



Facility

**Cheekwood
Estate and
Gardens**

**Atlanta
Botanical
Gardens**

**Clark Art
Institute**

**Crystal
Bridges
MOAA**

**Cincinnati Zoo
and Botanical
Gardens**

**Missouri
Botanical
Gardens**

**Portland
Japanese
Garden**

**Selby
Botanical
Garden**

**Roger Williams
Park Botanical
Center**

**Zoo
Atlanta**

**ZooTampa
at Lowry Park**

SIZE



55 acres

30 acres

140 acres

120 acres

75 acres

79 acres

12.5 acres

15 acres

31 acres

40 acres

63 acres

ANNUAL VISITORS



400,000

760,000

200,000

785,000

1.7 million*

901,000

500,000

190,000

1.5 million

900,000

1.2 million

PARKING TYPE



Surface

Structure

Surface

Structured

Surface

Surface

Surface

Structured

Surface

Shared
Structred +
Surface

Surface

TOTAL SPACES



173

336/765

340

1,010

1,650

833

130

400 (est)

78

1,417

600

Cost



Free

\$15 up to \$35

Free

Free

\$10

Free

\$8 (2 hr max)

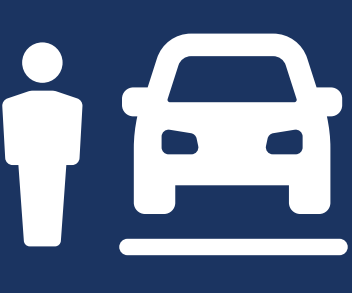
TBD

Free

\$12

Free

ANNUAL VISITORS PER SPACE



2,312

993

588

777

1,030

1,082

3,800

475

19,230

635

2,000

ARTERIAL ACCESS?



No

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

TDM MEASURES



No

Bus
Pedestrian path
Access to Beltline

Sidewalk access
with public trails

Extensive trail
network connects
museum to
other campus
attractions

Bus
Sidewalk
access via ped
overpasses

Promotes access
to the garden by
bicycles

Light rail
Bike/ped path

Sidewalk access
in a walkable
area

Bus
Ped path

Bus
Sidewalk access
in a walkable
area

Bus
Sidewalk access

INNOVATION



TBD

Shared parking
Screened
garage

Landscaped
Parking

New parking
garage with
mixed use
Shuttle service

Repurposed
former parking
lot to new and
expanded
exhibits

Provides shuttle
access from an
overflow park &
ride lot

Shuttle system
+ externalized
parking
Parking app

Green features
on parking
garage, including
solar panels.

None identified

Park-n-Play on
the top level of
the parking deck

Uses tree canopy
for shading in
surface lots

*Includes visitors for Zoo and other destinations.



PEER COMPARISON



Best Practices

All peer locations have direct access to an arterial, avoiding the need to use neighborhood streets.

