy should consider and default to the overall enhancement of safety for users of the trail system. The planting strategy should seek to reduce or mitigate the effect on pedestrian visibility of the trail and its associated features.

Teaching Opportunities

Within the corridor, the existing and proposed natural systems, historical markers, and other places and features of interest offer significant storytelling and learning opportunities for users. Plant tags and plaques with descriptions are great ways to learn about the local ecosystems, and create opportunities for kids and adults to interact while immersed in the natural environment.

Utilizing the area's natural history as a guide, the trail should develop a series of panels to learn about the area's diverse and historical botanic features.


FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY
MAZARICK PARK
GLENVILLE LAKE
Murchison Rd.
MURCHISON RD. COMM.
FRINK ST. NEIGHBORHOOD
COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES
UNITED GOSPEL FELLOWSHIP
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. PARK
BLUE ST. APTS.
SERVICE SOURCE EMP.
GATEWAY PARK
Oak Ridge Ave.
UNDEVELOPED LAND
Bus. 401
NEW PARK REDEVELOPMENT
NC VETERANS PARK
W. Rowan St.
NEW PARK
ROWAN PARK
FESTIVAL PARK
HAYMOUNT NEIGHBORHOOD
AIRBORNE & SPECIAL OPS PARK
FREEDOM MEMORIAL PARK
Hay St.
ARSENAL PARK
Hwy. 24 / Bragg Blvd
Ann St.
BROOKSIDE CEMETERY
BROOKSIDE GATEWAY
TERESA BERRIEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CROSS CREEK CEMETERY
LAMON ST. PARK
CROSS CREEK CEMETERY
CAPE FEAR RIVER
Bus. 95
CAPE FEAR BOTANICAL GARDENS
FAST PROPERTY
B ST. NEIGHBORHOOD
FTCC
FOOD LION SHOPPING CENTER
RIVERSIDE PARK
FIRE STATION & PARK
E. RUSSELL & OLD WILMINGTON RDS
Robeson St.
Person St.
Campbell Ave.
RAINEY HOSPITAL
RAINEY HOSPITAL
BUS STATION
PUBLIC PARKING
FAYETTEVILLE BALL PARK
PUBLIC PARKING
CROSS CREEK PARK
CUMBERLAND COUNTY TAX & SHERIFF OFF.
CROSS CREEK ST. NEIGHBORHOOD
ZION CHURCH PARK
OLD WILMINGTON RD. NEIGHBORHOOD
LEGEND
Proposed Trail
Tree Canopy Improvement Areas
Secondary Trails(Proposed or Existing)
Points of Interest
Upgraded Plantings @ Trail Connections
Imp. Trail Crossings w/ Upgraded Plantings
Public Parking
Neighborhood Connections
N

Tree Canopy

Fayetteville's urban canopy has been altered significantly throughout it's history, with an ever increasing loss of large trees within the urban core. Like many other towns and cities across the country that continue to grow, Fayetteville's increase in land development has the potential to continue to reduce this canopy and the habitats that exist below them, unless various mitigation strategies are put in place.

This prolonged reduction in tree canopy has a number of negative effects for people living in urban areas. A reduction of these important habitats diminishes animal and insect diversity, negatively impacting the local ecosystem. Psychologically, trees offer a place to relax, and provide relief from the heat in parks or streetscapes. A loss in tree canopy reduces shade, and increases temperatures in the downtown area through the heat island effect. A reduction in tree canopy also reduces the amount of stormwater that can be absorbed naturally, increasing run-off volume, causing negative downstream events such as bank destabilization, flash flooding, and an increase in pollutants.

Reviewing Fayetteville's development ordinances to ensure that natural resource protection, planting requirements, and other guidelines and techniques to enhance tree canopy in the urban core are included will positively impact residents and visitors.

Re-establishing this canopy should follow an approach and set of methodologies to increase resiliency over time. These approaches will be applied to the entire corridor.

