

Livable Community

BLUEPRINT

for Cabarrus County

**A Plan for the Future of
Parks and Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation**

Prepared for:

Cabarrus County

City of Concord

City of Kannapolis

Town of Harrisburg

Town of Mt. Pleasant

Cabarrus Health Alliance

Cabarrus/Kannapolis School Districts

Cabarrus/South Rowan Metropolitan Planning Organization

Livable Community
BLUEPRINT
for Cabarrus County

2001-2010

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LIVABLE COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT FOR CABARRUS COUNTY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



INTRODUCTION

Participation in recreation and leisure activities can elevate the quality of life for the citizens of Cabarrus County and the municipalities. Recreation is not an amenity to be afforded only by the affluent, but is a basic necessity that benefits individuals, their community, the environment and economy. Recreation promotes physical and psychological well being and interaction between families, communities and work groups. Recreational facilities provide open space that enhances the desirability of an area and contributes to the health and safety of its inhabitants. Many prospective residents consider the quality of recreation services when evaluating an area in which to live. Lifetime residents of the county will appreciate the long-term physical and emotional benefits of sports and leisure activities. Recreation must not be viewed as an optional expense, but as a necessary investment in the future viability of Cabarrus County.

This Livable Community Blueprint takes into consideration that every citizen who resides in Cabarrus County should have access to quality parks and recreation services regardless of where they live in the county. With the existing differences in levels of parks and services, the goal of this plan is to provide recommendations that will afford convenient parks and recreational services to all.

Cabarrus County has experienced rapid growth over the last several years due to the attractive nature of the area combined with proximity to the City of Charlotte. As the population of the area has grown, recreation providers have been increasingly challenged to provide adequate facilities and programs. While numerous park development projects have occurred in recent years, the pace of growth is exceeding the rate of park development.

Within Cabarrus County there are five incorporated towns, which include Concord, Kannapolis, Harrisburg, Mt. Pleasant and Midland. These cities and towns as well as the county provide varied levels of services to their residents. The Cabarrus County Parks and Recreation Department provides parks and limited programs throughout the county, both within the municipalities and the unincorporated areas. The City of Concord Parks and Recreation Department has an extensive palette of parks and programs. The City of Kannapolis Parks and Recreation Department was established in 2000 and currently focuses on providing parks, but no programs. The Town of Mt. Pleasant does not have a recreation department, however, they do have a Recreation Commission as well as an active group of volunteers. The Town of Harrisburg has recently built their first park, which is Town Park. Midland does not have any parks, but does have an enthusiastic youth sports contingent.

RECREATION BACKGROUND

Recreation providers in Cabarrus County offer varying levels of parks and programs to their residents. The county historically has focused on the development and operation of larger parks and smaller parks in unincorporated areas. Their signature park is Frank Liske Park, a 217-acre active and passive activity park, which is centrally located in the county. In recent years the county has invested a lot in the development of youth athletic fields at public school sites. This has allowed the schools to benefit from the development of quality fields while youth teams have a place to practice and play after school hours. Without these school parks, the number of county parks and facilities would be very limited. This cooperative development at schools has reduced the demand for youth fields, however, the number of teams is growing at a rapid pace and additional fields continue to be needed.

The City of Concord with a long established recreation department has the most parks, however, the area is continuing to grow which has led to a shortage of parks particularly in the rapid growth areas. Harrisburg has begun development of its first town park, which will be an initial step in providing for the recreation needs of the rapidly growing population. The City of Kannapolis has recently established a Parks and Recreation Department, which puts them in a favorable position to expand their parks and programs. The Town of Mt. Pleasant and a group of enthusiastic volunteers have made numerous additions to their local recreation offerings.

Some notable park improvements have been made in recent years such as the development of James Dorton Park in Concord, W.W. Flowe Park that was developed by the county and is expected to be operated by the City of Concord, and the county developed North Cabarrus Park, which is located in Kannapolis. Additionally, improvements have been made to numerous existing parks such as McAllister, Frank Liske, Les Myers and Caldwell Park. These are good first steps to improve the recreation offerings across the county.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BICYCLES AND PEDESTRIANS

It is important for communities to provide alternative routes for citizens to access local destinations. According to the Federal Highway Administration, the national increase in vehicle miles traveled per capita is currently outpacing population growth by a multiple of four. This increase in traffic could act as a deterrent to bicyclists and pedestrians. If planning for this increase is not coordinated to promote alternative modes of transportation, the environment may become so non-conducive to cyclists and pedestrians that these modes will be deterred and traffic will increase exponentially.

The transportation implications of an aging population should also be considered. Today's adults are living longer and people are retiring earlier, thus increasing demands on leisure facilities. They will demand safe and convenient places to walk or bike. Bicycle and pedestrian friendly environments can have impacts beyond transportation. The presence of pedestrians and bicyclists in a city indicates that the sense of community is strong. People feel safe being outdoors, social interactions may occur openly and children and the elderly can have access to public and private

facilities.

Bicycle friendly areas attract tourism. The number of people who feel comfortable walking or riding bicycles is a measure of the quality of life of an area. Walking contributes to the creation of more “livable communities,” because people who walk are more likely to know their neighborhoods and neighbors.

Several parks within the county have trails and walkways for citizens to use for recreation and exercise. Currently, there is only one actual “greenway” that connects facilities. This is the Bakers Creek Greenway in Kannapolis.

The procedure now for building routes to connect destinations is associated with the process for street improvement projects. This is generally accomplished by state and municipal forces in their transportation improvement plan and generally result only in the construction of sidewalks associated with new road construction or improvements to existing roads.

In the effort to produce a Livable Communities Blueprint for Cabarrus County, it is evident that providing safe and interesting environments for walking and bicycling must be included.

PURPOSE

This Livable Community Blueprint was prepared as a guide to assist Cabarrus County and the municipalities in developing parks and recreation facilities and to identify bicycle and pedestrian routes on which they may focus over the next decade. In order to meet the demands for recreation offerings and alternative transportation routes, the county and municipalities must be proactive. This Blueprint was developed as a flexible framework for development. To ensure that the implementation of this plan is successful it is essential that the county and municipalities review the recommendations on a regular basis and take advantage of opportunities that may arise which would advance the development of parks, recreation and transportation systems. An example could involve the donation of land for a park. The acreage and location of the land might coincide with a park to be built in the intermediate or long term recommendations but the availability of land could be justification for moving the park development up to the immediate time frame.

The plan includes an inventory of all parks, schools and facilities in the county and municipalities as well as a prioritized action plan and a statement of capital improvement costs. Projections of need are soundly based on an analysis of current trends, community input, and a thorough resource inventory. This Blueprint, which addresses park needs for the next ten years, illustrates the county and municipalities renewed commitment to provide recreation services for community residents. However, the plan will only prove to be a worthwhile investment if its recommendations are seriously considered and strategically implemented.

It is interesting to note that this is not the first recreation needs assessment that has

been prepared for the area. The most recent study for the county was conducted in 1990 and made many recommendations. The plan differed from this one in that it did not address specific recommendations for the municipalities, but instead focused on the County Parks and Recreation Department. Some of the recommendations were implemented, but many fell short. In order to develop a high level of quality recreation services for Cabarrus County the cooperation of citizens, elected officials and staff will be necessary.

COMMUNITY INPUT

The active participation of residents across the county was crucial to developing a Livable Community Blueprint that reflects the true needs for Cabarrus County. As such, community input was solicited throughout the process. There were several methods in which public input was gathered including a mail-out survey that was distributed throughout the county. A total of 4,000 surveys were randomly mailed and approximately 450 were returned. The following is a summary of the major findings of the mail-out survey.

- Residents are concerned about the rapid rate of growth in the county and feel that land acquisition for parkland is critical.
- Residents of Cabarrus County are very interested in visiting passive parks and participating in nature based activities.
- Access to safe Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Routes are a high priority for residents.
- There are currently few, safe routes for bicyclists and pedestrians on which to travel to schools, parks or work.
- There is a lot of interest in Family Oriented Parks and Programs where the entire family can participate in activities together.
- Residents would like increased opportunities for cultural arts including special events, concerts, and festivals.
- It is important to residents that teen activities are provided.
- Residents feel that the community should provide them access to recreation programs and parks.
- The most convenient time for residents to visit parks and participate in recreation programs and events is Saturday and Sunday afternoons.
- The primary reason people do not participate in public recreation is because they do not know what is available.
- Residents favor newspapers, quarterly brochures or signs as the best way to learn about public recreation opportunities.
- A majority of residents would support a property tax increase to fund public recreation.

STUDY FINDINGS

This plan recognizes that there will be ongoing differences in the level of services provided by municipalities. The county should focus on the land acquisition and development of larger parks (Community Parks, District Parks and Regional Park Preserves), while cities and towns will need to develop the smaller parks (Mini Parks,

Neighborhood Parks and Civic Parks). The county will also rely on municipalities to provide programs as well as community centers and swimming pools in the community parks.

PARKS AND FACILITIES

Recommendations have been made for the development of parks and facilities to meet ideal goals for recreation. It is recognized that these goals will be difficult to achieve due to the magnitude of commitment required. As such, the county and municipalities are working on follow up documents that prioritize development, which may be more realistically implemented.

Close to Home Parks

For the purpose of this Blueprint, a "Close to Home Park" includes Mini Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks and Civic Parks. There are currently 382 acres of local parkland, which equates to 2.56 acres per 1,000 people. When school acreage is added to the equation the number rises to 3.68 acres per 1,000. The level of existing recreation service varies in different areas of the county due to growth patterns, demographics, availability of land, existing private facilities, geography and other factors. This study proposes the development of 805 acres of parkland bringing the close-to-home acreage in the county to 6.18 acres per 1,000 people over the next ten years. This acreage falls just short of the recommendation of this study of 6.25 acres per 1000 people. This recommendation was developed specifically for Cabarrus County taking into consideration state, regional and national guidelines for park development.

Regional Parks

For the purpose of this Blueprint, a "Regional Park" includes District Parks and Regional Park Preserves. There are no existing Regional Park Preserves in the County. Currently, Frank Liske Park is the only District Park in Cabarrus County. This 217-acre park results in 1.46 acres of regional parklands per 1,000 people. This study recommends the development of two new District Parks and one Regional Park. This would bring the total Regional Park acreage to 4.53 acres per 1000 people. This falls below the recommendation of 10 acres. This is justifiable as State Parks most often serve as regional park preserves and there are none located within Cabarrus County. Residents have access to State Parks in adjacent Counties.

Current: The Current time period recommendations include the development of 4 Community Parks, 1 Civic Park, 9 Neighborhood Parks, 8 Mini Parks and numerous additional facilities will be needed to serve Cabarrus County's current/existing population.

Intermediate: The recommendations include the development of 1 Regional Park, 1 District Park, 3 Community Parks, 1 Civic Park, 5 Neighborhood Parks, 3 Mini Parks and numerous additional facilities will be needed to serve Cabarrus County through the next five years.

Long Term: The recommendations include the development of 1 District Park, 2 Community Parks, 2 Civic Park, 5 Neighborhood Parks, 4 Mini Parks and numerous

additional facilities will also be needed to serve Cabarrus County through the next ten years.

Total: The current, intermediate and long term recommendations when added together results in a total of 1 Regional Park, 2 District Parks, 9 Community Parks, 4 Civic Parks, 19 Neighborhood Parks, 15 Mini Parks and numerous additional facilities will also be needed to serve Cabarrus County's growing population.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN

The study defined close to 200 individual destinations that are desirable to link with each other and with neighborhoods by bicycle and pedestrian friendly routes. Over 200 miles of on-road and off-road routes were designated as pedestrian and bicycle routes. Another 190 miles of bicycle routes were identified along existing roads. This study recommends dovetailing, wherever possible, the construction of facilities for bicycles and pedestrians into identified and future projects.

Projects that should incorporate pedestrian and bicycle friendly routes include the development of new parks and school facilities as well as renovations and improvements to existing parks or schools. All road improvement projects near or along the routes identified should include a bicycle and pedestrian facility. New subdivisions should include elements for the pedestrian and bicyclists as well.

Development priorities were established according to subdistricts. Just over 56 miles of routes are identified as priority. The priority routes were identified based on existing destination locations, primarily connecting residential areas with schools and parks. It is very important to begin establishing public access corridors along these priority routes, as citizens begin utilizing the corridors, improvements can be made to widen the routes or to make improvements to surfacing.

NCDOT is currently in the process of signing and mapping the 190 miles of on-road bicycle routes that were identified. When improvements to these roads are made NCDOT will incorporate improvements for the cyclist.

GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the specific needs for parks and facilities, this report provides goals and recommendations for multiple issues related to the improvement of county recreation. Following are a few of the most crucial recommendations relative to recreation in this community:

- Recognize the need for continuing coordination between county, municipalities, schools and public access providers.
- Acquire land in the near future to provide space for recreation at a reasonable cost to taxpayers.
- Pursue a dedicated funding source for land acquisition and park development.
- Establish hierarchy of development for parks and facilities. The county should focus on the development of Regional Park Preserves, District Parks and Community Parks. Municipalities should develop Mini Parks, Neighborhood Parks and Civic Parks.
- Upgrade existing parks and facilities to effectively use existing park sites.

- Create a transportation plan that will provide for a diverse and safe environment for bicycles and pedestrians to access a variety of destinations and services.
- Establish a hierarchy of development for the bicycle and pedestrian transportation routes identified in this plan. Identify which agencies or groups are responsible for development and operations. Work with citizen groups to identify potential funding sources.
- Promote cooperative efforts for shared recreation facilities with schools and municipal sites to provide the most cost effective and diverse recreation offerings possible.
- Provide a variety of recreation programs throughout the county.
- Develop high quality new parks and facilities that are attractive, functional and easily maintained.
- Work closely with the North Carolina State Cultural Resources Commission to pursue all avenues leading to the development and enhancement of the Reed Gold Mine.
- Develop a marketing strategy to inform the public of the offerings of the various Parks and Recreation Departments.

