

Introduction and History

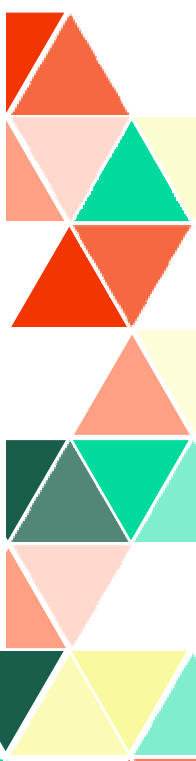
EDUCATION

WE SHALL OVERCOME!
WE SHALL OVERCOME!
WE SHALL OVERCOME!
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WE SHALL OVERCOME!

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INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of this Plan?

Over the past decade, The City of Georgetown, like many other metropolitan regions in Texas, experienced tremendous population and economic growth. Growth resulted in significant development across the city to accommodate incoming residents and retain existing ones.

A part of the City's charge is to ensure that ongoing growth and development does not adversely impact its citizens. To accomplish this, the City of Georgetown regularly completes studies and plans to guide growth and identify any potential issues and their solutions.

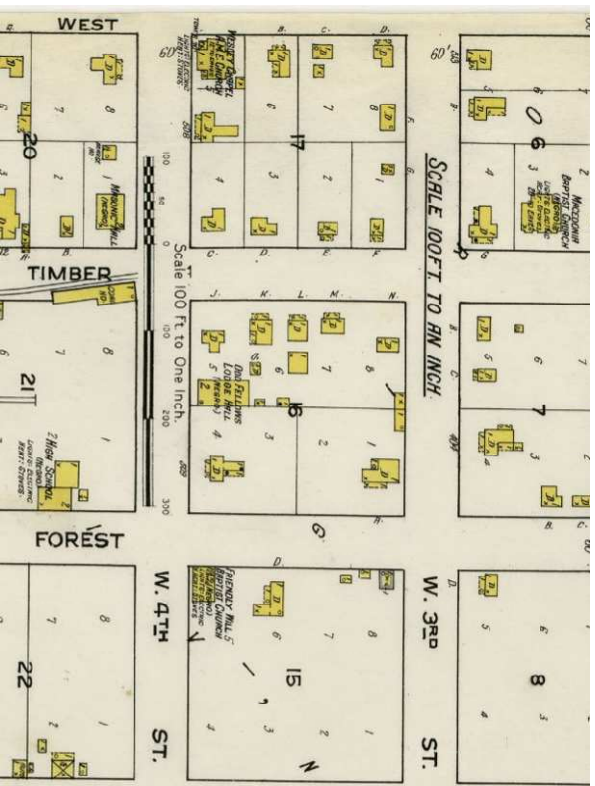
The Track Ridge Grasshopper (TRG) Neighborhood Plan establishes long-range goals and objectives for the development and stabilization of the neighborhood. It provides a decision making framework and establishes implementation strategies to direct the neighborhood towards its vision as **"a safe, healthy and diverse multigenerational community that promotes and protects**

its rich and varied heritage, residential character, and cultural community assets for future generations and all citizens of Georgetown."

It is intended for use by the City of Georgetown and its agencies, TRG residents, property owners, commercial and not-for-profit organizations concerned with people, planning, development, and neighborhood improvement.

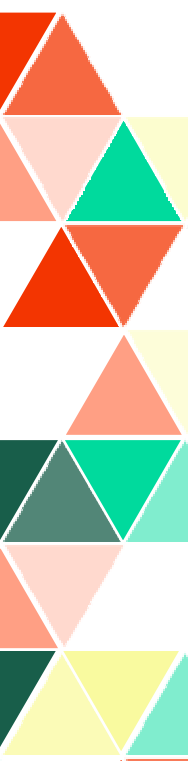
The creation of this plan supports goals identified in the Georgetown 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update to "Reinvest in Georgetown's existing neighborhoods and commercial areas..." and "Ensure access to diverse housing options and preserve existing neighborhoods for residents of all ages, backgrounds and income levels."

The Plan is neither an official zoning map nor does it create or deny any rights. Zoning and land-use changes proposed must be actioned by legislative procedures established under the City of Georgetown Municipal Code.



Portion of TRG From a 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
 Figure 1: 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map





THE HISTORY OF TRG

How did we get here?

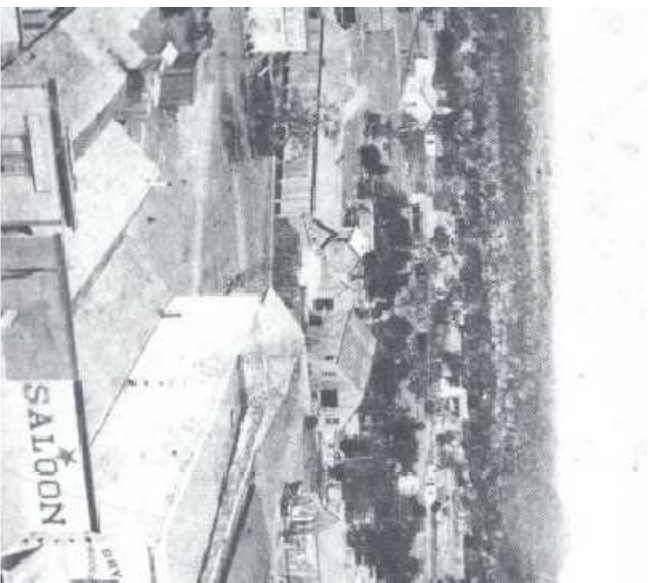


Georgetown incorporated in 1848. The area was previously inhabited by the Native Tonkawa tribe. The region was controlled for a time by Spain before Mexico won its independence. Eventually, the Republic of Texas formed after separating from Mexico in 1836.

The TRG, originally three separate and distinct neighborhoods Track, Ridge and Grasshopper, were established prior to the 1870s. The Ridge and Grasshopper Neighborhoods, located north of the current University Avenue/State Highway 29, developed to the west of the Downtown area and along the eastern curve of the San Gabriel River. The Track neighborhood developed southwest of downtown along the rail line and close to the cotton gin and oil mill, which provided employment opportunities for early residents.

Under Mexican law in the early 1800's and after the Civil War, there was a significant population of free Blacks in Texas. The Black community created autonomous community institutions, such as churches and schools. Evidence of these establishments

in the early days of the area that would become the TRG can be found in existing structures as well as Georgetown city records. Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church congregation organized in 1869, just west of Georgetown's Courthouse Square. A photo from circa 1878 shows the St. Paul United Methodist Church building in the background along what is now Martin Luther King Jr. Street. The congregation is currently in its third building in the same location. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps dating to 1889 show "Negro Tents" on blocks west of the railroad track that terminated at George Irvine's Lumber yard, which later became the noted Belford Lumber Yard. Sanborn Maps from 1894, 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1916 show residential development west of the railroad tracks, with St. Paul included in the map area for the first time in 1900, noted as a "Negro Church" on Timber Street, which is now Martin Luther King Jr. St. The 1916 Sanborn map, at left in Figure 1, expanded to show the initial "High School (Negro)", "Macedonia Baptist Church (Negro)", "Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church", "Friendly Will Baptist Church (Negro)" and "Masonic Hall (Negro)" and "Odd Fellows Lodge Hall (Negro)", reflecting the separate church and



Source: Photo from the Williamson County Courthouse looking east, c. 1878.



Source: Special Collections Library at Southwestern University, C. 1934

civic groups in a segregated Georgetown. The individual listing of these structures on the Sanborn maps highlights the presence of the African American community and the importance of the structures to the early built environment of the City of Georgetown. Although the neighborhood was primarily African American, it was not exclusively so, and the three neighborhoods combined were the home of poor white and Mexican American residents as well. The 1925 Sanborn Map illustrates a larger expanse of the TRG neighborhood, including houses west of the rail tracks, the Mexican