Atlanta Botanical Gardens



Best Practices

- Shared parking
- Screened garage
- Beltline access

Roger Williams Park Botanical Center



Best Practices

- Shared parking
- Multimodal access

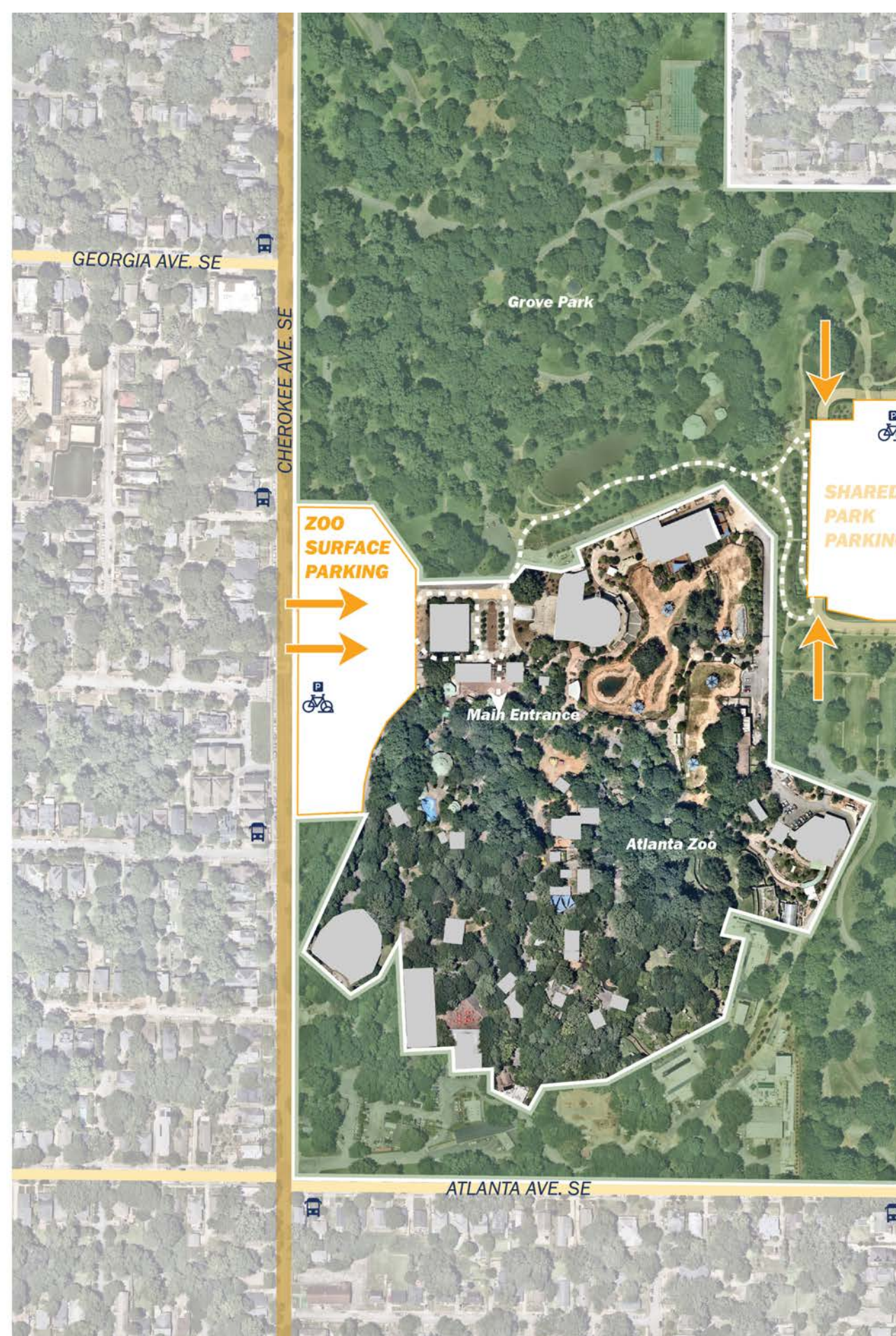
Portland Japanese Garden



Best Practices

- Distribute parking
- Shuttle service
- Multimodal access

Zoo Atlanta



Best Practices

- Shared parking
- Screened garage
- Park and play on garage roof

Marie Selby Botanical Garden



Best Practices

- Solar panels and other green garage features
- Restaurant/retail on ground floor of garage

Crystal Bridges MOAA



Best Practices

- Shuttle service to remote parking
- Extensive trail network
- Mixed use space in garage