PLANNING PROCESS

Several innovative planning techniques were utilized in the process of preparing this master plan. The first technique involved the combined assessment of parkland acreage needs and recreation facility needs. Traditional recreation needs assessment plans tend to focus on one method or the other, but rarely merge the two procedures. This plan assesses acreage needs in the form of park models and makes adjustments to reflect actual facility needs, allowing establishment of realistic and achievable goals.

The second planning technique involves community input. This began with a public opinion survey of the residents of Cabarrus County. A 30-question survey was distributed during a series of public workshops conducted at sites throughout the county during the course of the study. The second component was the development of a detailed written survey that was mailed randomly to 4,000 county households. Additionally a series of workshops was held once the preliminary recommendations were developed in order to get feedback from the general public. Information obtained from this community input was factored into final master plan recommendations.

The third planning technique involved a thorough resource analysis, which provided an inventory of school facilities, state and local recreation facilities and private recreation facilities. This plan recognizes that all forms of government, as well as private enterprise, share in the responsibility of providing open space and recreation services. The projections of park, open space and facility needs take into account these existing resources, which result in a more realistic and cost effective assessment of need.

The fourth aspect of this planning process involved the establishment of a bicycle and pedestrian subcommittee comprised of the steering committee and countywide citizens to determine how to create opportunities for connecting the county with alternative transportation routes. It is a goal of the Cabarrus South Rowan Metropolitan Planning

Organization to provide people the opportunity to bicycle or walk safely and conveniently to all destinations within a reasonable distance.

Finally, for planning purposes, the steering committee subdivided Cabarrus County into six planning parcels or subdistricts. This subdivision allows the county to identify needs at a district and community level. Recommendations are then tailored to suit the varying demographic characteristics and geographic layout of each area. Subdistrict lines have been determined by census tract boundaries.

PARK MODELS AND FACILITIES

For the purpose of this plan, park models were developed to reflect the unique characteristics of Cabarrus County. These park models include four close to home parks, two regional parks and one special purpose facility. The park models established for Cabarrus County are as follows:

CLOSE TO HOME PARKLANDS

Mini Park:

Size: .25 to 3 acres. Should be located with access, safety and convenience to nearby neighborhoods. May be located at an elementary school, within neighborhood developments, or other site convenient to the population served. Typically not provided at a County park level unless in conjunction with a school. Municipalities provide these on a limited basis and often they are provided within neighborhood developments. The park should have natural and/or paved areas with imaginative layout of equipment and landscaping.

A prototypical mini park contains: 1 playground and 2 picnic tables.

Neighborhood Park:

Size: 3 to 25 acres. Should be easily accessible to neighborhood population and geographically centered within safe walking and biking distance. Should have limited parking. May be located within a residential community, at an elementary, middle or high school.

Should provide activities for all ages, may be passive or active. When ball fields are located at school sites, they are typically used for programmed youth athletic leagues. Amount of active versus passive facilities should be determined by characteristics of site and area served.

A prototypical neighborhood park contains: 1 playground, 1 basketball court or tennis court, 1 soccer or football field, 1-2 ball fields, 1 picnic shelter, .5 miles multi-purpose trail.

Community Park

Size: 25 to 70 acres

Should be centrally located within the park service area, with consideration given to surrounding land uses, safety, and access and land availability. Should be accessible to multiple neighborhoods. Should contain activities for the entire family both active and passive to include fields, courts, trails, playground area and open space. May also include a municipal swimming pool or community center when developed and operated by a municipality. A maintenance building may be provided.

A prototypical community park contains: 2 playgrounds, 2 basketball court, 2 tennis courts, 1 community center (at 50% of parks), 1 swimming pool (at 50% of parks), 2-4 soccer fields, 2-4 ball fields, 3 picnic shelters, 2 volleyball courts and 1 mile multi-purpose trail.

Civic Park:

Size varies. There are two types of civic parks. They are:

1. Located along an unusual land feature such as floodplains, rivers, and easements. Area should be of natural or ornamental quality for passive outdoor recreation. The park should be predominately passive but may include limited active facilities such as trail, playground, gazebo, plazas, benches, formal gardens, waterfront, ponds and other activities. Also can include open space for free play or exhibitions and festivals. May include outdoor amphitheater.
2. Located in an urban area as a passive open space. Area can be an urban plaza space with landscaped areas and may include playground, gazebo, benches, formal gardens, fountains, etc.

A prototypical civic park contains: 1 playground, 3 picnic shelters and a 1-mile multi-purpose trail.

REGIONAL PARKLANDS

District Park: Size: 100 to 300 acres.

Should be within reasonable driving distance to the community it serves and should contain large areas for passive recreation use such as nature trails, picnicking, boating, fishing lakes, camping, interpretive center, and large open spaces. May also provide some areas and facilities for active games such as softball basketball, tennis etc.

A prototypical district park contains: 2 playgrounds, 10 picnic shelters, 1 basketball court, 3 miles multi-purpose trails and 3 sand volleyball courts.

Regional Park Preserve: Size: 750 acres.

Area of natural quality for natural resource-based outdoor recreation where generally 80% of the land is reserved for conservation and natural resource management with less than 20% developed for recreation. Examples include state parks, state natural areas and large natural resource-based county parks.

Activities include nature study, picnicking camping, fishing, boating, swimming and various trail uses.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

Special Purpose Facility: Includes areas for specialized or single purpose recreation activities such as beach parks, tennis centers, historic and archaeological sites, nature preserves, marina, boat landings, fishing facilities, canoe and kayaking trails, golf courses and equestrian facilities.

See *Appendix A* for a complete listing of park models.

Similarly, facility standards are based on population, and are selected, as a basis for projecting facility needs. The master plan specifically addresses projections of need for baseball/softball fields, basketball courts, community centers, football fields, golf courses, gymnasiums, racquetball courts, picnic tables, playgrounds, pathways, soccer fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, tracks and volleyball. See *Appendix A* for a complete listing of facilities studied.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

The total recommendations of this plan are estimated to cost \$123,762,631. This includes parkland acquisition, and park, facility and transportation route capital costs. They figures break down as follows:

A total of \$12,047,000 is estimated for land acquisition for the development of parks. Capital costs for all park and facility development represents an investment of approximately \$106,757,773. This figure represents 2001 dollars and is based on a project being bid to a general contractor. These numbers do not include operations and maintenance costs. In the future, budget numbers should be adjusted to account for site adaptation and inflation. In addition to the figures established for development of park facilities, a development figure of \$5,639,858 was determined for establishing the Priority Bicycle and Pedestrian Corridors. This figure does not include land acquisition nor does it include design and engineering costs. Detailed cost information can be found in Appendices D, E, F and J.

COUNTYWIDE ACTION PLAN



OVERVIEW

This Action Plan provides a summary of the recommendations of this study. It also serves as a guide for implementation, including the planning and development of future park and transportation facilities. There are three sections in this Action Plan. The first section includes general planning goals and recommendations that will be used as development guidelines. The second section includes a list of specific development priorities. The third section is an implementation strategy for development of the bicycle and pedestrian plan.

This Livable Community Blueprint is intended to serve as a point of beginning in providing enhanced quality of life through better and more recreation and transportation facilities. This process is ongoing, and will require continual re-examination of goals and priorities to reflect shifts in user patterns, demographics, and availability of land and availability of financial resources. As such, the recommendations addressed in this blueprint should be regularly reviewed and updated.

GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following guidelines should be considered in planning future recreation and open space improvements:

Goal 1:

Recognize the need for coordination between county, municipalities, schools and public access providers.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Continue the coordinated efforts of the Livable Community Blueprint Steering Committee to understand and plan for countywide recreation and public access needs.
- Develop a task force or advisory board to research and recommend an organizational strategy for existing and proposed recreation facilities and programs. Include recommendations concerning coordination of maintenance, programs and staff for city, town and county parks.
- Research and provide staffing and maintenance positions necessary to properly administer recreation services on a long-term basis.
- Provide well-orchestrated recreation programs that reach out to all areas of the county and focus on quality of service.

- Expand the number of volunteers and non-profit organizations to assist in providing services.

GOAL 2:

Acquire parkland for future recreation use.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Understand growth trends and recognize that remaining undeveloped land is becoming scarce, particularly on the west side of the county. Acquire land as soon as possible to minimize the impact of rising land costs.
- Pursue avenues available to preserve designated bicycle and pedestrian corridors for public access.
- Recognize the need to include funds for land acquisition in the county and municipal budgets. Cabarrus County, the City of Concord and the City of Kannapolis have never purchased a piece of property for park development.
- Consider the establishment of countywide recreational land set-aside requirements and/or impact fees for recreation development as well as possible incentives for developers and landowners who contribute to resource conservation.
- Evaluate properties currently owned by the county and municipalities for suitability for recreation development.
- Periodically update land acquisition and development priorities to assure availability of open space for future use.
- Consider formation of a Land Acquisition Committee to identify, research and recommend undeveloped properties for future acquisition.
- Coordinate land purchases with the Cabarrus County and City of Kannapolis School Districts to acquire land adjacent to proposed schools for shared use. Acquire land for both active and passive uses.
- Acquire properties that are of the general size required and which are located in areas of need as outlined in the master plan.
- When evaluating potential properties to acquire, consider environmental features and how they may impact development potential.

GOAL 3:

Upgrade existing parks and facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Renovate aging park facilities to provide high quality public recreation venues.
- Recognize that rural areas on the east side of the county and rapidly growing areas on the west, lack the level of service established in existing urban areas with established recreation departments.
- Develop and adhere to park and facility maintenance standards. Institute regular and specific site inspections to insure safety and compliance with standards.
- Improve and expand existing parks in order to accommodate proposed facility needs called for in this master plan.
- Provide safe bicycle and pedestrian access to all parks.

GOAL 4:

Develop parks and facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Provide neighborhood and regional multi-use parks with family oriented facilities that are suitable for all age groups, activity levels, backgrounds and socioeconomic classes.
- Address the need for active and passive recreation opportunities on both a community and countywide level.
- Develop Parks that provide access to open space and nature.
- Provide for the needs of rural residents through the development of centralized meeting places.
- Develop centralized parks and facilities within reasonable travel distances for league and tournament play.
- Develop parks that are safely accessible by the public from alternative transportation routes (i.e. bike/pedestrian corridors).
- Develop existing undeveloped properties and add facilities to existing parks wherever possible.
- Build and support specialized facilities and programs, which respond to emerging national trends as well as findings of public input during this master planning process

including in-line skating and skateboard parks, aquatic facilities, nature-based programs and seniors activities.

GOAL 5:

Create a transportation plan that will provide for a diverse and safe environment for bicycles and pedestrians to access a variety of destinations and services.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Create a well coordinated plan that contains considerable citizen input and can serve as the Cabarrus South Rowan MPO's template for making future recommendations to NCDOT for bicycle and pedestrian facility development or improvements as part of the Transportation Improvement Process (TIP).
- Link residences with major commercial and service centers, health care centers, public facilities, and outdoor resources via alternative routes of access.
- Recognize that public utilities access virtually all destinations and sites. Develop priorities to include a public access component to all new and existing public utility rights of way.
- Develop routes for pedestrians and cyclists as part of a multi-modal transportation system for the Cabarrus South Rowan MPO area.
- Develop bike trail corridors which link existing and proposed recreation facilities to provide alternative access to parks and historic sites across the county.
- Encourage traffic engineers to investigate opportunities to incorporate safe bike and pedestrian facilities in coordination with all street programs.
- Pursue the development of bike and pedestrian routes utilizing funds available from the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), the NCDOT Bike and Pedestrian Division, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant opportunities, and other private foundations or funding sources.
- Acquire land and/or easements for public access.
- Promote recreation easements and open space corridors through existing and future development areas for use as linear parks.

GOAL 6:

Provide cost effective parks and facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Consider developing facilities with long-term revenue generating capabilities to offset operation costs.

- Develop parks and facilities utilizing thorough and thoughtfully prepared master plans. Include park and facility user-groups in developing long-range plans.
- Develop multi-use parks and facilities when practical.
- Utilize this Master Plan as a basis for securing funding for recreation development. Plan with flexibility to take advantage of financial opportunities which may arise such as grants, public funds, corporate sponsorships, user fees, and monetary, land or volunteer donations from local businesses, individuals or civic organizations.
- Continue to develop and utilize joint-use agreements with the Cabarrus County and City of Kannapolis School Districts to maximize utilization of existing and proposed school facilities. This is of utmost importance in rural areas.
- Cooperate with the School Districts during the land acquisition phase to gain school sites that can also accommodate parks, and can provide safe and convenient access from surrounding neighborhoods. Work together to master plan the property; maximizing the potential for shared use.

GOAL 7:

Provide diverse recreation opportunities based on the unique characteristics of Cabarrus County.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Recognize the recreation value of, and public interest in, natural resources such as Kannapolis Lake, Concord Lake, Lake Fisher, Don Howell Lake, Irish Buffalo Creek and the Rocky River as a recreation resource.
- Promote cooperation between private and public interests along the area's water reservoirs and environmentally sensitive zones to develop a balance between recreation needs of County citizens and environmental stewardship of this natural resource.
- Consider developing fishing and non-motorized boating access on County water reservoirs.
- Evaluate current and special events and concerts and festivals and recognize the high level of interest by the general public for these types of events.
- Recognize the influx of tourists to the area each year, and consider the opportunity for additional revenue generation through special events and programming. Also consider providing travel and tourism programs for county residents.
- Consider acquisition and development of parklands for passive use recreation facilities such as conservation, picnicking, walking and biking as supported by the findings of the public mail-out survey.

