

COMMUNITY MIXED-USE

The Community Mixed-Use allows a combination of dense residential and nonresidential uses in a compact design to create a walkable environment, but at a larger scale than Neighborhood Mixed-Use.

The category encourages a density range of 18-40 dwelling units per acre, although elements within a coordinated community mixed-use area could reach higher densities provided superior access to services and amenities and appropriate compatibility to adjacent uses is provided.

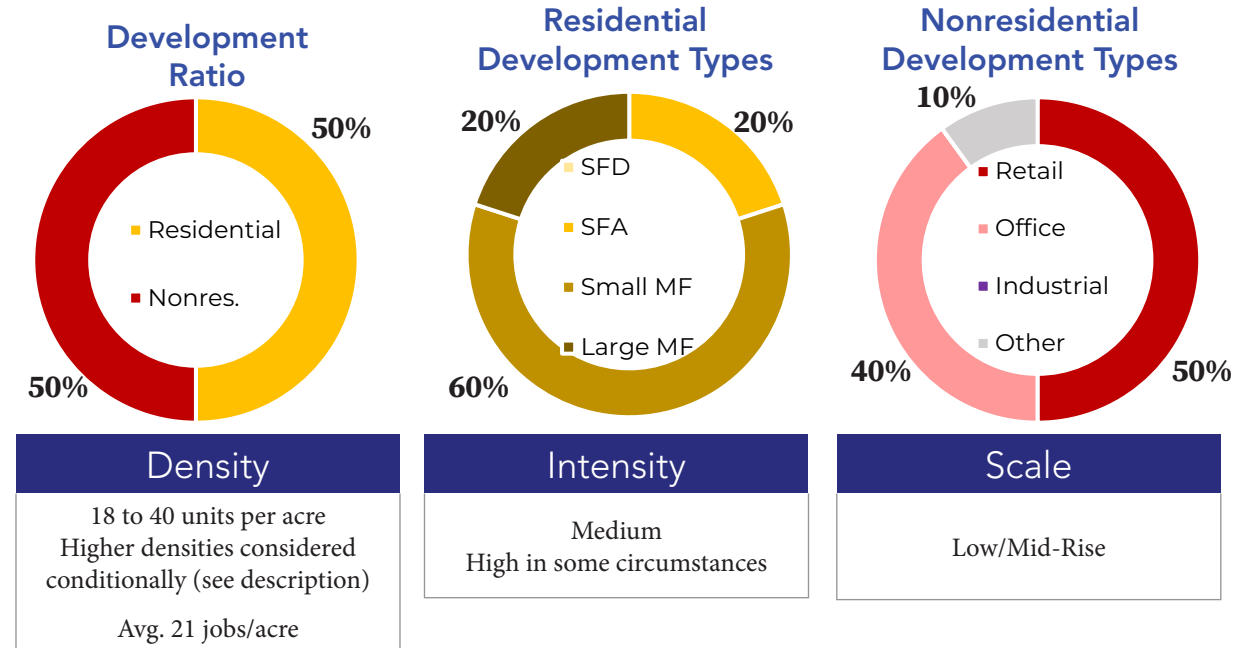
Community Mixed-Use areas allow residential units in close proximity to goods, services and civic activities, reducing residents' dependence on the car.

Community Mixed-Use places a great emphasis on the following design elements: density, intensity and scale; the mix of housing; walkability; streetscapes and a high quality public realm; parking management; and access to amenities such as parks, civic spaces and neighborhood services.

This district is especially appropriate for several needs that residents of Manor currently look elsewhere to provide, including:

- Healthcare services, including hospitals.
- Larger employers in a variety of industries that residents currently commute to outside of Manor.
- Specialized facilities that support workforce and skills development, such as information technology, skilled trades and advanced manufacturing; provided such facilities fit the form described above.

Figure 3.9. Community Mixed-Use Land Use Mix Dashboard



DEVELOPMENT TYPE	APPROPRIATENESS	CONDITIONS
Single-Family Detached (SFD)	●○○○○	Not considered appropriate since the intent is to provide retail, services, activity centers and diversified housing to support surrounding neighborhoods, achieve strong fiscal performance, and drive community identity and gathering.
SFD + ADU	●○○○○	
SFA, Duplex	●○○○○	
SFA, Townhomes and Detached Missing Middle	●●●○○	This can be appropriate provided that the overall Community Mixed-Use area also contains mixed-use buildings and/or shopping centers with which this product integrates in a manner to promote walkability and access. Can be utilized as a transition between Community Mixed-Use and other uses. These development types should be located on secondary roads rather than primary thoroughfares, as primary frontages are best reserved for ground-floor retail and services.
Apartment House (3-4 units)	●●●○○	
Small Multifamily (8-12 units)	●●●○○	
Large Multifamily (12+ units)	●●●○○	
Mixed-Use Urban, Neighborhood Scale	●●●●●	This is the ideal form of development within the Community Mixed Use category; provides for activity centers, retail, services and diverse housing options. Design should emphasize the pedestrian experience rather than people driving automobiles. Vertical mixed-use is likely most appropriate, in order to achieve the intended densities. Ground floor uses are encouraged to be food and beverage or pedestrian-oriented retail and services, to promote foot traffic and activity.
Mixed-Use Urban, Community Scale	●●●●●	
Shopping Center, Neighborhood Scale	●●●●○	While less preferred, this use can provide retail and services near housing, promoting walkability and 10-minute neighborhoods. Becomes more appropriate if a horizontal approach to mixed-use is deployed.
Shopping Center, Community Scale	●●●●○	
Light Industrial Flex Space	●●○○○	Not generally considered appropriate due to lower sales tax generation and limited ability to design at pedestrian scale, but can be if particularly small-scale and included alongside more appropriate development types, or with integration of a storefront experience.
Manufacturing	●○○○○	Not considered appropriate.
Civic	●●●●●	Considered supportive to the function and livability of this future land use category, government buildings, schools and community facilities can serve as activity hubs.
Parks and Open Space	●●●●●	Generally considered appropriate or compatible within all Land Use Categories.