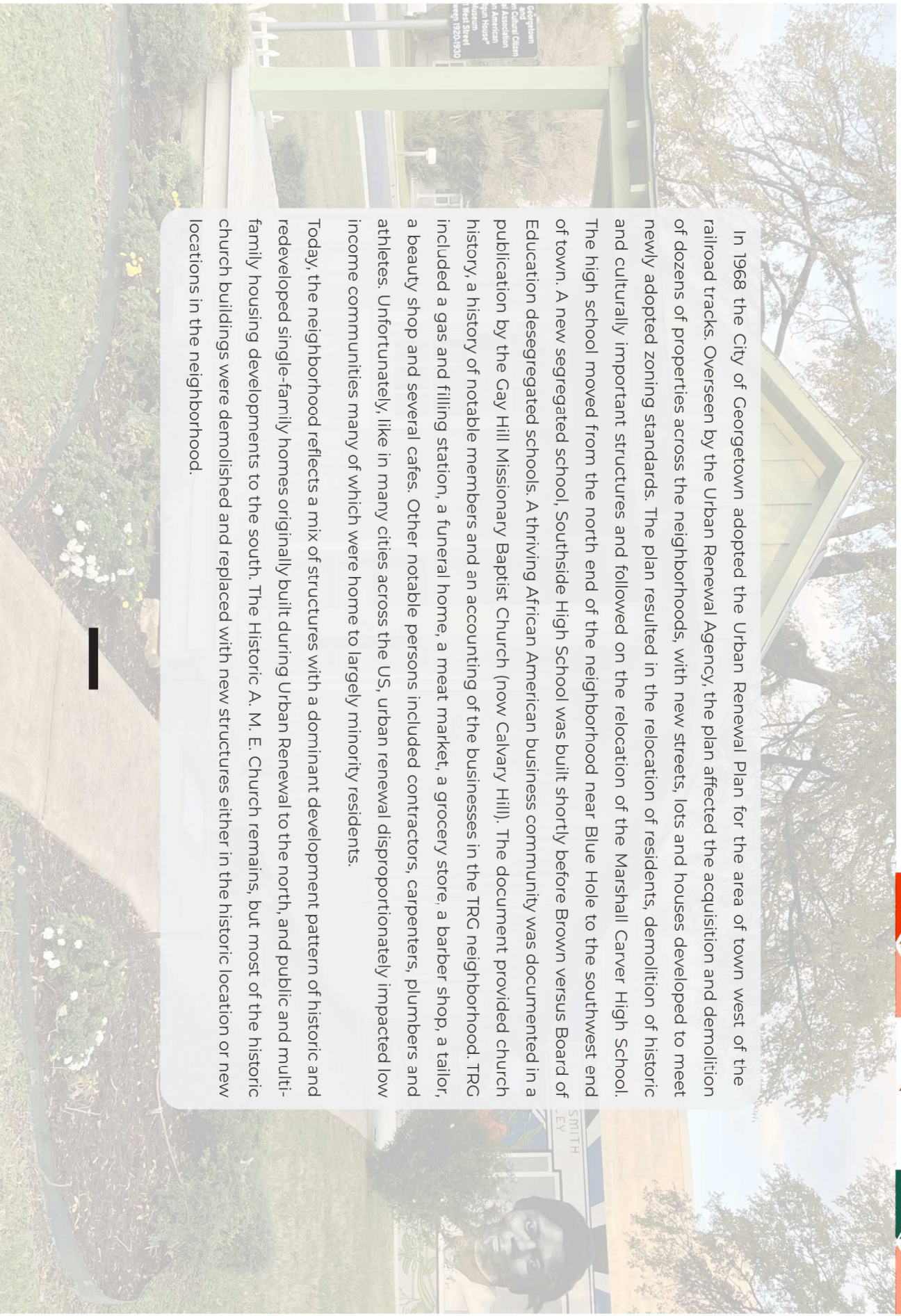
Methodist Church at 9th Street and Laura Place (what is now Bridge Street) and at the Mexican School at the west end of 10th Street next to the river bluffs. By this time several African American church congregations had constructed prominent wood buildings, purchasing lumber and materials from the Belford Lumber Company. The Blue Hole served as both a swimming hole and a sacred place for baptisms in the community through the mid-20th century. City parks and swimming areas remained segregated until civil rights legislation desegregated public facilities.





In 1968 the City of Georgetown adopted the Urban Renewal Plan for the area of town west of the railroad tracks. Overseen by the Urban Renewal Agency, the plan affected the acquisition and demolition of dozens of properties across the neighborhoods, with new streets, lots and houses developed to meet newly adopted zoning standards. The plan resulted in the relocation of residents, demolition of historic and culturally important structures and followed on the relocation of the Marshall Carver High School. The high school moved from the north end of the neighborhood near Blue Hole to the southwest end of town. A new segregated school, Southside High School was built shortly before Brown versus Board of Education desegregated schools. A thriving African American business community was documented in a publication by the Gay Hill Missionary Baptist Church (now Calvary Hill). The document provided church history, a history of notable members and an accounting of the businesses in the TRG neighborhood. TRG included a gas and filling station, a funeral home, a meat market, a grocery store, a barber shop, a tailor, a beauty shop and several cafes. Other notable persons included contractors, carpenters, plumbers and athletes. Unfortunately, like in many cities across the US, urban renewal disproportionately impacted low income communities many of which were home to largely minority residents.

Today, the neighborhood reflects a mix of structures with a dominant development pattern of historic and redeveloped single-family homes originally built during Urban Renewal to the north, and public and multi-family housing developments to the south. The Historic A. M. E. Church remains, but most of the historic church buildings were demolished and replaced with new structures either in the historic location or new locations in the neighborhood.



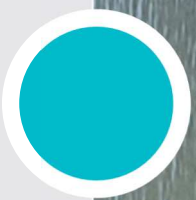
PREVIOUS PLANS + STUDIES

A list of previous plans and studies that affect TRG are shown below on a timeline, with a brief description of each plan. Previous recommendations from these plans were considered in the planning process.



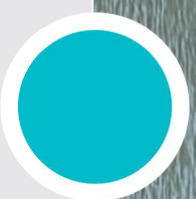
THE URBAN RENEWAL PLAN: SOUTH SAN GABRIEL AREA (1968)

The Urban Renewal Plan: South San Gabriel Area created an updated zoning code that established specific requirements for land uses. These updated requirements led to the acquisition and redevelopment of several structures in the Urban Renewal Area and significantly shaped the current built environment in the area today.



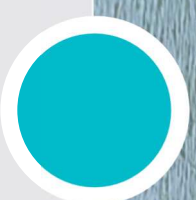
GEORGETOWN PARKS RECREATION AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN (2009)

The Parks and Trails Master Plan highlighted recommendations and priorities to guide the growth of parks and trails in the City. The recommendations were divided into five sections: acquisition of parkland, development of new facilities, improvements to existing facilities, trail corridor development, and the San Gabriel Park plan for renovation and enhancements. The Parks and Recreation Department is currently performing an update to the Master Plan; anticipated adoption in 2022.



GEORGETOWN TRAILS AND GREENWAY MASTER PLAN (2009)

The Trails and Greenway Master plan was designed to determine key corridors for trails in the City to ultimately connect one end of Georgetown to the other. Proposed trails will create safe pedestrian access and increase recreation options in the City. Recommendations focused on determining the most efficient ways for the City to invest in trails that would lead to full connectivity.



GEORGETOWN DOWNTOWN MASTER PLAN (2014)

The Downtown Master Plan was created to guide the future growth of Downtown Georgetown. The plan analyzed existing conditions and provided recommendations to make Downtown Georgetown a more pedestrian-friendly and economically diverse area with various entertainment options.





CITY OF GEORGETOWN
OVERALL TRANSPORTATION
UPDATE
(2015)

The Overall Transportation Plan was created to guide the future growth of the City around the construction and improvement of roads and facilities. The plan considers the relationship between land use and transportation to create a multi-modal transportation network that is both efficient and safe.



TOOLS FOR PREVENTING
DISPLACEMENT IN TRG
NEIGHBORHOOD
(2019)

Completed by the University of Texas at Austin, the plan evaluated the risk of displacement by reviewing demographic and market factors. Stakeholder interviews were conducted with residents. Programs and policies to combat the displacement of long-term residents were created, such as a Neighborhood Association for TRG, creating a neighborhood overlay district, and implementing a targeted tax stabilization program for qualifying residents.



TRG NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN
SURVEY REPORT
(2020)

In preparation of future planning efforts the City of Georgetown conducted this survey to guide the request for proposal and understand the needs of the neighborhood. Responses indicated that protecting longtime residents of the neighborhood should be a top priority of the neighborhood plan. Residents voiced concerns about development pressure, and rising property taxes, a loss of neighborhood character, the potential loss of longtime residents, and the history, and culture of TRG.



GEORGETOWN 2030 PLAN
(2020)

The Georgetown 2030 Plan is the updated comprehensive plan for the City of Georgetown. The plan reflects on growth patterns since 2008, when Georgetown completed its last comprehensive plan. Additionally, the plan crafted a new vision for the City of Georgetown and created guidelines for the City's future growth based on community input.

Vision - Georgetown: A caring community honoring our past and innovating for the future.

PREVIOUS PLANS + STUDIES



THE URBAN RENEWAL PLAN: SOUTH SAN GABRIEL AREA (1968)

Recommendations

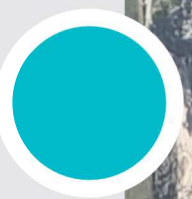
- Property in the area that were not going to be rehabilitated to the Rehabilitation Standard set forth in the plan were subject to acquisition.
- Some properties subjected to acquisition were chosen for right-of-way access for highway development.
- All lots had a minimum of 6,000 square feet and 60 feet minimum width.
- Established a 25 foot front setback, 15 feet to a side yard and 5 feet to an interior lot line



GEORGETOWN PARKS RECREATION AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN (2009)

Recommendations

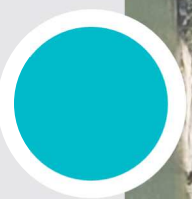
- Adopt and enforce pedestrian-related complete streets policies;
- Update city ordinances to support bicycle and pedestrian mobility;
- Add bicycle parking requirements to commercial, multifamily, residential, institutional, and government land uses;
- Picnic tables and restrooms are essential facilities in parks, and their construction should be prioritized;
- As the City continues to grow, more neighborhood and pocket parks should be developed; and



GEORGETOWN TRAILS AND GREENWAY MASTER PLAN (2009)

Recommendations

- Trail Development Ordinance—state that trails should replace sidewalks which means that their creation would not add significantly to the budget.
- Develop Trail Cost Sharing Ordinance that requires developers to fund a portion of trail development adjacent to their development—similar to a sidewalk ordinance
- Preserve access to creek corridors.
- Consistent trail maintenance is important to ensure that they remain useful and safe.