- Emphasize opportunities for nature interpretation and nature-oriented facilities based on high public interest.
- Identify and utilize safe stewardship practices for the county’s natural resources.

GOAL 8:

Develop a marketing strategy to inform residents of available recreation opportunities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Inform people of what programs and facilities are available using quarterly mailings, fliers, and signs or other forms of mass communication.
- Improve and standardize signage to improve geographic knowledge of, and access to recreation facilities.
- Provide visible, positive leadership in the community.

GOAL 9:

Work closely with the North Carolina State Cultural Resources Commission to pursue all avenues leading to the development and enhancement of the Reed Gold Mine.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Identify and expand the natural assets of Reed Gold Mine.
- Recognize the potential for passive recreation opportunities at the park.
- Utilize state facilities for countywide recreation (i.e., children’s day camps, organized day hikes, overnight camping, group picnicking, environmental education programs, etc.).
- Recognize the potential to attract tourists to the park by providing quality programs and facilities.
- Seek a joint use agreement with the North Carolina Division of Cultural Resources for cooperative use, which could include the development and maintenance of county facilities on the Reed Gold Mine property.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

This Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County includes recommendations for 50 parks to meet the ideal goals of Cabarrus County. Because the financial commitment to undertake such a development project is so vast, it is important to develop a strategy to prioritize development. The following chart identifies Top, Intermediate and Long-Range priorities for development. These priorities have been developed using a mathematical model combined with citizen’s preferences, steering committee input, availability of land and the level of existing public and private recreation offerings.

It is important that all the public recreation providers work together to achieve these goals. Because there are multiple public recreation providers it is critical that each of the providers define a strategy that fits with their individual needs. The combined group of recreation providers should continue to review the proposed sequence of implementation and adjust it to reflect changes in user patterns, demographics availability of land and financial resources.

See *Appendix G for Priority Models.*

TOP PRIORITIES				
RANK	DESCRIPTION	SUB DISTRICT	COST	BY
1	Community Park at Cox Mill School	1	\$4 million ¹	County
2	Community Park at Camp Spencer	3	\$4 million ¹	County
3	Community Park in a central location	6	\$4.5 million ²	County
4	Neighborhood Park at Forest Park	2	\$1.4 million ¹	Kannapolis
5	Civic Park at Three Mile Branch	4	\$335,000 ¹	Concord
6	Neighborhood Park at Irish Buffalo Creek	2	\$1.4 million ¹	Kannapolis
7	Community Park at Pharr Mill Road	5	\$4 million ¹	County
8	Neighborhood Park at Harrisburg Town Park	5	\$1.4 million ¹	Harrisburg
9	Neighborhood Park on Lake Concord	2	\$1.4 million ¹	Kannapolis
10	Mini Park	2	\$108,000 ²	Kannapolis
11	Neighborhood Park at Atando Road	6	\$1.4 million ¹	County
12	Mini Park	2	\$108,000 ²	Kannapolis
13	Neighborhood Park at 8 th Street Landfill	2	\$1.4 million ¹	Kannapolis
14	Mini Park in Kannapolis	1	\$109,000 ¹	Kannapolis
15	Neighborhood Park	5	\$2 million ²	County

TOP PRIORITIES-cont'd.				
RANK	DESCRIPTION	SUB DISTRICT	COST	BY
16	Mini Park	2	\$108,000 ²	Kannapolis
17	Mini Park	2	\$108,000 ²	Kannapolis
18	Neighborhood Park	2	\$1.5 million ²	Kannapolis
19	Neighborhood Park	4	\$1.8 million ²	County
20	Mini Park on County land	5	\$92,000 ¹	Harrisburg
21	Mini Park	2	\$108,000 ²	Kannapolis
22	Mini Park on City land	4	\$92,000 ¹	Concord

INTERMEDIATE PRIORITIES				
RANK	DESCRIPTION	SUB DISTRICT	COST	BY
23	Regional Park at Reed Gold Mine	6	\$8-10 million ¹	County
24	District Park on Don Howell Lake	1	\$7.6 million ²	County
25	Civic Park	5	\$775,000 ¹	Harrisburg
26	Community Park in Mt. Pleasant area	3	\$4.5 million ²	County
27	Neighborhood Park at Rocky River E.S.	5	\$1.4 million ¹	Harrisburg
28	Community Park	2	\$5 million ¹	County
29	Community Park in NE Concord	4	\$5.7 million ²	County
30	Neighborhood Park	4	\$1.8 million ²	Concord
31	Mini Park	5	\$92,000 ²	Harrisburg
32	Neighborhood Park South of Hwy 49	5	\$1.6 million ²	Harrisburg
33	Neighborhood Park	2	\$1.6 million ²	Kannapolis
34	Neighborhood Park	4	\$1.8 million ²	Concord
35	Mini Park	5	\$92,000 ²	Harrisburg
36	Mini Park	2	\$108,000 ²	Kannapolis

LONG-RANGE PRIORITIES				
RANK	DESCRIPTION	SUB DISTRICT	COST	BY
37	District Park at Landfill Site	3	\$4 million ¹	County
38	Civic Park at Town Hall site	3	\$335,000 ¹	Mt. Pleasant
29	Civic Park in downtown Midland	6	\$343,000 ²	Midland
40	Community Park east of Don Howell Lake	1	\$5 million ²	County
41	Neighborhood Park at new Bethel School	6	\$1.4 million ¹	Midland/County
42	Neighborhood Park	5	\$1.6 million ²	Harrisburg
43	Community Park at New HS south of Reedy Creek	5	\$4 million ²	County
44	Mini Park in Kannapolis	1	\$110,000 ¹	Kannapolis
45	Mini Park	2	\$108,000 ²	Kannapolis
46	Neighborhood Park	2	\$1.6 million ²	Kannapolis
47	Neighborhood Park	5	\$1.6 million ²	Harrisburg
48	Neighborhood Park	4	\$1.8 million ²	Concord
49	Mini Park	2	\$108,000 ²	Kannapolis
50	Mini Park	5	\$92,000 ²	Harrisburg

¹ Costs do not include land costs. These parks already have land.

² Includes land costs.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Successful implementation of the bicycle and pedestrian transportation plan will require the coordinated efforts of many parties working together to establish the network of routes. These will include County and City agencies as well as NCDOT and Federal Affiliations. Private sector organizations will also prove to be very beneficial, as they may have the authority and ability to influence and guide the community through the process to establish the bicycle/pedestrian routes. These routes become a network of public access ways.

Many counties and municipalities across the country have established a separate advisory council or a departmental position to coordinate the development of public access ways. The role of this separate council is to continue the momentum, excitement and community support to make the plan a reality. They also educate the public, coordinate agencies and work on actual land and right of way acquisition as well as help plan and coordinate the actual construction of the routes. It would be beneficial for Cabarrus County and the MPO to establish a separate council or agency to be the point source for bicycle and pedestrian projects.

Cabarrus County Planning Department, the City of Concord Planning Department and the Kannapolis Planning Department, through the review process, have the ability to review plans submitted for subdivision and development permits. In this review stage, county and city planners can require developers to preserve the corridors identified in this plan for public reservation. They may also suggest that developers construct specific sections of the routes through their developments. The Unified Development Ordinance (UDO), once adopted, will reinforce the review process.

The Cabarrus County Parks and Recreation Department, Kannapolis Parks and Recreation Department, City of Concord Parks and Recreation Department, each have the role of connection through their facilities. Development plans for each park should consider the connectivity issues of the entire county. Where appropriate, each facility should develop paths to and through individual parks to connect the community as outlined in this plan.

Cabarrus County Schools and the City of Kannapolis Schools have the responsibility of connecting school facilities to the surrounding neighborhoods. This should be done for all new school facilities. The UDO requires new subdivisions adjacent to schools to provide connections to school property. Existing facilities and new facilities should investigate the opportunity to connect with the countywide bicycle and pedestrian corridors. Where appropriate the schools should connect to the routes identified in this plan.

The Cabarrus/South Rowan Metropolitan Planning Organization is the officially designated body responsible for administrating the transportation planning process required under federal law. The MPO plans for regional transportation needs including highway, transit, air, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC) and the Technical Coordinating Committee (TCC), two committees

of the MPO, bring together forums of agencies on a regular basis. Their role for the establishment of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Element of the Livable Community Blueprint will be to remind local and state agencies to investigate the opportunities to establish bike and pedestrian routes, as defined in this plan, in the early stages of new construction and upgrade projects.

The individual municipalities (Concord, Kannapolis, Harrisburg, Mt. Pleasant, Landis and China Grove) in the Cabarrus/South Rowan MPO have the role of supporting the development of the bicycle and pedestrian routes wherever they can dovetail with capital improvement projects. Capital improvement projects may improve transportation, utility or other infrastructure projects for the benefit of the citizens.

The Water & Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County (WSACC) has the responsibility to this project to investigate the opportunity to incorporate bicycle and pedestrian access along their rights of ways and easements. This should be done where the easements or rights of ways coordinate with the corridor locations shown on the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.

The Cabarrus Health Alliance (CHA), as the Public Health Authority for Cabarrus County has the responsibility for protecting and promoting the physical health and well being of the residents of Cabarrus County. Increases in physical activity levels with the development of facilities for biking and walking will serve to lower the incidence and severity of chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, obesity, hypertension, high cholesterol, and certain forms of cancer.

PLANNING COMPONENTS



INTRODUCTION

This master plan recognizes that an assessment of current life styles, recreation trends and demographics is necessary to accurately determine needed level of recreation and alternate transportation facilities in Cabarrus County. Through this assessment it became apparent that leisure, recreation and the enjoyment of open spaces are an essential element to an enhanced quality of life for the citizens of Cabarrus County. Whether participating in youth athletics, cycling to work, playing tennis, walking along Union Street in Concord, cycling the back roads, children walking to school or enjoying a picnic at Frank Liske Park; it is clear that County residents and visitors view recreation as an important factor in enhancing the livability of a community thus contributing to the quality of life. Through participation in recreation activities, residents improve their physical and mental health, and in turn are better prepared to contribute to the community as healthy and happy citizens.

TRENDS

This study found that local, state and national trends have a significant bearing on the development and use of the public parks and transportation facilities. Public recreation providers and officials everywhere are faced with numerous trends and challenges that include financial shortfalls, increasing federal, state and local requirements, an increasingly aging and diverse population, dwindling workforce, decreasing citizen involvement and the privatization of many facilities.

The Federal Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission's (ORRRC Report, 1962) projections for overall outdoor recreational demand for the year 2000 were reached in 1980, twenty years earlier than predicted. With this statistic it is clearly evident that communities have been playing "catch up" in providing for recreation activities for quite some time.

While playing catch up, it is also necessary to respond to the changing recreation requirements and the availability of personal time. There is a nationwide crisis of rising obesity, heart disease and sedentary behavior. Recreational parks and facilities are an important part of providing for physical activity opportunities for all citizens. It is important to note, however, that lifestyles don't always permit evening trips to local park facilities. Therefore, opportunities for providing incidental physical activity through the incorporation of biking and walking in our daily routine should also be considered. This includes walking or biking to school, work, a park, or the library.

Americans today are participating in an ever-expanding range of recreational pursuits. The most popular activities, revealed by the President's Commission on American Outdoors, were linear in nature: walking, hiking, jogging, biking and horseback riding. Nationwide, interested citizen groups have been developing or previously overlooked corridors along streams, rivers, ridgelines and utility rights-of-ways. Today, linear forms of recreation still top the popularity list of outdoor leisure activities. "Greenways" or "linear parks" have been praised as: "America's park system for the 21st century." Residents of Cabarrus County have indicated a strong interest in multi-use trails. This has been mentioned during workshops, through the questionnaire and the mail-out survey.

TRENDS IN BICYCLING AND PEDESTRIAN ACTIVITIES

The bicycle's status as a mode of transportation has fluctuated through the years. Over a hundred years ago it was a valid mode of transportation, then it became more of a child's toy. In the sixties it made a comeback as a transportation vehicle. During the seventies, new planning concepts gave rise to the "bike path" which attempted to reduce conflicts between cyclists and motorists. Today the concept of cyclists and motorists "sharing the road" is more common than bike paths. The two modes are integrated onto the same road system, thus conserving funds and uniting users under one set of rules for better cooperation and safer operation.

Mountain bikes were the trend of the 80's and "hybrids" in the nineties. The upright position, modern gear shifts and brakes, lightweight, rugged construction and maneuverability make "hybrids" well suited for urban travel.

As with the bicycle, walking has suffered setbacks as a result of the dominance of the automobile. The post-war boom creation of suburbs led to the construction of many streets without sidewalks. As Americans became conscious of the health benefits of exercise, more began walking for exercise. Walking could become a transportation mode if friendlier walking environments were created through better land use and transportation planning.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BICYCLING AND WALKING

A number of national surveys confirm that bicycling and walking are popular activities among Americans of all ages. An estimated 131 million Americans regularly bicycle or walk for exercise, sport, recreation, or simply for relaxation and enjoyment of the outdoors. However, bicycling and walking are just beginning to realize their potential. Bicycling and walking offer significant benefits in terms of health and physical fitness, the environment, and transportation related effects.

Roadways designed for high-speed automobile trips present obstacles for people walking or bicycling. However, if a road has well designed facilities, people feel more comfortable walking or bicycling. Walking becomes practical for short trips, or trips with multiple stops. Bicycling offers similar flexibility, but for longer travel distances.

