



Implementing the Network Challenges and Solutions



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Purpose

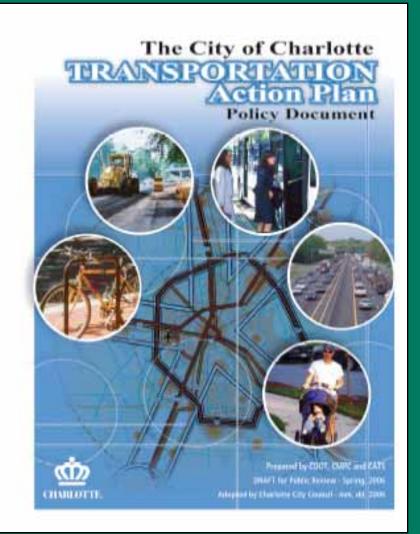
Discuss challenges to network connectivity and what Charlotte is doing to overcome them.





The USDG and the TAP

- Charlotte's first comprehensive transportation plan
- Describes <u>policies</u>, projects and programs
- USDG are the "streets" component of the TAP
- Many TAP policies either
 - refer to the USDG or
 - depend on the USDG for full implementation





TAP Objective 2.9

The City will maintain its connectivity ratio of 1.45 inside Route 4, and increase its connectivity ratio outside Route 4 from 1.19 to 1.35, by 2015.



Three Key Concepts in the TAP and USDG

- 1. Context-based streets
- 2. "Complete" streets
- 3. "Complete" street network

