



TOWN OF TRYON

LAND USE PLAN

ADOPTED JUNE 21, 2022 // PREPARED BY FOOTHILLS REGIONAL COMMISSION

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Tryon Board of Commissioners

Mayor Alan Peoples

Mayor Pro Tempore Chrelle Booker

Commissioner Crys Armbrust

Commissioner Bill Crowell

Commissioner Bill Ingham

Tryon Board of Planning & Adjustment

Chairman John Walters

Wanda May

Daniel Gerst

Jonathan Gerst

Warren Carson

Sara Helmkamp

Crys Armbrust (Board of Commissioners Liaison)

Tryon & Polk County Staff

Town Manager Zach Ollis

Planning Director Tim Daniels

TDDA Executive Director Paige Henderson

Polk County Travel and Tourism Director Melinda Massey

Foothills Regional Commission

Karyl Fuller, Economic & Community Development Director

James Ayers, Program Manager

Mackenzie Wicker, Communications Manager & Program Specialist

The purpose of this plan is to provide a vision for the future growth and development of the Town of Tryon, and to help execute that vision through adopted goals and policies. The Town's previous land use plan was adopted several decades ago.

This 2022 Town of Tryon Land Use Plan is designed to assist public officials, citizens, and staff with evaluating the appropriateness of land development requests and to manage change in the built environment. As a guide, the plan is designed to provide direction while allowing for flexibility as the need arises. It is not a rigid ordinance and should be reviewed on a regular basis to remain true to the desires of the Town and its citizens.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

The Town of Tryon and its Board of Planning & Adjustment led the development of this plan with technical assistance and support from the Foothills Regional Commission. The planning process started in the fourth quarter of 2021 with data gathering, engagement of appointed officials and staff, and solicitation of public input.

Public engagement kicked off with a community survey containing 25 questions covering topics

such as future vision, land use considerations, housing, transportation, recreation/open space, general topics, and demographics. The survey was open from November 6, 2021 to April 13, 2022. One hundred and fifteen responses were received from community stakeholders.

The planning process was included on the agenda of six different public meetings for the Board of Planning & Adjustment and the Board of Commissioners. A special public comment session was held on April 14, 2022 following public notification, including use of the Nixle alert system. The Board of Planning & Adjustment made its recommendation to the Board of Commissioners following that public comment session. A public hearing was held at the Board of Commissioners meeting on May 17, 2022 following notices published in the local newspaper and online. The Board of Commissioners voted unanimously to adopt the plan at their meeting on June 21, 2022.

STUDY BOUNDARY

This plan covers the Town of Tryon and its extra-territorial jurisdiction (ETJ). The Town's ETJ currently extends approximately one mile beyond the town limits in most areas.

INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW



Adapted From “An Architectural & Historical Survey of Tryon, N.C.” by Diane Lea and Claudia Roberts with additions from the Historic Tryon Downtown Walking Tour and the Tryon Daily Bulletin:

The documented history of the area that would become Tryon begins well before the city itself was incorporated. In 1767, William Tryon, colonial governor of North Carolina, came to the region to negotiate a treaty line separating lands claimed by white settlers from the Cherokee hunting grounds to the west. The resulting survey named one of the landmark peaks Tryon Mountain in the governor's honor, and the name became a fixed and prominent part of the area's legacy.

The majority of early settlers in the region were homesteaders, small farmers, members of Tory families who moved west after the Revolutionary War, and prospectors who had come to work the veins of gold discovered west of the Catawba River just before the turn of the 19th Century. In these early days, there was little major commerce in the area — save the trade of essential supplies.

A frontier post office named Tryon was established in 1839 on the Howard Gap Road — once a trading path used by Indigenous trappers to carry their furs from the western mountains to the Block House, a fortified trading post just south of the present city of Tryon.

There was an active interest in rail transportation through the area in the 1850s, but it was not until 1873 that ground broke in Polk County for the first railroad to cross the Blue Ridge Mountains from the south. When completed to Asheville, the railroad joined the Western North Carolina Railroad to Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, opening up the much desired though much delayed transportation route between the western lands and the coast.



HISTORY OF TRYON

The railroad had a dramatic impact upon the course of Tryon's economic and social development. The train had to stop in Tryon before heading up the Saluda Grade to take on a "helper engine." Coming down, it had to drop the engine off. Passengers would get out to "take the air." After taking in the picturesque views and experiencing the appealing weather in the Thermal Belt, some decided to stay.

The McAboy House, a comfortable and well-regarded inn located in the township of Lynn, welcomed and sheltered many who were to shape Tryon's future. The building had originally been the home of Dr. Columbus Mills, donor of the land for the Polk County Courthouse in the nearby town of Columbus, which was named for him. Shortly after the Civil War, Mills sold his house and land to a Presbyterian minister from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Dr. L. R. McAboy, who added a third floor to the house, and the hospitable McAboy House was born. In its early years, the house drew individuals who were seeking a "cure" for tuberculosis and had grown weary of climate in Asheville, which had become famous for tuberculosis sanitariums.

Tryon was incorporated in 1885 and formally laid out in a circle around the railroad depot, which was then located on the east side of the railroad tracks. Its first mayor was T.T. Ballenger, who owned a dry goods store and blacksmith shop on Trade Street.

The town's tourist industry steadily increased during the late 1880's. A second big industry was established when several residents planted peach orchards and vineyards. Local fruit was shipped by rail to cities around the region and often sold by vendors to train passengers as they waited for departure time.

In 1889, the three Le Duc sisters from Minnesota and two friends, Mrs. Amelia Spencer and Mrs. Thomas Knott, founded a club to promote the formation of a public library and to serve as a focus for intellectual and cultural stimulation. They called it the Lanier Club in honor of the late poet Sidney Lanier, who had come to the area in 1881 with tuberculosis and died soon after, leaving his wife and two young sons, who remained in Tryon.

The Lanier Club further contributed to the town's development with evening entertainment; a joint project with the Village Improvement Society to provide a cemetery for Tryon; an educational program to help prevent the spread of tuberculosis; a study of health conditions in the county; the promotion of the position of County Home Demonstration Agent; and the staffing of a USO during World War II.

