

Ellett Valley Loop Trail

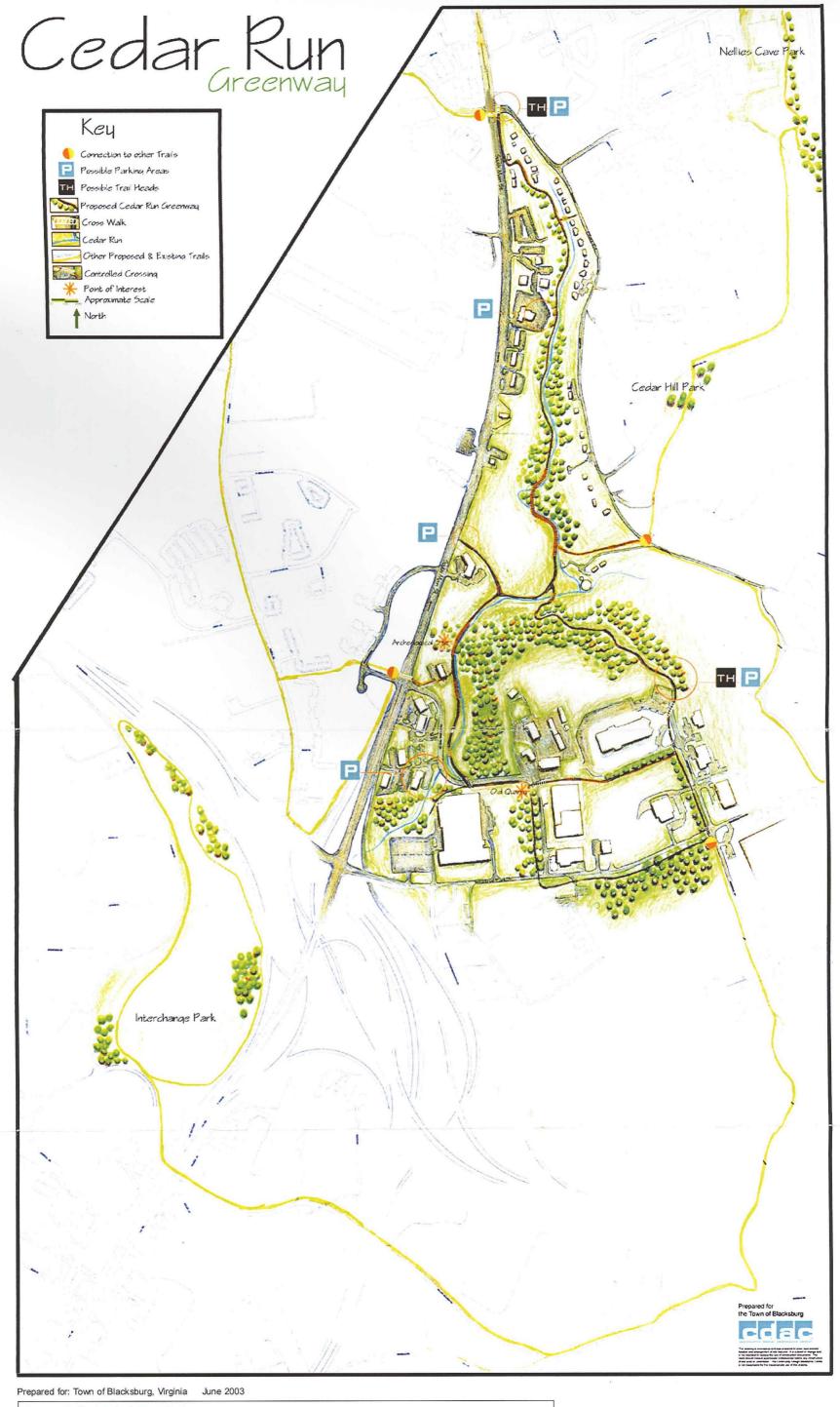
The conceptual plan and implementation is envisioned as a joint venture between the Town of Blacksburg and Montgomery County. Both entities will share the cost of the planning and development of the trail, as well as the many benefits that such a trail might provide for their communities and residents. This is a key component in the Town's overall plan for a system of greenway trails and would comprise a section of what is referred to as the *Outer Loop*, a trail around the perimeter of Blacksburg. The area for the route is bounded by the Cedar Run drainage basin along Cedar Run Road, Norfolk Southern Railroad adjacent to the Ellett Valley Nature Park, VDOT Smart Road, and South Main Street in Blacksburg. Town-owned properties within this area have been given due consideration as primary locations for portions of the proposed trail route. The conceptual design provides multiple access points for nearby residents, bicycle commuter traffic, and community members at large. Connections between the mainline, multipleuse trail, a pedestrian-only trail, the existing Ellett Valley Nature Park trail system, and designated bike routes link this area into a larger network of recreational opportunities.



Cedar Run Greenway Trail

The Cedar Run Greenway aims to provide connections to several important links in the town's overall greenway system, including linking the Industrial Park to the Corporate Research Center via several existing and future trail segments, as well as connecting to the town's proposed Outer Loop Trail. The Cedar Run Greenway would also give several neighborhoods in the South End Sector of town access to a nearby trail. The greenway would provide employees, patients, customers, and visitors of local businesses on South Main Street and in the Industrial Park with direct access to a trail system.