Statistics show that elderly residents tend to use a pedestrian corridor for regular short excursions. Younger and athletically inclined individuals may use the corridor

less frequently, but for longer trips. Based on the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey conducted in 1990 and 1995, most daily trips are relatively short (67% are less than three miles) and are for purposes of shopping, doctor visits, and socializing. However just these short trips can significantly reduce the congestion on our roads thus reducing pollution and the use of oil products. It has been estimated that for every automobile mile displaced there is a savings between 5 and 22¢.

Although the renewed interest in bicycling and walking arises from the transportation value of these modes, the recreational use remains significant. Everyone is considered a pedestrian, therefore, no equipment necessary. Thus walking becomes a viable mode of transportation for short trips. The desire to exercise outdoors leads to walking as a form of recreation.

Low to moderate levels of physical activity reduces the risk and severity of coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, obesity, high blood pressure and cholesterol, and some forms of cancer: thereby helping to reduce health care costs, and improving the quality of life at every stage of life.

Benefits of bicycling and walking:

- Reduce traffic congestion
- Reduce air and noise pollution
- Reduce wear on our road systems
- Reduce petroleum consumption
- Improve health and well being

DEMOGRAPHICS

Recent lifestyle trends indicate less leisure time for families and thus a need for other ways to incorporate recreation and physical activities into daily routines. There are a growing number of two income families and single parent families, and this equates to less leisure time; particularly for families with children. The promise of decreased working hours and more personal time has not materialized. The average American worker now works 140 hours more per year than 20 years ago, while paid vacation has fallen by 3.5 days annually. Less leisure time hours and busier schedules has resulted in a need to be able to recreate more efficiently. Biking and walking offer two forms of physical activity that could easily be incorporated into our daily routine if the physical environment were built to support them.

The state of North Carolina's median age is increasing. In 1990 the median age was 33 and rose to 36 in 2000. It is projected to rise again to 37 in 2005. According to the *North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Plan for 1995 - 2000*, children and senior citizens comprise two growing groups in need of recreation. The number of children between the ages of 5 and 14 will continue to increase. This trend known as the "eco-boom" is due to couples that delayed having children in favor of starting careers. Also, during the next decade, the elderly population will continue to increase and will include nearly one million people age 65 and older. This increase in the aging population will have

significant impacts throughout society because of their sheer numbers, income levels, political clout and unique recreation needs.

Development trends in the county are impacting the needed recreational services of residents. Currently, population projections indicate a strong growth in the western portions of the county, as nearby metropolitan Charlotte grows northeastward. The Charlotte metropolitan area will continue to grow at a rapid rate, which will continue to impact Cabarrus County. The metropolitan area has been cited by publications such as Fortune and Money magazines as some of the best places to live and do business. Shortages of undeveloped land and increasing traffic congestion will further complicate access to recreation facilities. Road improvements will help mitigate these problems in the long term, but pose other problems such as creating physical barriers to citizens trying to access parks by foot or bicycle. These trends will continue to result in a greater demand for close-to-home recreation facilities for citizens of all ages.

Current and projected population data for this study was developed by the Cabarrus County Planning Department.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Community involvement was a key component throughout the development of this master plan. Input provided in previous studies was also taken into consideration. The process began with the formation of a Steering Committee, a group of individuals representing various interests and expertise from across the county and municipalities. The steering committee involved participation from representatives of Cabarrus County, the City of Concord, City of Kannapolis, Town of Harrisburg, Town of Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Health Alliance, Cabarrus County schools, Kannapolis School District, and the MPO. The steering committee provided guidance to the consultant team throughout the development of the plan. Throughout the study process the committee and the planning consultant met on a regular basis to stay informed of progress and to provide feedback. These members networked information back to the community and provided ongoing feedback to create a “Livable Community Blueprint”, which reflects the true needs of Cabarrus County.

PUBLIC WORKSHOP AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A series of public workshops were conducted throughout the planning process, in order to gain further insight into the public's perception of needed parks and recreation facilities. During each workshop, attendees were given an opportunity to voice their opinions, and at the first series of workshops, filled out a written questionnaire, providing additional input reflecting their ideas and opinions of recreation in the county. Additional questionnaires were made available and steering committee members distributed them to other interested groups and individuals. The results of these questionnaires are reported in the countywide chapter and *Appendix H-1 and H-2*.

MAIL-OUT SURVEY

In addition to the ten public workshops held throughout the planning process, a formal written survey was developed and randomly mailed to county residents. The survey document was developed using input obtained through a series of six focus group sessions. Focus group participants were selected because of their connection to groups with knowledge of a wide variety of recreation issues. Their input helped formulate the survey tool. The six-page survey was randomly mailed to 4,000 households. This random selection process ensured that the opinions of recreation affiliates and non-users would both be sampled. Therefore, a more realistic gauge of the average citizen's opinions on recreation was gained. Information obtained from this community input element was factored into the final master plan recommendations.

PUBLIC'S VIEW ON TRANSPORTATION

The automobile is, and probably will remain, the main mode of transportation in the Cabarrus/South Rowan MPO for some time. A survey conducted by the Cabarrus/South Rowan Metropolitan Planning Organization in May of 2000 indicated that although greenways and bike paths received a good deal of attention, there is very little financial support for them.

The survey concluded that traffic and population growth were the most serious problems facing the MPO. Lack of transportation alternatives to the automobile ranked 6th in the top problems facing the MPO. Ironically, re-allocation of funds from automobile road construction to the construction of pedestrian and bicycle facilities would help to reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality, and improve health without any added expense.

The survey also revealed that 48% of the survey respondents wanted more bike paths built and 49% wanted sidewalks on all new roads. This shows a support for the establishment of bicycle and pedestrian routes throughout the Cabarrus South Rowan MPO area. Twenty-two percent of the respondents commute (one way) between 6-10 miles. It also shows that another 25% of the respondents commute to work less than 5 miles. Both of these distances are reasonable for a bicycle commute.

Therefore it is a reasonable conclusion that more people would commute to their destinations via bicycle, if safe and friendly environments were provided.

PARKS AND FACILITIES NEEDS METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

A primary goal of this plan is to develop a series of recommendations for new park and facility development to serve the residents of Cabarrus County. This plan will be a road map for the county to follow as parks are developed over the next ten years and beyond.

Historically, park needs were determined using standards developed by the National Recreation and Park Association. In recent years, recreation planners have advocated a process that does not rely solely on population standards for determining park needs.

The logic to this is that all communities have their own unique characteristics and thereby cannot be evaluated just on a population standard that does not take into consideration local and regional differences. This however, does not eliminate the need to factor population into the evaluation of needed parks and facilities

The state of North Carolina began producing recreation standards in the 1960's. Utilizing guidelines produced by the National Recreation and Park Association, the North Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation created a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This plan is updated every five years to meet the National Park Service requirement for a state recreation plan. It is the basis for disbursement of Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) and it is also used as a guideline for the distribution of state outdoor recreation funds such as the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF).

The 1995-2000 North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Plan includes an inventory of existing parks and their acreage as well as the county population. With this plan counties can compare the amount of park acreage they have per person to the other 99 counties in the state. The plan may be used to evaluate the amount of park and facility resources so that counties that have fewer recreation resources per capita be given preference over counties with more resources when the counties complete for statewide funding. The recreation resources or inventory is divided into three park categories that include "Local Parks", "Regional Parks" and "Dispersed Use Parks" as well as 10 facilities. Each of the categories is further broken down into park models. These models include typical facilities and acreages that may be found in the models. The plan stops short of recommending number or type of additional parks or facilities.

The process outlined for the Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County includes a multi-tiered approach that considers population and balances it with factors such as distribution of parks, community input, trends, programs and private and quasi-public offerings.

SUBDISTRICTS

For the purposes of this study, Cabarrus County was divided into 6 subdistricts. This allowed for the study of individual areas due to each having their own set of characteristics. The subdistricts include:

- 1 - Northwest: The Odell area and also includes the western portion of the City of Kannapolis
- 2 - North: Includes the majority of the City of Kannapolis including the portion of the City that lies within Rowan County
- 3 - Northeast: Mt. Pleasant and the surrounding area
- 4 - Central: Includes a majority of the City of Concord
- 5 - Southwest: Harrisburg and the surrounding area including the western portion of the City of Concord
- 6 - Southeast: Includes Midland and surrounding area

Each subdistrict is covered in detail in a separate chapter. Also included are chapters for the Cities of Concord and Kannapolis and the Towns of Harrisburg and Mt. Pleasant.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

The development of recreation resources is affected by many factors including public agency policies, local, state and federal budgets, and development trends. Government agencies are constantly being asked to provide greater levels of services with relatively smaller budgets. Due to this trend, development of public recreation facilities often is given a lower priority than development of primary infrastructure for schools, transportation, and water and sewer facilities. In recent years, communities throughout the Carolinas are recognizing the importance of recreation as a key to quality of life; however, the balance of available funds and priorities continues to be a challenge.

It has become increasingly evident that cooperation between public recreation providers, private enterprise and governmental agencies is crucial to meeting recreation needs. A stated goal of the North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation and Tourism (DPR) in *the 1995-2000 Outdoor Recreation Plan* is to improve interagency cooperation and public/private partnerships to meet recreational needs (state, federal, local school districts, corporations, private organizations, etc); and to recognize that the private sector has the capability of meeting some of the state's recreation needs.

Cabarrus County and the Cabarrus County School District have an ongoing relationship for joint use and development of public recreation facilities on many of the public school properties. This arrangement typically includes the county development of 1 ball field and 1 soccer field at new school sites. If there is additional demand for fields as well as land available for development, more athletic fields are sometimes constructed at each site. The County maintains the sites and uses them for youth athletic programs that take place after school hours. Cabarrus County has also upgraded many of the school playgrounds with new play equipment that can be used by school children and the general public. The City of Kannapolis School System has recently begun cooperative efforts at the Forest Park School and Playground. With the anticipated growth of the county's population, there are a lot of new schools planned. Through the continued cooperative development, additional facilities may be provided to the public at a cost savings to the taxpayer.

This plan recognizes the value of commercial recreational facilities as well as the importance of cooperative efforts between governmental agencies. Working with the steering committee, a resource inventory was compiled specifically for this recreation needs assessment. This inventory includes county and city parks and facilities, shared school facilities, state facilities, and private and commercial facilities.

*An inventory summarizing the countywide recreational resources can be found in **Appendix B**.*

PARK MODELS

There are many different sizes and types of parks ranging from a small neighborhood based playground, to a larger park with multiple athletic fields, playgrounds, walking trails and open space, all the way up to a state owned regional nature based parks. These three examples of park types serve a variety of recreation needs and preferences.

The neighborhood park is primarily used by families with young children and is located in close proximity to home. The second park caters to a variety of users including those

seeking to participate in competitive team sports, preschoolers at the playground or seniors walking on a trail. They are located within a reasonable driving or cycling distance of home. The Regional Park draws people from a greater distance, is nature based and provides passive opportunities such as hiking, picnicking and even camping.

In recognition that a variety of park types are needed to meet the diverse recreation needs of Cabarrus County, a series of customized park models were developed for this master plan. Through study of the existing parks in Cabarrus County, the North Carolina park models, national trends in park development, and previous recreation needs assessment reports for Cabarrus County as well as other communities in the Carolinas, a set of park models were developed for this study that reflect the unique needs of Cabarrus County. These park types are to be used as guidelines for future development. Once an actual piece of property is obtained for development, it will be necessary to evaluate the development potential of that property based on the site size and characteristics and to determine the program needs so as to develop a design specific to that park.

The customized park models developed for this master plan include four close-to-home parks, two regional parks and special purpose facilities. The close-to-home park models include Mini Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, and Civic Parks. Regional park models include District Park and Regional Park Preserve. Each of the models includes a detailed description of the typical acreage required for the park type, location guidelines, number of people the park can serve, the distance a user will typically travel to use the facility and typical facilities found in the park type. These park models have been developed and refined specifically for Cabarrus County. Some of them resemble the models developed by the State of North Carolina, however, recognizing that Cabarrus County is unique, they do not mirror the state models.

FACILITY DEFINITION

A facility for the purposes of this plan is defined as a specific court, field, building or trail on which recreation activities occur. The 15 facilities included in this plan include ball fields, basketball court, community center, football field, golf course, gymnasium, multi-use trail, picnic shelter playground, racquetball court, soccer fields, swimming pool, tennis court, running track and sand volleyball court.

All of these facilities are typically built within the park boundaries with the exception of multi-use trails, which may occur in the park or as a separate trail used for recreation outside of the park property. A major component of the Livable Community Blueprint has to do with Bike and Pedestrian Routes that are used for both recreational and transportation uses. When multi-use trail recommendations occur as additional facility needs they should be built outside of parks and in locations recommended in the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.

APPENDIX A describes Park Models and Facility Standards.

PARK AND FACILITY PROJECTIONS

The determination of park and facility needs is a two-step process. It starts with the calculation of needs based on population followed by the adjustment of needs based on a variety of factors, which include community input, programs, distribution, availability of private and quasi-public facilities and trends. The first is the calculation of the Ideal number of parks based on the population in each of the six subdistricts. Using the acreage recommended in each of the park models, and the number of acres recommended per person, an Ideal number of parks are determined. This Ideal number is then compared to the number of existing parks and shared school parks to determine a Target number of parks.

Target Number of Parks or Facilities = Ideal Number - (Existing Parks + Existing Shared School Parks)

Needs have been projected for the six park model types and 15 facility types. Park and facility needs assessment tables were developed for the entire countywide area as well as for each of its six Subdistricts.

Park and Facility Target projections have been developed to reflect three time periods: Current Goals, Intermediate Goals/Current-2005 and Long Term Goals/2005-2010. The current needs reflect parks and facilities needed to accommodate today's needs. The subsequent time periods reflect projected increases in population.