As the population and industry in Tryon grew, so did municipal services. The school district and the Polk County Board of Education voted to levy a property tax in the community in order to improve area schools. In 1895, Ballenger introduced a special bond issue to build a new school in Tryon, and the brick structure was standing on Trade Street by 1906. The building is now used as Town Hall.

In 1892, Charles E. Erskine and his family moved to Tryon and would contribute a great deal to the area. First came a large, Tudor-style house which they named Lynncote and the new Congregational Church. Then, upon his death, Charles left his property to his wife, Emma. And in 1914, Emma Erskine donated the land for the Tryon Country Club and employed Donald Ross to design the golf course, foreshadowing the growth of golf as a mainstay of the recreational resort industry which would develop around Tryon over the next decade.

Another notable name in Tryon's history came to town soon after that. In 1918, Carter P. Brown, who owned and managed the Castle Park Hotel in Michigan, came to Tryon while looking for a new resort property to develop. He opened Pine Crest Inn in a building had been used as a tuberculosis sanitarium. Then, in 1925, Brown founded the Tryon Riding and Hunt Club. He went on to establish Tryon's annual horse show, and the Steeplechase. Brown initiated the restoration of the Block House and its entry on the National Register of Historic Places. He saw to the recovery of old log cabins from the countryside around Tryon and had them moved to the town and converted into fine homes. His enterprises covered the spectrum from introducing fox hunting to creating a fine athletic and show facility at Harmon Field.

By this time, Tryon was thriving and, in 1928, a now-beloved landmark took its place on the corner of Trade and Pacolet Streets. Morris the Horse was built of wood by Meredith Lankford and Odell Peeler, two employees of Tryon Toy Makers, to advertise the first horse show held at Harmon Field in 1928 and sponsored by Tryon Riding and Hunt Club. The fourth Morris, made of fiberglass, stands today and has appeared on Christmas ornaments, street signs, T-shirts and more.

A year later, in 1929, a 25-bed hospital opened thanks to funds from an initial bequest by Miss Lucy Embury, whose will stipulated that the hospital be named St. Luke's; a grant from the Duke Foundation, and \$57,000 contributed by local citizens.

Tryon weathered the years of the Great Depression intact if not unscathed. The town continued to create and sustain a unique community character.

The 1956 U.S. Olympic equestrian team was born in Tryon, overseen by internationally noted horseman Gordon Wright, who, along with Ernst Mahler, Jackie and Bill Kuhn, Carter Brown and others, saw Tryon as the perfect location for Olympic team tryouts and training. And so it was that tryouts and training for the three disciplines — dressage, stadium jumping, and cross-country (or “eventing”) — took place at Harmon Field and on area private property.

More recent Tryon history includes the building in 1969 of the Tryon Fine Arts Center on Melrose Avenue and the restoration in 1978 of the abandoned Southern Railway Depot as offices for the Tryon Riding and Hunt Club, the Polk County Chapter of the American Red Cross, the Polk County Historical Association and a local history museum.

For all the growth, progress and refinement of the community and its way of life, there are qualities of Tryon that do not change. Tryon's appeal and the essence of its character is its continuity.



GEOGRAPHY



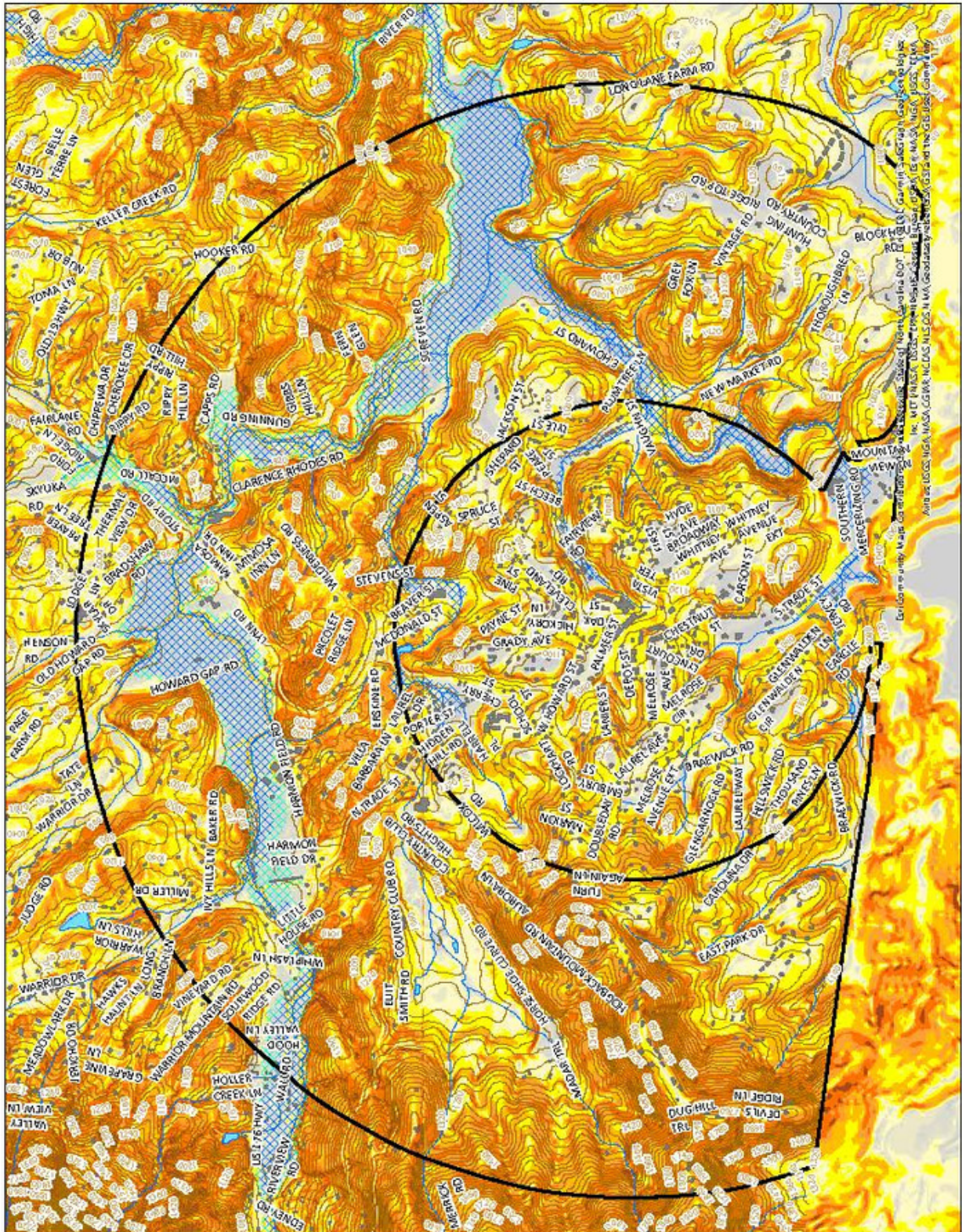
Adapted from Tryon-NC.com:

Year after year, Tryon's moderate winters, cool summer breezes, rolling landscapes, and mountain views attract both those in search of the perfect place to vacation and those looking for a new place to call home.

