

Part III: APPENDIX



Part III: Appendix

The information contained in this Appendix was gathered throughout the planning process and was used to produce the Elizabeth Area Plan.

Existing Conditions, Trends, and Forecasts

A thorough review and understanding of existing conditions - physical, economic, and social -was needed to identify the opportunities and constraints facing the plan area, and to develop the plan vision, goals, and policies. The following discussion highlights the existing conditions, trends, and forecasts most significant to the plan area.

Demographics

The 2000 U.S. Census indicated that 3,484 people reside in the Elizabeth plan area; of those, the majority (84%) are Caucasian, with about 14% being African-American. Hispanic residents comprise just two percent of the area's population. There are more females (55%) than males. Twelve percent of the population is under age 18. and senior citizens (65+) comprise 10% of the total.

The Elizabeth plan area has not seen a significant increase in population since the 2000 Census. The 2009 population estimate for the area is 3,570, which is an average annual increase of less than onehalf of one percent (0.5%).

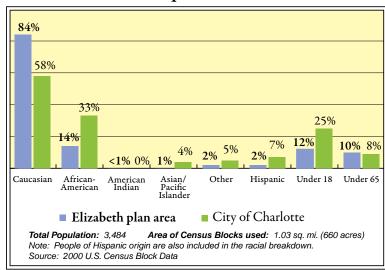
The 2000 Census also provides the following information:

- The median household income of the plan area was \$46,281 (1999 income data). This was slightly less than the median household income for the City of Charlotte as a whole, \$46,975.
- A majority (53%) of the households in the area were single-person households.
- The average household size in the plan area was 1.71 persons.
- About 66% of area homes were valued at more than \$200,000 dollars. The median home value was \$230,100; this was

Population Trends

Geographic Area	1980 Census data	1990 Census data	2000 Census data	2010 Planning estimate
Elizabeth Plan Area	3,594	3,789 +5.4%	3,484 -8.0%	3,570 +2.5%
City of Charlotte	314,447	395,934 +25.9%	540,828 +36.6%	728,254 +34.7%
Mecklenburg County	404,270	511,433 +26.5%	695,454 +36.0%	913,025 +31.3%
Source: U.S. Census data and Planning Department estimate				

Population



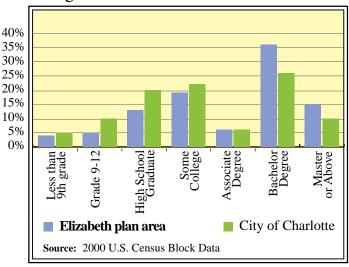
significantly greater than the median home value for the City which stood at \$134,300.

· Residents of the plan area were generally more well-educated than residents City-wide, as illustrated in the following table.



More area residents worked in the management/professional category (49%) than in any other. This was followed by residents employed in sales/office work (30%) and the service sector (11%). The total number of jobs held by study area residents was 2,601.

Highest Attained Educational Level



Employment

Occupational	Elizabeth Plan Area		City of Charlotte
Group	Pop.	%	%
Management/ Professional	1,286	49%	38%
Service	275	11%	13%
Sales/Office	771	30%	29%
Construction/ Maintenance	158	6%	8%
Production	111	4%	12%
Total	2,601	100%	100%
Source: 2000 U.S. Census			

Residential Building Permits

Sixteen new residential permits were issued in the plan area for single family detached dwellings from 2000 to 2009, whereas 332 multi-family units were permitted in the same period. Most of the new multifamily residential units are condominiums, the permits for which were issued in years 2006 and 2007. No residential apartment units have been constructed in the plan area in the past two decades.

There were 1,808 households in the plan area as of the 2000 U.S. Census. Of these, 65% were renters and 35% homeowners. Of the total households in the plan area, 69% were in multifamily housing and 31% in single family.

- As of 2008, there were 2,095 housing units in the plan area (see table on the following page).
- Of the 604 single family detached homes in the plan area, 569 (94%) were built prior to 1980.
- Of the 719 condominium units in the plan area, all but 251 (65%) were built after 1980.

Residential Building Permits 2000 - 2009

Year	Single Family Detatched	All Attached Units	TOTAL
2000	0	2	2
2001	0	30	30
2002	2	0	2
2003	1	0	1
2004	2	33	35
2005	3	8	11
2006	2	183	185
2007	1	76	77
2008	5	0	5
2009	0	0	0
TOTAL	16	332	
Source	: Charlotte-Meck	klenburg Plannin	g Department

- Elizabeth Area Plan -









Single Family Detached

Single Family Attached

Condominiums

Apartments

Existing Residential Units in Plan Area Through 2008

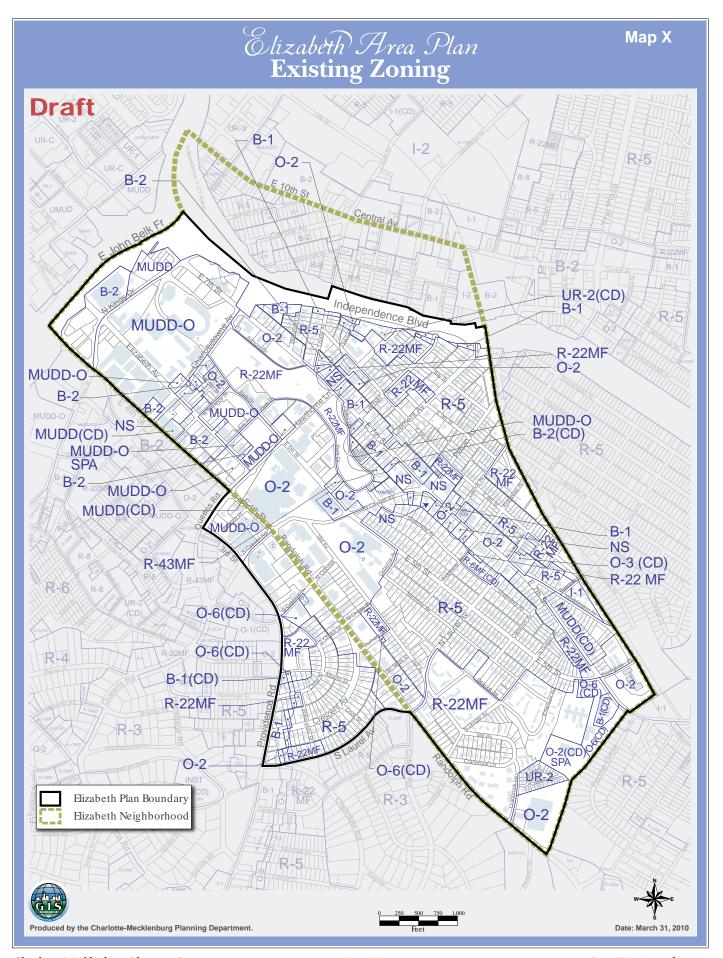
Year Built	Single Family Detached	Single Family Attached	Condo	Apartment	Grand Total
Before 1980	569	281	251	407	1,508
1980 - 1989	1	3	208	32	244
1990 - 1999	8	2	63	0	73
2000	30	16	18	0	37
2001	1	0	2	0	3
2002	0	208	8	0	28
2003	1	7	0	0	8
2004	8	3	33	0	44
2005	6	0	0	0	6
2006	0	0	8	0	8
2007	3	0	98	0	101
2008	4	1	30	0	35
TOTAL	604	333	719	439	2,095
Source: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department					