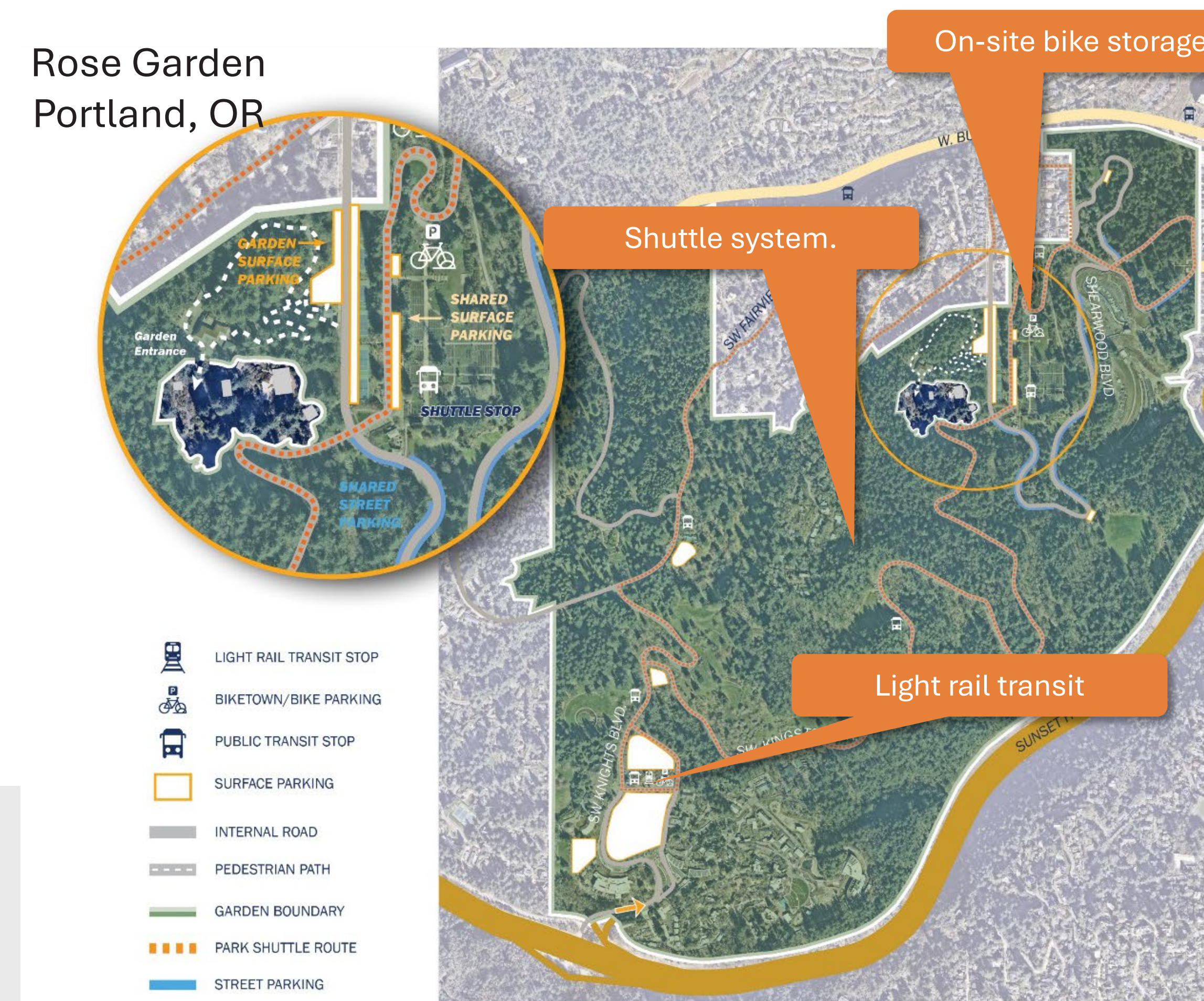
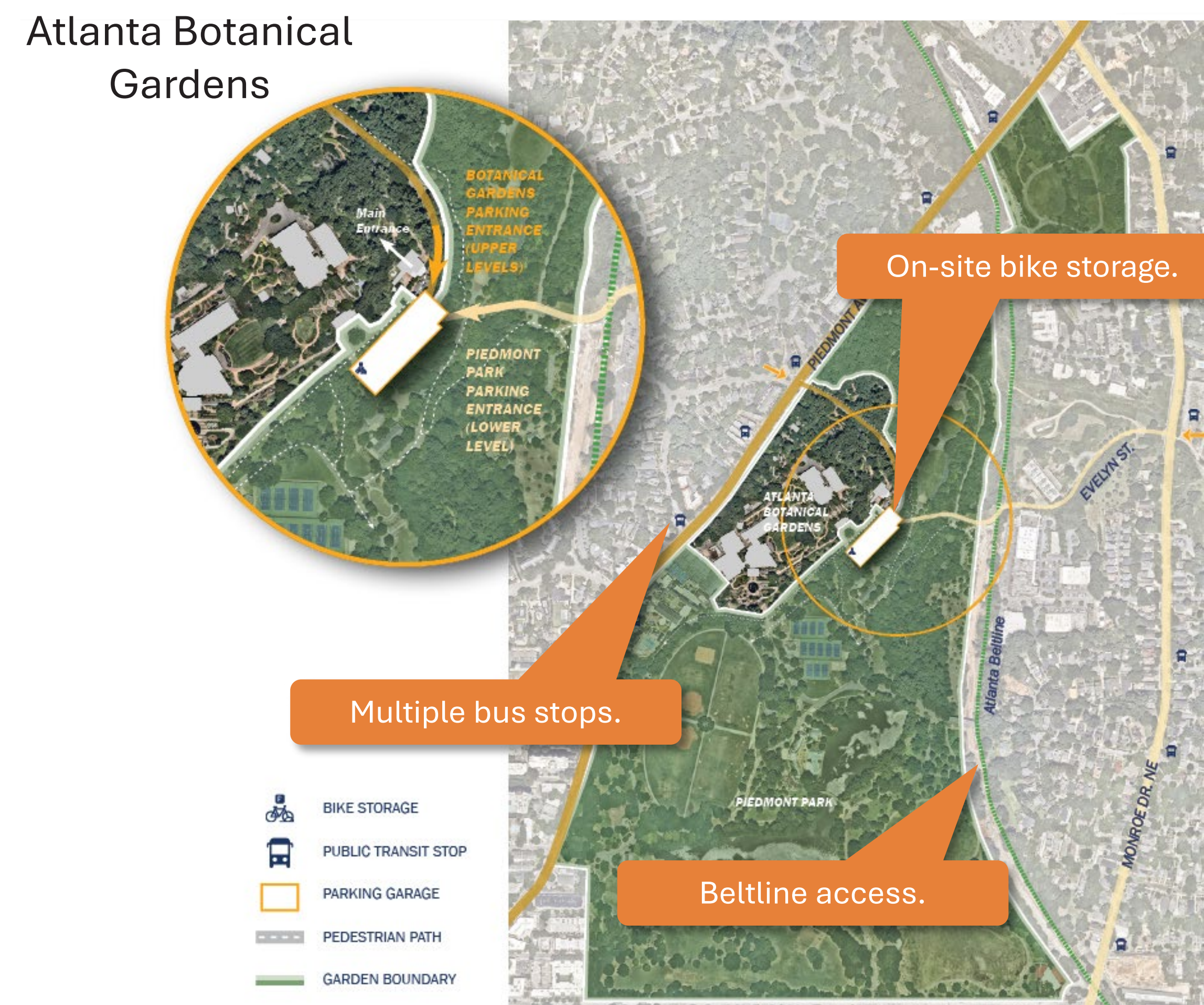
BEST PRACTICE: CONTEXT SENSITIVE ROAD DESIGN