Methodologies:

1. **Support native tree species that are adapted for the local climate**
2. **Use urban tree structures in sidewalks for tree root growth and increased canopy health**
3. **Utilize permeable paving, where possible, for groundwater recharge and local plant needs**
4. **Encourage tree canopy growth and additions in under planted areas, such as urban settings**
5. **Allow understory plants to thrive to create micro-climates**

Urban Space Canopy Enhancement

There are several techniques that can be utilized throughout the corridor to enhance the growth and development of the urban tree canopy. These include technologies such as below-ground structures which allow tree roots to freely navigate a typically compacted soil environment, or the ability of permeable pavers to increase groundwater recharge to perimeter plantings in large plazas or walkways. These and other techniques, such as bioswales in parking islands, will allow tree canopies to thrive and prosper in the harsh urban environment, as well as providing an enhanced aesthetic quality for trail visitors and daily users.

Open Space Canopy Enhancement

Within the aforementioned open spaces, parks, and natural areas of the corridor, taking concrete steps to enhance or prioritize tree canopy will have an immediate impact on overall landscape quality. The typically dense tree canopies of these types of spaces enhance aesthetic qualities, increase habitat and biodiversity of local plant communities, and helps reduce temperatures in local waterways. These are all important qualities for increasing biodiversity within a local ecosystem, and should be prioritized as such.

Specific instances where a human intervention on the natural system would be required include stream bank re-establishment reforestation, and stormwater control. Within the corridor, there are many locations where these interventions would be expected as part of a corridor landscape enhancement strategy.

PLANTING SELECTION

There are five unique environments that the corridor trail travels through. In each one of these environments, the native ecosystem will be re-established where remnants or ideal conditions exist, through the use of plants and materials. Plant palettes that provide color, shade, texture and detail will be curated to help establish the new plantings within each environment.

Previously described design strategies will be implemented within each of the unique landscape zones; some of the planting designs may be more formal (Urban Gardens) than others (Native Stream bank). Strategies such as color, texture, and size will be layered considerations, as well.

An overall goal of each ecological environment is to promote healthy species diversification; where studies reveal that this qualitative data is underwhelming, priorities to enhance the diversity of the planting palette should be undertaken.

There are many benefits of a wide-ranging, native planing list to these ecological environments, including habitat diversification, aesthetic enhancement, competition for resources, and forest regeneration.

Linking the different overall ecological environments within the trail corridor will be important to create a sense of continuation for not only the trail experience, but in consideration of habitat fragmentation and species isolation.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTS

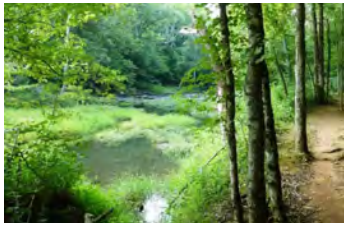
1. Native Streambank
2. Urban Garden
3. Piedmont Forest
4. Coastal Plain Woods
5. Traditional Meadow

Plant Research and Selection

Plant research is important in developing a palette of plants that work for various needs found along the corridor. These plants may need to respond to natural events that can alter the landscape, high use areas, interest, environmental benefits, or restore natural ecosystems to be healthy, diverse habitats.

In both the evaluation and selection phases of plant list development, understanding each species' role in the local ecology, as well as potential disruptions to local systems or ordinances, should be noted and examined fully. Only when a proposed plant has demonstrated continued benefit to local systems will it be considered for inclusion in the trail corridor planting palette.