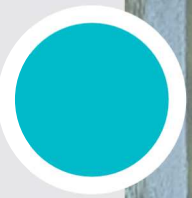


GEORGETOWN DOWNTOWN MASTER PLAN (2014)

Recommendations

- There should be a focus on creating heritage tourism.
- Add interpretive markers talking about the history of the city and various areas
- There should be transition zones between the more intense downtown uses and the surrounding residential neighborhoods.
- Transitional infill should be developed along the edges of downtown that are respectful of the single-family nature of the established residential neighborhoods.





**CITY OF GEORGETOWN
OVERALL TRANSPORTATION
UPDATE
(2015)**

- Recommendations**
- Georgetown residents want local and regional transit service provided in the City;
 - Currently, Georgetown residents have to travel to Round Rock or Leander to access buslines to Austin and other locations;
 - The Capital Area Rural Transit System (CARTS) provides door-to-door service, but advance notice and a reservation are required; and
 - A physically protected bike lane along Maple Street was included as a high priority project.



**TOOLS FOR PREVENTING
DISPLACEMENT IN TRG
NEIGHBORHOOD
(2019)**

- Recommendations**
- Establish a Neighborhood Association for the TRG neighborhood.
 - Educate the entire City of Georgetown on the origins and importance of the TRG neighborhood.
 - Educate residents about the benefits of Homestead and how to apply.
 - Create a neighborhood overlay for the TRG neighborhood.
 - Implement a Targeted Tax Stabilization Program for qualifying residents in the TRG neighborhood.



**TRG NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN
SURVEY REPORT
(2020)**

- Recommendations**
- Strengths of the neighborhood include the strong sense of community, proximity to downtown, neighborhood parks and schools;
 - Residents are concerned about traffic and parking, new development, and current infrastructure; and
 - Community Outreach:
 - 47% prefer email contact for ongoing conversations
 - 34% prefer phone/ texts and
 - 33% prefer mail/ fliers



**GEORGETOWN 2030 PLAN
(2020)**

- Recommendations**
- Georgetown has grown significantly since 2008 when the City adopted the last Comprehensive Plan.
 - There have been significant infrastructure investments as a result of the bonds issued in 2008 and 2011.
 - New development has been the most pronounced in the southeast quadrant of the City.
 - Residents are increasingly concerned about housing prices in Georgetown and are afraid that current residents might not be able to afford Georgetown in the future.
 - Identifies San José and TRG as two areas where small area planning should be completed.



THE NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

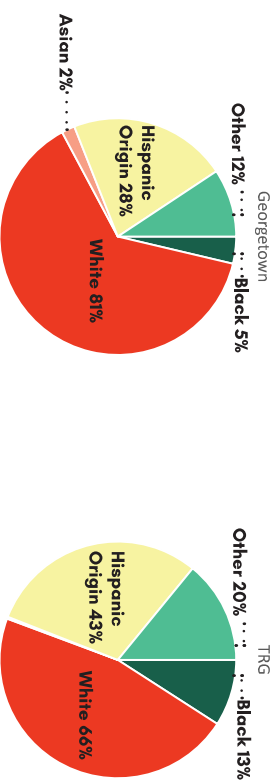
Who calls TRG home?

Stakeholders and residents are familiar with the overall demographic makeup of their city. However, they may be unaware of the unique situation in the TRG neighborhood of Georgetown. This section highlights the current demographic picture of TRG using the City of Georgetown as a counterpoint. The neighborhood profile section is used to create a snapshot of the TRG neighborhood and the City of Georgetown to summarize and compare demographics.

The statistics for the two areas are split into five categories: location, population, income, housing and education, and employment (which are combined).

TRG is a Diverse Neighborhood

Figure 2: Demographic Profile



Source: American Community Survey, ESRI Business Analyst



POPULATION AND INCOME

The TRG neighborhood is a historic community in Georgetown. The population of this neighborhood is small, accounting for 3% of the overall population of Georgetown, which is 67,176 (2020). TRG is a diverse community with 23% of residents identifying as either black (13%) or other (20%). The majority of residents, approximately 66%, identify as white, as shown in Figure 2, with 43% claiming Hispanic origin. Because residents can identify their Hispanic origin, and choose a race category, the charts in Figure 1 add up to more than 100%. The average age in TRG is exactly a decade younger than the average age of the City of Georgetown at 35 years old, as seen in Table 1. The City conducted survey revealed that 58% of participants have lived in TRG for over 20 years, with 26% living there 30 years or more.

The median household income of the TRG study area is \$27,438, which is \$51,576 lower than the median household income of the City of Georgetown. Lower incomes directly contribute to the higher poverty rate in the TRG neighborhood, 14.2%, compared to 6.3% for the City of Georgetown. The difference translates into approximately 3 in 20 residents living in poverty in TRG to 1 in 20 in poverty in Georgetown.





IN TRG ...

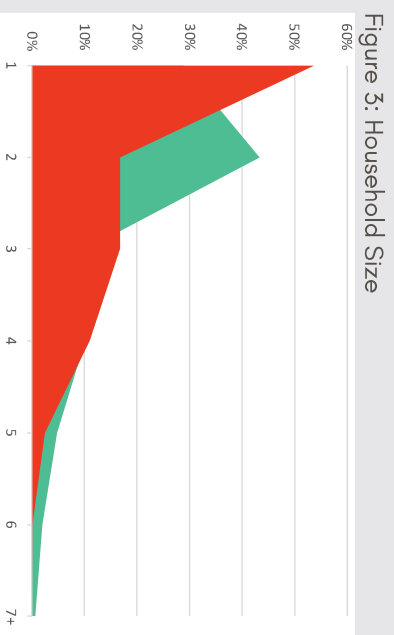


Figure 3: Household Size

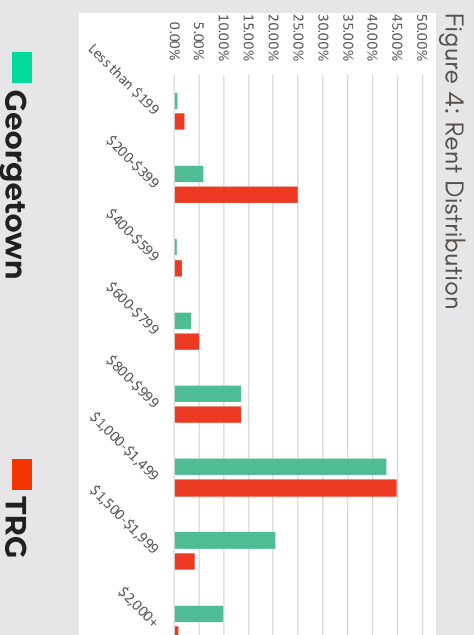


Figure 4: Rent Distribution

Georgetown

TRG

Table 1: Demographic Summary

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census

Demographic Category	City of Georgetown	TRG
Location Characteristics		
Square Miles	60	.05
Acres	38,400	32
Population Characteristics		
Total Population (2000)	30,378	2,093
Total Population (2010)	47,400	2,201
Total Population (2020)	67,176	2,317
Total Households	27,129	859
Median Age	45	35
Below 18 Years of Age	20%	19.2%
Above 65 Years of Age	27%	22.5%
Average Household Size	2.8	2.15
Income		
Median Household Income	\$79,014	\$27,438
Average Household Income	\$103,180	\$44,891
Poverty Rate	6.3%	14.4%
Housing		
Median Homeowner Property Value	\$291,340	\$133,796
Average Household Rent	\$1,332	\$861
Renters paying more than 30% of income in rent	50%	54.3%
Renters paying more than 50% of income in rent	20%	12.6%
Ownership Rate	75%	27.20%
Vacancy Rate	6%	8.8%
Access to Internet	90%	65%
Education and Employment		
At least High School Diploma	94%	72.7%
At least Bachelor's Degree	4.2%	12.6%
At least Graduate/ Professional Degree	17%	4.9%
Unemployment Rate	8%	7.6%

Figure 5 shows the difference in incomes between residents in the Georgetown neighborhood and the City of Georgetown. 45% of residents in the study area make less than \$25,000 a year, compared to 11% of residents in the City of Georgetown. Over 50% of residents in TRG spend more than 30% of income on rent, compared to 50% in the City of Georgetown. The percentage of rent-burdened households in TRG is higher than in the City of Georgetown, even though the average rent is 35% lower than the average rent in Georgetown. This difference is likely due to the lower incomes in TRG compared to the City of Georgetown.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 73% of residents in the TRG neighborhood attained a high school diploma compared to 94% of residents for the City of Georgetown. The percentage of residents who achieved a bachelor's degree in the TRG neighborhood is 13% compared to 42% for the City. The unemployment rate of TRG and the City of Georgetown are both 8%.