Atlanta Botanical Gardens



BEST PRACTICE: MULTIMODAL ACCESS

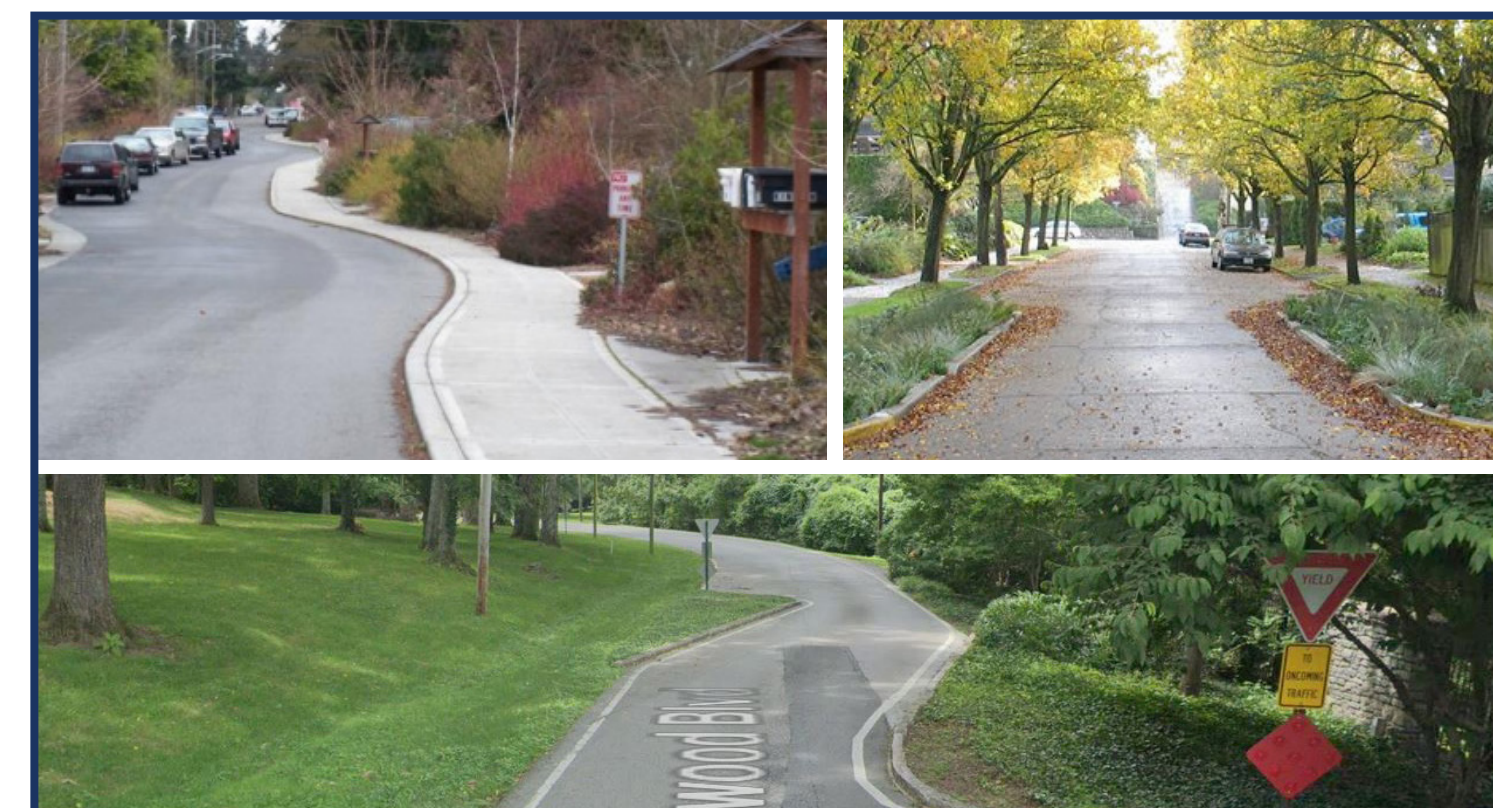
Many of Cheekwood's peers can be accessed by many different transportation options, including walking, cycling and transit.



BEST PRACTICE: PAYMENT AND POLICY OPTIONS

BEST PRACTICE: LOW IMPACT STREET DESIGN

Low impact street design encourages neighbored friendly vehicular speeds and creates safe spaces to walk and cycle in a way that makes minimal use of hardscape elements.