NATIVE STREAM BANK

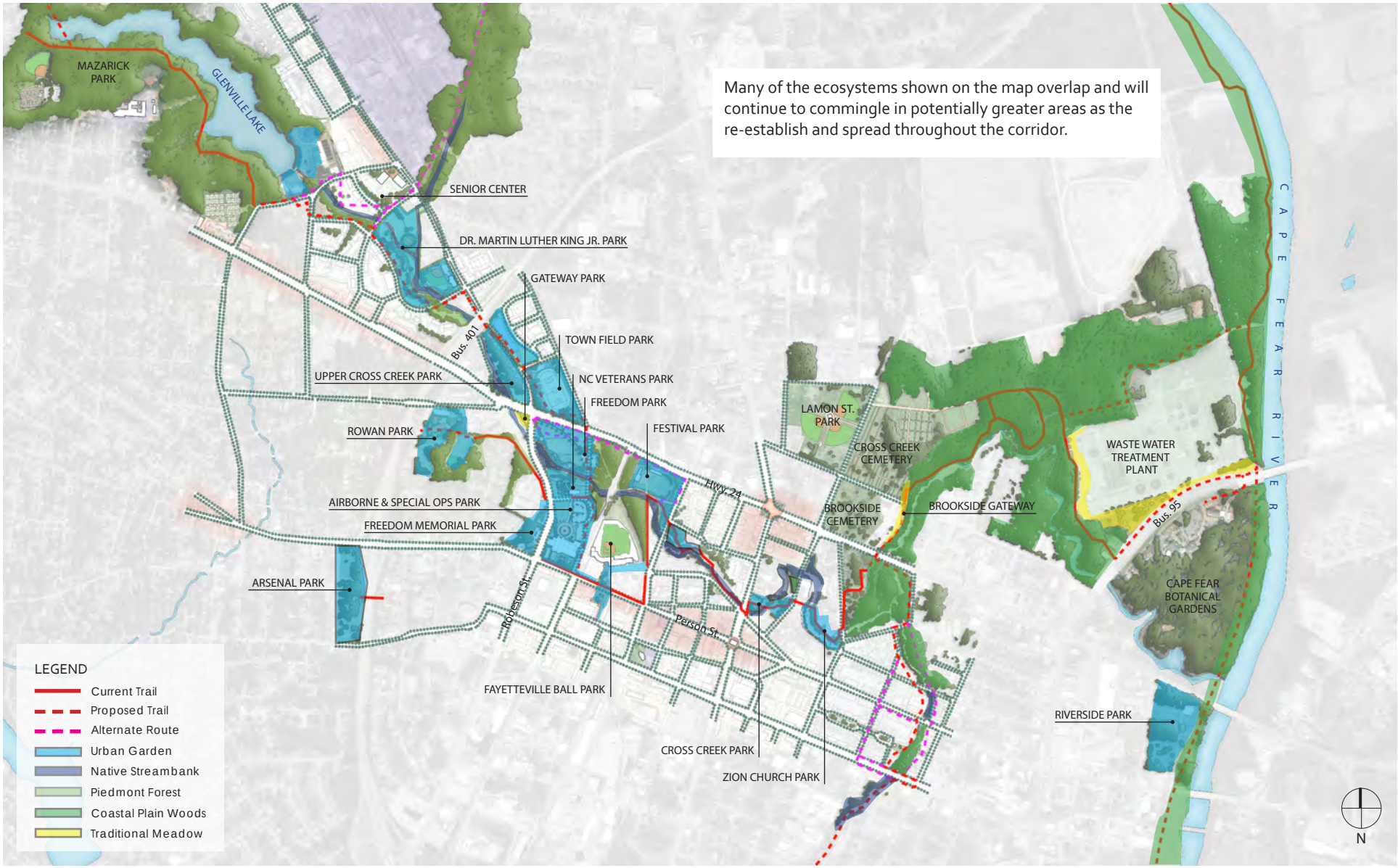


URBAN GARDEN

PIEDMONT FOREST

COASTAL PLAIN WOODS

TRADITIONAL MEADOW


Many of the ecosystems shown on the map overlap and will continue to commingle in potentially greater areas as the re-establish and spread throughout the corridor.
MAZARICK PARK
GLENVILLE LAKE
SENIOR CENTER
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. PARK
GATEWAY PARK
Bus. 401
TOWN FIELD PARK
UPPER CROSS CREEK PARK
NC VETERANS PARK
FREEDOM PARK
ROWAN PARK
FESTIVAL PARK
AIRBORNE & SPECIAL OPS PARK
FREEDOM MEMORIAL PARK
ARSENAL PARK
Robeson St.
Person St.
Hwy. 24
FAYETTEVILLE BALL PARK
CROSS CREEK PARK
ZION CHURCH PARK
LAMON ST. PARK
CROSS CREEK CEMETERY
BROOKSIDE CEMETERY
BROOKSIDE GATEWAY
WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
Bus. 95
CAPE FEAR BOTANICAL GARDENS
CAPE FEAR RIVER
RIVERSIDE PARK
LEGEND
Current Trail
Proposed Trail
Alternate Route
Urban Garden
Native Streambank
Piedmont Forest
Coastal Plain Woods
Traditional Meadow
N

URBAN GARDEN

A lush set of native and hardy plants providing detail and interest for this high trafficked environment. This palette of plants is identified with a number of desirable characteristics in color, texture and multiple season of interests. Plants are utilized for screening, massing, streetscapes, shade and located in visible locations.