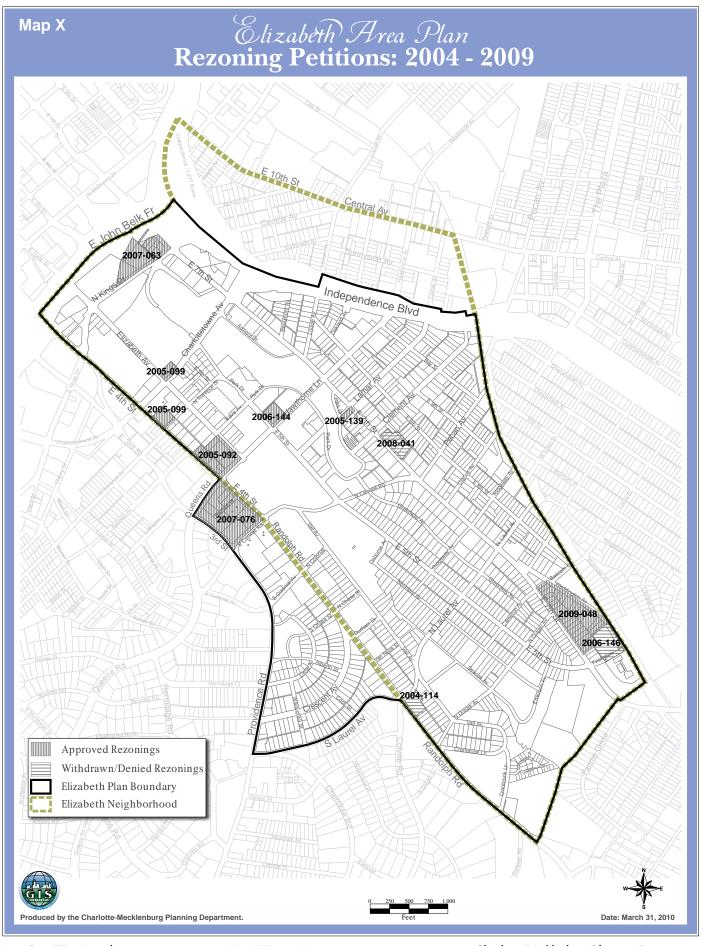
Existing Zoning

There are a total of 629.55 zoned acres in the study area. This land area is larger than the land use inventory because zoning calculations include all roads, railroads, and utility rights-of-way. Land zoned for single family residential uses dominates the plan area with over 180 acres, or 28.72% (see Map X). Multi-family and office are the next most frequent zoning categories as show in the table below.

Existing Zoning for the Plan Area

8 8				
Zoning Category	Acres	% of Total		
Single Family	180.78	28.72%		
Multi-family	141.25	22.44%		
Urban Residential	8.14	1.29%		
Retail	54.80	8.68%		
Office	149.81	23.80%		
Mixed Use	90.56	14.39%		
Industrial	4.21	.68%		
TOTAL	629.55	100%		
Source: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department				







Rezonings

Several rezoning petitions were filed from 2004 through 2009. (See Map X)

Approved (2004-2009)

Petition Number/ Name	Acres	Former Zoning	Requested Zoning	Action	Development Proposed
2005-92 Providence Road Land Partners, LLC	3.07	B-2	MUDD-O	Approved 2-19-07	188,000 SF of commercial floor space plus 300 residential units
2005-99 Central Piedmont Community College	1.86	B-2	MUDD-O	Approved 7-18-05	194,545 SF of expansion comprising two buildings on separate parcels
2005-139 Rob Gottfried	0.25	B-1	MUDD-O	Approved 12-19-05	863 SF expansion of restaurant and reduction in parking ratio
2006-144 B & E Properties	0.90	O-2	MUDD-(CD)	Approved 12-18-06	New 20,000 SF medical office building
2007-63 Central Piedmont Community College	4.00	B-2 & O-2	MUDD	Approved 6-18-07	To accommodate future expansion and maintain consistency in zoning for campus
2007-76 Novant Health, Inc.	6.40	O-2	MUDD-O	Approved 4-21-08	Up to 775,000 SF of additional hospital expansion plus parking deck
2009-48 Winter Elizabeth, LLC	6.87	R-22MF	MUDD-(CD)	Approved 1-19-10	Up to 366 units of new residential development in two structures

Denied or Withdrawn (2004-2009)

2004-114 The Boulevard 2000, LLC	0.97	R-22MF	UR-3 (CD)	Denied 3-19-05	48 new residential units
2006-146 Gateway Homes, LLC	2.10	R-22MF	UR-2 (CD)	Withdrawn	45 new residential units
2008-041 The Boulevard Company	1.48	B-1	MUDD	Withdrawn	Mixed-use development

Zoning Classifications in the Table

B-1 & B-2 Business

O-2 Office

R-22MF Multi-Family Residential zoning with a maximum of 22 dwelling units per acre

MUDD Mixed Use Development District - can have one or more land use types on the same site (retail, office, residential)

UR Urban Residential

Optional (petitioner requests to opt out of one or more zoning requirements). Site plan submission required.

CD Conditional Zoning District (allows particular uses to be established only in accordance with specific standards and conditions pertaining to each individual development project). Site plan submission required.

Land Development and Community Design

Elizabeth has a diversity of land uses including established residential areas, large institutions including Presbyterian and CMC-Mercy hospitals and Central Piedmont Community College (CPCC), and concentrations of commercial and office uses.