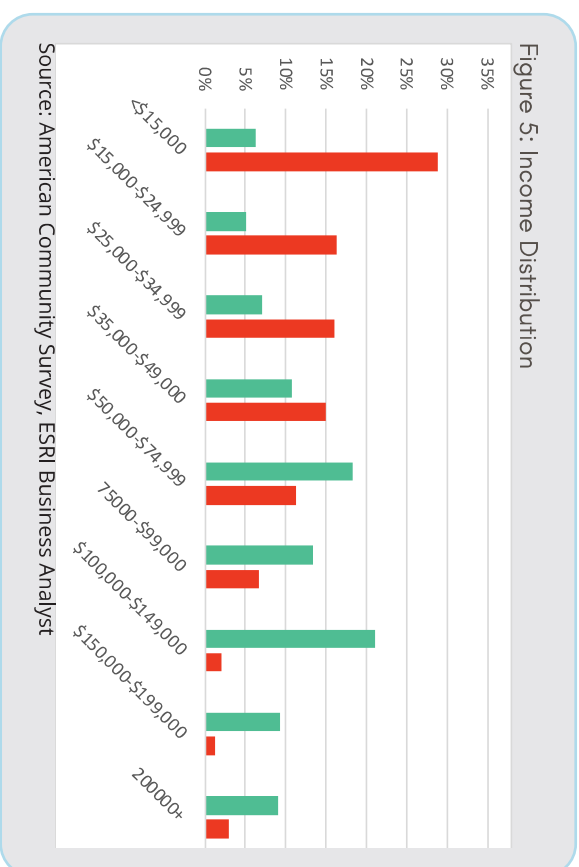
POPULATION KEY FACTS

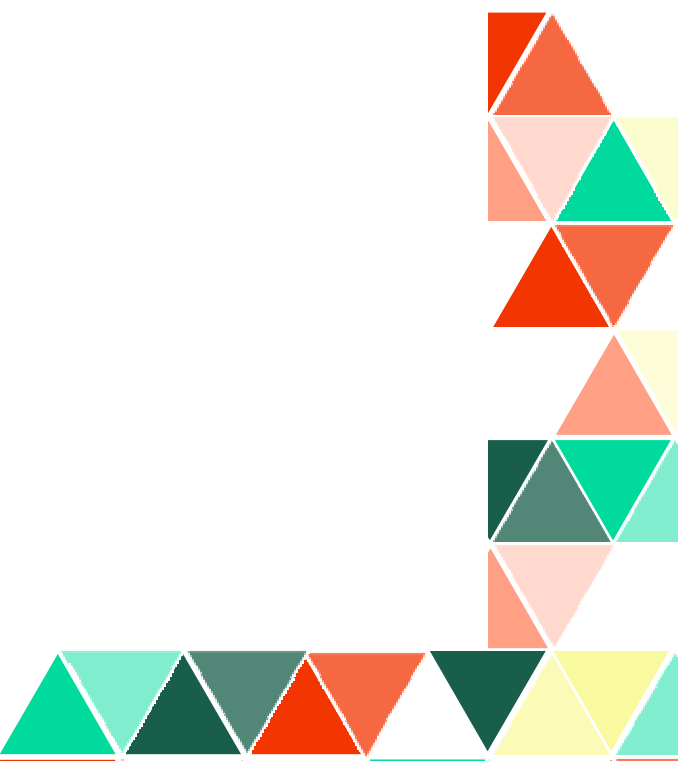
13 of 100 residents have at least a bachelor's degree in TRG, compared to roughly 43 of 100 for the City of Georgetown.

Residents in TRG are more likely to be rent-burdened compared to the rest of Georgetown.

Median household income in TRG is 34% less than the median household income for the City of Georgetown.

The poverty rate in the study area is approximately double the rate of the City of Georgetown.





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EXISTING CONDITIONS

What does TRG look like today?

ZONING

Figure 6 shows the current zoning for the TRG neighborhood. The TRG Neighborhood has several zoning designations. A significant portion of TRG includes single-family residential zoning. Other zoning designations include mixed use and non-residential zoning. The zoning definitions of residential single-family and the other categories found in the TRG neighborhood are included below.

TRG also includes two Gateway Overlay Districts, The Downtown Gateway along University Drive/Highway 29 and the Scenic Gateway along Leander Road created by the City of Georgetown in 2012.

ZONING CATEGORY DESCRIPTORS

Mixed Use

Mixed Use Downtown District - MU-DT

Provides a location for a mix of land uses including general commercial, retail, office, single-family and multi-family in the downtown area. Developments are typically smaller in size and scope although there may be occasional heavy traffic. Overlay district design requirements must be met.

Residential

Residential Single-Family - R5

Residential zoning is intended for medium density areas, with a minimum lot size of 5,500 square feet. Standards of development that maintain the single-family character of a neighborhood are included in this zoning category.

High Density Multifamily - MF-2

Residential zoning is intended for attached multifamily residential development, such as apartments or condominiums. Density in this zoning category is not to exceed 24 dwelling units per acre. Properties zoned MF-2 should have direct access to major thoroughfares, and are appropriate next to both residential and non residential uses.

Non-Residential

Local Commercial District - C-1

Is intended to provide locations for commercial and retail activities that primarily serve residential areas. Uses should have pedestrian access to adjacent and nearby residential areas, but are not appropriate along residential streets or residential collectors.

General Commercial District - C-3

Provides a location for general commercial and retail activities that serve the entire community and visitors. Uses may be large in scale and generate substantial traffic, only appropriate along freeways and major arterials.

Office District - OF

Provides a location for offices and related uses. Permitted uses generate relatively low traffic volumes. Some areas may be appropriate adjacent to most residential uses and as a transition between residential areas and commercial areas.

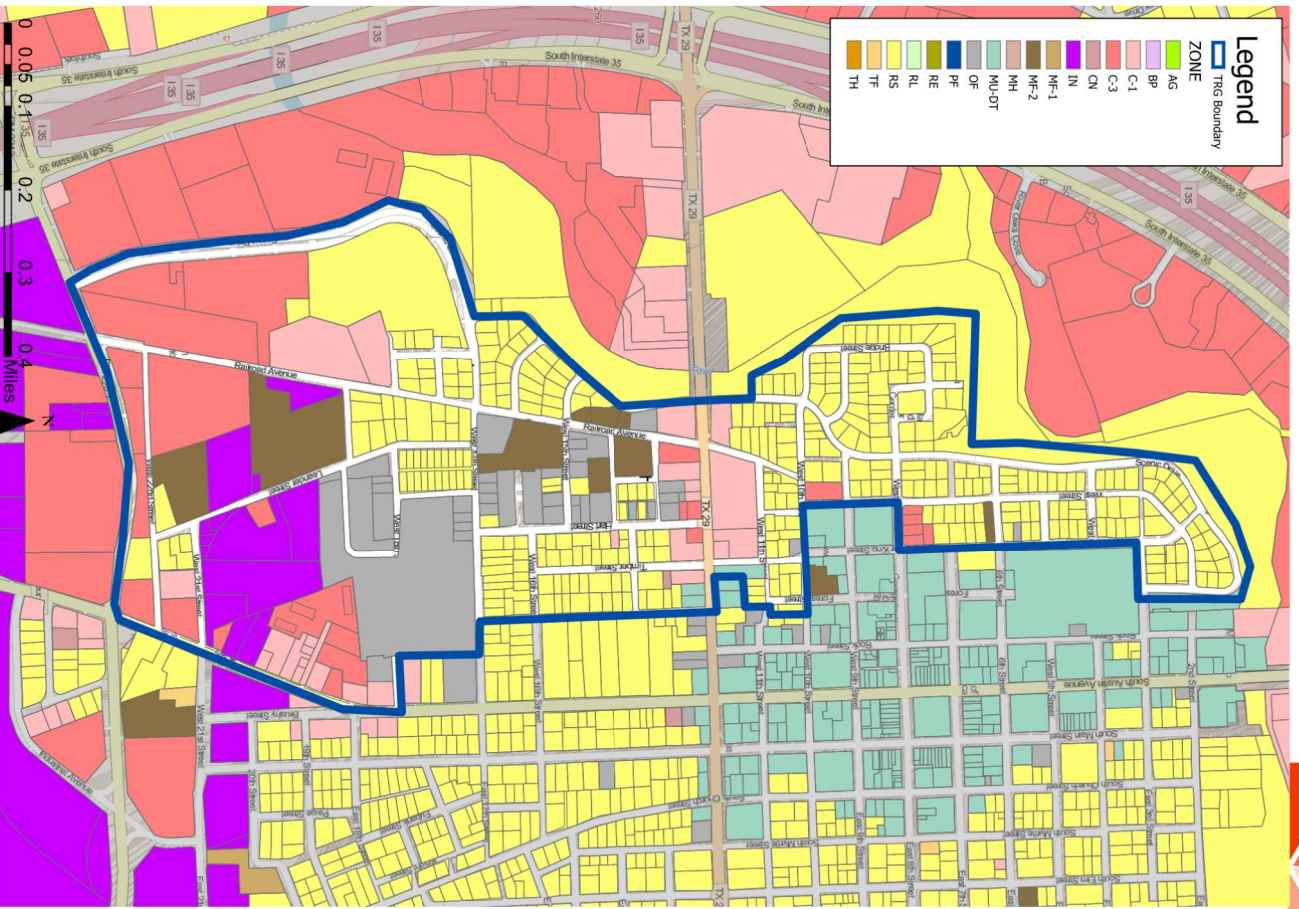
Industrial - IN

Provides a location for manufacturing and industrial activities that may generate some nuisances. This use is not appropriate adjacent to residential uses.



TRG Has Various Zoning Designations

Figure 6: Existing Zoning Map



FUTURE LAND USE

The City of Georgetown's future land use designations are found in the City's 2030 Comprehensive Plan. The future land use map, shown in Figure 7, includes multiple future land use categories. The categories shown on the map within the TRG boundary are Park and Recreation, Mixed Density Neighborhood, Community Center, Employment Center, Institutional, and Special Area.

Mixed Density Neighborhood and Community Center designations are the most well-represented future land use in TRG. Employment Center land use primarily covers land utilized by the St. David's Georgetown Hospital. The Parks and Recreation designation are located at Blue Hole Park, Chautauqua Park and Kelly Brown Park. The Institutional land use shown in Figure 7 are City of Georgetown buildings. A small number of parcels along University Drive are designated the Special Area land use.