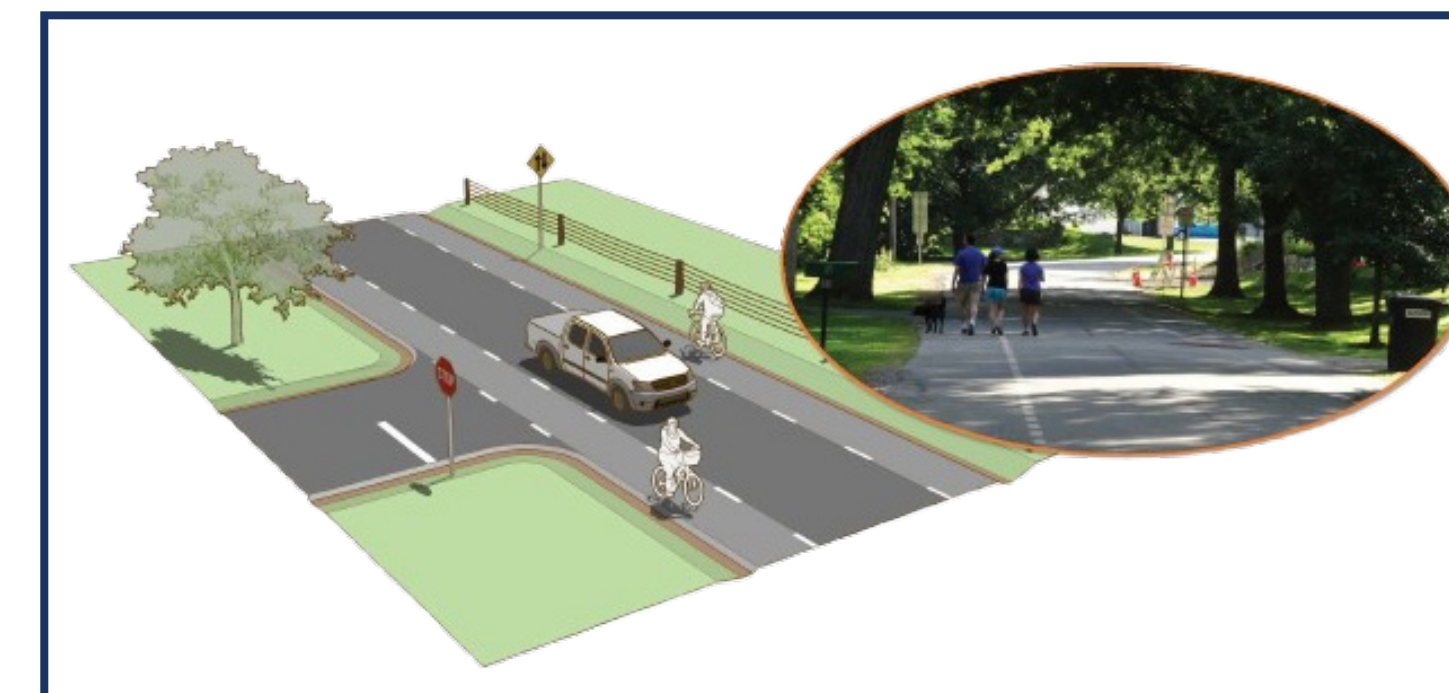
Chicanes, Curb Extensions & Bulb Outs

Extension of the roadside that physically narrows the travelled way and creates shifts and horizontal deflection to encourage appropriate motor vehicle speeds. Creates shorter crossing distances for pedestrians and can be used at intersections or mid-block. Emphasis is placed on native landscaping with minimal use of curbing and hardscape materials.



Intersection Operational Improvement

Changes to the way that intersections handle motorized vehicles, non-motorized vehicles and pedestrians. Can be achieved through physical changes (curb extensions, islands, pavement marking, etc.) or regulatory changes (signage). Improvements should make economic use of hardscape materials and emphasize native landscaping as design control elements when feasible.



Bicycle Lanes & Advisory Shoulders

The physical demarcation of a dedicated space for bicycles on one or ideally both sides of the roadway. On very low speed roads, advisory shoulders create usable space for bicycles (and pedestrians) on both sides of the road, with a single, two-center lane for motor vehicles in the middle. The resulting narrowing of motor vehicle travel lanes encourages appropriate speeds. The application of bicycle lanes should make minimal use of pavement marking.



Brick Pavers, Tables & Paver Treatment

Changes to the physical appearance, texture and elevation of the road that alerts the drivers through a visual change in the continuity of the pavement. Materials should be consistent with Belle Meade Highlands brand and be limited to specific areas where gateways, traffic calming and pedestrian safety are desired.

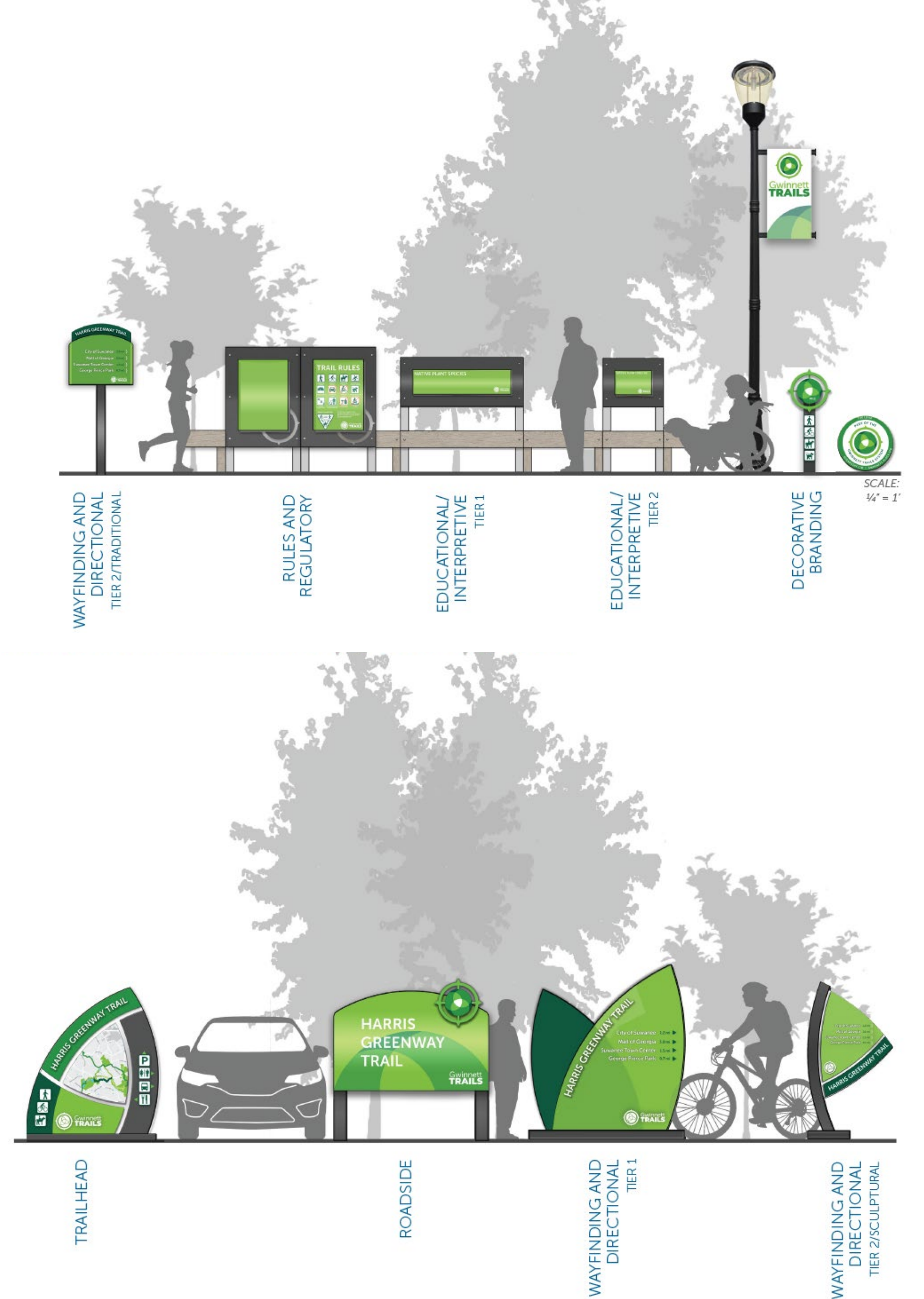


Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacon (RRFB)

User-activated flashing LED lights and associated signage at unsignalized intersections or mid-block crosswalks. Can be activated by pedestrians manually through a push button or passively by a pedestrian detection system. Application should be limited to locations with high volumes of pedestrian traffic and higher motor vehicle speeds and/or volume.