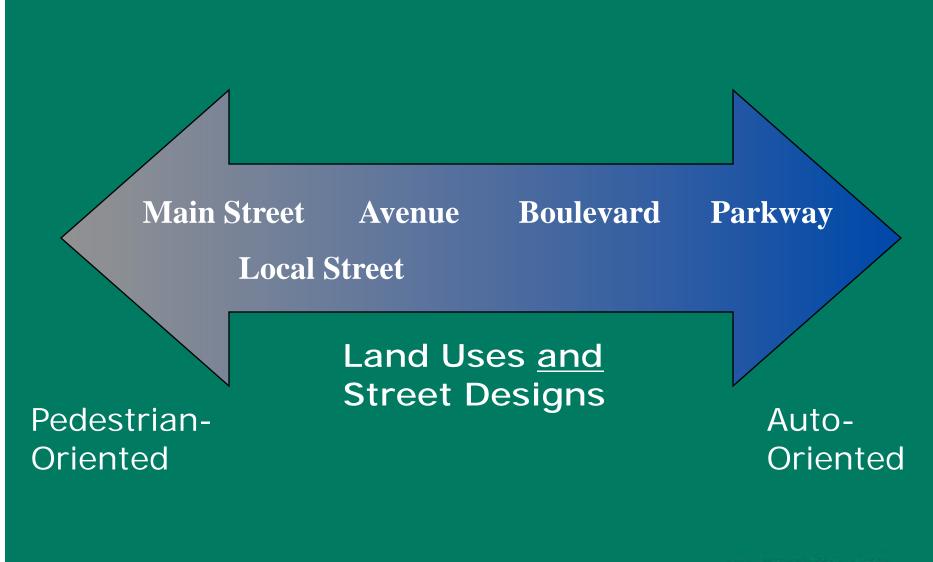








A Complete Street Network



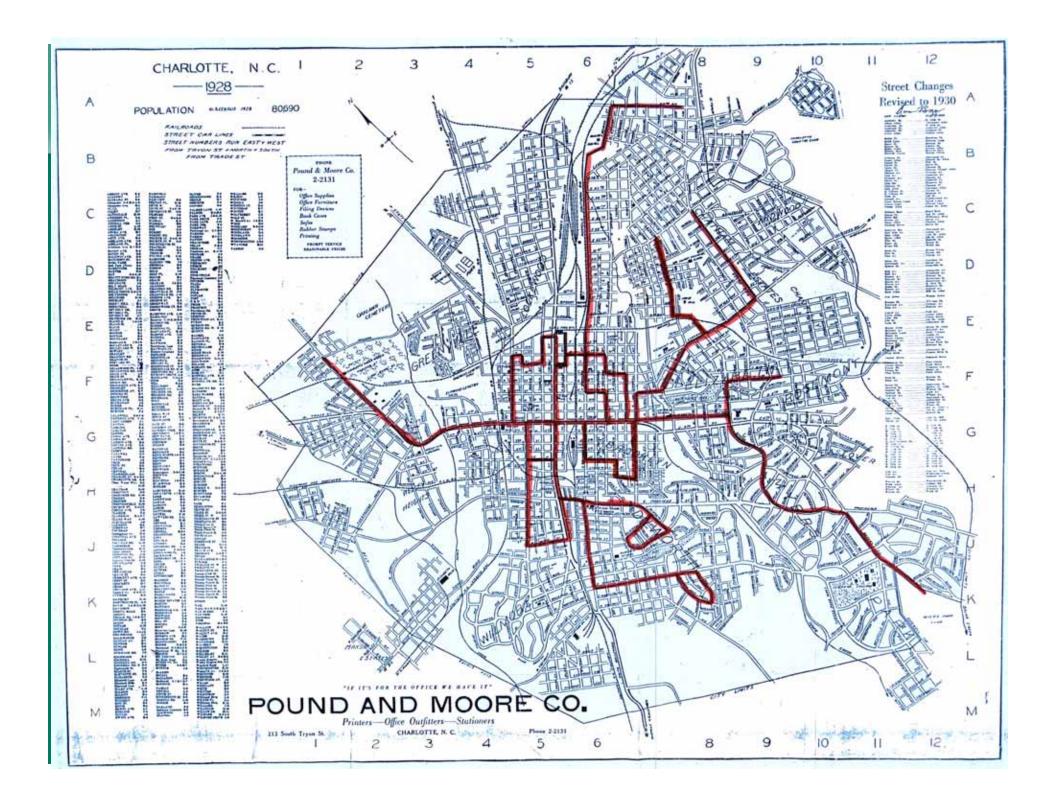
OF CHARLOTTE Complete Streets – Better Streets

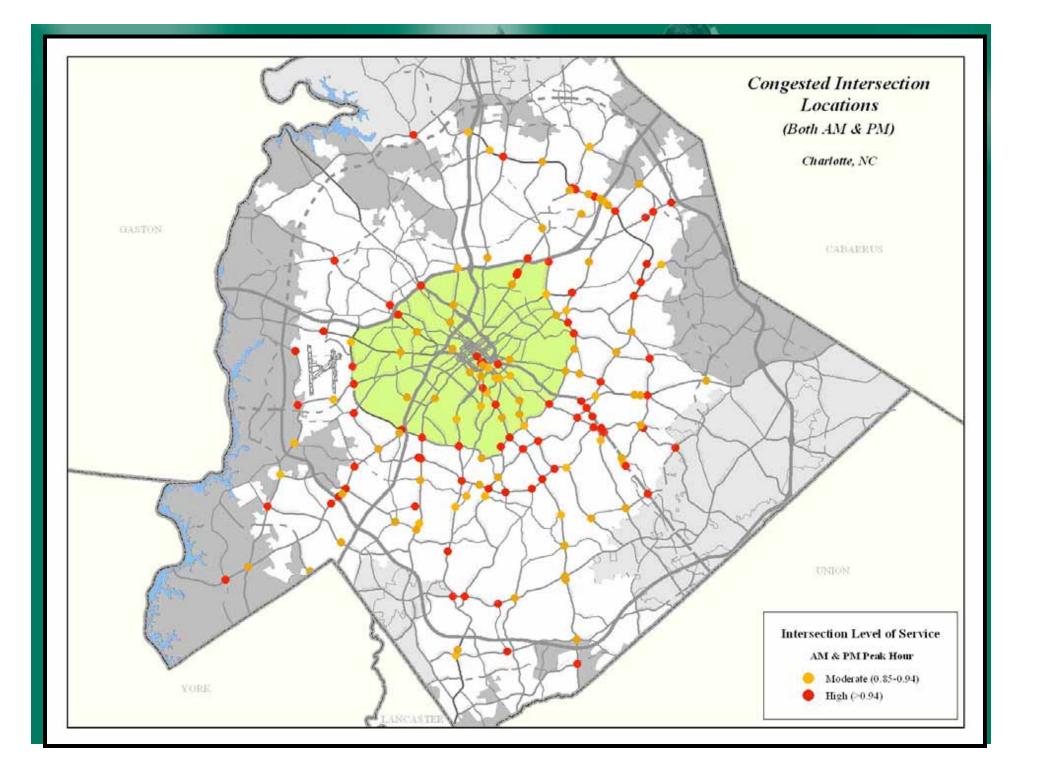
- Sidewalks match the width to the context
- Planting strips make them wider for street tree canopy
- Bicycle lanes and signed routes (Bike Plan) provide more options for more cyclists
- Intersection analysis and design make them safer and more functional for all
 - Bicycle and Pedestrian Levels-of-Service
- Traffic calming build it into new streets
- Six-step process use it to create better streets