Tryon is located at the base of the "First Peak of the Blue Ridge" — Tryon Peak (3231 feet) the northernmost mountain of the 10-mile stretch of mountains known as the Tryon Range. The town itself has an elevation of 1067 feet. Its boundary is established by a circle with a radius of three quarters of a mile, giving it an area of 1.7 square miles, according to PolkCounty.org.

Located only four miles west of Interstate Highway 26 (Exit 67) on US Highway 176/NC Highway 108, Tryon is within easy driving distance of many major population centers – Spartanburg, South Carolina (30 miles), Greenville, South Carolina (31 miles), Asheville, North Carolina (45 miles), Charlotte, North Carolina (88 miles), Columbia South Carolina (118 miles), and Atlanta, Georgia (191 miles).

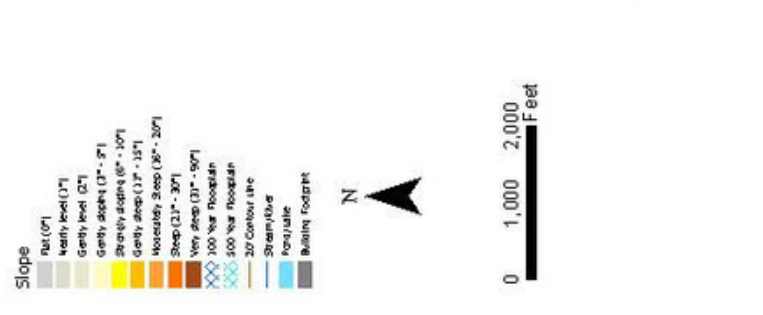
Tryon's geography makes it the perfect place for numerous outdoor activities, including hiking, biking, horseback riding and kayaking. The town's unique topography places it in what is known as an **"isothermal belt"** – an area nestled at the base of a mountain and surrounded by tall hills where temperatures are cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter than surrounding areas. Tryon's geography and climate makes the area very conducive to growing grapes and has resulted in the establishment of several wineries.