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS ADJUSTMENT

As previously discussed, many factors impact recreation needs within the community. While the development and application of park and facility acreage and population analysis form the basis of the need assessment, it is only the first step in the process. After determining Target needs, adjustments are made which using modifiers such as: subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, private facilities, geographic distribution of parks, location of available land, stated goals and issues and local, state and national trends. Revisions made to the Target needs reflect these qualitative modifiers.

- **Quasi-Public and Private Inventory:** In recognition of the value of cooperative development of recreation resources, the projection of needs process took into consideration not only existing public parks and facilities, and school facilities but also private recreation facilities and quasi-public resources. A good example of this includes the private amenity centers in neighborhoods. Cabarrus County with all its growth is experiencing a boom of new neighborhood developments. Within these neighborhoods, developers are often providing playgrounds, swimming pools, clubhouses, and tennis courts. While these facilities are available only to the residents of the neighborhood within which they are located, they are meeting a recreation need, which mitigates the need for some facilities. An example of a quasi-public facility that provides recreation activities is the YMCA that offers many programs and facilities to its residents. When looking at the population-based need, these types of facilities were taken into consideration.

- **Community Input:** Projected park and facility needs were adjusted to reflect steering committee, staff and community input as well as stated goals and issues developed during the planning process. In addition, the needs of each subdistrict were adjusted based on public workshops and mail-out survey and questionnaire results, to take into consideration the preferences of current and future users.
- **Geographic Distribution:** Park models are based on the number of people they can accommodate and the geographical area they serve. Neighborhood parks serve a smaller population whereas district parks serve a greater number of people within a larger service area. The Target number of parks has been adjusted to provide adequate geographic distribution of all park types in all subdistricts of the county.

In practice, larger parks often preclude the need for smaller parks within the immediate area. If a large district park is built to serve an entire subdistrict it will include a playground, therefore the neighboring residents to the large park have access to a playground nearby which eliminates the need for a mini park or neighborhood park in that same vicinity. Physical barriers such as I-85 and other major roads, rivers and creeks and reservoirs also affect the service areas, as access to the sites is restricted. A good example of this is the Don Howell Lake which forms a barrier between the east and west sides of Subdistrict 1.

- **Programs:** The development of strong and popular programs often leads to the need for additional facilities. The growing success of baseball programs across the county is creating a demand for additional fields so that children do not have to play games late into evening hours and so fields do not get such heavy play that turf is damaged or destroyed. The number of baseball teams in the area has increased from 111 in 1997 to 180 in 2000, which has increased the need for ball fields on which teams can practice and play. This significant increase in number of teams is also present in the soccer and basketball programs. When adjusting the Target number of parks or facilities these growing programs indicate a need to develop additional parks and facilities to ensure that county residents have access to recreation for their children.
- **Trends:** Recreation is evolutionary and what was popular 20 years ago may be replaced in popularity by something new. Soccer has emerged over the past 15 years as a popular team sport that has led to the need for additional fields and programs. More recently, the invention of roller blades necessitated a new look at trails and courts to accommodate the growing number of skaters. With these and other emerging activities, it is necessary to consider the changing face of recreation to anticipate and stay a step ahead of tomorrow's needs.

ADDITIONAL FACILITY NEEDS

This planning process determines Target numbers of both park types and individual facilities. Up to this point, Target park numbers and Target facility numbers have been projected and adjusted separate to one another. In order to understand how they relate to one another the next step in the process merges the two.

Whenever this plan recommends the development of park, it includes the development of facilities within the park. In each of the close to home park models, there is a list of typical facilities that should be built in that type of park. For example, the typical facilities found in a mini park include one playground and two picnic tables. Therefore, when a mini park is built, it will include a playground and therefore meet a facility need for a playground.

In another example, the neighborhood park prototype has one playground, one or two ball fields, one basketball or tennis court, one soccer or football field a multi-purpose trail and picnic shelter; therefore, playground, ball field, court, trail, and picnic facility needs are also being met when developing a neighborhood park.

Additional Facility Target Numbers represent facilities that have not been provided for in the proposed parks based on the park model definitions. These additional facilities should be developed within existing parks, or planned as additions to future parks. For example, if there is a recommendation for a neighborhood park and there is also an additional facility need for a ball field and basketball court, these facilities could be built as part of the neighborhood park to provide an expanded park.

PRIORITY MODEL

Because of the rapidly growing population in Cabarrus County, there are a large number of park and facility development recommendations. These recommendations span across the six subdistricts and all areas have significant goals for new recreation development. To help determine where the needs are greatest, a mathematical model was developed. This model helps rank the recommended parks to evaluate which parks will meet the most need.

The model takes into consideration the community population (CP); the quantity of parks needed (Q), and the number of people served by a park (PS). The result of the formula yields a "Priority Index" percentage that indicates the degree of need for a park in comparison to all other park needs within the county.

The formula used to prioritize the parks is: $\frac{Q \times PS}{CP} = \text{Priority Index}$

For example, in an area with a population of 24,000, which needs 3 neighborhood parks and the park serves 7,500 people; the model would be as follows:

$$\frac{3 \times 7,500}{24,000} = .93\%$$

Through the use of this model the need index is again sorted to determine each park priority. The priority indexes are then ranked with the highest percentage indicating the highest priority.

As is the case with park and facility target adjustments, similar modifiers are used in adjusting the sequencing of parks and facility development in the listing of development priorities included in the Action Plan of this report. Elements such as public preference, available funding, County and municipal goals and objectives, availability of land, and other issues are considered in making these modifications.

See **APPENDIX G** for the **Priority Models**.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLAN METHODOLOGY

For the purposes of this study there was an investigation of opportunities for the development of bicycle and pedestrian corridors to create connectivity amongst activity nodes in the MPO area. Cabarrus County and the surrounding area envision a transportation system where streets, roads and highways are designed to encourage bicycling and walking. A goal of the MPO is to provide people the opportunity to be able to bicycle or walk safely and conveniently to all destinations within reasonable walking or cycling distance.

The cardinal theme in "linear parks" or "greenways" is also *connectivity*: the linking of the urban and rural landscapes, the linking of cities towns and neighborhoods, and the linkage of land and water features that are the life blood of a healthy, natural landscape system.

In rural areas natural connections between larger undeveloped open space areas such as regional, state or national parks have been preserved and termed "greenways." Such greenways provide critical landscape thoroughfares to form a functioning ecological system.

In urban and suburban areas, narrower corridors connect natural or man-made features and provide close to home alternative transportation routes and recreational sites accommodating such activities as picnicking, jogging, walking, biking or equestrian paths.

NCDOT's vision statement for bicycling and walking in North Carolina - "A better future is envisioned for each area of concern addressed by the five Goals: an expanded and safer transportation system for bicyclists and pedestrians; safer walking, bicycling, and driving behaviors; comprehensive bicycling and pedestrian plans and programs at all levels of government, with active citizen involvement; innovative and effective bicycling and pedestrian facilities and programs; and increased bicycling and walking throughout North Carolina. Collectively fulfillment of all Goals will ensure that: All citizens of North Carolina and visitors to the state will be able to walk and bicycle safely and conveniently to their desired destinations, with reasonable access to all roadways."

The process to identify bicycle and pedestrian corridors begins with identifying where people want to go and then identifying routes to link these destinations. Identifying where people want to go results in a list of desired destinations. Identifying routes to link

these destinations is a tedious task. Routes must be safe and economical, yet serve the public. The routes are identified through careful analysis of existing roads, traffic patterns, stream corridors, topography and flood zones, land ownership and parcel size, and the potential to acquire access through parcels. The linkages or conceptual routings are then identified on a map to indicate the network of corridors.

LAND AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS COSTS

PARK AND FACILITY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

The Capital Improvements Costs Summary identifies estimated costs associated with the construction of all proposed parks, facilities and bike and pedestrian routes. Itemized costs for all park prototypes and facilities are also provided, allowing any given portion of a park or facility to be analyzed. For example, lighting at tennis courts may not be necessary or affordable at a particular park. Through a quick review of the estimate for tennis courts, the line item for lighting cost can be identified and removed from the overall cost of a tennis facility.

See *APPENDICES E & F for Park Prototype and Facility Prototype Cost Analysis.*

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

Appendix J provides a cost estimate chart for unit construction costs. It also provides a Cost Analysis for the construction of the segments of routes identified for priority development. It is important to begin establishing public access along the routes identified as priorities.

LAND COSTS

This master plan does not address site selection for proposed parks. In recognition that land acquisition costs for park sites can be significant, Cabarrus County provided a range of land costs for this study. These numbers have been plugged into the cost estimates. The ranges vary from subdistrict to subdistrict to allow for variations in the value of land across the county. These costs can be found in the countywide chapter as well as each of the subdistrict chapters.

The cost estimate figures for new parks are exclusive of costs incurred through the extension of infrastructure facilities to the site, soft costs such as testing, surveying or design fees, etc. Once site selection occurs, these projected figures should be refined to reflect land, infrastructure and soft costs. The county should also consider variations in development costs that may occur due to existing natural and man-made conditions on potential sites.

The statements of capital improvement costs are prepared in 2001 dollars and are based on general contractor bid costs. If in-house labor and resources are used, costs could potentially be reduced.

CITY OF CONCORD



INTRODUCTION

The Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County and its municipalities provides a comprehensive study of parks, recreation and bike and pedestrian routes across the county. Cabarrus County, similar to many other counties across North Carolina, provides public recreation on both a county and municipal level. This study takes into consideration all the recreation providers within the county, but recognizes that it is critical to look at how the municipalities operate together as well as on an individual basis. This will insure that all the recreation providers work together so that all residents have access to quality recreation parks, facilities and programs regardless of where they live in the county.

For the purposes of this study, the overall county area has been broken down into 6 subdistricts or planning areas. Within this report a detailed analysis of each subdistrict has been provided that includes an inventory of existing public, quasi-public and private recreation facilities, recommendations for new park development and bike and pedestrian routes, and associated costs for new development. This chapter serves to focus specifically on the City of Concord and its parks and recreation department.

The City of Concord is located in the central part of Cabarrus County and is included primarily in Subdistrict 4 of this study. Concord also occupies a substantial portion of the northern end of Subdistrict 5. See “Subdistrict 4” and “Subdistrict 5” chapters for additional information.

While all the recreation providers in the county impact one another with their existing parks and trails, development projects, and delivery of services, it is the County Recreation Department that most impacts the City of Concord. In recent years the county has made several significant changes in the way they operate. They have reduced the number and variety of program offerings for county residents and they are focusing on the development of larger community, district and regional parks. This leaves municipalities with the task of programming parks and community centers as well as the capital development of mini parks, neighborhood parks, and civic parks. Since the City of Concord is a primary provider of recreation to both city and county residents these changes have had a significant impact on their department.

RECREATION SUMMARY

The Parks and Recreation Department is a well-established agency that has expanded over the years to meet the needs of the growing population. The department provides

numerous parks as well as a wide variety of recreation programs that attract participation from residents of the City of Concord as well as county and other municipalities. In recent years they have taken on the responsibility of providing even more programs since the county has decreased what they are offering. The City may also agree to operate several of the county developed parks including W.W. Flowe.

Because of the longevity of the City’s parks and recreation department as well as recent construction and renovation projects, the City has more existing public park acreage than the other subdistricts. Consequently, they draw many participants from outside the city limits, which places additional demand on city parks and programs and creates the need for more development and renovation.

Most of the City of Concord parks and school parks are concentrated in the traditional downtown neighborhoods with areas to the west and north having a limited number of parks. For this reason, it is necessary to look closely at the distribution of parks in the city. Additionally, because this area of the county is largely urban and land is expensive, land acquisition will be a crucial step in the process of planning and construction of proposed parks.

EXISTING CITY PARKS

A detailed inventory of all the parks and facilities in the Concord area has been compiled. These include public, quasi-public, school parks, private subdivisions and clubs. A comprehensive listing of this inventory is located in **Appendix B** of this report.

The City of Concord owns and/or operates the following public parks:

City of Concord - Existing Public Parks and Facilities	
Mini Parks	Special Purpose Parks and Facilities
Academy Park	Academy Recreation Center
Beverly Hills Park	Gibson Ball Park
Neighborhood Parks	Hartsell Recreation Center
Hartsell Park	Logan Recreation Center
James L. Dorton Park	McAllister Field
Community Parks	J.F. McInnis Aquatic Center
Les Myers Park	Webb Field (owned by school district)
Marvin Caldwell Park	
W.W. Flowe Park (owned by County)	

For locations of existing parks, see “Existing Parks” map located at the end of this chapter. It should also be noted that the Cabarrus County Senior Center as well as numerous school parks are located in the City of Concord, however, they are not owned by the City. Frank Liske Park and W. W. Flowe are both located just outside the city limits of Concord.

PARK UPGRADES

The City of Concord has been proactive in recreation over the past few years and has done a lot to improve their parks and programs. They have recently opened Dorton Park, and are in the process of upgrades to Marvin Caldwell and Les Myers Park. The city anticipates they will take over the operation of the county owned W.W. Flowe Park. They have added programming and office space to Academy and Hartsell Centers and contributed over \$1 million to construct the new Boys and Girls Club and the YMCA. They also have been unofficially tasked with expanding programs to fill in where the county has pulled out.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Four public workshops were conducted at the beginning of this study in various locations around Cabarrus County to give community residents an opportunity to voice their opinions on the topic of recreation in the area. Three of the workshops were held in the City of Concord. The first was held on August 24, 2000 at Concord Middle School and two others were held in September 2000 at J.N. Fries and at the City Council Chambers.

As part of the workshop, participants were asked to fill out a written questionnaire. A portion of the survey asked individuals to indicate how important they felt it was to have certain parks and facilities developed within the community. The remainder of the survey asked numerous open-ended questions concerning parks and recreation. These results can be found in the countywide summary section of this report and in Appendix H-1.