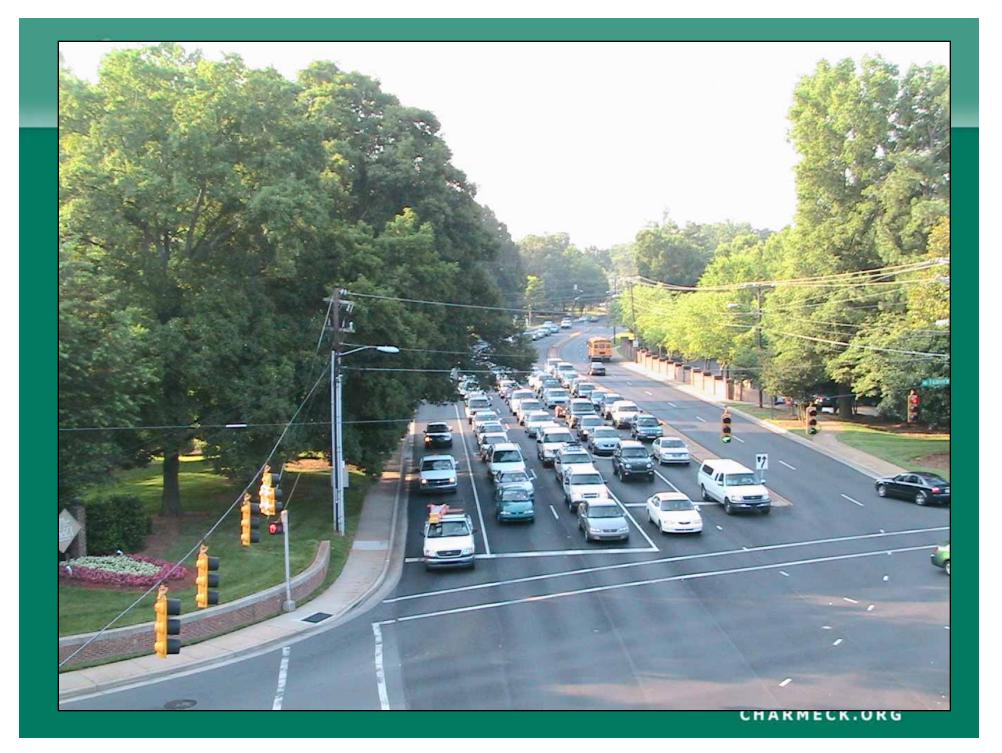


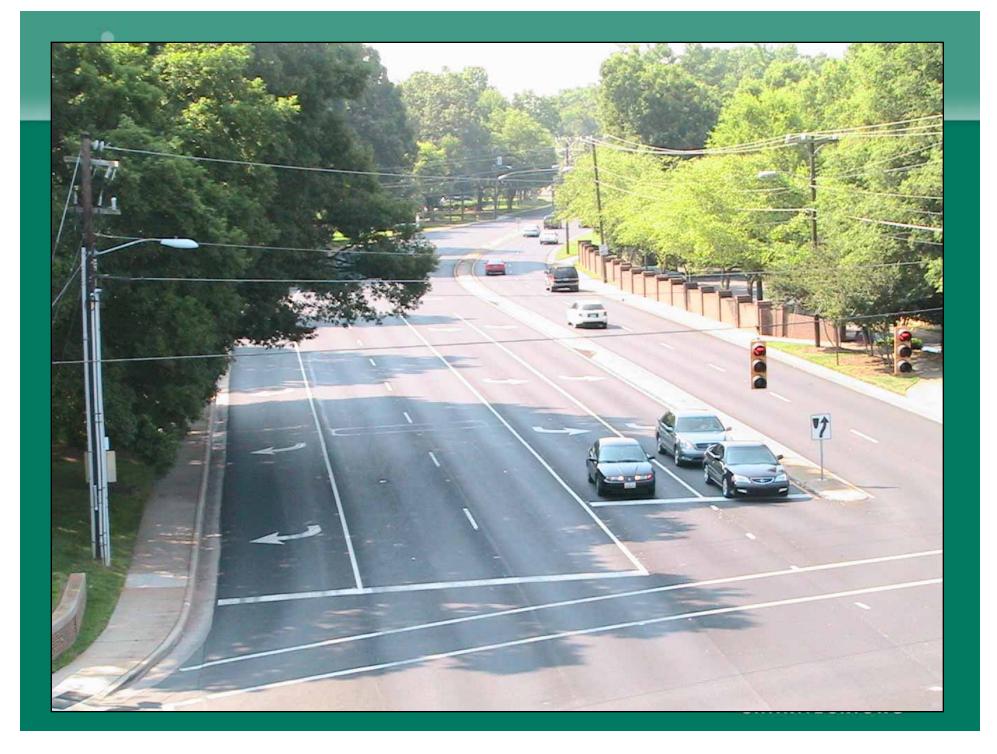
Having <u>better</u> streets means we need to have <u>more</u> streets











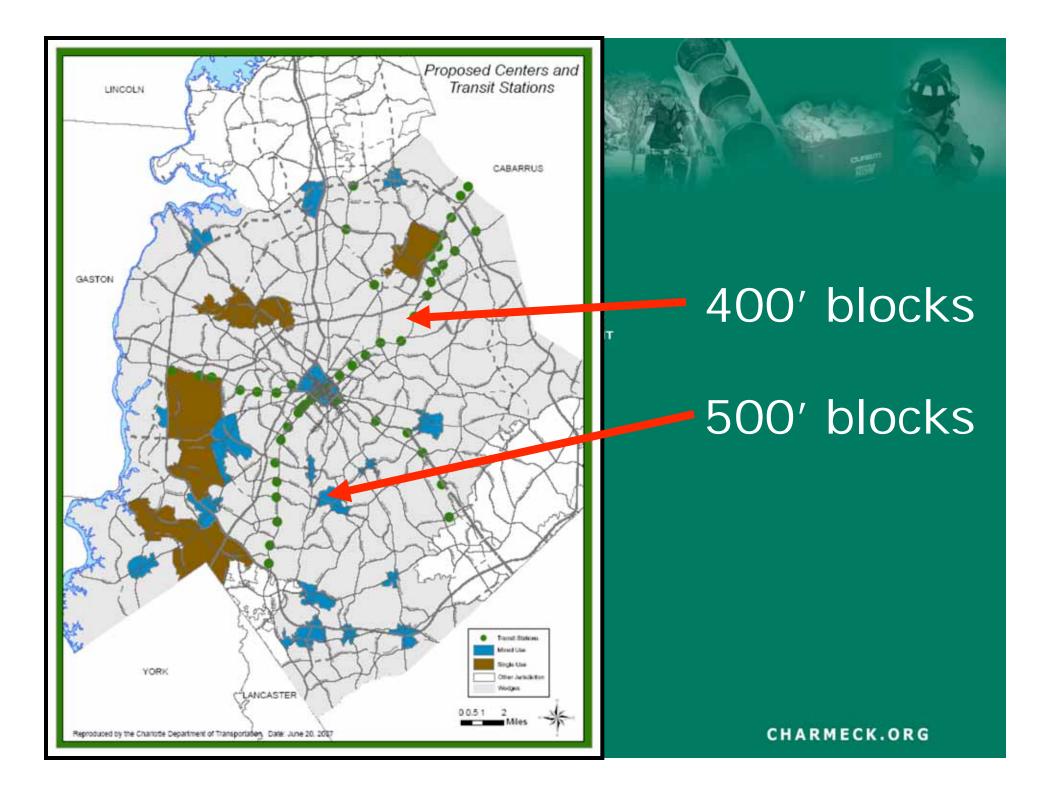
The USDG Calls for Smaller Blocks and Appropriately Designed Streets