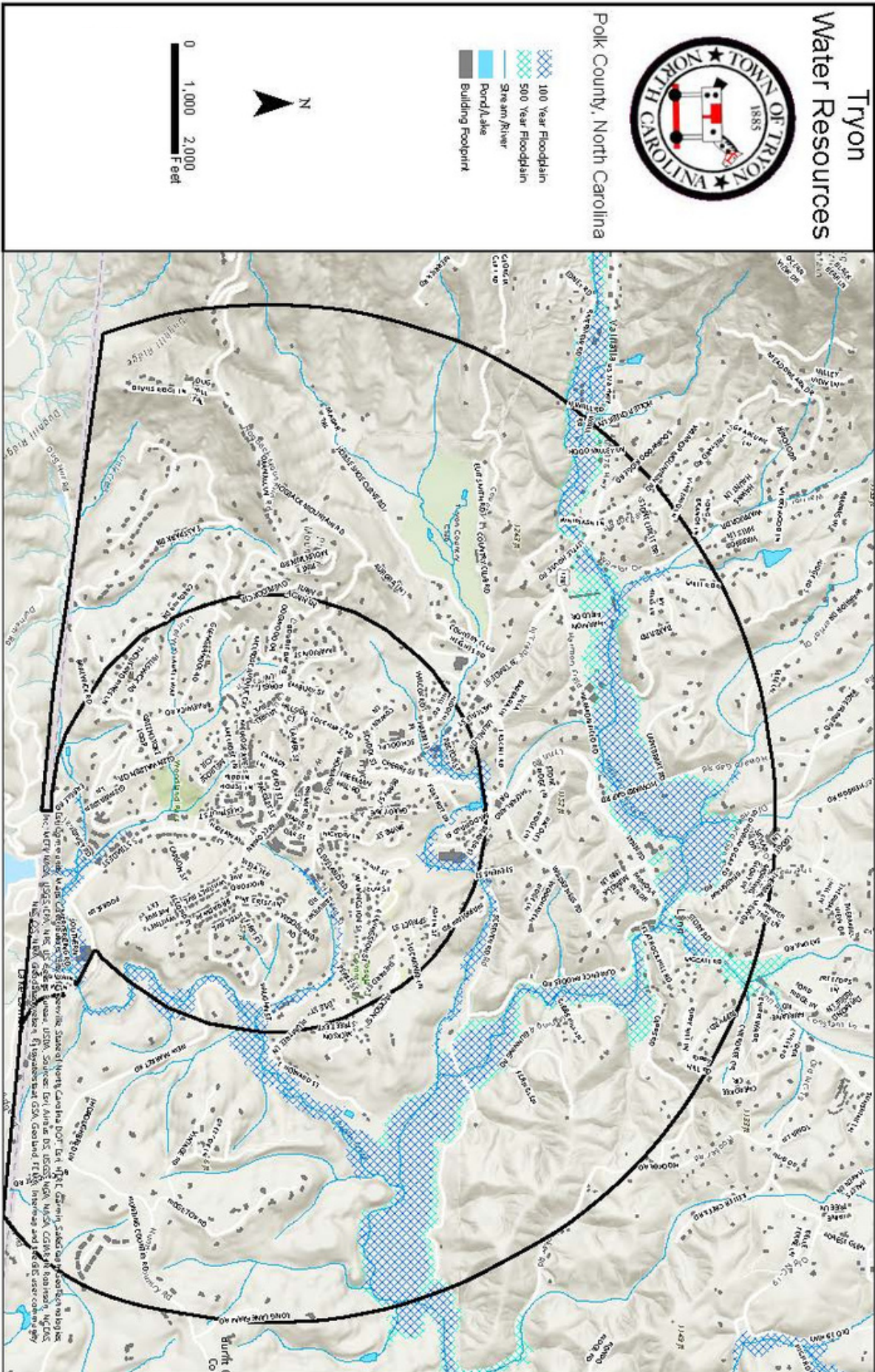


Trion
Development
Limitations



Polk County, North Carolina

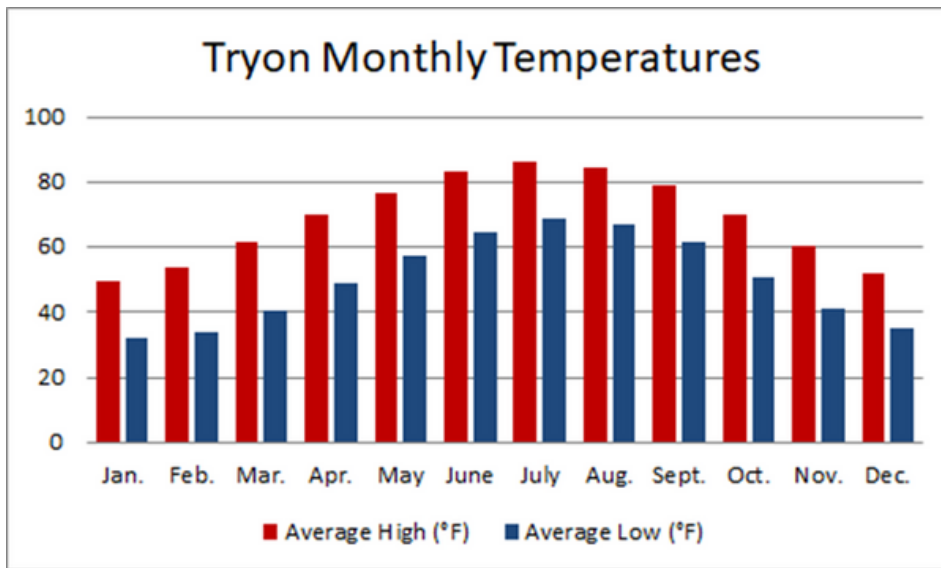




CLIMATE

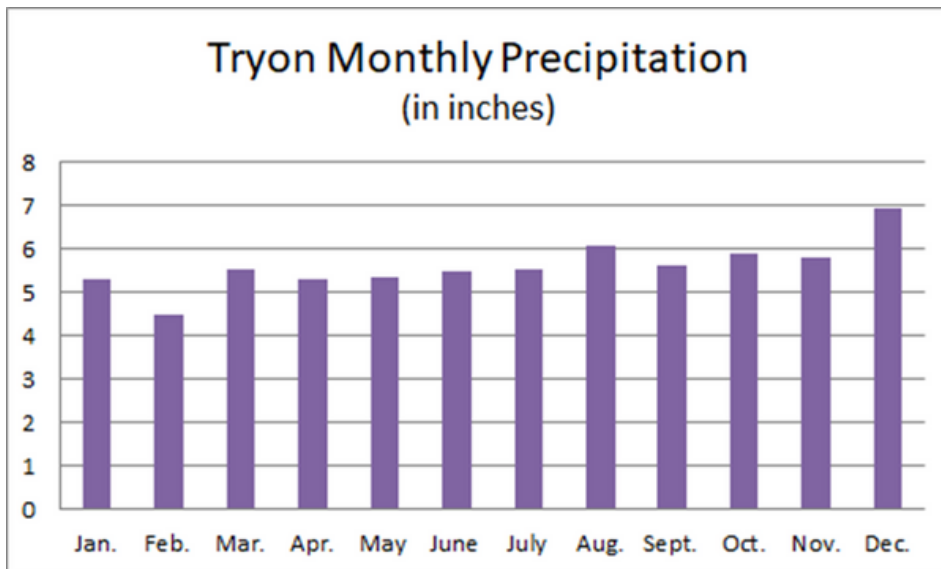
According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, between 1991 and 2020, Tryon's average annual high was 69°F and average annual low is 50.2°F.

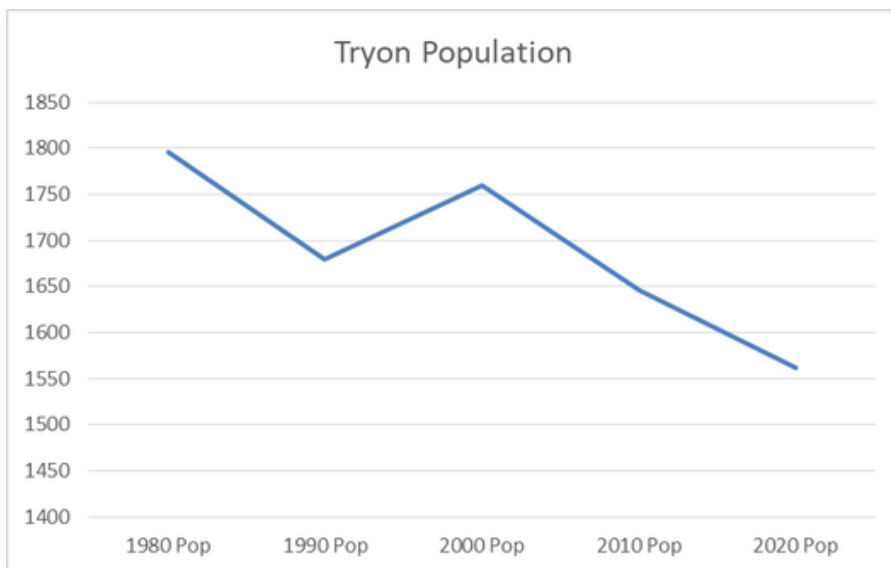
The graph below illustrates its average monthly high and low temperatures, according to the NOAA.



Precipitation in the town is spread out through the year and averages 65.35 inches annually.