Residential

Elizabeth is primarily an older residential neighborhood. There are several established single and multi-family residential units in the plan area. Much of the housing stock dates to the early 1900's, and there is a preponderance of historic homes throughout. Many of the single family homes in the neighborhood are in the bungalow style, single story and of a modest size and scale. The area also has some Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival style houses, especially in the southeast (Crescent Heights) part of the plan area.

There are almost as many multi-family units in the neighborhood as single family, and these are interspersed with the single family homes resulting in a vibrant yet cohesive residential fabric. The multi-family units typically comprise two and three story townhouse-style brick and/ or stucco dwellings, and generally blend well with their surroundings. Infill and redevelopment has occurred throughout the neighborhood over the years, contributing to the variety and mix of housing types and architecture. Most of the new development has respected the scale and style of the existing residences.

The area's residential neighborhoods are characterized by a mature tree canopy. Typically, streets and public paths are tree-lined and welllandscaped. Most of the area's single family housing stock is within walking distance of public transit, shops, restaurants, and parks.

Non-Residential

Commercial

Commercial development within the plan area is concentrated along East Seventh Street and Elizabeth Avenue. East Seventh Street,



This newer multi-family development is compatible in scale and massing with surrounding buildings on Hawthorne Lane.



This East Fifth Street home is typical of many residential areas in Elizabeth. The streetscape features a planting strip with mature trees and a sidewalk.



An example of a commercial use, in this case a restaurant on East Seventh Street, being housed in a former residential building.

- Elizabeth Area Plan -



Suburban style retail in a single-story building with surface parking between the street and the front of the store.



Elizabeth Traditional Elementary School.



One of the many houses of worship in the Elizabeth area.

between Hawthorne Lane and Laurel Avenue. is characterized by a mix of offices, restaurants, and neighborhood-serving retail uses. Many of these are housed in residential structures that have been adapted for commercial use, which creates a unique "Main Street" urban feel and helps preserve Elizabeth's historic character. Most other commercial uses along Seventh are located in suburban-style single-story retail buildings and shopping plazas. Elizabeth Avenue between Charlottetowne Avenue and Hawthorne Lane links Central Piedmont Community College (CPCC) and Presbyterian Hospital with a mixture of commercial and office uses in one- to three-story buildings. Medical offices and other office uses dominate the Randolph Road area. A smaller concentration of retail uses is found along Providence Road.

Office

Medical offices are the predominant office type in the plan area, many of which are associated with nearby hospitals. These medical office uses are primarily found along Third Street/Providence Road and Fourth Street/Randolph Road. There are also other professional office uses on Elizabeth Avenue and East Seventh Street.

Industrial

The sole industrial/warehouse use in the Elizabeth area is the Queen City Lumber yard, at the intersection of Bascom Street and Weddington Avenue, adjacent to the railroad tracks.

Civic

The Elizabeth plan area consists of several large regional-scale civic and institutional uses such as schools, hospitals, and churches. Presbyterian Hospital and Carolinas Medical Center-Mercy occupy significant tracts of land within the plan area between East Third and East Fifth Street. south of Hawthorne Lane. There are also several churches in the Independence Park and Hawthorne Lane areas. Central Piedmont Community College (CPCC), Kings College, and the Queens University/ Presbyterian School of Nursing are the primary post-secondary educational institutions located within the plan area's boundary. Elizabeth Traditional Elementary School is located at 1601 Park Drive.

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Public Facilities

Public Services

There are no fire stations, police stations, or post offices located within the plan boundary. Elizabeth is served by the following:

Charlotte Fire Department -

- Fire Station 1, in Uptown Charlotte at 221 North Myers Street, houses Engine 1 and Ladder 1.
- Fire Station 6 is located at 249 South Laurel Avenue. Housing Engine Company 6, it opened in 1929 and is listed in the National Register of Historical Places.
- Fire Station 8, opened in 1948, is located at Commonwealth Avenue and The Plaza and houses Engines 8 and 64.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department - The Elizabeth plan area is protected by two separate patrol divisions of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department. The northern third of the area is covered by the Central Division, with offices at East Seventh Street and North College Street. The southern two-thirds of the plan area is within the CMPD's Providence patrol division, headquartered off North Wendover Road near Monroe Road.

Post Offices - Elizabeth is in close proximity to the Downtown Charlotte Post Office on North McDowell Street and the Midwood Post Office on The Plaza.

Institutions

Presbyterian Hospital is a private, non-profit regional medical center, one of the largest health care institutions in the Carolinas. It is the flagship hospital of Presbyterian Healthcare.

Located at 2001 Vail Avenue, **CMC-Mercy Hospital** is an adult acute care facility that provides a full-range of services, including emergency room care, surgery, and rehabilitation.

The Central Piedmont Community College (CPCC) Central Campus is located at 1201 Elizabeth Avenue. It is the oldest and largest campus in the CPCC system. CPCC's enrollment at the central campus is approximately 13,000, all



Fire Station No. 6



Fire Station No. 8

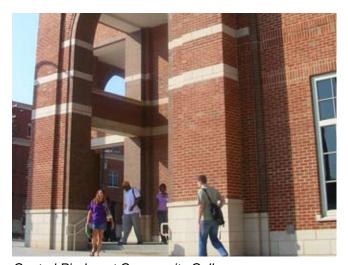


Presbyterian Hospital





Carolinas Medical Center - Mercy Hospital



Central Piedmont Community College



Independence Park's amenities include walking paths and picnic shelters.

non-resident, and the school is in the process of adding new buildings to its expanding campus to meet projected needs.

Kings College is a private career college located at 322 Lamar Avenue. It offers diplomas and associate degrees in ten major areas of study. About 135 of its 500 enrolled students live in the college's oncampus housing.

Queens University/Presbyterian School of **Nursing** is the largest private producer of new RNs in North Carolina. Operated in partnership with Presbyterian Hospital, the school has 22 full-time faculty and 500 students.

Parks and Greenways

Independence Park was developed in 1907 and was the first public park built in Charlotte. It is a 24-acre facility that features a baseball field, two basketball courts, two tennis courts, a volleyball court, walking trails, a playground, two picnic shelters and a stone shelter that includes a reflecting pond and rose garden wedding site. Pedestrian connectivity and usability on the eastern end of the park has been lacking for some time and will be addressed as part of a 10 year vision for future projects, which Mecklenburg County Park and Recreation is developing. The resulting plan will evaluate historical context, current and future needs of the surrounding neighborhood, and ways to improve the overall appearance of the park.