Gardenia


Sedges

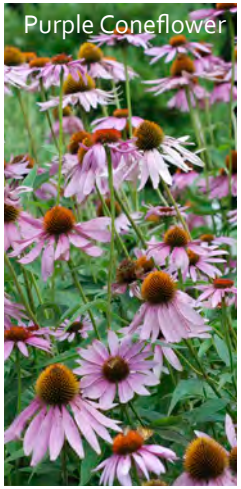

Flowering Dogwood


Hosta

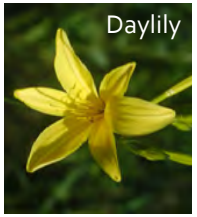
Plant List:

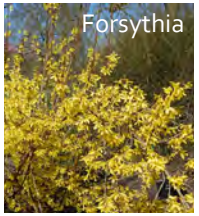
- Live Oak
- American Holly
- Southern Magnolia
- Saucer Magnolia
- Flowering Cherry
- Piedmont Azalea
- Oak Leaf Hydrangea
- Cape Jasmine (Gardenia)
- Fragrant Tea Olive
- Sweet Pepperbush
- Forsythia
- Virginia Sweetspire
- Plantain Lily (Hosta)
- Daylily
- Purple Coneflower
- Black-eyed Susans
- Creeping Liriope
- Sedges


Creeping Liriope


Purple Coneflower

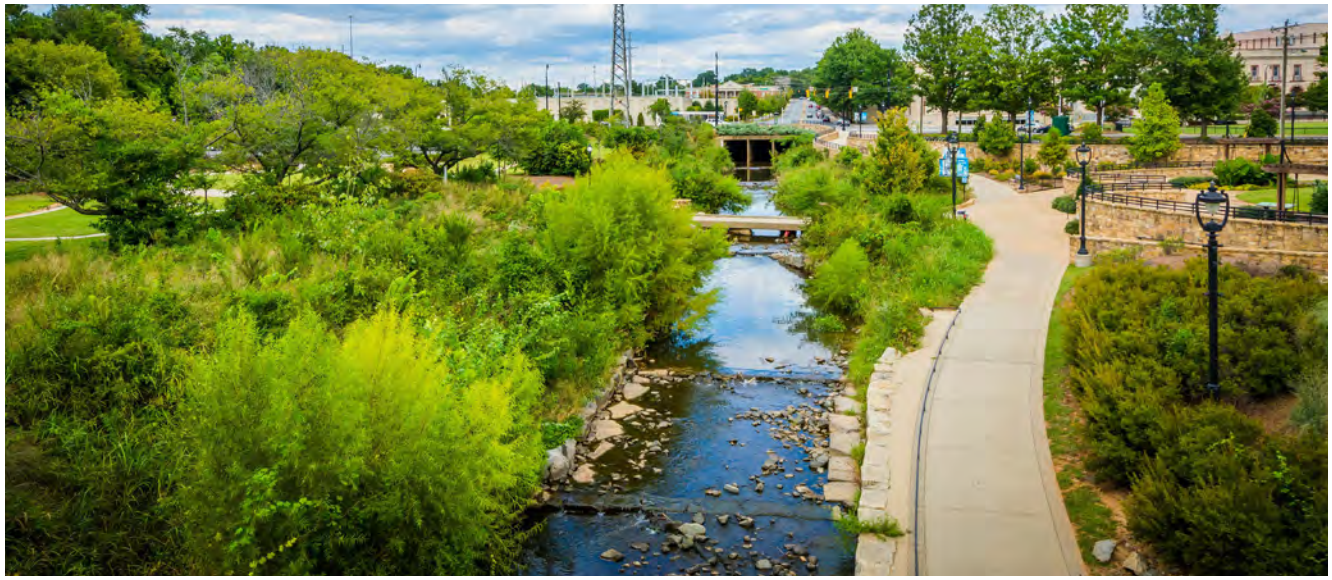

Sweet Pepperbush


Daylily


Forsythia


Saucer Magnolia

NATIVE STREAM BANK



The native streambank where the piedmont and coastal plain regions meet is an important ecosystem due to the transitional make-up of the soils, plants and animals that reside here. This is the case for Cross Creek's course through Fayetteville. Plants along this corridor will acknowledge both ecologies and may be located specific to the terrain and soils found where riparian habitats are being restored. It will also be important that plants are utilized with structural elements to support stream bank restoration for flood and erosion control.