The graph below illustrates average monthly precipitation, according to the NOAA.





Like many small, rural towns, Tryon has seen a **slight population decline** in recent years. According to the U.S. Census, the town's headcount decreased by 13% between 1980, when the population was tallied at 1,796, and 2020, when it was 1,562.

Still, the population of Tryon has remained within a range of 1,550-1,800.

Meanwhile, Polk County, where Tryon is located, saw about a 49% increase in numbers, with the population growing from 12,984 in 1980 to 19,328 in 2020.

In the same time, North Carolina saw a nearly 80% increase in population with the 1980 count coming in at 5,811,766 and the 2020 count coming in at 10,439,388. The population of the United States as a whole grew about 47% — from 225,545,805 in 1980 to 331,449,281 in 2020.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Tryon has an **older population** than Polk County overall and a much older population than the state of North Carolina and the nation. Its median age — the age that divides the total age frequency into two equal parts (i.e. half of individuals are older than the median age and half are younger) — is 62.5 while the county's median age is 53, the state's is 39.1 and the nation's is 38.5.

Only 8.8% of Tryon's population is under the age of 18 while 47% is above the age of 65. Comparatively, 15.7% of Polk County, 22.4% of North Carolinians and 22.6% of US residents are under the age of 18; 32.1% of Polk County, 15.9% of North Carolinians and 15.6% of US residents are older than 65.

American Community Survey numbers from 2019 indicated that Tryon's population was 89.1% white, 8.3% Black, 0.3% two or more races, 2.2% another race, 0% Asian, 0% Native American, and 0.3% Latino.

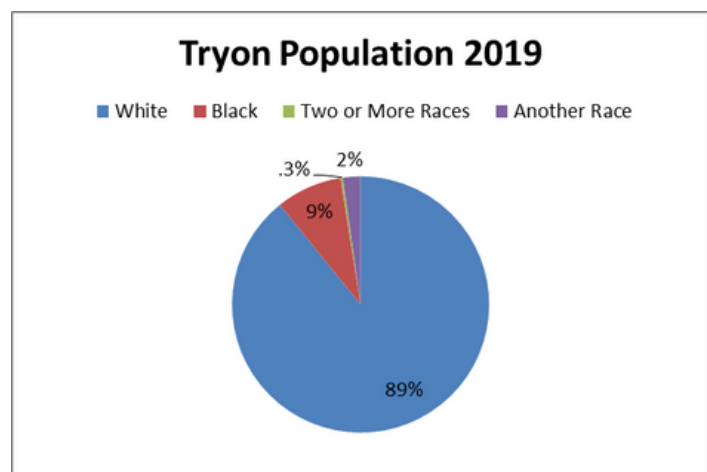
In Polk County, the population that year was 90.3% white, 4.9% Black, 0.7% Asian, 0.3% another race, 0.8% two or more races, 0.3% Native American, and 5.9% Latino.

North Carolina's population was 68.1% white, 21.5%

Black, 3% Asian, 1.2% Native American, 2.8% two or more races, 3.4% another race and 9.8% Latino. The United States population was 72% white, 12.8% Black, 5.7% Asian, .9% Native American, 3.4% two or more races, 5% another race and 18.4% Latino.

Tryon's population is 54% female whereas Polk County is 52.1% female, North Carolina is 51.4% female, and the US is 50.8% female.

Tryon has a relatively large community of individuals with disabilities — 25.9% of its population. In Polk County, 12.5% of the population has a disability, 13.4% of North Carolina's population has a disability, and 12.6% of the US population has a disability.





ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Tryon's median household income is lower than that of the state and the nation, but slightly higher than that of Polk County. And the town fares better than all three when it comes to poverty rate and enrollment in health insurance.

The town's **median household income is \$50,133**. Polk County's is \$48,787, North Carolina's is \$57,341 and the nation's is \$65,712. Tryon's poverty rate is 11.2%. The county's is 12%, the state's is 14.7% and the nation's is 12.3%.

Just 7.2% of Tryon's population is without health insurance — compared to 14.1% of Polk, 10.7% of the state and 8.8% of the nation.

A smaller number of Tryon households — 81.5% — have computers in them in comparison to Polk County's 87.7%, North Carolina's 89.1% and the United States' 90.3%.

Just over a quarter of Tryon households, 25.4%, lack an internet subscription whereas only 18.9% of households in the state and 17% of household in the nation do. In Polk County overall, 22.7% of households lack an internet subscription.

EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

Tryon **ranks more highly** than Polk County, the nation and the state when it comes to educational attainment. Of its population, 96.4% have a high school degree or higher and 51.8% have a bachelor's degree or higher.

In Polk County, 90.8% of the population has a high school degree or higher and 29.1% has a bachelors or higher.

In North Carolina, 87.8% of the population has a high school degree or higher and 31.3% has a bachelor's or higher. In the United States, 88% of the population has a high school degree or higher and 32.1% has a bachelor's or higher.

The **top economic sectors in Polk County** are, in order:

1. Health Care and Social Assistance
2. Government
3. Retail
4. Accommodation and Food Services


The county's top occupations are health care support, office, and food prep. The percent of the population that is in the civilian labor force is 43.8%.

The top economic sectors in both the state and the nation are:

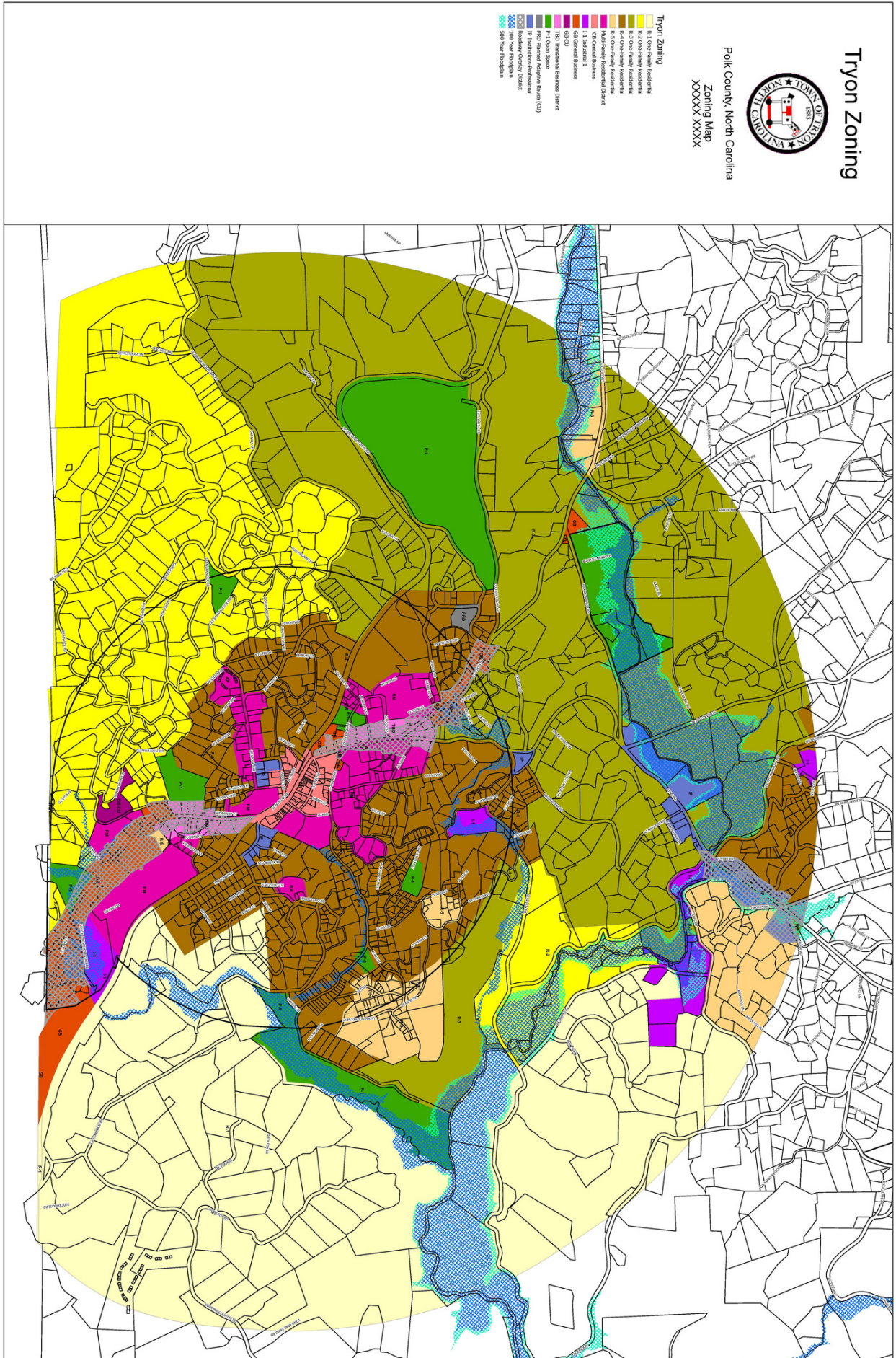
1. Government
2. Health Care and Social Assistance
3. Retail Trade
4. Manufacturing

Top occupations in the state and the nation are office staff, sales, and transportation. The percent of the population that is in the civilian labor force is 62.4% in the state and 63.6% in the nation.

The portion of Polk County's female population that is in the labor force is 72.4%. The state percentage is 76.8% and the US percentage is 73.9%.



EXISTING LAND USE



TRANSPORTATION



The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the Town of Tryon share responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the majority of streets within the planning area, which also contains a small number of privately-owned roads.

The Town maintains approximately 16 miles of municipal streets within the town limits. The NC Department of Transportation maintains all the major roads and state system streets (Lynn Rd-Hwy 108, US Hwy 176).

Tryon is part of NCDOT Division 14, which represents Polk County — along with Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Graham, Cherokee, and Clay counties.

Polk County offers a call-ahead transportation system that provides door-to-door service inside the county and around the region to Rutherfordton, Spindale, Hendersonville, Asheville, Spartanburg and Greenville. A Hendersonville shopping shuttle also is available by reservation every other Friday for travel to Wal-Mart in Hendersonville or shops within a 2-miles radius of that location.

PARKS & RECREATION



The Town of Tryon maintains many acres of parks and recreational facilities for the public to enjoy.

These include:

BRYAN PARK (510 Markham Road)

One of Tryon's newest parks, this park was developed with the assistance of grants from the Polk County Community Foundation. The park features benches and covered picnic tables as well as fixed grills for a family cookout picnic.

DEPOT GARDEN PARK (10 Depot Street)

Located next to the historic Tryon Depot, the garden features artfully arranged landscaping and planting, a trellised entrance and several benches for shady resting or bagged lunch alfresco.

GREENE CORNER (51 Melrose Avenue)

This small park located at the corner of Melrose Avenue and Lyncourt Drive is often used for art exhibits and weddings.

HARMON FIELD (117 Harmon Field Road)

Harmon Field consists of 36 acres of ball fields, soccer fields, a quarter mile track, tennis courts, equestrian facilities including rings and stables, a playground, a picnic shelter and a cabin for special events.

NINA SIMONE PLAZA (54 South Trade Street)

This artfully landscaped small plaza showcases a larger than life-size statue of native daughter and music icon Nina Simone. It features benches and a small fountain.

PARK ON TRADE (10 West Howard Street)

A sunny green gem of a pocket park located next to historic Tryon Town Hall near Rogers Park, Park on Trade features a fountain and trellis bower with bench.

ROGERS PARK (55 West Howard Street)

Rogers Park is located across from the Tryon Fire Department and features a 200 seat amphitheater with reception and gathering areas. A small creek and short trails meander through the park, which includes rock walls and is beautifully landscaped with native plants.

ROTARY CLOCK TOWER PLAZA (85 North Trade Street)

This hillside park surrounding Tryon Rotary Clock Tower provides shade and green vistas from downtown Tryon. It is the site for the annual New Year's Eve Ball Drop of Tryon.

VAUGHN CREEK GREENWAY (884 New Market Road)

One of Tryon's newest additions to its park system, the Vaughn Creek Greenway features an easy walking trail of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile along picturesque Vaughn Creek that offers many woodland views and beautiful cascades, including Sillar's Falls near the trailhead. Visitors can access the trail head at 884 New Market Road.