LAND USE CATEGORY DESCRIPTORS

Special Area

These areas integrate a variety of complementary uses, with an emphasis on retail, office, and entertainment activities. Special Areas are unique destinations with an emphasis on building design, landscaping and the inclusion of public plazas, green spaces and other areas for the public to gather.

Mixed Density Neighborhood

This category includes a blend of single-family and medium-density housing types. Medium density housing options are consistent with and complementary to the traditional single-family neighborhood with emphasis on connectivity and access to neighborhood amenities including schools and parks.

Community Center

These areas are typically configured as "nodes" of smaller scale development at the intersection of arterial roads and other major thoroughfares. Community Centers provide local retail, professional office, and service oriented businesses that serve the residents of Georgetown. Well integrated residential developments, which encourage the interaction of residents and businesses, are appropriate.

Employment Center

Centers with employment generating uses support heightened economic activity. The inclusion of moderate to high density residential is appropriate. Employment Centers often transition to lower intensity uses. Care should be taken to protect adjacent uses from adverse impacts. Standards are critical to ensure development of these activities are compatible with the character of the surrounding area.

Institutional

The institutional category refers to individual or concentrations of government operations and uses, including government administrative offices, libraries, police, fire and EMS services, airports, correctional facilities, and infrastructure.

Parks and Recreation

Public parks and recreation areas are integrated into and easily accessible from residential neighborhoods and developments. Regional parks are accessible from major thoroughfares and can provide a variety of recreational opportunities.

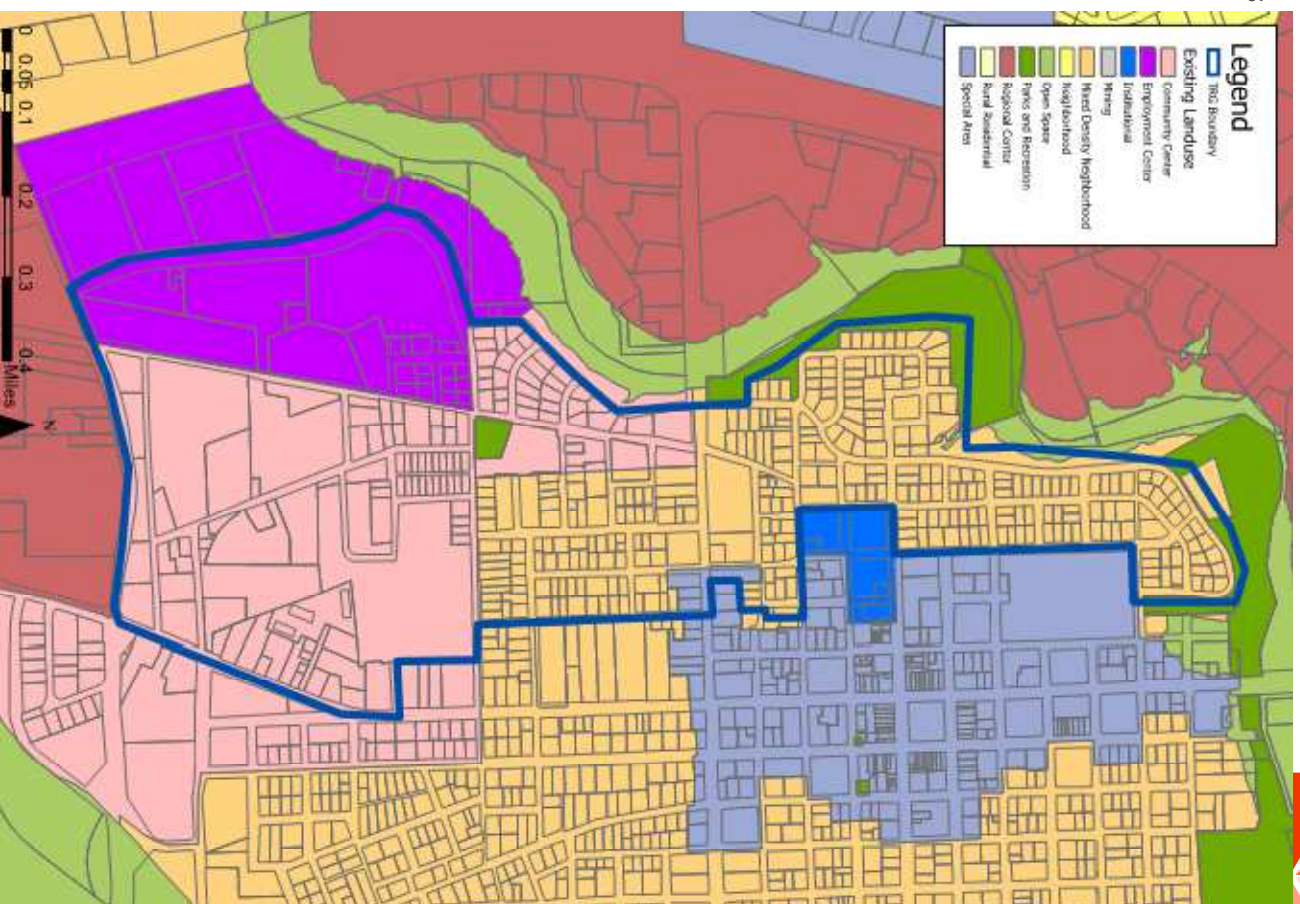
Open Space

Public parks and recreational areas are integrated into and easily accessible from residential neighborhoods and developments. Regional parks are accessible from major thoroughfares and can provide a variety of recreational opportunities.



TRG Has Three Major Land Uses

Figure 7: Future Land Use Map



EXISTING LAND USE

The information below describes existing land use in the TRG neighborhood. Categorical charts and geographical representation of land use by parcel is included.

A windshield survey was conducted to examine 479 parcels in the TRG neighborhood, and collect data for base land use information and data analysis. The following analysis organizes the collected land use information into thirteen different land uses and descriptors, explained below.

Land Use Category Descriptors

- **Single-Family Detached:** Single-family dwelling with no shared walls
- **Single-Family Attached:** Single-family with shared walls with 2+ units and individual lot lines between units
- **Multiplex:** A residential structure containing two or more attached dwelling units which share common walls, where the land is not divided into separate lots
- **Multifamily:** Multi-family dwelling (5 or more units)
- **Commercial:** Used for retail
- **Office:** Used for office
- **Mixed Use:** Used for living and working
- **Industrial:** Used for manufacturing, storage, warehousing, or other industrial uses
- **Institutional:** Used for church, government, or education
- **Public Space:** Used for public recreation, or could signify a neighborhood greenspace amenity
- **Parking Lot:** Used for parking vehicles
- **Utility:** Used for utility purposes
- **Undeveloped:** No use or no structure

TRG's dominant land use is detached single-family homes. There are 334 single-family detached homes accounting for 70% of all land uses in the TRG Neighborhood. Undeveloped land represents 10% of TRG neighborhood land use, with 47 undeveloped parcels.

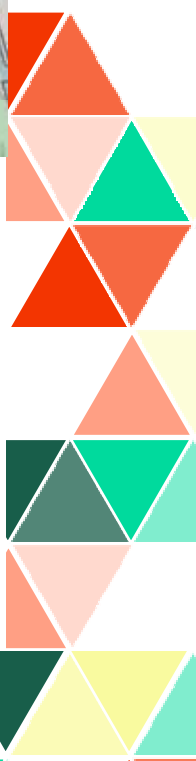
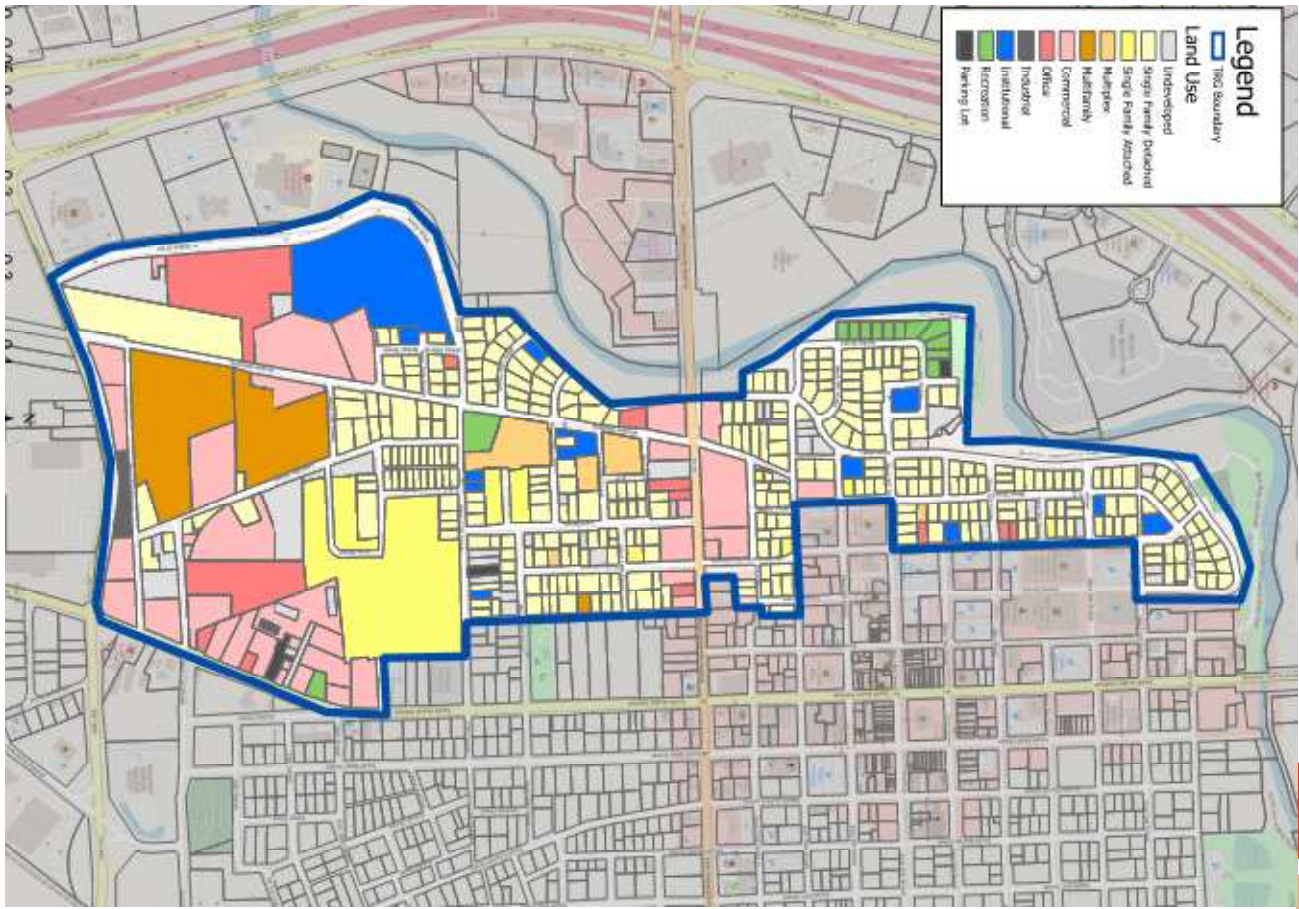
Major Takeaways