Laurel Oak

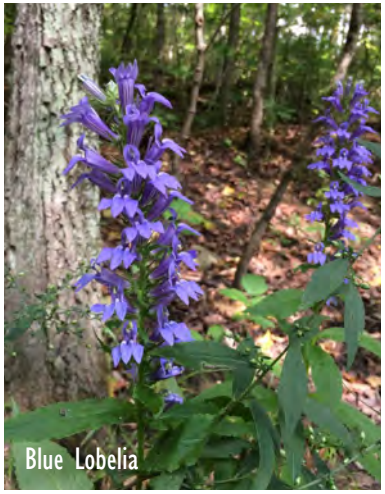

River Birch

Plant List:

- River Birch
- American Hornbeam
- Sweetgum
- Tulip Poplar
- Laurel Oak
- American Elm
- Virginia Witch-hazel
- Pawpaw
- Silky Dogwood
- Swamp Azalea
- Sweet Pepperbush
- Virginia Sweetspire
- Dwarf Fothergilla
- Blue Cardinal Flower
- Switchgrass


Hornbeam


Swamp Azalea


Blue Lobelia


Dwarf Fothergilla

PIEDMONT FOREST


Deerberry

Characterized by Loblolly Pines, Hickory, Beaches, and Oak trees, this plant community is established in more rocky and clay soils. Large shade trees cover a variety of understory trees and shrubs with ferns and various shade loving ground covers. A variety of animals are

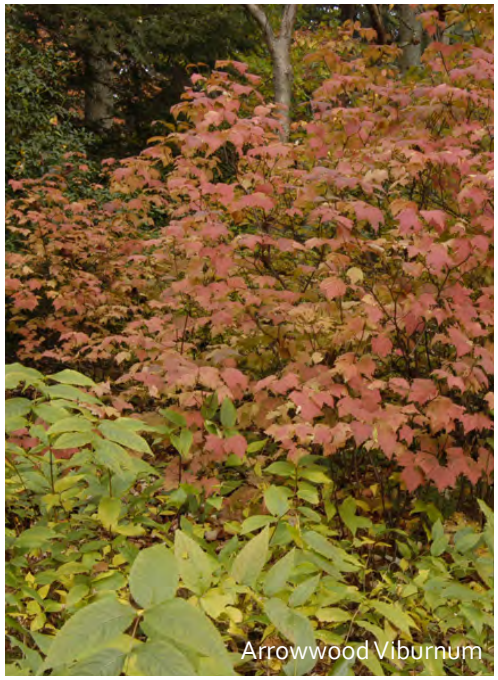

Oak Variety


Highbush Blueberry


Spicebush


Sourwood


Loblolly Pine


Arrowwood Viburnum

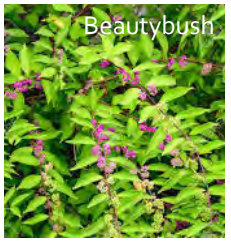
Plant List:

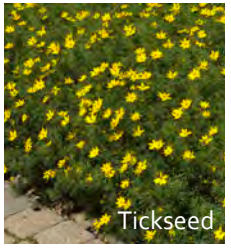
- Flowering Dogwood
- Longleaf Pine
- Loblolly Pine
- Sourwood
- Hickory
- American Beech
- Sugar Maple
- White Oak
- Black Oak
- Ironwood
- Redbud
- American Holly
- Virginia Sweetspire
- Deerberry
- Arrowwood Viburnum
- Tickseed
- Ferns


Redbud


Sugar Maple


Ferns


Beautybush


Tickseed

COASTAL PLAIN WOODS

Coastal Plain woodlands is characterized by sandy soils and drought tolerant plants. Short leaf pine and oaks make up much of the tree canopy with a number of grasses and shrubs living amongst the understory. Areas of this forest could be found along the lower portion of Cross Creek in the plan.