WOODLAND PARK (262 Chestnut Street)

Woodland Park is a 16 acre natural park in the heart of Tryon located just off Chestnut Street and features native flora, a babbling creek and a one mile hiking trail.

ZIGLAR FIELD (1050 East Howard Street)

A large open park with access bridge at 1050 East Howard Street, Ziglar Field features a soccer field and baseball field.

Tryon is currently developing a small parcel of woodland located at the base of the Lake Lanier Dam for Lanier Park, as well. The address for that park will be 840 South Trade Street.



DOWNTOWN TRYON

The majority of Downtown Tryon is designated as an Historic District with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Many downtown buildings are included on the National Register of Historic Places.

From Downtown Tryon's application as an Historic District:

[Tryon] was laid out in a circle, roughly bisected by a prominent commercial street, Trade Street, which runs parallel to the railroad tracks from Howard Street at the north end of downtown to McCown Street at the south end. Given its proximity to the railroad tracks and first depot, Trade Street (US Highway 176) became the center of business and industry, although the town grew slowly, but steadily, in the last decades of the nineteenth century. In 1889, Tryon consisted of twenty-four houses, three stores, and the depot.

The early commercial architecture of Tryon, specifically nineteenth-century resources built after the arrival of the railroad, has been lost in the intervening decades to both growth and fire. As Trade Street developed into the primary business location, with its buildings standing along one side and overlooking the street and railroad tracks to the west and southwest, the ever-present threat of fire eventually led to the replacement of the early frame buildings with more permanent masonry structures through the first decades of the twentieth century.

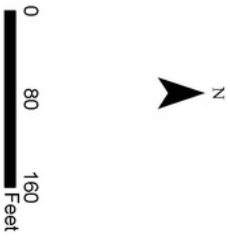
According to Sanborn maps of Tryon, the two main blocks of Trade Street (north and south of Oak Street) had reached their present level of development by 1929, and the block between Maple Street and Palmer Street was generally built up by the early 1940s. The majority of commercial buildings found on Trade Street are one- and two-story, rectangular-plan brick buildings with flat roofs behind stepped or shaped parapets, corbelled cornices, recessed panels, and large windows, often arranged in groups. The three-story Missildine's Drug Store was built in 1913 at the southeast corner of Trade and Oak streets to replace an earlier building that burned. It is one of the more elaborate structures within the commercial area and displays segmental-arched window openings, decorative window hoods, stone belt courses and accents, and a corbelled cornice. Only one building within the commercial district alludes to a particular architectural style—the 1908 Romanesque Revival-style Bank of Tryon Building.

Tryon Downtown



Polk County, North Carolina

- █ Historic District-State or National
- National Register individual listing
- ★ NR Historic District center point
- Study List individual entry
- Surveyed Only
- Surveyed in NRHD
- Surveyed, Gone
- Parcel Line



© 2018 Aerial Imagery by County of Polk, North Carolina. All rights reserved. For more information, contact the County of Polk, North Carolina, GIS Department, 1001 E. Main St., Tryon, NC 28782.

Downtown Tryon's **average daily traffic count in 2022** is estimated at 5,500.

Morris the Horse, a well-loved landmark that has represented Tryon since 1928, stands on the corner of Trade and Pacolet Streets. He is both a symbol of the community's love of horses and a replica of an era gone by when wooden toy horses just like him were made in Tryon and shipped all over the country.

Trade Street is the primary street running through Downtown Tryon and is home to a slew of **local businesses** and restaurants.

These include Sidestreet Pizza & Pasta, Tryon Theatre, Tryon Toymakers, Carolina Confections, The Book Shelf, The Bottle, Harper's Pub & Eatery, Café Le Guale, Trade Street Creamery, Tryon Daily Bulletin Newspaper, Tryon Museum, Huckleberry's Restaurant, Lavender Bistro, Mountain Trail Soap Company, Scruggs & Co. Antiques, Mountainscapes Art Gallery, and Frederick's Jewelers.

White Oak Nursing Facility is the **largest employer** in Tryon's downtown district, employing about 165 people.

Stotts Ford, a Ford dealership and body shop, is the second largest employer with about 30 employees.

The third largest downtown employer is Sidestreet Pizza, which has been in Tryon since the early 80's and employs 20+ people, full and part-time.





GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The following are the goals and objectives laid out for the future of the Town of Tryon:

Goal 1: Promote planned residential growth in harmony with resources and habitat most suitable for development while preserving community character and protecting the Town's natural areas

- **Objective 1.1:** Update the Code of Ordinances in accordance with the recommendations of this plan, changes in statutes and regulations, and other applicable requirements.
- **Objective 1.2:** Perform inventory and assessment of community infrastructure needed for current and future residents, including utilities, transportation, broadband service, etc.
- **Objective 1.3:** Assess and develop potential policy approaches to support sustainable residential growth across a range of housing options, suited to neighborhood character and allowing in-fill development where appropriate, including affordable and workforce housing.

Goal 2: Support planned economic and commercial growth in areas of Town appropriate for the uses and available infrastructure, with an emphasis on local businesses, investment, and job creation

- **Objective 2.1:** Perform inventory and assessment of community infrastructure needed for current and future businesses, including utilities, transportation, broadband service, etc.

- **Objective 2.2:** Assess and develop potential policy approaches to consider mixed-use development where appropriate, including potential areas in the Central Business District and at or adjacent to commercial corridors.
- **Objective 2.3:** Participate in planning and implementation efforts to assist downtown and local businesses, including collaboration with Tryon Downtown Development Association, Polk County, Foothills Regional Commission, and others.
- **Objective 2.4:** Coordinate with key stakeholders on economic development & diversification activities that are compatible with community needs, the built environment, and natural resources.