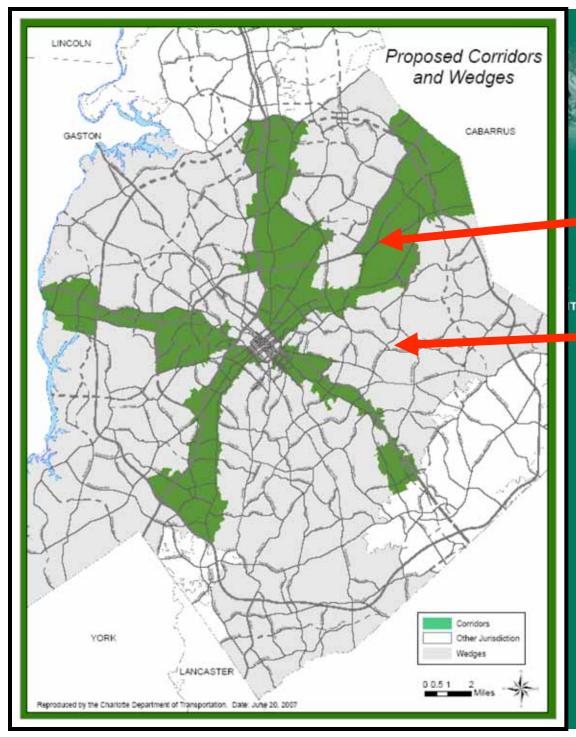
Connections

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- Walkability
- Route choices
- Development flexibility
- Capacity











500' - 800' blocks (depends on land use)



More Than Just Internal Block Size

- Recommend connections (streets) to adjacent development at the same intervals as internal blocks
- Recommend more creek crossings, but at larger intervals than other connections







Challenges to Building the Network:

- Keeping the connections we already have
- Decades of disconnected development
- Getting enough new connections through green field development
- Getting connections through re-development and infill
- NIMBYism
- The natural environment creeks and topography
- Funding who pays?