BEST PRACTICE: WAYFINDING

Wayfinding uses a coordinated signage system to encourage desired circulation and access patterns and sets expectations for driver behavior. It can be used for all modes, including drivers, cyclists, pedestrians and freight delivery.



Payment



Unbundle Parking

Implement paid parking through the purchase of a parking pass separately from a ticket purchase.



Implement Pre-booking

Require visitors to pre-book their parking session to track how many vehicles will be on-site throughout the day.



Use Tiered Pricing

Use tiered pricing to provide discounted/free parking passes for members, lower prices for park-n-ride parking, and higher prices for on-site parking.

Policy Options



Time-based Entry

Manage the volume of vehicles and visitors entering the site by admitting visitors in time intervals of 30 minutes or more.

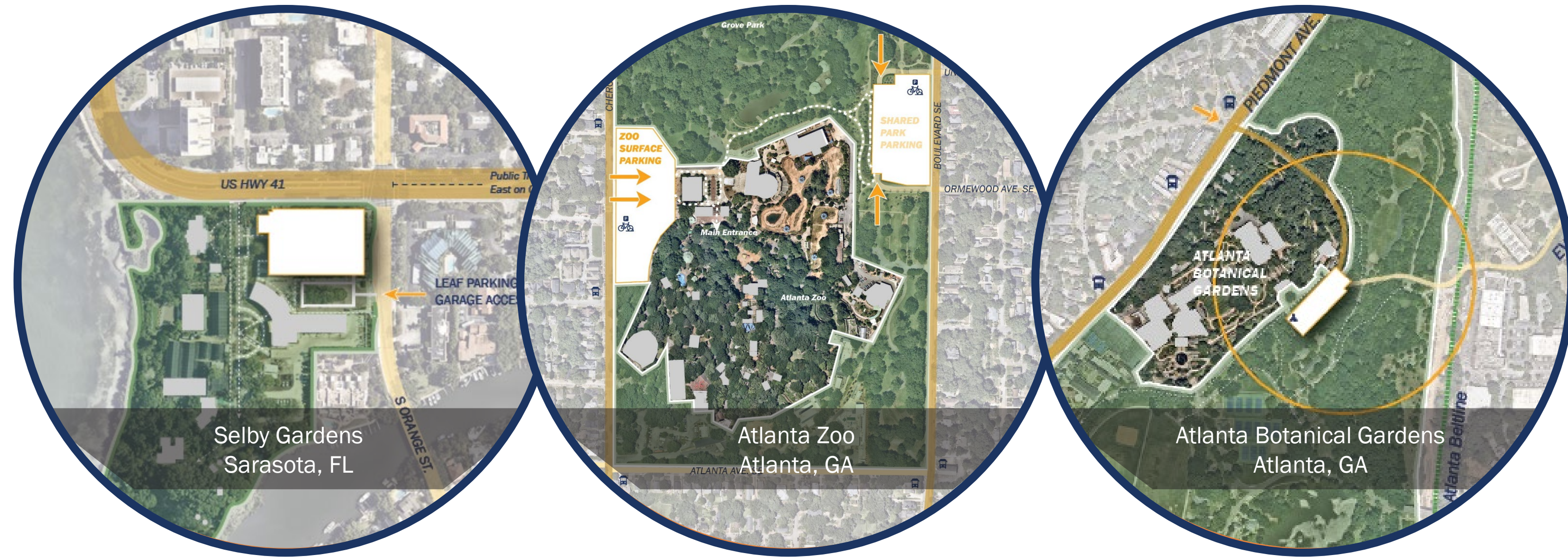


Set Visitor Limits

Limit the number of visitors admitted based on projected capacity and volumes.

PEER COMPARISON

Many of Cheekwoods peers use structures to meet parking demand. Well-designed parking structures seamlessly integrated within the surrounding landscape, provide additional amenities beyond parking and are often shared with multiple uses.