Queen Anne's Lace


Broomsedge


Turkey Oak


Short Leaf Pine

Plant List:

- Shortleaf Pine
- Live Oak
- White Oak
- Turkey Oak
- Pignut Hickory
- Eastern Red Cedar
- Yaupon Holly
- Wax Myrtle
- Asters
- Queen Anne's Lace
- Hawksweed
- Curlyhead
- Rattlesnakeweed
- Little Blue Stem
- Broomsedge
- Poverty Oat Grass
- Carolina Wiregrass


Asters


Little Blue Stem


Wax Myrtle


Eastern Red Cedar

TRANSITIONAL MEADOW

The Transitional Meadow represents those native grasslands found in this portion of the state. Grasses and wildflowers could cover large open areas providing a color and food for pollinator species. These grasslands and meadows are relatively low maintenance and cost effective compared to other planting strategies.


Orange Coneflower


Ironweed


Blazing Star


Pink Muhley Grass


Carex Sedge


Indian Grass


Mistflower


Summer Achillea


Inland Sea Oats


Purple Small Reed Grass


Green Silkyscale


Narrow Leaf Sunflower


Wavy Hair Grass


Maryland Golden Aster

Plant List:

- Orange Coneflower
- Wild Lupine
- Blazing Star
- Narrowleaf Sunflower
- Maryland Golden Aster
- New England Aster
- Mistflower
- Ironweed
- Flowering Spurge
- Purple Lovegrass
- Switchgrass
- Split Beard Bluestem
- Little Bluestem
- Indiangrass
- Pink Muhly Grass
- Wavy Hair Grass
- Green Silkyscale
- Purple Small Reed Grass