Colonial Park is a 3-acre park located on Providence Road in the Crescent Heights section of the plan area. It is a neighborhood-serving park that features a multi-purpose field, basketball court, two tennis courts, a playground, and a walking trail.

The Elizabeth section of the Little Sugar Creek **Greenway** is currently under construction from East Seventh Street to Morehead Street. At a length of 1.1 miles, the greenway features a linear park and stream restoration. The design will provide space for events, passive recreation and educational opportunities, public art, fountains and water features. The full length of the Little Sugar Creek Greenway is expected to open by the end of 2011.

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Existing Land Use

There are a total of 500.78 acres (excluding streets and rights-of-way) within the plan area. Single family residential land uses comprise over 26% of the total acreage. Another 18% of the plan area is used for multi-family residential land uses and over 19% for institutional land uses. Existing land uses are show on Map X.



Single Family



Multi-Family

Land Use



Institutional



Vacant

Existing Land Use for the Plan Area

Acres

% of

Total

100%



Office



Park/Open Space

Single Family	130.57	26.07%
Multi-family	93.22	18.62%
Institutional	98.76	19.74%
Office	71.04	14.19%
Park/ Open Space	34.77	6.94%
Retail	17.51	3.49%
Utility	4.47	.89%
Warehouse/ Distribution	4.51	.90%
Vacant	16.49	3.29%
Parking	29.44	5.87%

Source: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department

TOTAL

500.78



Medical Office



Warehouse/Distribution



Hospital

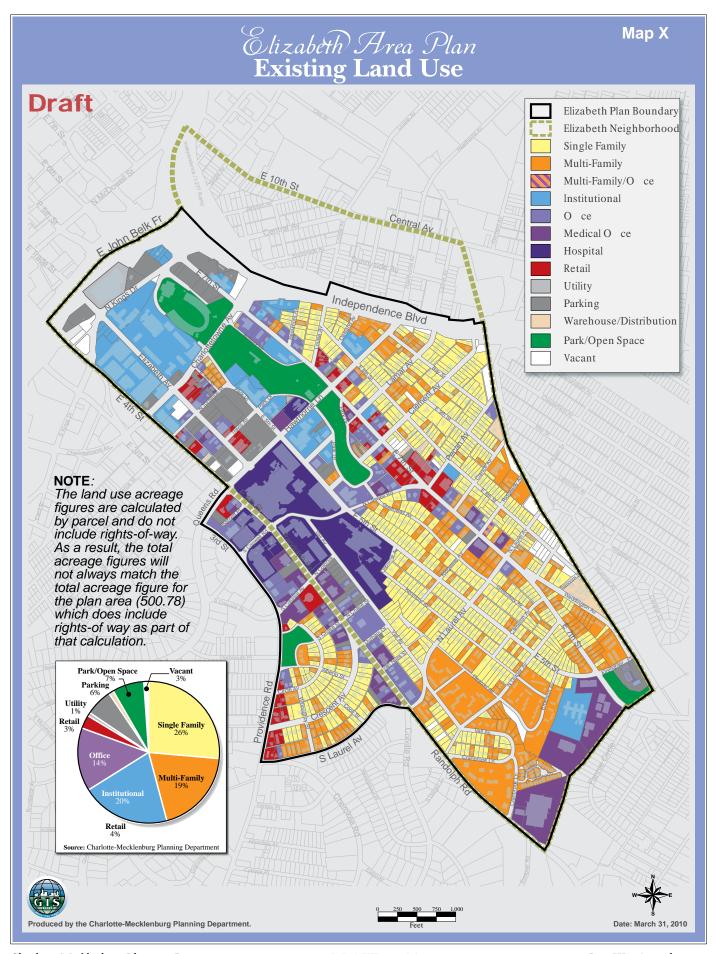


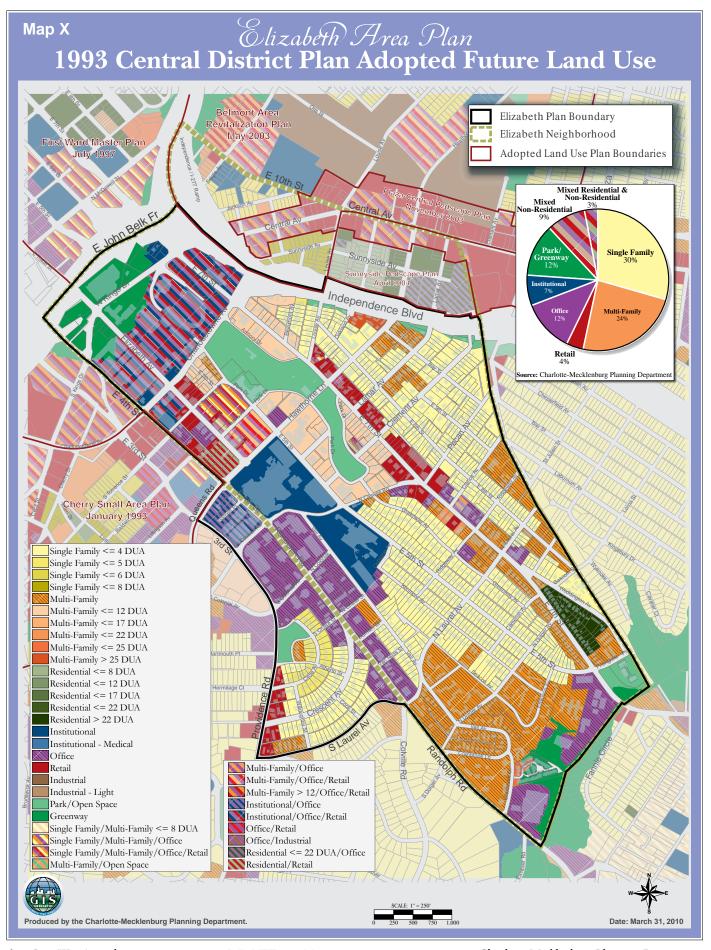
Parking



Utility









Adopted Future Land Use

The Central District Plan, adopted in 1993 and updated by subsequent approved rezonings and area plans, provides the land use guidance for the study area (Map X). In that plan, a majority of the area is recommended to remain single family residential, with retail and office uses concentrated along Randolph Road and Seventh Street. Multi-family residential uses are also recommended along Seventh Street. Presbyterian and Mercy hospitals are institutional uses that predominate in the Hawthorne Lane/ Caswell Road area. Central Piedmont Community College is the predominant institutional use in the area around Elizabeth Avenue between North Kings Drive and Charlottetowne Avenue. Independence Park is recognized as a park use between Charlottetowne Avenue, East Seventh Street, North Caswell Road, and Park Drive.