- Detached single-family homes are the dominant existing land use in TRG. There are few options available for single-family attached, multiplex, and multifamily homes. This is an opportunity to take advantage of undeveloped land and create a more diverse housing stock; and
- Several office zoning designations that are inconsistent with the existing single-family residential land use. This Plan provides an opportunity to align those uses.



There are Opportunities To Align TRG Land Use

Figure 8: Existing Land Use Map



BUILDING CONDITIONS

The condition of structures on each parcel in the TRG neighborhood is included in this section. Current building conditions were collected through an external survey of every property from the street. Survey methodology limits the analysis of internal building conditions. A map locates the structures and their corresponding condition, in Figure 9.

Land Use Category Descriptors

- **Undeveloped:** No structure on parcel
- **Needs Extensive Repair:** Extensive rehabilitation or demolition needed
- **Needs Repair:** Major repairs needed (roof, foundation, siding, windows)
- **Poor:** Deferred maintenance requires general repairs, more than \$1,000
- **Fair:** Minor repairs, less than \$1,000
- **Good:** Sound condition
- **Under Construction:** New structure in progress
- **Rehabilitation:** Rehabilitation of existing structure

Building conditions, summarized in Table 2, are calculated using the total number of parcels for each given condition. Out of 479 parcels surveyed in the TRG neighborhood 50% were in fair condition, 22% in good condition, 16% in poor condition, and 2% in a deteriorated condition. Lastly, 2% of all parcels were either under construction or rehabilitation.

Table 2: Building Conditions

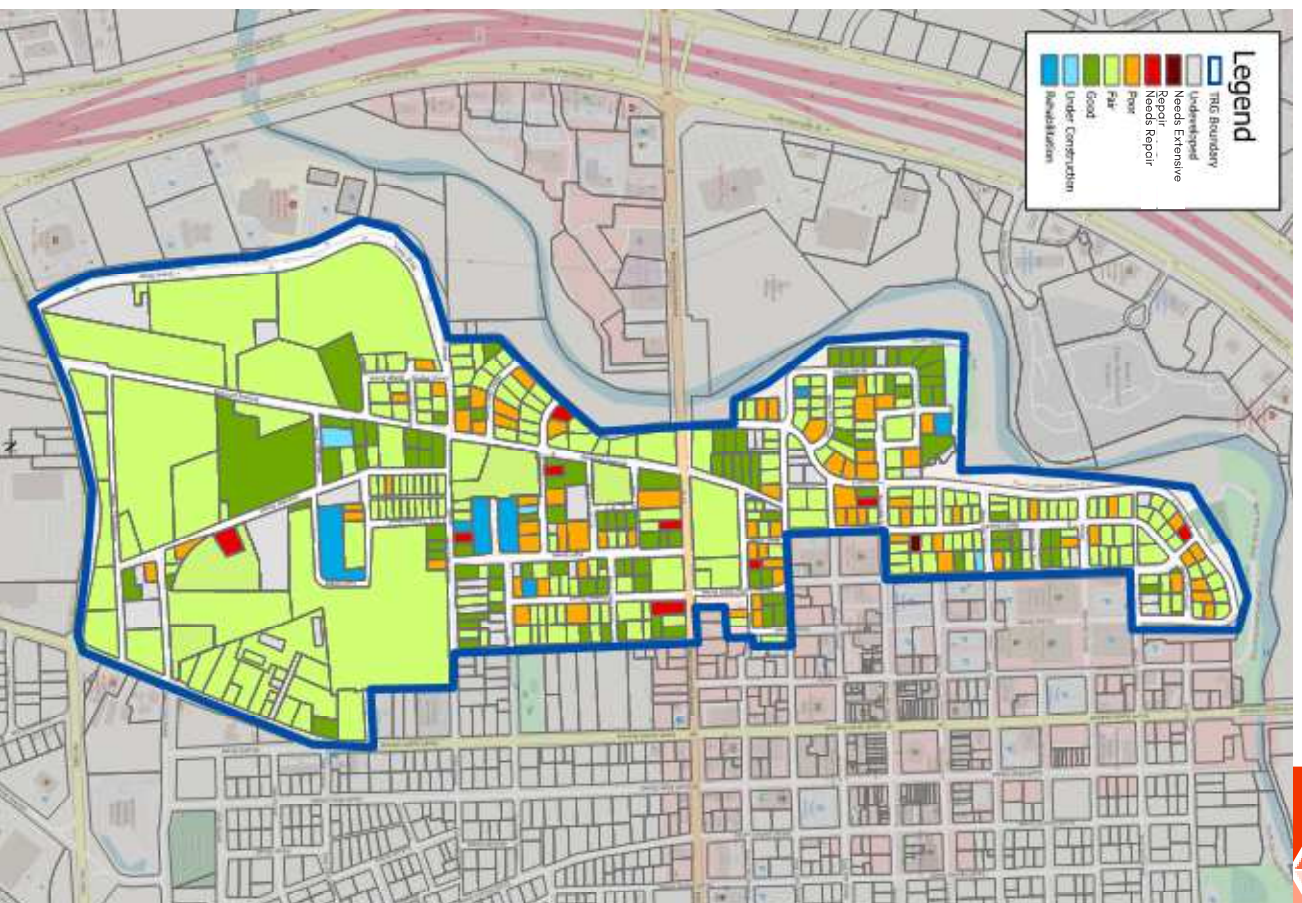
Category	# of Parcels	Percent
Undeveloped	39	8%
Needs Extensive Repair	1	0%
Needs Repair	9	2%
Poor	75	16%
Fair	241	50%
Good	104	22%
Rehabilitation	3	1%

Major Takeaways

72% of all TRG structures are in good or fair condition. This indicates that the TRG is not a neighborhood in need of extensive intervention or rehabilitation of its built environment.



The Majority of Parcels are in Fair or Good Condition
Figure 9: Existing Condition Map



BUILDING OCCUPANCY

Building occupancy identifies parcels with occupied structures, vacant structures, or no structures (undeveloped land). Building occupancy for the TRG neighborhood is shown in Figure 10. All parcels were examined for signs of activity (cars, mail, trashcan) or signs of no activity (no cars, boarded window, overgrowth, open entry) to determine building occupancy.

Out of 479 parcels in the TRG neighborhood, 437 or 91% are occupied structures or occupied land (i.e. parking lots, parks) and just 3 or 1% are vacant buildings. There are 39 undeveloped parcels which account for 8% of the TRG neighborhood.

Major Takeaways

- 91% of the TRG Neighborhood is occupied; and
- A review of Google Street View History reveals a number of vacant lots were developed with single-family homes over the past 10 years. Building permits data provided by the city confirms this finding.