Goal 3: Provide a balanced recreation and open space system that meets the current and future needs of all segments of the local community

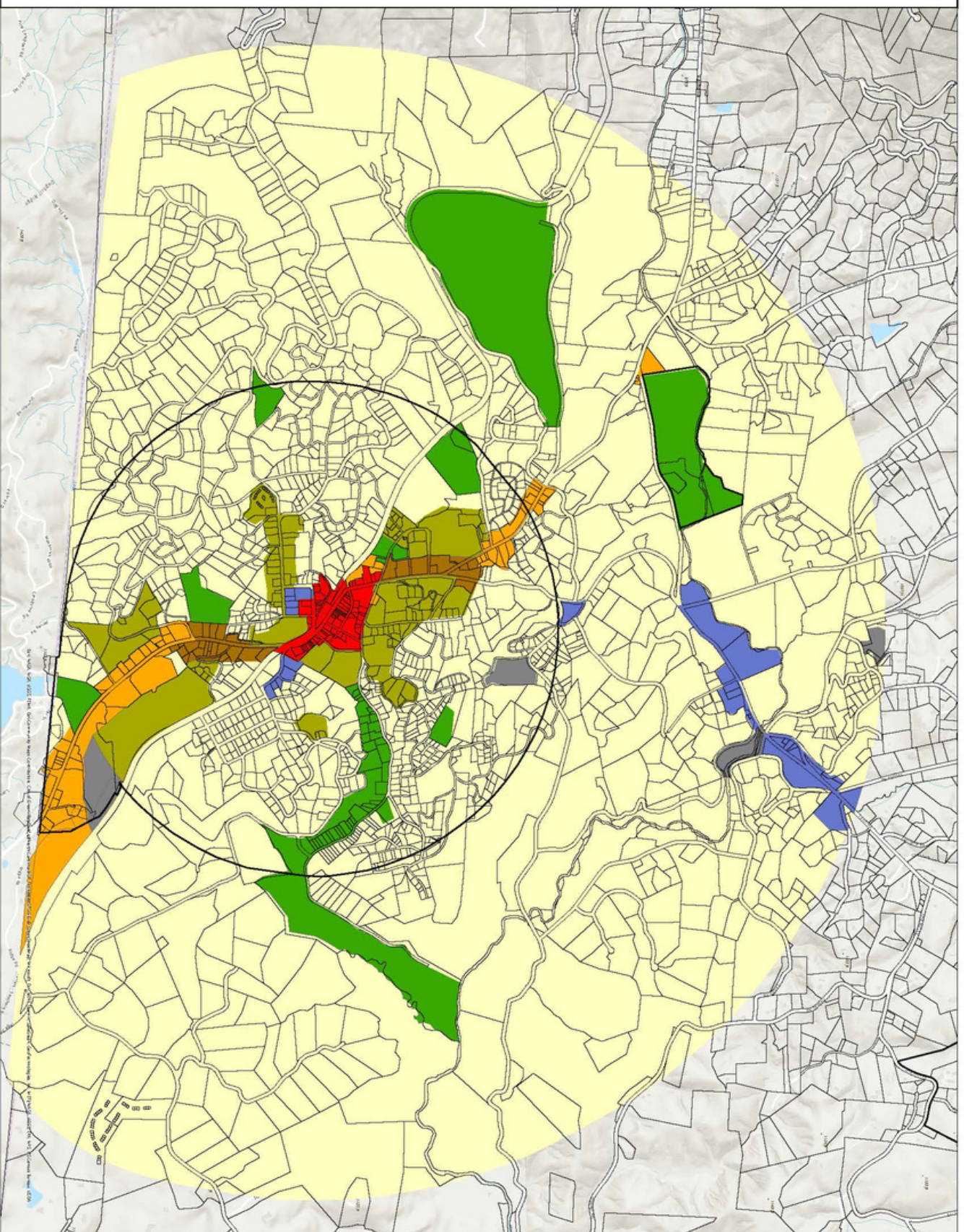
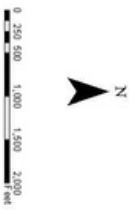
- **Objective 3.1:** Coordinate with key stakeholders on the development of Parks & Recreation and Trails & Pathway Plans including, but not limited to, the Tryon Long-Range Community Park Plan and the Polk County Recreation Plan.
- **Objective 3.2:** Assess and maintain current parks and recreation facilities, from buildings to sites to recreational programs, with an emphasis on continuous process improvement for facilities and service delivery levels.
- **Objective 3.3:** Pursue funding for design and construction of parks, recreational facilities, and trail & pathway projects (both new projects and expansion and/or maintenance of existing facilities), including work on trails, sidewalks, and pathways that will connect recreational and other community assets.

Tryon Future Land Use



Polk County, North Carolina

- Future Land Use**
- General Business (GB)
 - General Business (GB)
 - Specialized Business (SB)
 - Industrial (I)
 - Industrial (I)
 - Open Space (OS)
 - Open Space (OS)
 - Single-Family Residential (SR)
 - Single-Family Residential (SR)



APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

Public engagement for the Tryon Land Use Plan began with a community survey containing 25 questions covering topics such as future vision, land use considerations, housing, transportation, recreation/open space, general topics, and demographics.

The survey was open from November 6, 2021 to April 13, 2022. One hundred and fifteen responses were received from community stakeholders. A summary of these responses can be found online at foothillsregion.org/tryonsurveyresults.

Tryon also held a public input session on April 14, 2022, from 1-3 p.m. at Tryon Town Hall following advertising, including on social media and through the use of the Nixle alert system. The advertising flyer is included on page 29 of this appendix. The meeting was well-attended with participation throughout the session. Comments received from the public covered a range of topics such as support for small and local businesses, interest in the future rail trail, and preservation of tree canopy and natural resources. Feedback from this session, in conjunction with the community survey and other data, allowed the Board of Planning and Adjustment to make edits to the proposed goals and objectives.

Following advertisements in print media and online, a public hearing was held at the Tryon Board of Commissioners meeting on May 17, 2022 at 7:00 p.m. The board unanimously approved the land use plan at their meeting on June 21, 2022.



TRYON LAND USE PLAN PUBLIC INPUT SESSION

**APRIL
14
2022**

The Town of Tryon and Foothills Regional Commission are developing a new land use plan that will help guide future planning and policies.

The Town invites you to voice your opinions about Tryon's future land use map and goals & objectives. Please join us at this drop-in event!

Event Details

When: Thursday, April 14, 2022
1:00-3:00 p.m.

Where: Tryon Town Hall
301 North Trade Street

This is a drop-in event and does not include a presentation. Please come at a time convenient for you, and bring your questions and ideas!