A second series of workshops were held in six locations between March 7 and March 20, 2001 to present the preliminary findings of the study. The City of Concord workshop was held on March 13. More information about the findings can be found in Appendix H-2.

Additional public input was solicited with a random mail-out survey. The detailed results of the survey can be found in the Chapter "Mail-Out Survey".

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

PARK AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

The following are recommendations for new parks and facilities that should be built in the City of Concord. For additional information see: Subdistrict 4 and 5 Chapters -Park and Facility Recommendations.

City of Concord - Proposed Public Parks	
Current	Location
1 Mini Park	To be determined
1 Neighborhood Park	Southwest Concord
1 Civic Park	On 14 acre city property along Three Mile Branch River
1 Community Park	Northeast Concord
Intermediate	
2 Neighborhood Parks	North Concord and Central Concord
Long Term	
2 Neighborhood Parks	Southeast Concord and South Concord

For locations of proposed park goals see “Park Goals and Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Routes” map and “Existing Parks and Park Goals Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Routes” map located at the end of this chapter. There are additional facilities that are also recommended. Refer to Subdistrict 4 and 5 chapters for additional information.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

The bicycle and pedestrian system identified for the City of Concord is extensive and connects through the many residential areas to the schools and parks in the community. The major north-south connectors are designated routes that generally run along the creeks and the river. Other routes connect east-west along roads or off-road through undeveloped land.

To give the city direction for establishing development priorities, major routes are listed below. The main intent for listing priorities is to establish public access in these corridors within the next ten years. Public access refers to establishing easements for public use, primarily in the form of earthen or dirt trails. Portions of these routes may developed for more intensive use, but again the priority for the next ten years should be on gaining public access with minor trails in these areas of priority.

Bike and Pedestrian priorities for the City of Concord include:

1. Three Mile Branch Corridor: from Country Club Dr to Les Myers Park (4.5 miles)
2. Concord Route - Downtown Spur from Three Mile Branch through stormwater management property to Union Street (0.8 miles)
3. Afton Run / Coddle Creek: From J. Dorton Park to Hwy. 29 (3.2 miles)
4. Weddington Hills Connection: from Weddington Hills Elementary north to Coddle Creek (1.4 miles)
5. Concord Route - Irish Buffalo Creek Spur: From Corban Ave to McGill St connecting the Boys and Girls Club and the Academy Center (1.1 miles)

The city has begun working with citizen groups and through the recreation department to establish bikeways and pedways. One project underway will establish a 1½-mile greenway along Three Mile Branch near Les Myers Park. Another current city project is a Brownfield project that incorporates a greenway component to connect the Old Electric Depot near the Irish Buffalo Creek to the Boys and Girls Club. The City has also constructed a trail around the Brown Operations Center. Additionally, the Engineering Department is working on a stormwater management facility at the proposed civic park site. This park could serve as a focal point along the Three Mile Branch bicycle and pedestrian route.

Two citizens groups have been working over the last few years to foster public support for greenways. Cabarrus Community Greenways has been working to identify routes primarily along Coddle Creek through the numerous subdivisions. Another group, the Southwest Cabarrus Rotary Club, has been working to identify routes along the Rocky River from Concord Mills Mall area to Harrisburg.

Refer to Subdistrict 4 and 5 Chapters for additional descriptions of bicycle and pedestrian routes that will make Concord a walkable community. For locations of proposed bike and pedestrian transportation route goals see “Park Goals and Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Routes” map and “Existing Parks and Park Goals and Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Routes” map located at the end of this chapter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Concord is in a unique position within the county. As a provider of many of the available public parks in the county as well as the vast program offerings, the direction of the City of Concord’s recreation department is sure to be pivotal to recreation in the county. While there are many opportunities on the horizon, there are numerous issues that can adversely affect efforts to move forward. The following recommendations should be taken into consideration to assist in moving forward in a positive direction.

- Focus on the acquisition of land to ensure that recreation parks and facilities serve all areas of the City of Concord.
- Pursue dedicated funding source to support the ongoing development and operations of parks.
- Anticipate growth patterns to acquire land prior to escalating land prices.
- Develop mini parks, neighborhood parks and civic parks recommended in this plan.
- Develop passive parks including opportunities for trails, picnicking, camping and nature study. Acquire land that has an environmental quality that lends itself to preservation and nature-based activities.
- Preserve environmentally sensitive areas such as the Rocky River Corridor.
- Continue efforts to improve and expand existing parks and facilities.
- Work with the county in the development of Community Parks in the City of Concord.
- Review program offerings and impact of reduced County programming on City Recreation Department. Work with Cabarrus County and other municipalities

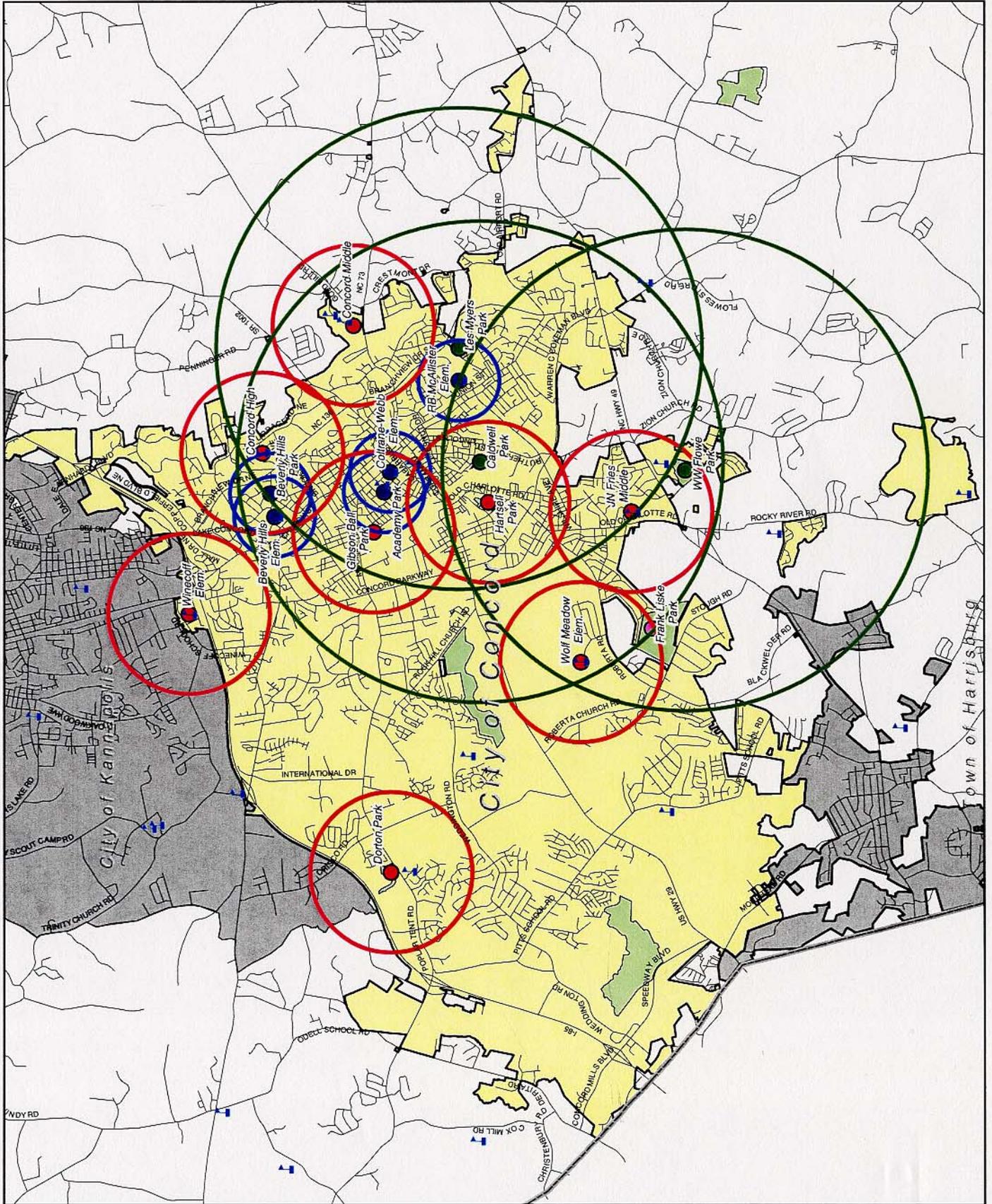
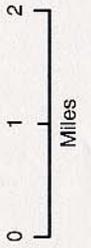
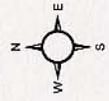
to determine how to serve all residents.

- Designate the routes identified in the Livable Community Blueprint as routes to pursue the development of safe and friendly pedestrian and bicycle corridors.
- Continue the momentum begun by citizen groups by supporting their efforts to promote and establish greenways that can be used for bicycle and pedestrian corridors.
- Identify an agency and an individual responsible for coordinating and promoting bicycle and pedestrian routes.
- Continue the efforts by the many city agencies that have identified bike and pedestrian corridors.
- Encourage new developments to incorporate sidewalks and off-road facilities for bicycles and pedestrians.
- Encourage all new utility and street projects to incorporate a bike and pedestrian element.
- Ensure all future NCDOT road projects and improvements provide for bike lanes, and that road conditions better facilitate bicycle transportation.
- Continue public/private partnerships for program and facility development.
- Continue to partner with schools for the development of school parks.
- Expand cultural and artistic activities including concerts, art shows and festivals.
- Partner with non-profit organizations (such as the Boys and Girls Club and YMCA) to minimize duplication of services and to provide for more programming for the public.

Existing Parks

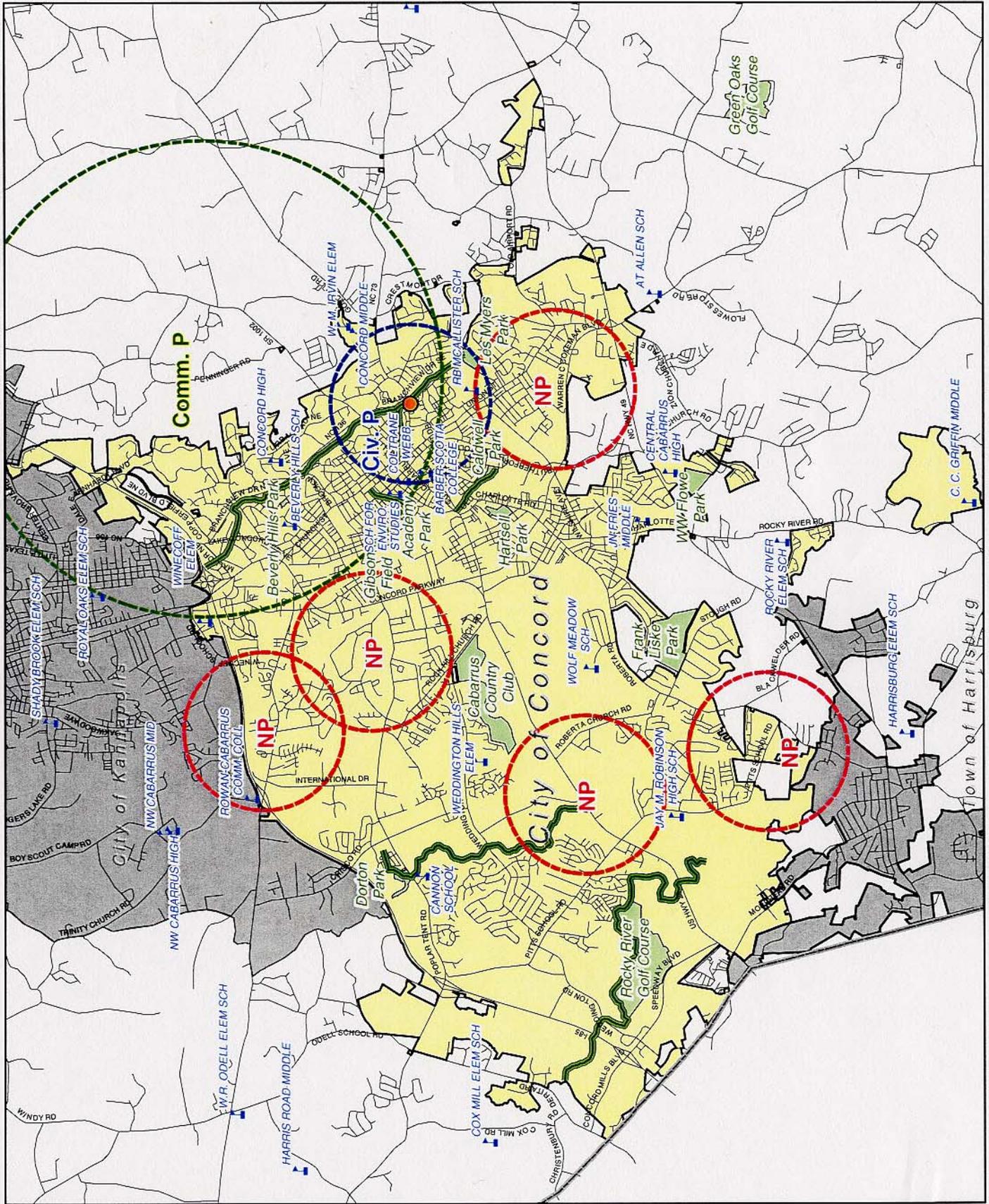
Livable Community Blueprint

- Legend**
- Community Parks
 - Neighborhood Parks
 - Mini Parks
- Existing Parks**
- District Park
 - Community Park
 - Neighborhood Parks
 - Mini Park
- Schools
 - Greenspace
 - Streets
 - City of Concord



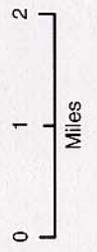
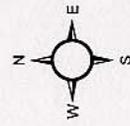
Park Goals and Bicycle/Pedestrian Transportation Routes

*Livable
Community
Blueprint*



Legend

- Civic Park
- Community Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Streets
- Schools
- Greenways
- Greenspace
- City of Concord



CITY OF KANNAPOLIS



INTRODUCTION

The Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County provides a comprehensive study of parks, recreation and bike and pedestrian routes across the county. Cabarrus County, similar to many other counties across North Carolina, provides public recreation on both a county and municipal level. This study takes into consideration all the recreation providers within the county, but recognizes that it is critical to look at how the municipalities operate together as well as on an individual basis. This will insure that all the recreation providers work together so that all residents have access to quality recreation parks, facilities and programs regardless of where they live in the county.