Adopted Land Use for the Plan Area

Land Use	Acres	% of Total		
Single Family	148.79	29.74%		
Multi-family	121.12	24.21%		
Retail	19.84	3.97%		
Office	59.27	11.85%		
Institutional	33.53	6.71%		
Park/Greenway	59.58	11.91%		
Mixed Non- Residential	44.25	8.84%		
Mixed Residential and Non-Residential	13.93	2.77%		
TOTAL	500.31	100%		
Source: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Department (2010)				

Non-Residential Square Footage in the Plan Area Through 2008

Non-Residential Category	Heated Sq Ft	% of Total		
Industrial	16,151	0.22%		
Institutional	3,036,144	42.14%		
Office	1,633,696	22.68%		
Retail	209,741	2.91%		
Parking Garages/Decks	2,207,290	30.64%		
Utility	2,044	0.03%		
Warehouse	99,706	1.38%		
TOTAL	7,204,772	100%		
Source: Mecklenburg County Tax Parcel Data				

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5 Hawthorne Lane United Methodist Church



7 Jane J. (Jennie) Alexander Duplex



9 John Baxter & Mary Mott Alexander House



12 Thaddeus Awasaw & Emma Ford Adams House



17 Myers Park Streetcar Waiting Station

Designated Historic Landmarks

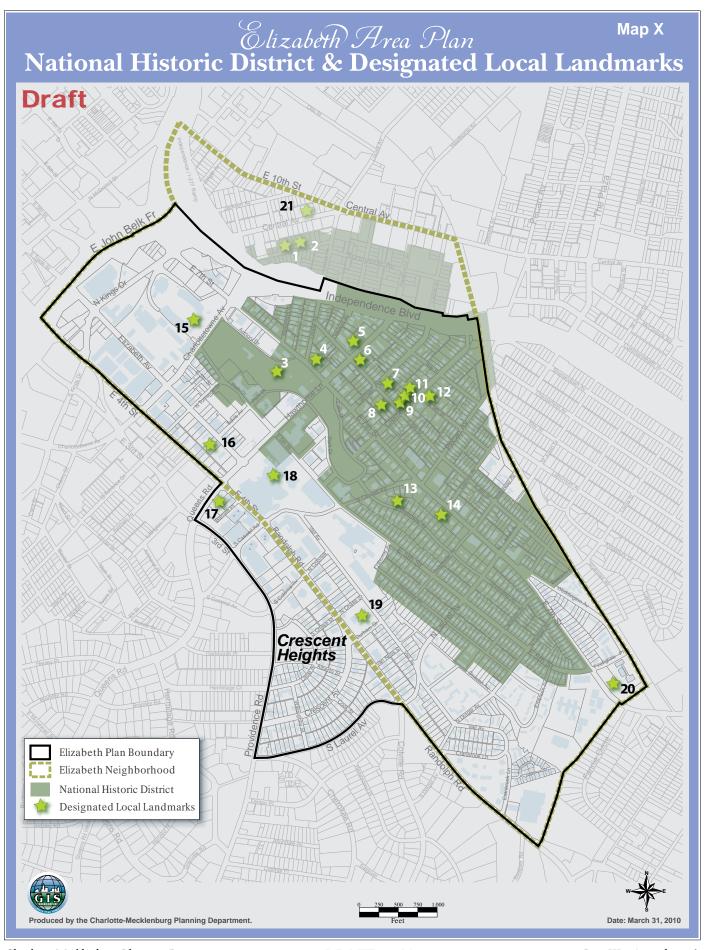
K	ey, Original Owner's Name & Location of Property	Year Built			
1	Rev. George H. & Mattie Griffin Detwiler House 801 Sunnyside Avenue	1911			
2	Jake F. & Frances Black Newell House 819 Sunnyside Avenue	1911			
3	Independence Park Armory and Park Drives	1906			
4	John Paul and Alice Craft Lucas House 1601 East Seventh Street	1913			
5	Hawthorne Lane United Methodist Church 501 Hawthorne Lane	1916			
6	Dr. Baxter & Caroline Brevard-Golden Moore House 1701 East Eight Street	1910			
7	Jane J. (Jennie) Alexander Duplex 1801-1803 East Eight Street	1922			
8	Harry Arthur & Nancy Dilling Ziem House 1812 East Eighth Street	1910			
9	John Baxter & Mary Mott Alexander House 509 Clement Avenue	1913			
10	Walter Lamar & Ernestine Bridges Alexander House 523 Clement Ave. (one of 2 homes on property)	1915			
11	Walter Lamar & Ernestine Bridges Alexander House 521 Clement Ave. (one of 2 homes on property)	1915			
12	Thaddeus Awasaw & Emma Ford Adams House 604 Clement Avenue	1908			
13	S. Bryce McLauglin House 2027 Greenway Avenue	1911			
14	Trolley Walk corner of Clarice Avenue and East Seventh Street	1913			
15	American Legion Memorial Stadium Sam Ryburn Walk & East Seventh Street	1936			
16	Richard C. & Laura Eisfeld Biberstein House 1600 Elizbeth Avenue	1906			
17	Myers Park Streetcar Waiting Station corner of East Fourth Street & Queens Road	1912			
18	William Henry & Mary Irwin Belk House 200 Hawthorne Lane	1924			
19	Ratcliffe-Otterbourg House 2100 Randolph Road	1925			
20	Palmer Fire School 2601 East Seventh Street	1940			
21	Charles Walter & Louise Anthony Parker House 901 Central Avenue	1903			
Soul	Source: Historic Landmarks Commission				



18 William Henry & Mary Irwin Belk House



20 Palmer Fire School



Traffic Counts and Street Classification Map



Transportation

Street Network

The Elizabeth Area has strong land use accessibility and a relatively high degree of connectivity. Elizabeth area residents benefit from being in close proximity to a mixture of land uses that enable them to live, work, play, socialize, and shop within a short distance of home. In addition, the relatively well-connected street network shortens travel distances for all transportation users and improves overall transportation system capacity by providing area residents and visitors with more route choices.

Route choices are measured by the number of lane-miles of streets, number of intersections (nodes), number of blocks (links), and the connectivity index. A lane-mile is one mile of a single roadway lane. The more lane-miles of streets there are, the greater the overall traffic carrying capacity. The connectivity index quantifies how well a roadway network connects destinations and is calculated by dividing the number of roadway links by the number of roadway nodes. A connectivity index of 1.45 or more is desirable for transit station areas and in-town neighborhoods. such as Elizabeth.