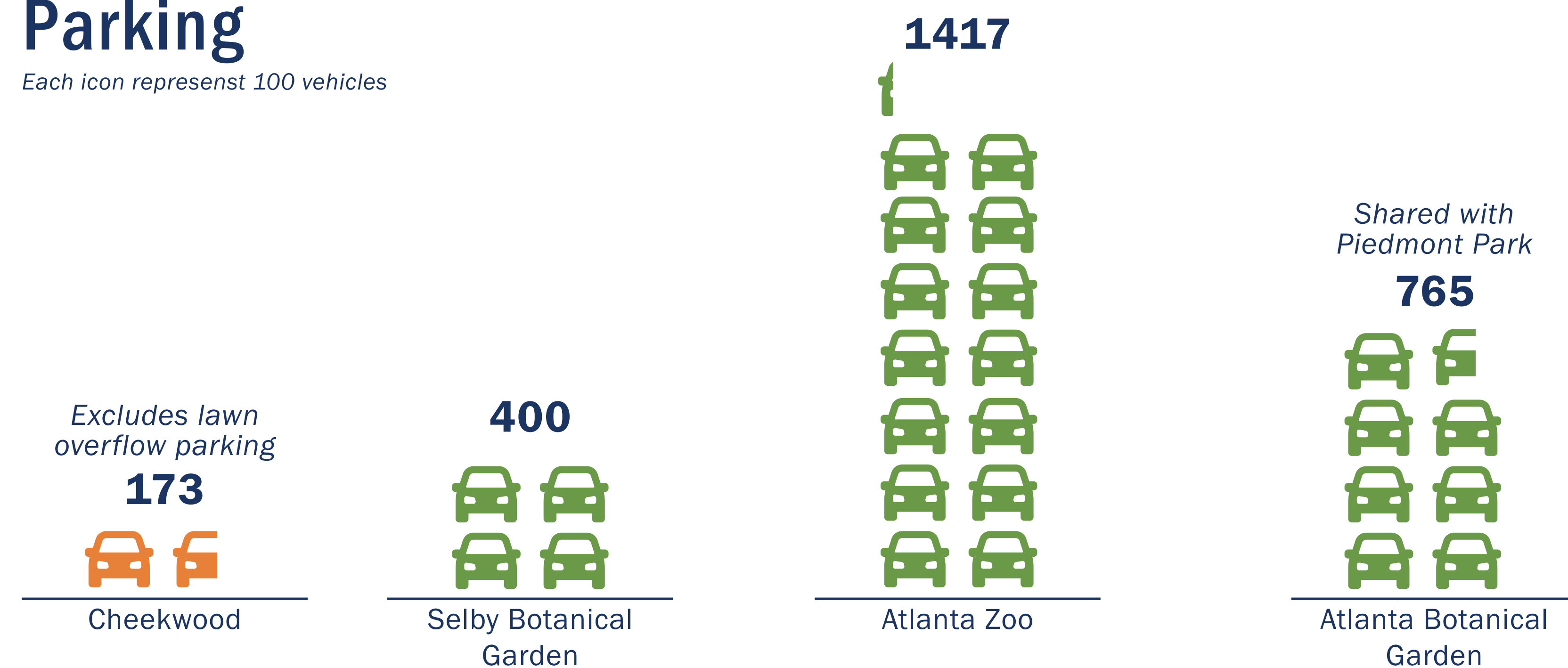
**SELBY
GARDENS**
Sarasota, FL
400 spaces