Flowering Spurge


Reed Grasses


New England Aster


Splitbeard Bluestem

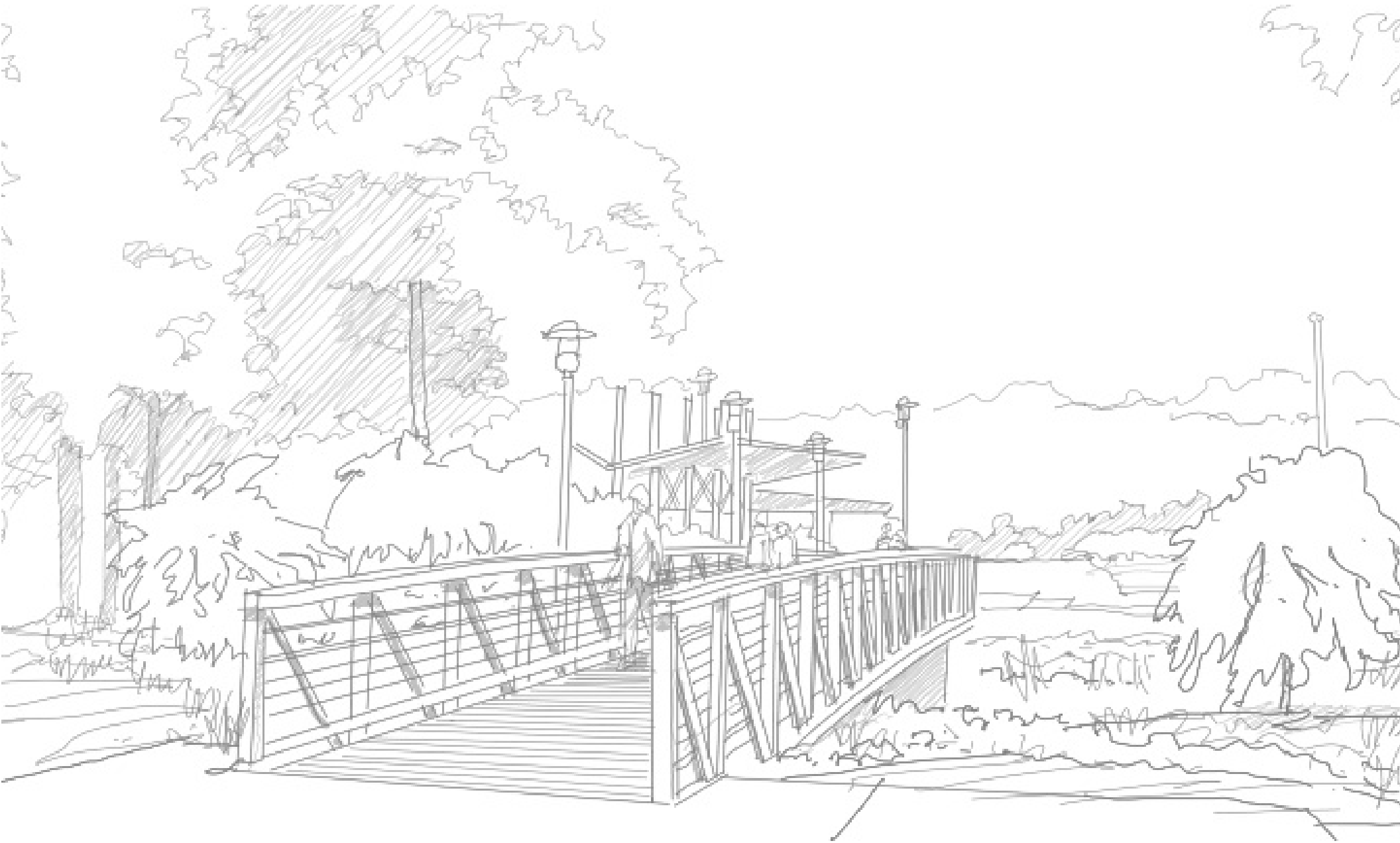
ELEMENTS

ENTRANCES/GATEWAYS

FENCES/RAILINGS

STAIRS

WALLS/BARRIERS



ENTRANCES/GATEWAYS

APPLICATION and USE

Guiding principles identifying the location and need to support people's ability to access the greenway

AESTHETIC AND FUNCTION

- Size of entrance monument and use of materials reflect the location and use of that entrance
- Reflects the materials used in the specific design of that portion of the corridor or design spaces

LOCATION AND VISIBILITY

- Support visibility and wayfinding for where you are on the trail
- Identify the spaces along the trail or entry points
- Provides visibility of the trail to surrounding districts
- Parking assessment would be helpful in supporting the importance of the trailhead

FENCES/RAILINGS

APPLICATION and USE

Guiding principles of the use of railings and fences for barriers and safety along the trail. These principles are to inform the appropriate selection and application associated with the design components throughout the corridor section.

NEED AND FUNCTION

- Use of local materials to be integrated into the design of the corridor and specific spaces.
- Crafting of the fences with local materials can be done by local businesses and artists supporting the local economy
- Support the need for rest and relaxation, social connections, visibility, storage, and maintenance
- Provide options to enjoy the activities happening along the trail

LOCATION AND VISIBILITY

- Fences and railings will be located in areas of high use where safety protection is needed.
- They will used in a manner to subtly separate various uses of traffic or designed spaces not to be walked upon

STAIRS

APPLICATION and USE

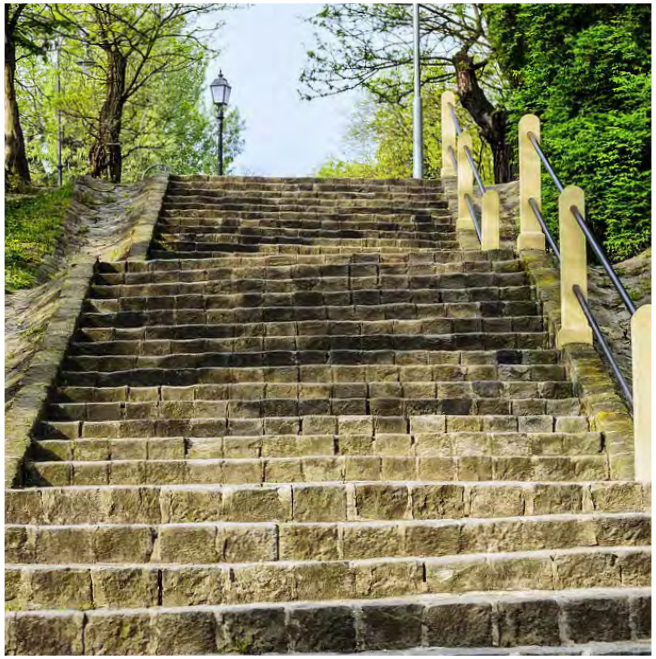
More of a function of where needed, stairs should be utilized to accommodate quick grade transitions in a safe manor minimizing landscape disturbance.