Key measures of the Elizabeth plan area include:

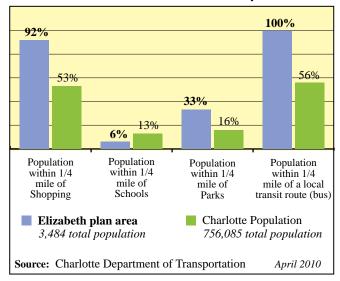
Miles of streets:	23
Lane-mile of streets:	62
Connectivity Index:	1.46

As shown in the table at right, the Elizabeth Area currently receives high marks relating to land use accessibility relative to the city average, with the major exception being accessibility to schools.

Thoroughfare Plan

The Mecklenburg-Union Thoroughfare Plan is the adopted major roadway plan for Mecklenburg and Union counties and is used to assure that the most appropriate street system is developed to meet existing and future travel needs. Streets are classified and designed according to their intended functions so that land use and traffic conflicts are

Land Use Accessibility



minimized. The street classifications applicable to the Elizabeth Area Plan are as follows:

Thoroughfares: Providence Road, Randolph Road, East Third Street, East Fourth Street, Kings Drive, Hawthorne Lane, Elizabeth Avenue, and East Seventh Street are major thoroughfares serving the Elizabeth area. As major thoroughfares, these streets are designed to accommodate large volumes of traffic at moderate speeds and provide access to major commercial, employment, and residential land uses. Charlottetowne Avenue and Caswell Road are minor thoroughfares that collect traffic from the local collector streets and carry it to the major thoroughfares. Minor thoroughfares are designed to carry moderate traffic volumes at moderate speeds and provide access to residential, commercial, and institutional land uses.

Collectors and Locals: Pecan Avenue, East Fifth Street, Laurel Avenue, Colonial Avenue, Vail Avenue, and Park Drive are major collectors. Bascom Street, Colonial Avenue, and Vail Avenue are minor collectors. Collectors are designed to carry traffic between the thoroughfares and local streets at moderate volumes and speeds and provide access to adjacent land uses. The remaining roadways are local streets that carry low traffic volumes, have slow operating speeds, and provide access to individual properties.



Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS) measures the quality of service provided by a transportation facility to its users. The City of Charlotte evaluates LOS for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists and uses the results to help balance their competing needs when planning and designing streets. LOS ranges from A through F, with desirable levels of service based on the street typologies of the *Urban Street Design Guidelines*.

Pedestrian and bicycle LOS is rated according to the level of comfort and safety offered by the design features at signalized intersections, while motor vehicle LOS is based on motorist delays. Motor vehicle quality of service is also measured by the Volume to Capacity ratio (V/C), which describes an intersection's ability to process traffic within peak time periods. Values greater than .95 suggest an intersection is near its capacity during this time period and that motorists may experience substantial congestion.

Pedestrian System: Of the 23 miles of streets within the Elizabeth Area, 66% have sidewalks on both sides of the street. 8% have sidewalk on one side, and 14% have no sidewalk at all. There are 20 signalized intersections in the area, six of which have an acceptable LOS for pedestrians (A or B).

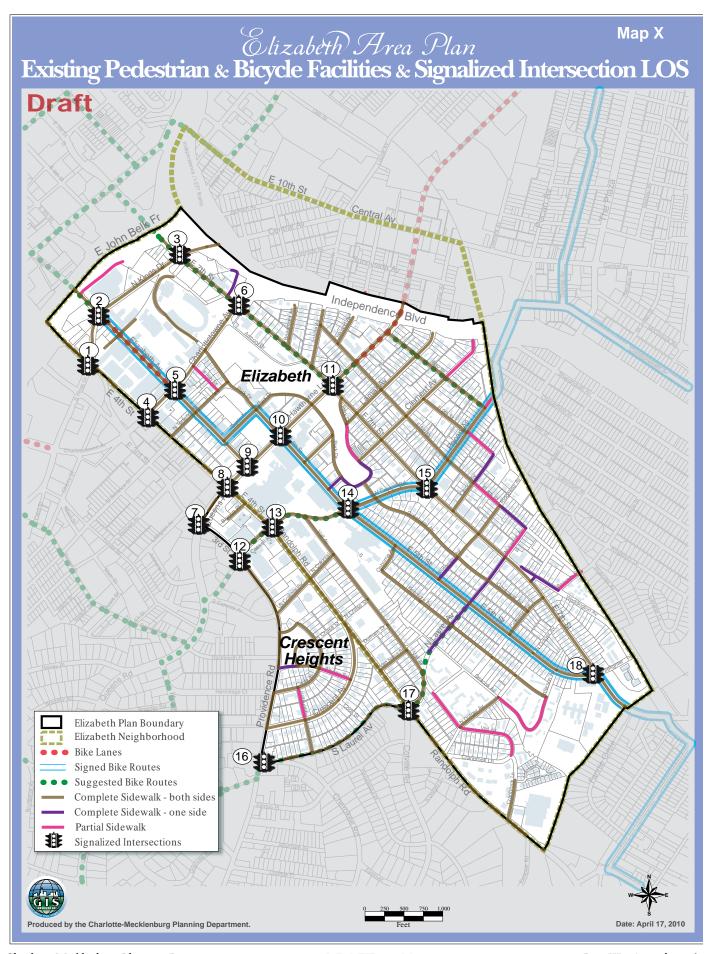
Bicycle System: Bicycle lanes exist on Elizabeth Avenue and Hawthorne Lane. Of the 20 signalized intersections within the plan area, none have acceptable LOS for cyclists.