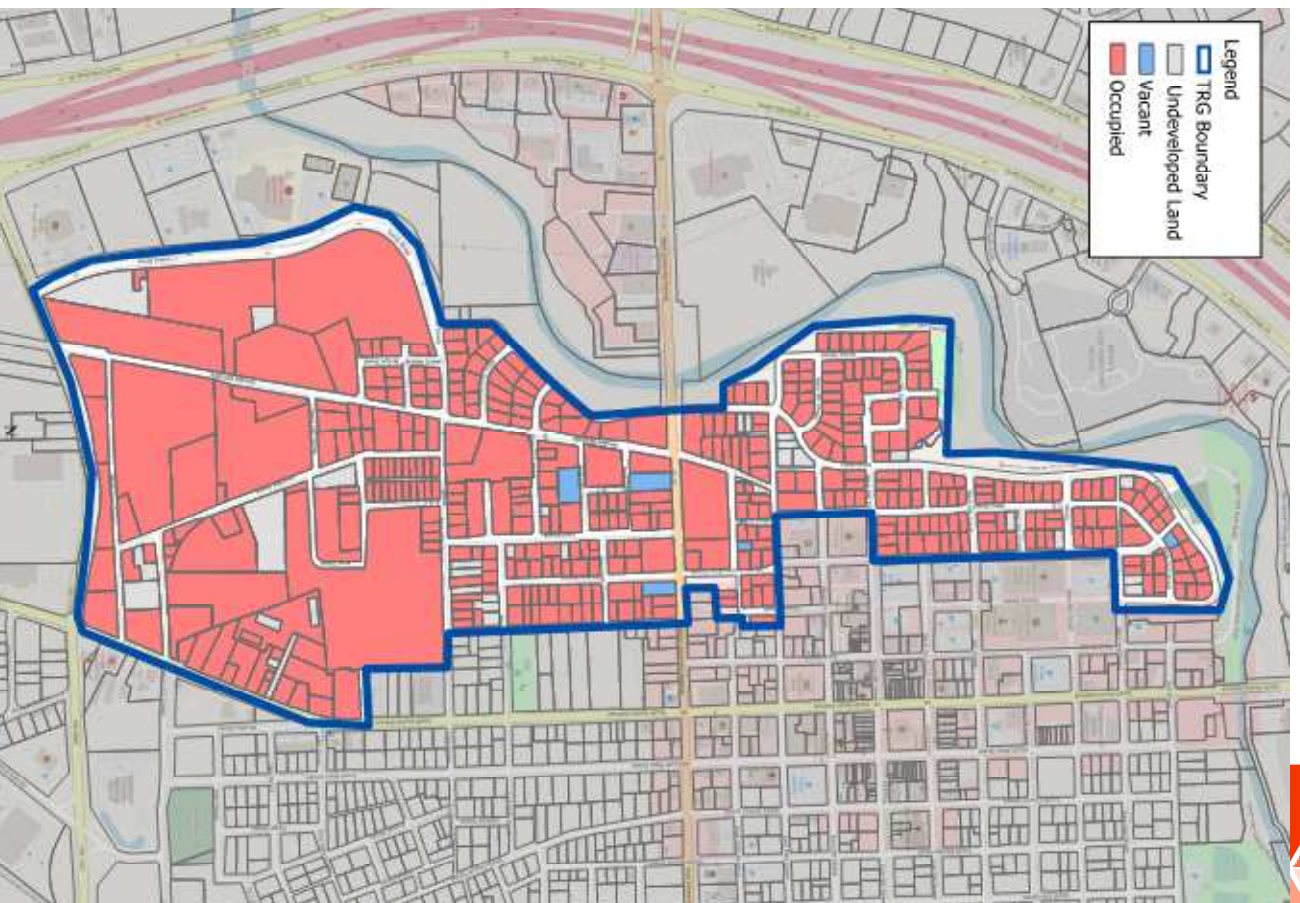
Table 3: Building Occupancy

Category	# of Parcels	Percent
Vacant	3	1%
Occupied	437	91%
Undeveloped	39	8%
Total	479	100%



TRG has a Low Level of Vacant Parcels

Figure 10: Building Occupancy Map



ROOF STYLE

The windshield survey also examined several architectural features in TRG. Roof Style and building material were both categorized for each parcel. Roofs were categorized into seven (7) styles. The seven styles are included below and examples are included in Figure 11.

There is a mix of roof styles throughout the TRG neighborhood. Of the 440 built structures there, single dominant roof style is the combination roof that can be found on 34% homes in the neighborhood. Other styles include the gable style roofs and gable style roofs with a low slope. These roof styles combined make up 37% of the roofing styles in TRG. Flat, hip, hip (low slope), high slope, and other roof styles combine to make up the remaining 29%.

Table 4: Roof Style

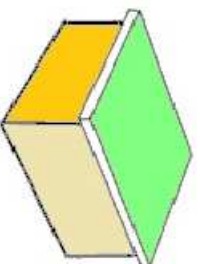
Category	Percent
Flat	10%
Gable	23%
Gable (Low Slope)	15%
Hip	5%
Hip (Low Slope)	3%
Combination	34%
High Slope	4%
Other	7%
Total	100%

Roof Style Imagery

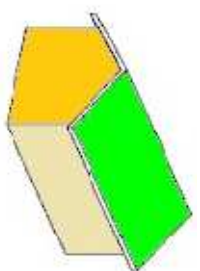
Figure 11: Roof Style Examples

Roof Style Category Descriptors

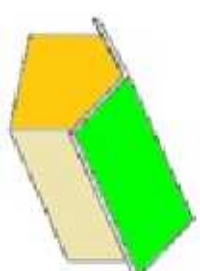
- Flat
- Gable
- Gable (Low Slope)
- Hip
- Hip (Low Slope)
- Combination
- High Slope
- Other



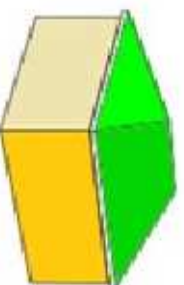
Flat



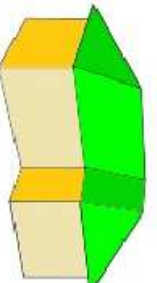
Gable



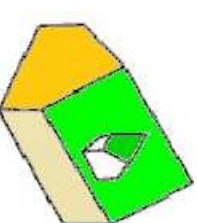
Gable (Low Slope)



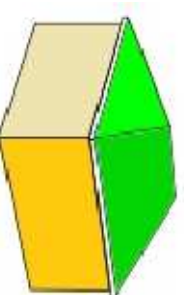
Hip (Low Slope)



Combination



High



Hip



BUILDING MATERIAL

The windshield survey of buildings categorized exterior building materials. Building materials are categorized into six types, (Table 5). Examples of exterior cladding materials are shown in Figure 12.

Of the buildings in the TRG neighborhood, 192 or 44% of buildings are clad in siding. Mixed building materials, a combination of 2 or more exterior materials, is the second most prevalent exterior cladding: or 38% of buildings are clad in mixed materials. Brick, rock, limestone, and stucco make up the remaining 18% of exterior materials.

Category	Percent
Brick	15%
Siding	44%
Rock	2%
Limestone	1%
Stucco	0.2%
Mixed	38%
Total	100%

Table 5: Building Materials

Building Exterior Material

Figure 12: Exterior Building Material Examples



Brick



Siding



Rock



Stucco



Limestone



Mixed

TRANSPORTATION

Traffic

The community raised concerns in an initial survey administered by the City of Georgetown, and during the first Community Meeting. Concerns included speeding along Scenic Drive, dangerous pedestrian crossings at certain intersections and congestion during festivals and around Blue Hole Park.

Existing Sidewalks

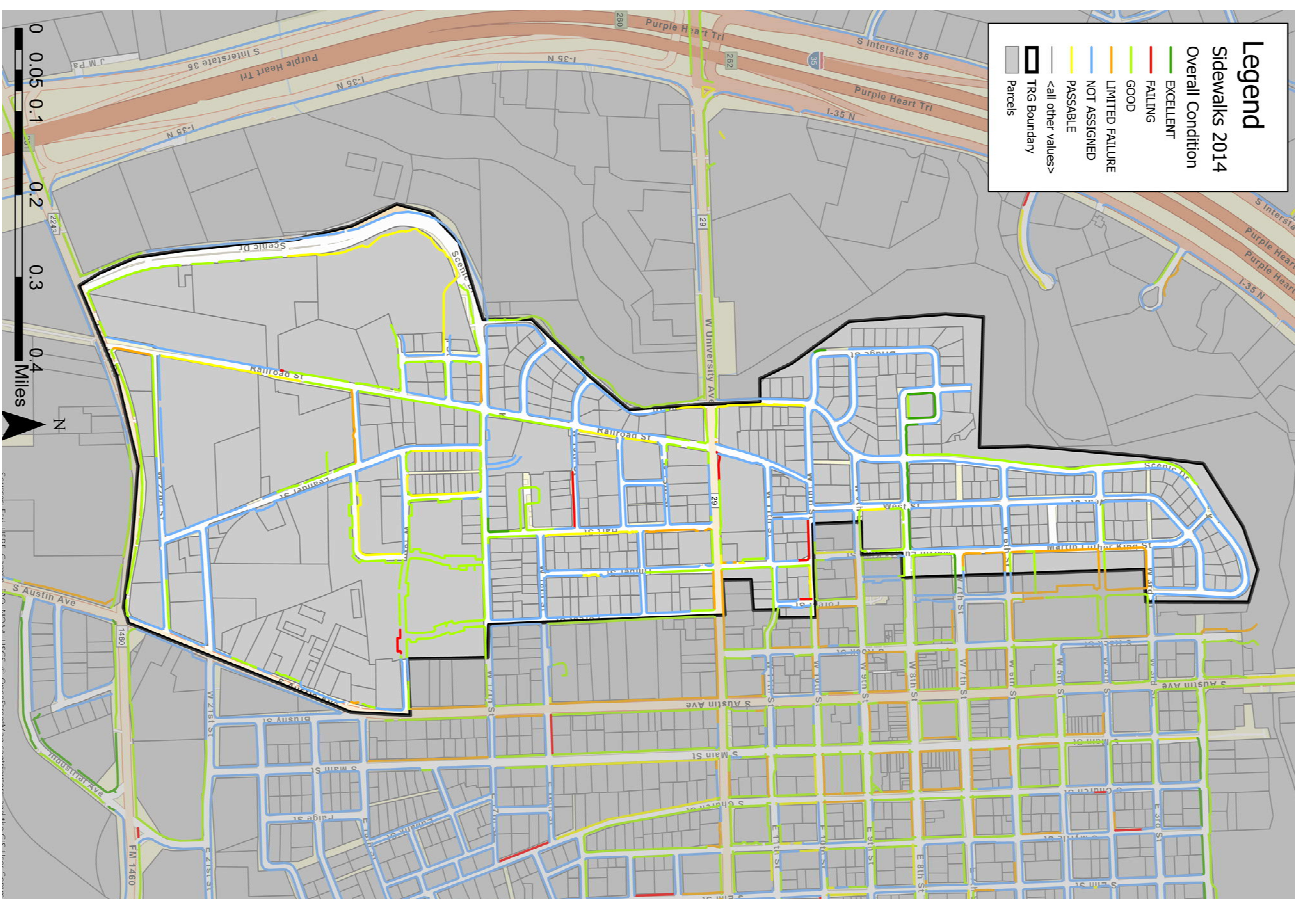
The City of Georgetown completed a sidewalk survey as part of their Sidewalks Master Plan. Results from this survey are shown in Figure 13. The map indicates there are excellent sidewalk connections to the neighborhoods exterior, and limited sidewalks in the interior of the TRC.