A key objective in the greenway's development is the preservation and enhancement of Cedar Run and the riparian corridor surrounding it. A large segment of the greenway follows Cedar Run, affording an opportunity for the greenway to secure natural buffers around streams and to intercept some of the storm water runoff from parking lots before it enters directly in the creek. The Cedar Run Greenway could provide businesses and residents alike with an example of desirable development next to a stream. There are number points of interest along the trail including documented archeological artifacts from Native Americans, natural springs, rock outcroppings, wild irises, and an old quarry.



Community Design Assistance Center College of Architecture and Urban Studies Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

This drawing is conceptual and was prepared to show approximate location and arrangement of site features. It is subject to change and is not intended to replace the use of construction documents. The client should consult appropriate professionals before any construction of site work is undertaken. The Community Design Assistance Center is not responsible for the inappropriate use of this drawing.

Central Blacksburg Greenway

The Central Blacksburg Greenway aims to link downtown Blacksburg, Wong Park, Harding Elementary, Owens Park, Blacksburg High School, and the Municipal Park via an off-road trail. It will provide several neighborhoods with a new option for alternative transportation. Portions of the trail would run adjacent tot or cross over some of the town's open streams affording opportunities for the greenway to secure natural buffers around the streams. The greenway would also provide opportunities to address and correct some existing storm water and drainage problems.



Prepared for: Town of Blacksburg, Virginia December 2002

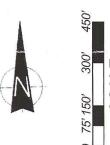
* EXPOSED STREAM

BRIDGE

CREENWAY ROUTE

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Central Blacksburg Greenway

Special Use Facilities

Recreation Center

The creation of additional community and recreation center spaces consistently tops the list of major improves for the Blacksburg community.

Critical needs

- Indoor recreation space (courts, walking track, fitness room, etc.)
- Senior Center components
- Community program rooms (Arts/Crafts rooms, youth activity rooms, toddler/children activity rooms, teen center, etc.)

Key steps to Center development

- Needs assessment
- Feasibility and Program study
- Conceptual design
- Land acquisition, if needed
- Construction documents
- Funding allocation
- Construction of project

The 2007 Virginia Outdoors Plan establishes guidelines for Recreation Center planning. The plan states that a recreation center may be found at neighborhood, community, district and large urban parks. At neighborhood parks, the center is usually 15,000 to 20,000 square feet. It generally will include multi-purpose rooms, arts and crafts area, game room, kitchen, lounge and lobby, restrooms, and office. If a gymnasium is not available in a neighborhood school, the recreation center also may include a gymnasium and locker room facilities. The recreation center in a larger park serving a community, district or city will be considerably larger, from 20,000 to 80,000 square feet, and will include several multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium, child care facilities, aerobics room, racquetball courts, shower and locker rooms, game room, arts and craft area, auditorium or areas for performing arts, classrooms, concession stand, kitchen, large meeting room, restrooms, office, lounge or lobby, and some specialized areas such as a ceramics workshop or weight room. Frequently, larger centers have an indoor pool used year round for recreational, instructional and therapeutic purposes. An important consideration in all recreational facilities is adequate storage space for equipment and supplies. Most localities that have developed guidelines for indoor facilities have adopted a standard of 0.5 to 0.75 square feet per resident. Small centers may serve 5,000-8,000 neighborhood residents, while larger centers may well serve communities of 50,000-80,000 people.

Golf Course (New 18-hole Course)

The current Hill Golf Course is landlocked and expansion is not practicably feasible. Therefore, consideration should be given to developing a new 18-hole regulation golf course. A new course typically demands a minimum of 200-acres. Opportunities may exist in town or in the unincorporated area of Montgomery County. This may include an independent golf course or one that is part of a neighborhood development. In the latter case, the course would most likely be constructed by a private developer and managed by the town.

Key steps to golf course development

- a. Complete a feasibility study and identify potential properties
- b. Acquire an option on a selected property or develop a partnership with a private developer
- c. Develop a master plan for the identified property
- d. Secure funding for development of a new 18-hole golf course
- e. Complete construction plans
- f. Construct and operate new course

Aquatic Facilities

1. Outdoor Pool Facility

A master plan for an outdoor pool was completed in 2001. The graphic below is a concept of the potential for developing a new outdoor pool facility. This was developed by Markey and Associates, Inc.

Identified Needs:

- Only private outdoor membership pools exist in Blacksburg and typically have a long waiting list
- The town closed the outdoor pool in early 2000 due to age and cost of refurbishing pool
- Public input has focused on developing a new pool to fill an underserved market in the community

Key steps to Aquatic Center expansion

- Needs Assessment
- Feasibility and Program Study
- Master Plan
- Construction documents
- Funding allocation
- Construction



2. Indoor Pool Facility

The Aquatic Center was constructed in the early 1990's and serves as a traditional lap pool facility. The original Aquatic Center master plan included expansion of the facility and is out of date for today's needs. An indoor pool facility study should be coordinated with the Community Recreation Center studies so that these two adjacent facilities are viewed in a comprehensive way to complement each other.

Identified needs include:

- Warm water therapy pool
- Community/Activity Room
- Non-swimming aquatic recreation (splash area, water slide, etc.)

Key steps to Aquatic Center expansion

- Needs Assessment
- Feasibility and Program Study
- Master Plan
- Construction documents
- Funding allocation
- Construction