**ZOO
ATLANTA**
Atlanta, GA
1,417 spaces

**ATLANTA
BOTANICAL
GARDENS**
Atlanta, GA
765 spaces

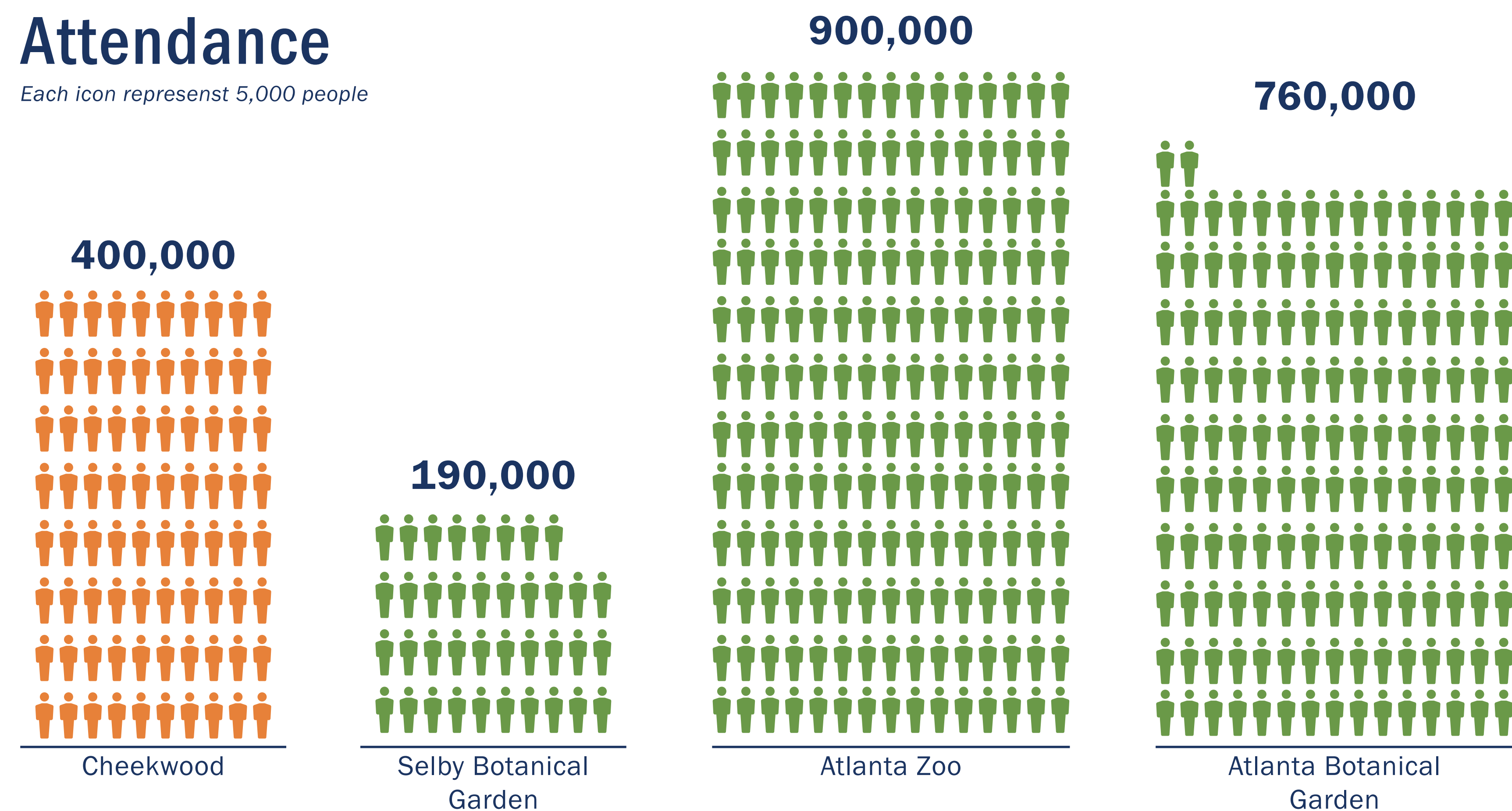
Parking

Each icon represent 100 vehicles



Attendance

Each icon represent 5,000 people



BEST PRACTICES

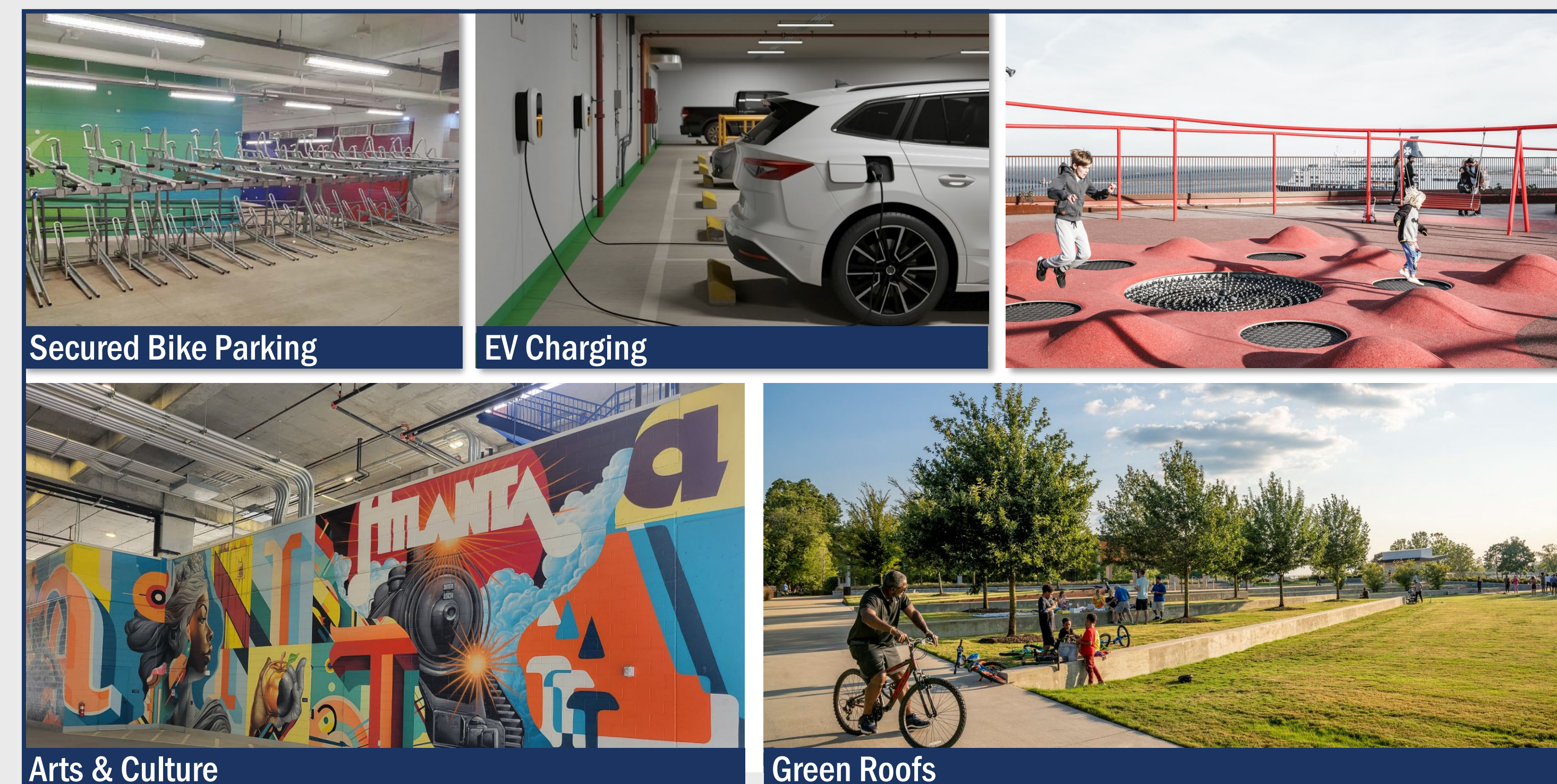
Integrative Landscape Design



Key Features

- Take advantage of the natural form of the landscape.
- Break up the structure's massing; using form, finishes, or both.
- Plantings can serve as screening and a sustainability feature.
- Utilize building materials that complement the local context.
- Landscaping can be used to activate the site for non-parking uses.

Amenitization



Key Features

- Integrating multiple uses increases the utility of a parking facility.
- Bike parking, shuttle access, recreation, shopping, retail and arts and culture are all potential amenities.
- Specific uses are tailored to the surrounding context.
- Active use promotes safety and security.

Joint Use



Key Features

- Leverage parking infrastructure to serve multiple user groups.
- Provide clearly defined entrances for different user groups.
- Establish agreements that allow for surge capacity during events.
- Establish a revenue shared to pay for improvements.