Infill is the development or redevelopment of mostly vacant and undeveloped property within the city. This allows for population growth to occur near existing amenities and services without an increase in car trips and drive time, which can lead to traffic congestion. Efforts by Fayetteville to encourage appropriate infill include rezoning properties in the City’s core to allow more residents and a mix of housing, stores, and offices in close proximity.

For decades, city planning practices featured a separation of land uses, grouping residential areas together away from commercial properties. This led to suburban sprawl, where cars are necessary for residents to access work or shopping. In addition to adding to traffic congestion, sprawl places strain on public budgets, as cities are obliged to maintain more and more roads, water and sewer lines, and other services. To discourage sprawl, Fayetteville restricts the number of land annexations and the amount of land annexed.

Instead of focusing on vehicles, the City seeks to make streets more accommodating for pedestrians, cyclists, cars, and transit. In addition to funding new sidewalk and trail construction, Fayetteville contributes to the budget of Ozark Regional Transit, and has adopted development standards, like limitations on the length of blocks, that promote a livable transportation network. The City has also set long-range goals like the establishment of a trail network to reach within ½ mile of 97% of residents.

Fayetteville’s enduring green network is envisioned as a system that binds together parks, open space, trails, and other protected areas for the benefit of residents and visitors. Efforts by the City to create an enduring green network include everything from trail construction and rezoning sensitive environmental areas to limiting development, adopting a tree preservation ordinance, and acquiring large areas for parkland.

Attainable housing typically refers to housing needed by those who make more than the income limit established for federal subsidies, but still struggle in the current housing market. The City has taken steps to increase opportunities to create a wider array of housing types. Examples of this are rezoning approvals for higher density development and different housing types, cost-sharing of infrastructure for affordable housing projects, and financial support for local homeless programs.