For the purposes of this study, the overall county area has been broken down into 6 subdistricts or planning areas. Within this report a detailed analysis of each subdistrict has been provided that includes an inventory of existing public, quasi-public and private recreation facilities, recommendations for new park development and bike and pedestrian routes, and associated costs for new development. This chapter serves to focus specifically on the City of Kannapolis and its recreation department.

The City of Kannapolis is located in the northern portion of Cabarrus County and occupies all of Subdistrict 2 as well as the east portion of Subdistrict 1. Most of the City parks and facilities occur within the boundaries of Subdistrict 2.

Since Kannapolis incorporated, they have been very pro-active in charting their future. In 2000 the city established a Vision Cabinet and Visioning Committee to identify goals for the community. The city's statement of Vision is as follows: "In 2015, Kannapolis is among the most dynamic and desirable communities in the Piedmont, attractive to families, loved for its neighborhoods, appreciated for its uniqueness and respected for its contributions to the regions." Kannapolis is renowned as a City for Families, A City of Strong Neighborhoods, A Unique City and a Regional Leader. Committees established for this visioning process include Live, Play, Work and Learn. The Play Committee addressed issues specific to recreation.

While all the recreation providers in the county impact one another with their existing parks and trails, development projects, and delivery of services, it is the County Recreation Department that most impacts the City of Kannapolis. In recent years the county has made several significant changes in the way they operate. They have reduced the number and variety of program offerings for county residents and they are focusing on the development of larger community, district and regional parks. This leaves municipalities with the task of programming parks and community centers as well as the capital development of mini parks, neighborhood parks, and civic parks. Since the

county is reducing the amount of programs offered, these changes have had a significant impact on the City of Kannapolis Recreation Department.

RECREATION SUMMARY

Since the incorporation of the City of Kannapolis city parks have been developed. However, it has only been in the last year that a formal parks and recreation department has been established. With this commitment to recreation by the city comes a need to assess the current park system to ensure that the needs of the residents are being met. A previous study was completed in January of 1989 entitled City of Kannapolis Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The plan recommended the establishment of a Recreation Department, which has been accomplished. Most of the park and facility development recommendations have not been implemented.

EXISTING CITY PARKS

A detailed inventory of all the parks and facilities in the Kannapolis area has been compiled. These include public, quasi-public, school parks, private subdivisions and clubs. A comprehensive listing of this inventory is located in **Appendix B** of this report.

The City of Kannapolis owns and/or operates the following public parks:

City of Kannapolis - Existing Public Parks	
Mini Parks	Special Purpose Parks
James Street Park	Midway Ball Fields
Rose Hill	Undeveloped
Community Parks	Forest Park
Baker's Creek Park/Greenway	Irish Buffalo Creek Site
Civic Parks	
Veterans Park	
Village Park	

It should also be noted that additional public parks are located in the City of Kannapolis, however, they are not owned by the city. These include the ongoing development of the North Cabarrus Park as well as numerous school parks.

PARK UPGRADES

The City of Kannapolis has been proactive in recreation over the past few years and has acquired some land to develop parks. They currently do not offer any programming, which leaves some gaps where the county has pulled out.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Four public workshops were conducted at the beginning of this study in various locations around Cabarrus County to give community residents an opportunity to voice their opinions on the topic of recreation in the area. One of the workshops was held in the City of Kannapolis on September 6 at Northwest Cabarrus High School.

As part of the workshop, participants were asked to fill out a written questionnaire. A portion of the survey asked individuals to indicate how important they felt it was to have certain parks and facilities developed within the community. The remainder of the survey asked numerous open-ended questions concerning parks and recreation. These results can be found in the countywide summary section of this report and in Appendix H-1.

A second series of workshops were held in six locations between March 7 and March 20, 2001 to present the preliminary findings of the study. The City of Kannapolis workshop was held on March 15. More information about the findings can be found in Appendix H-2.

Additional public input was solicited with a random mail-out survey. The detailed results of the survey can be found in Chapter 8: Mail-Out Survey.

In addition to the surveys and questionnaires prepared as part of this study, the City of Kannapolis distributed a mail-out survey in 2000. The results of the City survey largely reflected the input received during the development of this plan. A copy of the results of the city survey is available from the Kannapolis Parks and Recreation Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

PARK AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

The following are recommendations for new parks and facilities that should be built in the City of Kannapolis. For additional information see: Subdistrict 1 and 2 Chapters - Park and Facility Recommendations section.

City of Kannapolis - Proposed Public Parks	
Current	Location
6 Mini Parks	In neighborhoods
5 Neighborhood Parks	Irish Buffalo Creek Park and the 8 th street landfill site, banks of Lake Fisher, and in the southwest and southeast quadrant of this subdistrict.

Intermediate	
1 Mini Park	
1 Neighborhood Park	
1 Community Park	East side of the subdistrict to serve the central and eastern portion of the district
Long Term	
3 Mini Parks	
1 Neighborhood Park	
1 Community Park	On east side of Don Howell Lake

There are additional facilities that are also recommended. Refer to Subdistrict chapters 1 and 2 for additional information.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

One of the statements of the Vision process was to develop a system of greenways and sidewalks, with the Loop Road as the central point, connecting areas frequented by Kannapolis citizens, with special emphasis placed on connecting parks and schools to the community. Through the Livable Community Blueprint process these routes have been identified. The successful development of these routes relies on the initial acceptance and designation of these routes by the City of Kannapolis.

The City of Kannapolis has the only designated greenway in the study area of this Blueprint. It is Bakers Creek Greenway, which connects the YMCA to Bakers Creek Park along a one-mile paved path. This study recommends continuing this greenway to connect other destinations in the city. The route could easily connect through the Waste Water Treatment plant and southward to the Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor, which proposes to connect several residential areas, schools and future parks. Continuing northward along Bakers Creek, from Bakers Creek Park, the greenway may connect to the northern areas of town and to Landis and China Grove.

The Irish Buffalo Creek is designated by this study as a major north south route through Kannapolis. The City has engaged preliminary discussions to make portions of this route a reality. This corridor will connect to the new North Cabarrus Park and under Interstate 85 to Concord.

Walkers use Loop Road extensively at all times of the day. With this existing focus on exercise, new opportunities for walkable routes should be established throughout the community. Additional routes have been identified, which are on-road and off-road, to connect the desired destinations of Kannapolis, making Kannapolis a walkable community. Refer to Subdistrict Two Chapter for additional descriptions of the bicycle and pedestrian routes designated through Kannapolis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Kannapolis has been successful with the parks they have. Bakers Creek Park, Village Park and Veterans Park all have enhanced recreation opportunities for their residents. With the recent establishment of a City Parks and Recreation Department, there is opportunity to evaluate new directions. With the population in Kannapolis, there is definitely need for additional parks.

- Focus on land acquisition. With the city's goal to provide mini parks in neighborhoods, look at potential land donation for development of these parks.
- Look into possibility of acquiring existing recreation facilities such as Kannapolis Recreation Park.
- Set up maintenance schedules and procedures to assure that the numerous mini parks can be well maintained.
- Evaluate opportunities to establish programming within Kannapolis Parks.
- Continue to work with the City of Kannapolis schools to maximize public use of school facilities after hours.
- Secure the sites and develop multiple sports complexes to support youth and adult team sports.
- Form a task force to complete the Fieldcrest-Cannon stadium amateur sports complex previously committed to by Kannapolis City Council. Further investigate site watershed restrictions, which may affect potential site development.
- Develop a series of interconnected neighborhood and community parks encompassing passive and/or active leisure activities.
- Work towards the development of lakes for recreational and leisure time activities, with consideration given to non-motorized boating, fishing, and shoreline parks.
- Support the expansion and development of the Piedmont Farmer's Market in both size and activity. This may include produce, arts and crafts, children's playground, and adult passive recreational opportunities.
- Designate the routes identified in the Livable Community Blueprint as routes to pursue the development of safe and friendly pedestrian and bicycle corridors.
- Create a task force of city agencies and citizens for the purpose of promoting and overseeing the establishment of bicycle and pedestrian corridors.
- Encourage new developments to incorporate sidewalks and off-road facilities for bicycles and pedestrians.
- Encourage all new utility and street projects to incorporate a bike and pedestrian element.
- Ensure all future NCDOT road projects and improvements provide for bike lanes, and that road conditions better facilitate bicycle transportation.

TOWN OF HARRISBURG



INTRODUCTION

The Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County provides a comprehensive study of parks, recreation and bike and pedestrian routes across the county. Cabarrus County, similar to many other counties across North Carolina, provides public recreation on both a county and municipal level. This study takes into consideration all the recreation providers within the county, but recognizes that it is critical to look at how the municipalities operate together as well as on an individual basis. This will insure that all the recreation providers work together so that all residents have access to quality recreation parks, facilities and programs regardless of where they live in the county.

For the purposes of this study, the overall county area has been broken down into 6 subdistricts or planning areas. Within this report a detailed analysis of each subdistrict has been provided that includes an inventory of existing public, quasi-public and private recreation facilities, recommendations for new park development and bike and pedestrian routes, and associated costs for new development. This chapter serves to focus specifically on recreation in the Town of Harrisburg.

The Town of Harrisburg is located in the southwest part of Cabarrus County and is included in Subdistrict 5 of this study. The population of the Town of Harrisburg has and is continuing to experience very rapid growth. Incorporated in 1974, the Town is in close proximity to the northeast corner of Mecklenburg County and only 10 miles northeast of the center of Charlotte. Harrisburg's accessibility and proximity to Charlotte have helped spur residential and industrial growth.

While all the recreation providers in the county impact one another with their existing parks and trails, development projects, and delivery of services, it is the county Recreation department that most impacts the Town of Harrisburg. In recent years the county has made several significant changes in the way they operate. They have reduced the number and variety of program offerings for county residents and are focusing on the development of larger community, district and regional parks. This leaves municipalities with the task of programming parks and community centers as well as capital development of mini parks neighborhood parks, and civic parks.

RECREATION SUMMARY

The Town of Harrisburg does not currently have a recreation department and has only recently built phase one of their first town park, however, they are not without vision and plans to provide recreation in their community. The Harrisburg Area Plan, a joint plan between Cabarrus County and the Town of Harrisburg was issued in February of

2001. The purpose of the plan was to look at the current state of the area, goals for the future and a logical plan to guide the area into the future. In the plan, the Town identified goals for recreation to enhance the quality of life for its residents. The goals included:

- Identify land for new public facilities such as parks, greenways, schools, and other local government facilities.
- Encourage the development of alternative transportation facilities in the planning area, including pedestrian, bicycle and express transit facilities.
- Provide a plan for pedestrian, bicycle and transit access to major employment centers within the planning area.

Historically, the Town has relied on the county to develop and operate their parks, which occurred only at school properties. This is no longer completely the case as in January of 2000; the town and county jointly developed a park master plan for Harrisburg Town Park. Phase one of the park, which includes soccer/football fields, has been built and is being used.

EXISTING CITY PARKS

Until recently the only public recreation facility in the Harrisburg planning area was the ball fields at the old Harrisburg Elementary School. The new Harrisburg Elementary School is a school park. The Town is constructing the Town Park. A detailed inventory of all the parks and facilities in the Harrisburg area has been compiled. These include public, quasi-public, school parks, private subdivisions and clubs. A comprehensive listing of this inventory is located in **Appendix B** of this report.

The following public parks are located in the Town of Harrisburg:

Town of Harrisburg- Existing Public Parks
Special Purpose Parks
Harrisburg Town Park

It should also be noted that three school parks are located in the Town of Harrisburg, however, they are not owned by the City. These include Harrisburg, J.M. Robinson and Rocky River Elementary schools.

PARK DEVELOPMENT

The Town of Harrisburg has developed the first phase of the Harrisburg Town Park and has plans for future phases to fully develop the park.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Four public workshops were conducted in late August to early September at the beginning of this study in various locations around Cabarrus County to give community residents an opportunity to voice their opinions on the topic of recreation in the area.

As part of the workshop, participants were asked to fill out a written questionnaire. A portion of the survey asked individuals to indicate how important they felt it was to have certain parks and facilities developed within the community. The remainder of the survey asked numerous open-ended questions concerning parks and recreation. These results can be found in the countywide summary section of this report and in Appendix H-1.

A second series of workshops were held in six locations between March 7 and March 20, 2001 to present the preliminary findings of the study. The Town of Harrisburg workshop was held on March 20. More information about the findings can be found in Appendix H-2.

Additional public input was solicited with a random mail-out survey. The detailed results of the survey can be found in Chapter 8: Mail-Out Survey.

In addition to the surveys and questionnaires prepared as part of this study, the Park Master Plan for the Harrisburg Town Park distributed a mail-out survey in December of 1997. The findings of this survey revealed that the majority of respondents were not satisfied with the level of recreation activities in Harrisburg nor were the respondents satisfied with the availability of recreational facilities in Harrisburg. Recreation activities should be provided for children, teenagers, young and old adults. Respondents indicated that if activities were provided for these groups, their family would participate.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

PARK AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

The following are recommendations for new parks and facilities that should be built in the Town of Harrisburg. For additional information see: Subdistrict 5 Chapter - Park and Facility Recommendations.