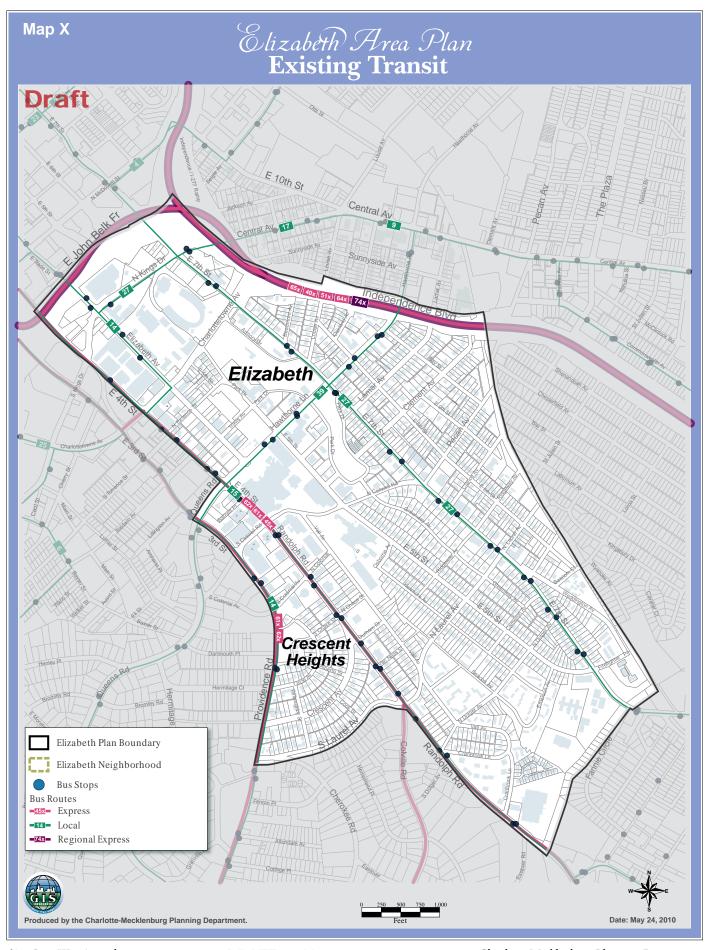
Motor Vehicle Network: The Elizabeth area is currently experiencing moderate levels of congestion as indicated by the number of signalized intersections in the plan area with an unacceptable LOS (C, D, E, or F), as shown in the table. Congestion levels are expected to remain the same or slightly increase as the area and its greater surroundings grow in travel demand.

Existing Level of Service (LOS)

	S: 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Pedestrian Bicyclist		Motorist			
No.	Signalized Intersection	LOS1	LOS ¹	V/C² (AM)	LOS ¹ (AM)	V/C² (PM)	LOS¹ (PM)
1	Fourth Street & Kings Drive	C+	D+	1.30	F	0.92	F
2	Elizabeth Avenue & Kings Drive	D+	E	0.69	С	0.66	С
3	Seventh Street & Kings Drive/Central Avenue	D	D	0.93	D	0.97	D
4	Fourth Street & Charlottetowne Avenue	С	D	0.82	В	0.55	В
5	Elizabeth Avenue & Charlottetowne Avenue	C+	D	0.47	В	0.50	В
6	Seventh Street & Charlottetowne Avenue	D	E	0.81	С	0.83	С
7	Third Street & Queens Road	D+	Е	0.82	В	0.80	D
8	Fourth Street & Queens Road/Hawthorne Lane	С	D-	0.97	D	0.96	D
9	Elizabeth Avenue & Hawthorne Lane	С	D-	0.77	В	0.67	В
10	Fifth Street & Hawthorne Lane	В	D	0.45	В	0.35	В
11	Seventh Street & Hawthorne Lane	В	Е	0.60	В	0.76	С
12	Third Street/Providence Road & Caswell Road	B-	Е	0.67	В	1.00	С
13	Fourth Street/Randolph Road & Caswell Road	C+	Е	0.73	В	0.64	В
14	Fifth Street & Caswell Road	В	Е	0.81	D	0.44	В
15	Seventh Street & Pecan Avenue/Caswell Road	В	D	0.95	D	1.06	D
16	Providence Road & Cherokee Road/South Laurel	C+	D	0.85	С	0.95	С
17	Randolph Road & Laurel Avenue/Colville Road	В	Е	1.05	F	0.98	Е
18	Seventh Street & Fifth Street/Firefighter Place	С	D+	0.60	В	0.87	D

¹LOS - Level of Service ²V/C - Volume/Capacity Source: Charlotte Department of Transportation, 2010







Existing Transit Services

Fixed-Route Bus Services

The Charlotte Area Transit System (CATS) currently provides the following fixed-route bus service in the Elizabeth Area Community. All routes have at least one active bus stop within the plan area.

- Route 9: Central Avenue operates to/ from Uptown primarily along Central Avenue.
- Route 14: Providence Road operates to/ from Uptown primarily along Providence Road. This route serves CPCC and Presbyterian Hospital.
- Route 15: Randolph Road operates to/ from Uptown primarily along Randolph Road. The route serves CPCC, Presbyterian Hospital, and Mercy Hospital.
- Route 17: Commonwealth operates to/ from Uptown along Trade Street, Kings Drive, Central Avenue, Commonwealth Avenue, and Independence Boulevard.
- Route 20: Sharon Road operates to/ from Uptown along Trade Street, Queens Road, Sharon Road and Park Road.
- Route 25: Clanton Road/Midtown operates bi-directionally along West Boulevard, Clanton Road, Manchester Drive, Barringer Drive, East Boulevard, Scott and Kenilworth Avenue, Charlottetowne Avenue, Third and Fourth Streets, and Hawthorne Lane.
- Route 27: Monroe Road operates to/ from Uptown along Trade Street, Seventh Street and Monroe Road.
- Route 39: Eastway Drive operates to/from Uptown along Trade Street, Elizabeth Avenue, Hawthorne Lane, Central Avenue, Eastway Drive, and North Tryon Street.
- Route 45x: Carmel Road Express operates to/from Uptown primarily along Randolph and Carmel Roads.

- Route 61x: Arboretum Express operates to/from Uptown primarily along Providence Road.
- Route 62x: Rea Road Express operates to/from Uptown primarily along Providence Road, Old Providence Road, and Rea Road.

Fixed Route Ridership:

In FY 2009, the routes serving the Elizabeth Area community carried an average of 404,703 passengers per month.

CATS Fiscal Year 2009 Average Monthly Ridership within the Elizabeth plan area

Route	Route Name	Monthly Ridership ¹					
9	Central Avenue	137,730					
14	Providence Road	27,465					
15	Randolph Road	49,148 45,832 14,519					
17	Randolph Road						
20	Sharon Road						
25	Clanton Road	6,020					
27	Monroe Road	73,294 36,161					
39	UNCC / Uptown						
45x	Carmel Road Express	2,928					
61x	Arboretum Express	7,049					
62x	Rea Road Express	4,559					
	TOTALS	404,703					
4 40 44 44 4 44 6 4 7 6 4 7 6 4 7 6 7 6 7 6							

¹ 12-Month Average Calculated with CATS Monthly Ridership Data Reports for FY2009. Source: Charlotte Area Transit System, 2009



Infrastructure

Public Utilities

Water/Sewer

The water distribution and sanitary sewer systems within the plan area consist of water and sewer mains of varying sizes. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Utilities (CMU) does not anticipate any water or sewer capacity issues. As changes occur and as densities increase, CMU will evaluate its system models to monitor any additional needs.