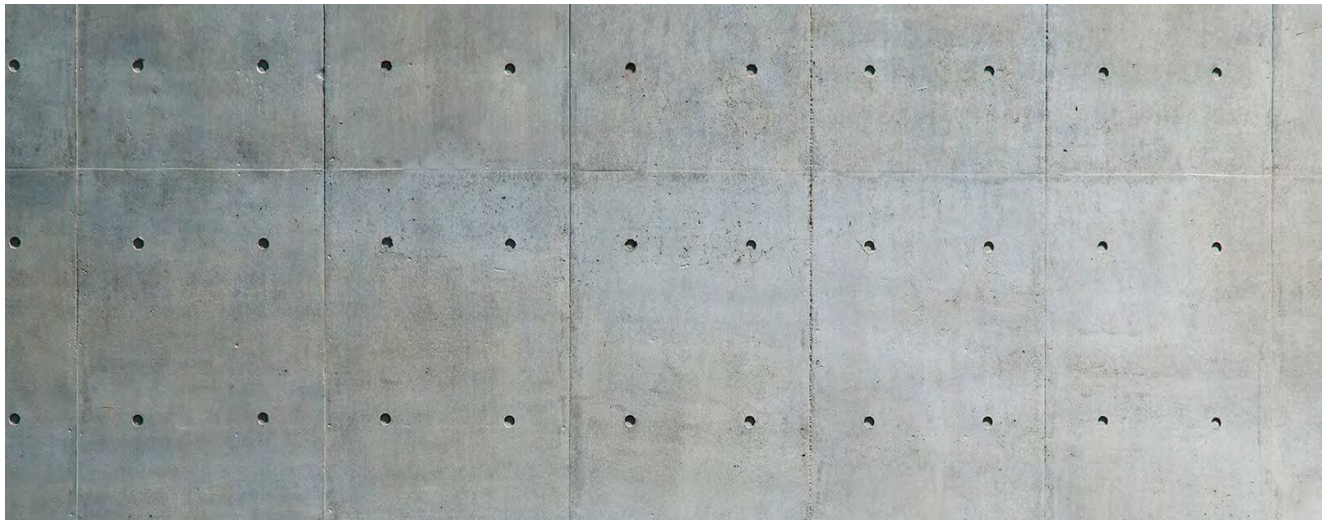
EGRESS AND SAFETY

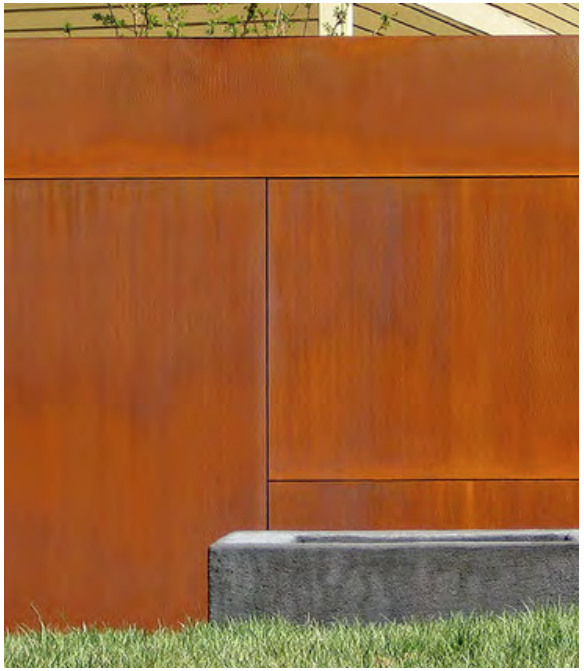
- Use in steep grade transitions
- Elevated in locations where ground and plant material may not want to be disturbed or where flooding may occur
- Use of materials should be consistent with the family of materials for the corridor unless specific for a certain designed space
- Railings may be needed in certain locations
- This does not remove the need for an ADA accessible route

SUSTAINABILITY

- Use of local materials will support the design of the corridor reflecting the region
- Design and construction should be done for longevity and reduction in maintenance needs







APPLICATION and USE

Guiding principles for design of the trail should guide the need for walls and the use of materials for construction.

NEED AND FUNCTION

- Where grades can not be sloped without major impact, walls would be needed
- To reinforce stream banks and bridge abutments
- To separate spaces and provide enclosure

LOCATION AND VISIBILITY

- To be used where needed
- Where visibility is reduced, safety lighting should be included
- Walls could be created by artists or used as a medium to express ideas such as murals or large chalk etchings