

ALL ABOUT

SOUTH BOULDER

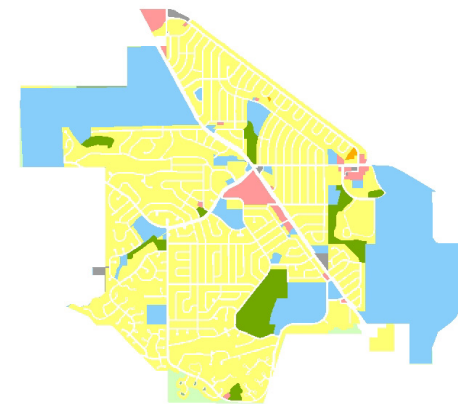
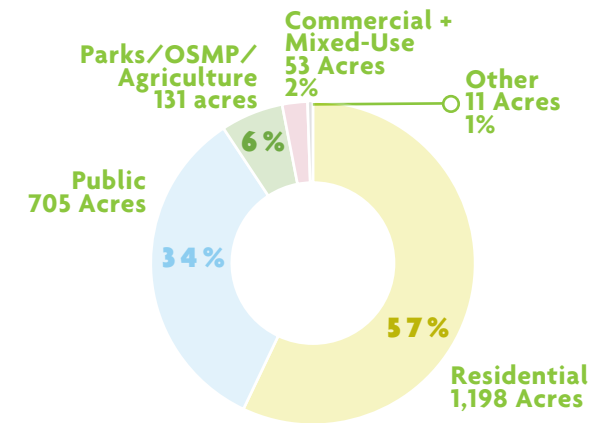
South Boulder developed primarily in the 1950s and 1960s, concurrent with completion of the then Boulder/Denver Turnpike (US 36). Today, South Boulder is home to major employment centers, retail centers, and a variety of established residential neighborhoods including Martin Acres and Table Mesa North and South. The Table Mesa shopping center is centrally located within the subcommunity and is the area's primary retail destination. Major employers include the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) federal research laboratories, which have maintained a presence in the neighborhood since the 1950s and 1960s.

**OUR LEGACY.
OUR FUTURE.**

BOULDER VALLEY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LIFESTYLE

◆ LAND USE



🌲 PARKS & OPEN SPACE



🏫 SCHOOLS

Public	Private
Bear Creek Elementary	Bixby School
Mesa Elementary	Public Community Montessori Elementary
Creekside at Martin Park Elementary	Halcyon
Southern Hills Middle	Fairview High
Summit Middle	

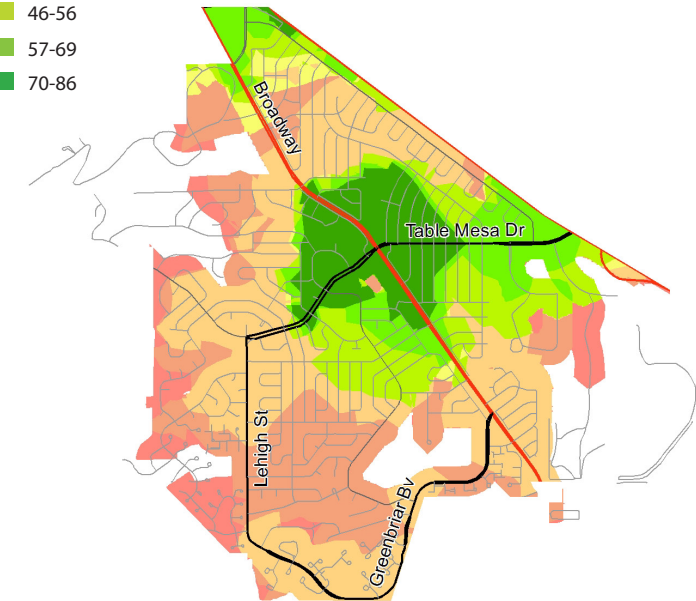
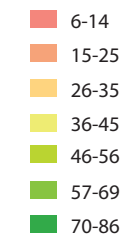
GETTING AROUND

🚲 BIKE LANES & TRAILS



🚶 NEIGHBORHOOD ACCESS

Weighted Access Score % Accessible



🚶 SIDEWALK GAPS

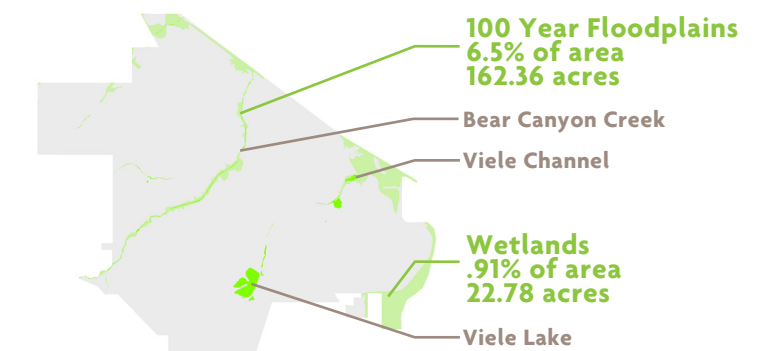


🚶 TRANSIT



NATURE

💧 WATER FEATURES



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This map depicts existing land use. A citywide future land use map can be found in the Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan, and will be provided at the subcommunity level in later versions of this fact sheet.