A sewer line replacement is proposed at Deacon Avenue, as are improvements to the trunk sewer along Briar Creek at the edge of the study area. Water main replacements are planned on Hawthorne Lane between Seventh and Eighth Streets, on Eighth Street between Clement Avenue and Hawthorne Lane, and at Seventh Street and Laurel Avenue.



Tributary of Briar Creek as seen from North Dotger Avenue.

Environmental

Topography

The topography of the Elizabeth plan area ranges from gently-sloping to relatively flat. The highest point in the area is near the intersection of Caswell Road and Vail Avenue, with an elevation of about 740' above sea level. From there, the northern and western sections of the plan area gradually slope toward Little Sugar Creek while the eastern and southern sections slope toward Briar Creek, following the general topography of the land from a "spine" running northeast-southwest at about the mid-point of the plan area. Little Sugar Creek and Briar Creek are the low points of the plan area at about 630' and 620' above sea level, respectively.

Watershed and Creeks

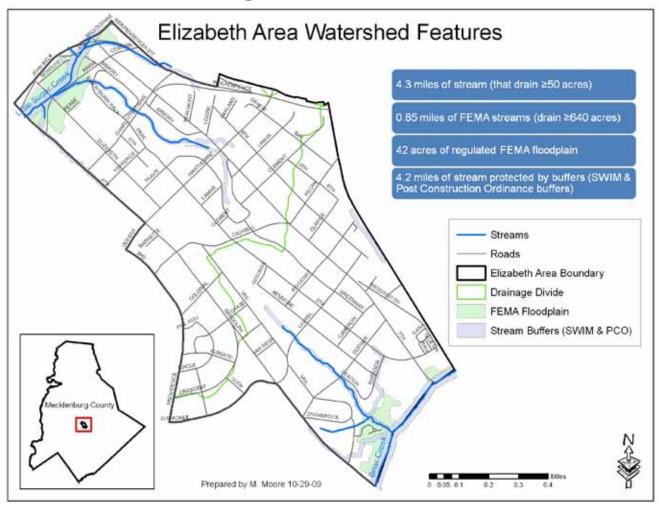
The Elizabeth plan area is located in the Catawba River watershed. Storm water from the Elizabeth area drains into Little Sugar Creek and Briar Creek, both listed as Class C waters. This classification denotes freshwaters protected for secondary recreation, fishing, wildlife, fish and aquatic life propagation and survival, and other uses, as defined by the State of North Carolina. Little Sugar Creek is listed as impaired by the State.

Important water features located in the Elizabeth area include: 4.3 miles of stream, 0.85 miles of FEMA streams, 42 acres of regulated FEMA floodplain, and 4.2 miles of protected stream buffers. These stream buffers include both Surface Water Improvement and Management (S.W.I.M.) and Post Construction Ordinance (PCO) buffers. Stream buffers are naturally vegetated areas of land along lakes and streams whose main function is to protect water quality.

Groundwater

The plan area has had some reported groundwater contamination incidents, all of them associated with petroleum releases from either heating oil tanks or former gas stations. Most of them are centered around the East Seventh/Pecan/Caswell intersection and the Elizabeth Avenue corridor between Hawthorne Lane and Charlottetown Avenue.





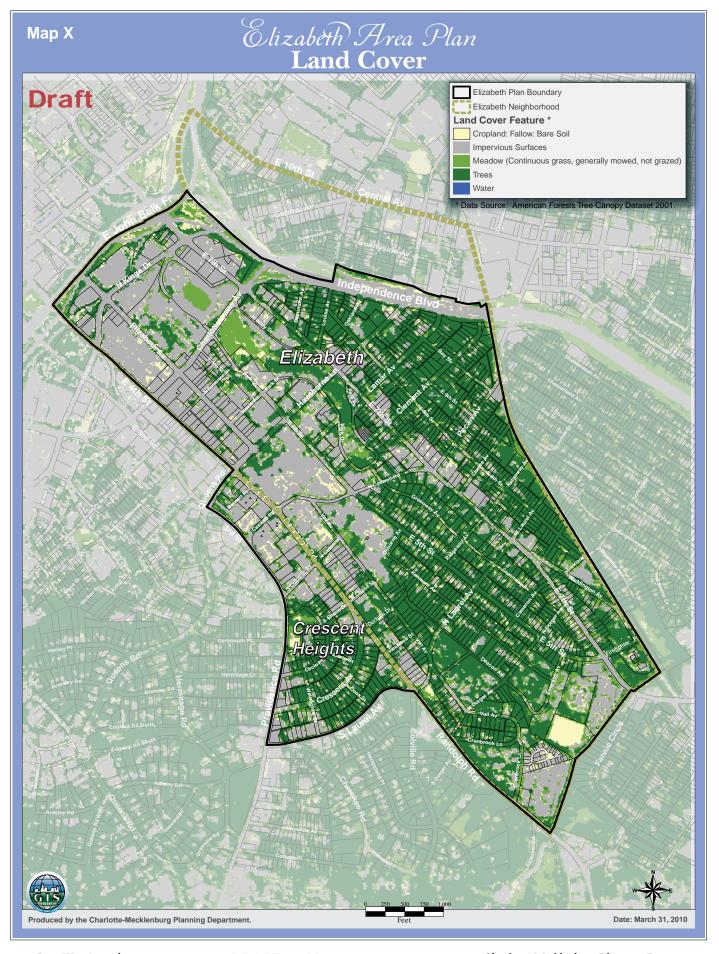
Tree Canopy

Approximately 263 acres, or about 40% of the plan area, has trees as its most prominent land cover, as shown in Map X. This is a lower percentage than the city of Charlotte as a whole (50%), and also lower than Mecklenburg County (46%). The greatest concentration of tree cover is in the predominantly residential portions in the eastern and southern areas of the plan area, and less in the institutional and commercial areas in the north and west.

In addition to their aesthetic value, trees provide other environmental benefits such as reducing air pollution, storing and sequestering carbon, reducing stormwater runoff, and improving water quality.



Elizabeth's trees provide many benefits to the area.





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