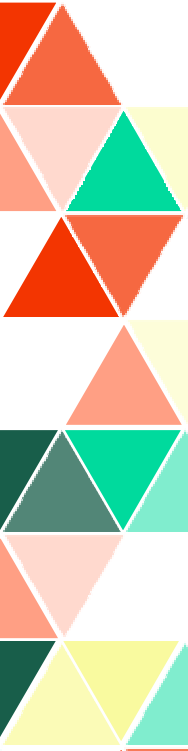
A lack of sidewalks in some areas of TRC contributes to the lack of safety residents feel while walking in the neighborhood. Lack of sidewalks also increases the chance of vehicle and pedestrian conflicts in the neighborhood.



Sidewalks Lie On Major Corridors

Figure 13: Existing Sidewalk Map

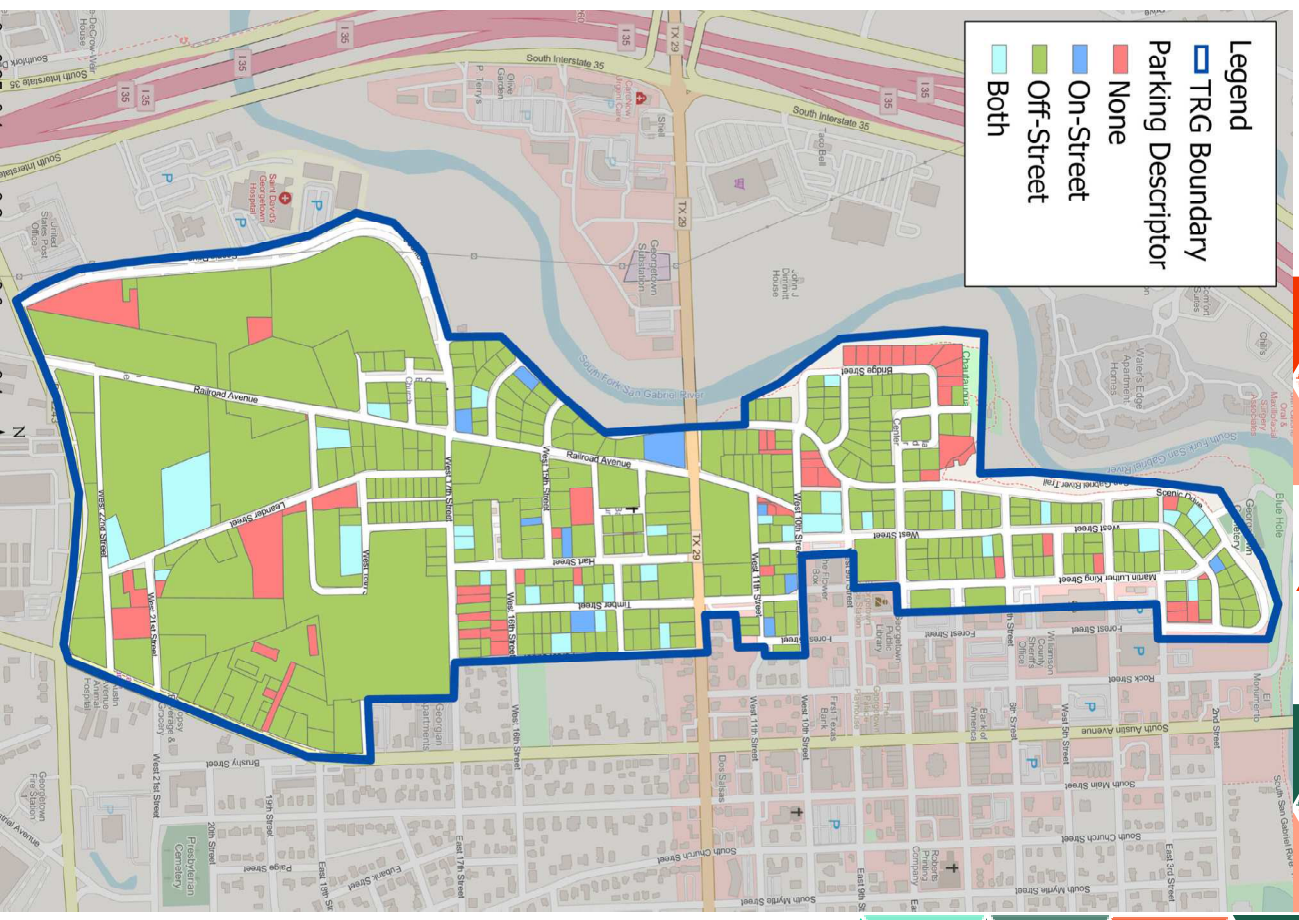




Parking

The Windshield survey examined the type of parking, or lack of parking, by parcel, (Figure 14). Parking descriptors include none (no parking), on-street, off-street, or both on and off-street parking.

79% of the neighborhood has off-street parking for private residences, stemming from the largely single-family detached character of the neighborhood. Parcels with no parking account for 13% of the neighborhood. Parcels with both on and off-street parking comprised 7% of those surveyed.



Most Parcels Provide Off Street Parking

Figure 14: Parking Options Map

CONCLUSION

SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats) findings from the existing conditions analysis of TRG.

Strengths

- Stable housing stock in TRG, in fair and good condition, provides naturally occurring affordable housing.
- The majority of parcels have access to off-street parking.
- The neighborhood is near multiple parks and trails.
- Easy access to Highway 35.

Weaknesses

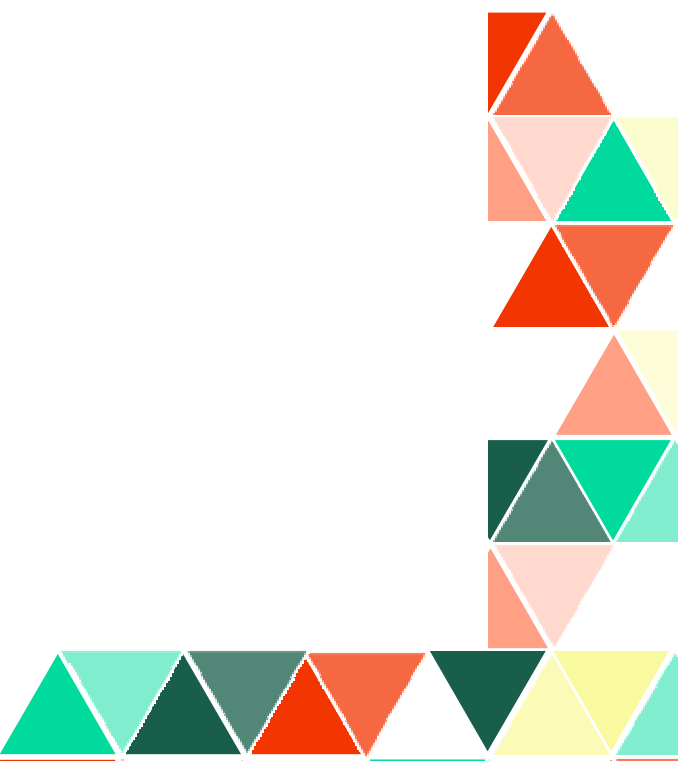
- There are few sidewalks in the neighborhood, impacting pedestrian safety.
- There is limited parking near Blue Hole Park.
- Concerns for unsafe traffic conditions on major thoroughfares.
- Zoning is inconsistent with land use.
- Litter and inadequate lighting in some areas of the community and parks.

Opportunities

- Improve pedestrian access around TRG with enhanced sidewalks.
- Reduce speeding through TRG to enhance pedestrian safety.
- Align zoning with residential use to protect housing and provide a range of types.
- Preserve quality housing stock for naturally occurring affordable housing options.

Threats

- Continued concern for unsafe traffic conditions on major thoroughfares in the neighborhood.
- Proximity to amenities and attractions will continue to drive demand for the area.
- Loss of existing housing stock reduces affordable housing options.



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