**DRAFT
8/21/15**

Existing Land Uses (DRAFT)

- Residential**
 - Residential
- Public, Vacant**
 - Public/Quasi-public (e.g. Church)
 - Vacant Land
- Natural, Agricultural, Recreational**
 - Urban Parks, City
 - Open Space and Mountain Parks, City
 - Open Space/Park, Other (Public or Private)
- Commercial, Industrial, Mixed Use**
 - Commercial
 - Mixed Use
 - Industrial
- School**
- Library**
- City Recreation Center**
- Fire Station or Facility**
- Bus Stop**
- City Limits**
- Blueline (approximate)**



0 0.5 1 Miles

EXISTING LAND USE

PEOPLE & HOUSING

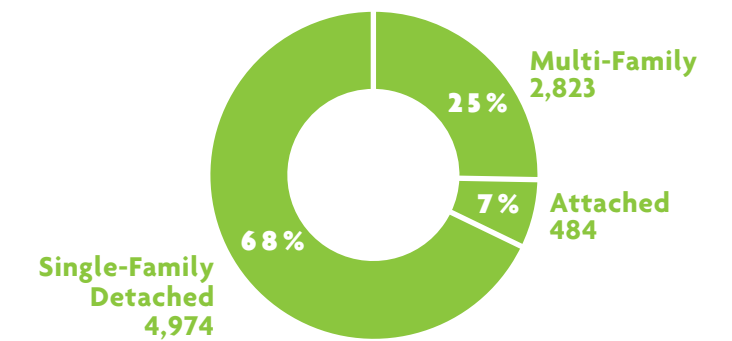
POPULATION



TOTAL DWELLING UNITS



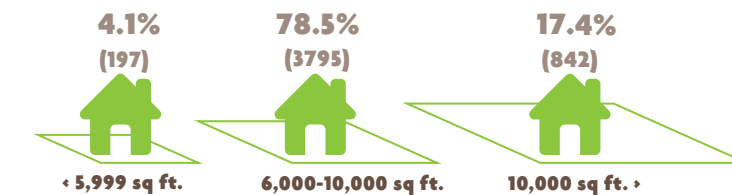
HOUSING UNIT MIX



DENSITY (DWELLING UNITS/RESIDENTIAL ACRE)



AVERAGE SINGLE-FAMILY LOT SIZE



TOTAL JOBS



LOOKING BACK AT THE LEGACY OF SOUTH BOULDER



1875 William Martin builds a farmhouse on an old campsite used in the 1860s by prospectors on their way to the mines.



1904 The first burial at Green Mountain Cemetery takes place. Graves from Columbia Cemetery, which was seen as a less desirable place for burial, are exhumed and brought to the new cemetery.

**DRAFT
8 / 21 / 15**

1850

1860

1870

1880

1890

1900

1910

1920

1930

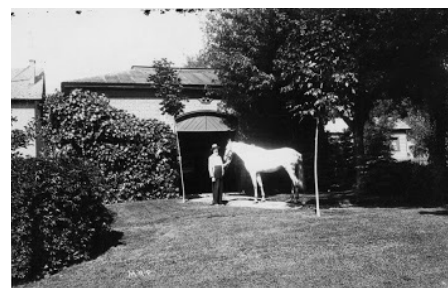
1940

1950

1862



Frederick W. Kohler and family homestead an 800-acre farm along Baseline Road. Kohler became a large stockholder in the Boulder National Bank and served two terms as Boulder County Commissioner. Kohler Reservoir, named after him, was used as a watering hole for his cattle.



1880s-1950s

The area is mostly agricultural and is centered between the urban area of Boulder to the north and the small coal mining town of Marshall to the south.

South Boulder saw the addition of more than 2,500 residential houses

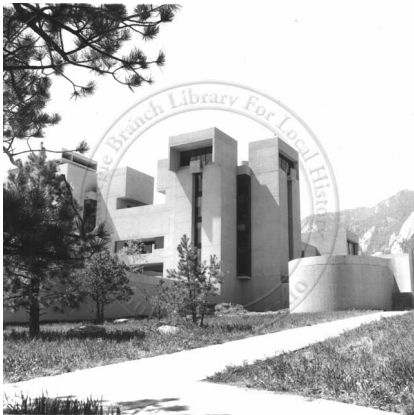


1950s-1960s immediately following the end of World War II.

1955 George and Everett Williams develop the Martin Acres neighborhood. It is named after William Martin, who used to operate a ranch in the area.



1966 Walter Orr Roberts works with I.M. Pei to design the NCAR building. A ballot measure was passed to allow its construction on Table Mesa.



1971 Modernist architect Hobart Wagener designs Fairview High School, Boulder's second high school.



1954 President Eisenhower dedicates the National Bureau of Standards (later NIST) facility.



1964 Architects Thomas Nixon and Lincoln Jones design Boulder Fire Station #3 in the Usonian style.



1969 The George Reynolds Branch Library, named after the CU literature professor, is the city's first branch library.