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<u>Challenge</u>

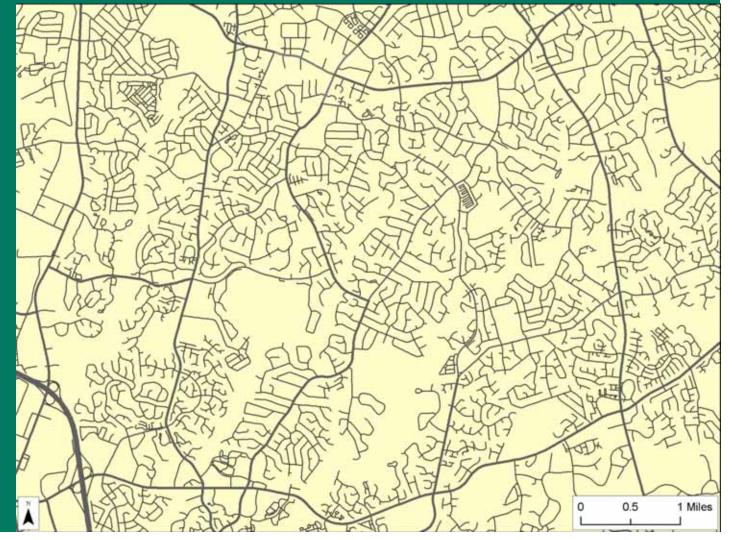
Keeping existing connections





<u>Challenge</u>

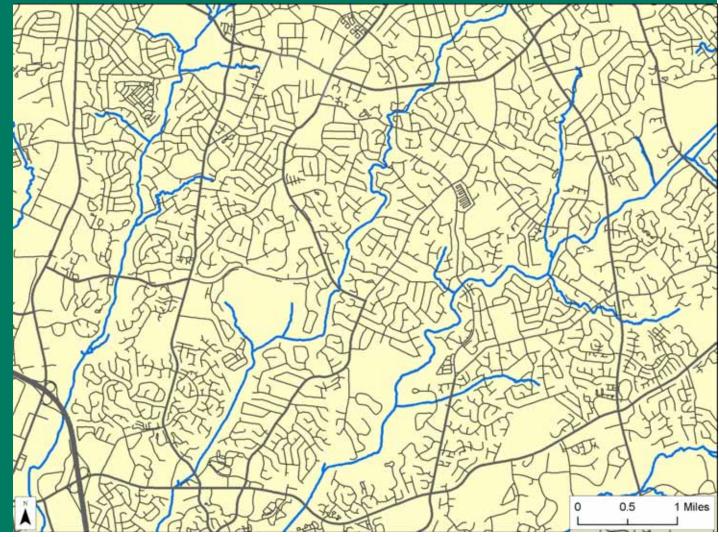
Decades of Building Disconnect ed Network





<u>Challenge</u>

Topography can prevent connections









Connectivity Program

<u>Challenges</u>

NIMBYism (sometimes)Funding





Getting More Streets

- CIP projects
 - Major Roadway
 - Intersections
 - Sidewalks
 - Neighborhood Improvement
 - Connectivity
 - Traffic Calming
- Area plans
- Rezonings
- "By-right" development?





Amending the City Code to reflect USDG:

- Subdivision Ordinance
- Zoning Ordinance
- Expect particular emphasis on block lengths, spacing of connections, spacing of creek crossings
 - "Exclusions and allowances"



"Exclusions and Allowances" for Connections

Intended to provide exceptions to "hardships" – the general question:

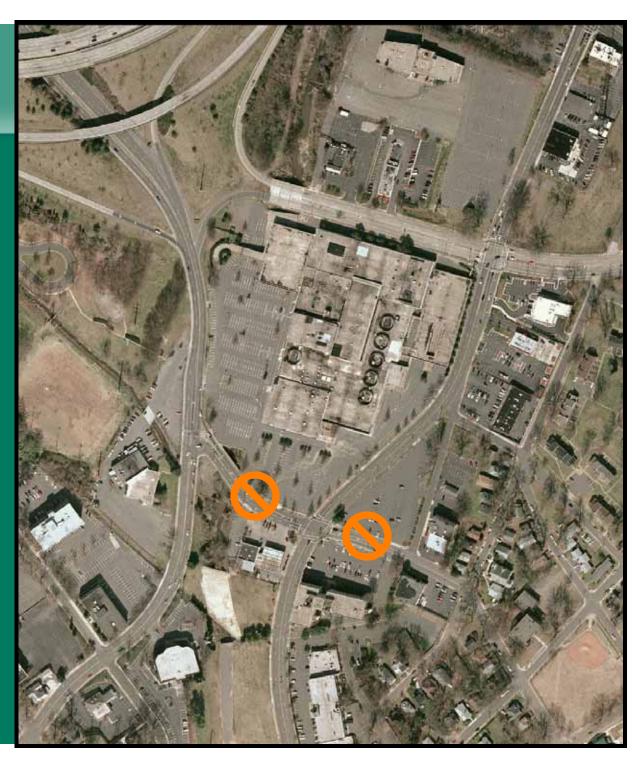
- Build the street?
- Build a public street or a private street?
- Build a stub?
- Simply <u>preserve</u> the ability to build a future street?
- None of the above?





Re-development

 challenges and
 opportunities









The Metropolitan











The Metropolitan







- The policy guidance is in place
- The need for more (and better) streets is clear
- Many of the same challenges still exist
- Ordinance updates will be challenging, as well
- Combining clarity with flexibility is key



Questions?