Town of Harrisburg - Proposed Public Parks	
Current	Location
1 Mini Park	In Town owned floodplain property
2 Neighborhood Parks	Expansion of Town Park, Between 29 and 49
1 Community Park	Pharr Mill road Site
Intermediate	
2 Mini Parks	In Town owned floodplain property
2 Neighborhood Parks	Near 24/27, New elementary school
1 Civic Park	At the new town center development
Long Term	
1 Mini Park	In town owned floodplain property
1 Neighborhood Park	South of 49
1 Community Park	At new High School

There are additional facilities that are also recommended. Refer to Subdistrict 5 chapter for additional information.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

Harrisburg is developing very rapidly. Fortunately, much of the development is a spin-off from Mecklenburg County and developers are utilizing national trends to incorporate greenways into the developments. Several subdivisions in Harrisburg have preserved areas along creeks and waterways for open space and public access corridors.

Rocky River Crossing subdivision has preserved public lands adjacent to the river. Another subdivision planned adjacent to the river near Pharr Mill Road and Coddle Creek have agreed to preserve the floodplain. The town already has property and easements along Back Creek near Caldwell Rd, and has acquired property around the Pharr Mill site on the Rocky River, a two acre parcel on the river approximately ¼ mile south of the mill. The Town also has another site on Back Creek near Stallings Road. All of these sites will become recreation areas, either active or passive. The creek and the river already connect them. Routes along the waterways should be developed for pedestrian and bicyclists.

Most of the routes identified by the Livable Community Blueprint, in the Harrisburg area are along the Rocky River and it's tributaries. The Rocky River has been designated by this study as a bicycle and pedestrian corridor, as well as Mallard Creek, Back Creek and Reedy Creek. These corridors will connect the residential areas of Harrisburg to the schools and parks in the area and to the activities in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus County. Reedy Creek will connect to a major park in Mecklenburg County. Cabarrus County

school district plans a new middle school along Reedy Creek off Rocky River Road. The school site will be a node between Reedy Creek and the Rocky River. These corridors must accommodate pedestrians and cyclists to ease the traffic from the area's streets.

Within Harrisburg, the New Town Park, Town Center and new Harrisburg Elementary School sites should be connected with bike and pedways. This can be accomplished by incorporating bike lanes and sidewalks into the planned major and minor street thoroughfares identified in the 2000 Collector Street Plan. Combined with the routes along Back Creek, Reedy Creek, Mallard Creek and Rocky River will create a remarkable livable and walkable community for Harrisburg. Refer to the Subdistrict 5 Chapter for additional information regarding bicycle and pedestrian routes in the Harrisburg area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As the most rapidly growing subdistrict, the park development recommendations for this area are extensive. It will be critical that a realistic strategy for land acquisition and development be established to allow for the further development of parks to serve community residents. There are some critical factors that can help keep recreation development heading in a positive direction.

- Recognize that the growth of the city is one of the biggest challenges to park development.
- Implement a plan for land acquisition to secure land before prices rise even higher.
- Consider implementing requirements for developers to contribute land or dollars to recreation development.
- Look at opportunities for the developer of Town Center to develop and fund a civic park as part of the project. This park would enhance the overall project and provide a quality park for town residents.
- Consider the establishment of a town parks department to address the specific needs of the Town of Harrisburg.
- Work closely with the school district to establish school parks at new facilities being built in the area to meet the growing school-aged population.
- Designate the routes identified in the Livable Community Blueprint as routes to pursue the development of safe and friendly pedestrian and bicycle corridors.
- Create a task force of city agencies and citizens for the purpose of promoting and overseeing the establishment of bicycle and pedestrian corridors.
- Continue to encourage developers to preserve open space corridors for public access.
- Encourage new developments to incorporate sidewalks and off-road facilities for bicycles and pedestrians.
- Encourage all new utility and street projects to incorporate a bike and pedestrian element.
- Ensure all future NCDOT road projects and improvements provide for bike lanes, and that road conditions better facilitate bicycle transportation.

TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT



INTRODUCTION

The Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County provides a comprehensive study of parks, recreation and bike and pedestrian routes across the county. Cabarrus County, similar to many other counties across North Carolina, provides public recreation on both a county and municipal level. This study takes into consideration all the recreation providers within the county, but recognizes that it is critical to look at how the municipalities operate together, as well as on an individual basis. This will insure that all the recreation providers work together so that all residents have access to quality recreation parks, facilities and programs regardless of where they live in the county.

For the purposes of this study, the overall county area has been broken down into six subdistricts or planning areas. Within this report a detailed analysis of each subdistrict has been provided that includes an inventory of existing public, quasi-public and private recreation facilities, recommendations for new park development and bike and pedestrian routes, and associated costs for new development. This chapter serves to focus specifically on recreation in the Town of Mt. Pleasant.

In the 1830's Mt. Pleasant developed as a small village along a trade route between Salisbury and South Carolina. Its name reflects the town's picturesque location on a ridge between Adams Creek and Little Buffalo Creek. It was the location for the Western Carolina Male Academy that was founded in 1853 then renamed the North Carolina College in 1859. Much of the economy of the town was based on the mill industry. The Town of Mt. Pleasant is located in the northeast part of Cabarrus County and is included in Subdistrict 3 of this study.

While all the recreation in the county impact one another with their existing parks and trails, development projects, and delivery of services, it is the County Recreation Department that most impacts the Town of Mt. Pleasant. In recent years the county has made several significant changes in the way they operate. They have reduced the number and variety of program offerings for county residents and they have decided to focus on the development of larger community, district and regional parks. This leaves municipalities with the task of programming parks and community centers as well as capital development of mini parks, neighborhood parks, and civic parks.

The Town of Mt. Pleasant has an established Recreation Commission, however, does not have a recreation department. The Commission has helped guide recreation development in this active recreation community. There is a large contingent of volunteers in Mt. Pleasant, which runs the youth athletic programs as well as mobilizes volunteers to upgrade or construct facilities at existing recreation sites.

RECREATION SUMMARY

EXISTING CITY PARKS

A detailed inventory of all the parks and facilities in the Mt. Pleasant area has been compiled. These include public, quasi-public, school parks, private subdivisions and clubs. A comprehensive listing of this inventory is located in **Appendix B** of this report. The Town of Mt. Pleasant owns and/or operates the following public park:

Town of Mt. Pleasant
Existing Public Parks
SPECIAL PURPOSE PARKS
McAllister Park

It should also be noted that there are three school parks in Mt. Pleasant, which are located at the Mt. Pleasant Elementary, Middle and High schools.

PARK UPGRADES

The Town of Mt. Pleasant has a very active group of young athletes as well as enthusiastic volunteers. They have made improvements to the school facilities to provide expanded opportunities for these recreation participants.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Four public workshops were conducted at the beginning of this study in various locations around Cabarrus County to give community residents an opportunity to voice their opinions on the topic of recreation in the area.

As part of the workshop, participants were asked to fill out a written questionnaire. A portion of the survey asked individuals to indicate how important they felt it was to have certain parks and facilities developed within the community. The remainder of the survey asked numerous open-ended questions concerning parks and recreation. These results can be found in the countywide summary section of this report and in Appendix H-1.

A second series of workshops were held in six locations between March 7 and March 20, 2001 to present the preliminary findings of the study. The Town of Mt. Pleasant workshop was held on March 7th. More information about the findings can be found in Appendix H-2.

Additional public input was solicited with a random mail-out survey. The detailed results of the survey can be found in Chapter 8: Mail-Out Survey.

Additional public input was solicited with a random mail-out survey. The detailed results of the survey can be found in Chapter 8: Mail-Out Survey.

The Town of Mt. Pleasant also mailed out a written survey in January of 2001 to solicit input on public recreation. Out of 600 surveys 149 were returned. One Hundred and One (101) versus 42 respondents support the purchase of land and the construction of a park. Eighty-four (84) versus 61 respondents support a 1% property tax increase for the sole purpose to purchase land for park development and maintenance. Additional information can be found in the detailed analysis of the survey, which is available from the Town of Mt. Pleasant.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

PARK AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

The following are recommendations for new parks and facilities that should be built in the Town of Mt. Pleasant. For additional information see: Subdistrict 1 and 2 Chapters - Park and Facility Recommendations.

Town of Mt. Pleasant – Proposed Public Parks	
Intermediate	
1 Community Park	In Mt. Pleasant
Long Term	
1 Civic Park	At Town Hall

There are additional facilities that are also recommended. Refer to the Subdistrict 3 chapter for additional information.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

The important corridors for bicyclists and pedestrians for the Town of Mount Pleasant are the on-road bicycle routes identified with the assistance of NCDOT. These provide designated bicycle routes that connect through the county to adjacent counties.

Sidewalk improvement projects should be of utmost importance to the Town. This study did not evaluate the current sidewalk conditions. The Town should ensure that sidewalks are adequate and safe to connect along Main Street, Lee Street, Hwy. 73 and Hwy. 49. An additional connection should be made from McAllister Park to the Library.

Refer to Subdistrict 3 chapter for additional routes in the outlying areas from town.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The relatively small population of the town of Mt. Pleasant limits the number and size of parks proposed; however, this master plan has several recommendations for the area.

The county is undertaking park development projects that are not within the Mt. Pleasant town limits, but will definitely be convenient to town residents. In order to enhance the quality of recreation in Mt. Pleasant, the following recommendations should be taken into consideration.

- Continue to work with the schools to enhance recreation opportunities on school sites for both school and community recreation participants.
- Establish standards for development to ensure that park improvements are of a high quality.
- Develop a Community Park to provide a centralized park for youth athletics and family activities.
- Recognize that since the population of the area is not as large as some of the other municipalities, that it may be necessary to travel a bit further to some recreation facilities.
- Encourage new developments to incorporate sidewalks and off-road facilities for bicycles and pedestrians.
- Encourage all new utility and street projects to incorporate a bike and pedestrian element.
- Ensure all future NCDOT road projects and improvements provide for bike lanes, and that road conditions better facilitate bicycle transportation.

MAIL-OUT SURVEY



BACKGROUND

The active participation of residents across the county was crucial in developing a Livable Community Blueprint that reflects the true needs for Cabarrus County. As such, community input was solicited throughout the process. There were several methods in which public input was gathered including a mail-out survey that was distributed throughout the county. This chapter focuses on the results of the mail-out survey.

A total of 4,000 surveys were mailed out randomly and approximately 450 were returned. Using the principles of random sampling, data was collected from a portion of the countywide population. This data was then used to make projections about the entire population. Using this random sampling technique, a sampling error of between 4 - 5% is achieved.

Prior to the development of a questionnaire, a series of focus groups were conducted with various community groups and individuals in order to define the relevant recreation issues in Cabarrus County. The six focus groups included business/corporate leaders, non-team sports and leisure providers, team sports groups, special groups, agencies/organizations, interested citizens and the steering committee. Input gained during each of these hour-long meetings was used to shape the questions asked on the mail-out survey.

The resultant six-page survey asked a series of questions including preferences for types of parks, facilities and programs, and interest in pedestrian and bicycle routes and greenways. It also asked a series of questions about a variety of recreation issues such as the importance of land acquisition, park safety, service provided by staff, satisfaction with fees charged and need for additional activities for special use groups. Another area of the survey focuses on how often people use the parks as well as the reasons they do not use them and also how they would like to find out more about the parks and programs offered.

To determine the profile of respondents, a series of demographic questions was also asked and included things such as age, number of children, profession, community of residence, and commute distances.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following is a summary of the major findings of the mail-out survey. A detailed description of all the results as well as specific recommendations is included in the following sections of this chapter.

- Residents are concerned about the rate of growth in the county and feel that land acquisition for parkland is critical.
- Residents of Cabarrus County are very interested in visiting passive parks and participating in nature based activities.
- Access to safe Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Routes are a high priority for residents.
- There are few safe routes for bicyclists and pedestrians on which to travel to schools, parks or work.
- There is a lot of interest in Family Oriented Parks and Programs where the entire family can participate in activities together.
- Residents would like increased opportunities for cultural arts including special events, concerts, and festivals.
- It is important to residents that teen activities are provided.
- Residents feel that the community should provide them access to recreation programs as well as parks.
- The most convenient time for residents to visit parks and participate in recreation programs and events is on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.
- The primary reason people do not participate in public recreation is because they do not know what is available.
- Residents favor newspapers, quarterly brochures or signs as the best way to learn about public recreation opportunities.
- A majority of residents would support a property tax increase to fund public recreation.

PARK PREFERENCES

There are many different types of parks that residents can enjoy based on the type of recreation they prefer. It might be participation in a Little League Baseball game, a quiet walk through the woods, a company picnic or a family bicycle ride. A series of questions were asked that identified a variety of Leisure Opportunities/Park Types and participants were asked to indicate how much interest they had in them. The results are as follows.

LEISURE OPPORTUNITIES/ PARK TYPES	Interest	No Interest
Passive Use Park Trails, picnicking, open or wooded areas	90%	10%
Bicycle And Transportation Routes Bike lanes, sidewalks, roads, etc.	85%	15%
Family Oriented Park Paddle boats, open play areas, picnic shelters	84%	16%
District Park Large parks with active and passive activities	84%	16%
Open Space Open areas for free play or natural areas	82%	18%
Mini/Neighborhood Park Can walk to from home, has playground	81%	19%
Reservoir/Water Oriented Large bodies of water, lakes, ponds	80%	20%
Active Use Park Ball fields, courts, soccer etc.	77%	23%
Linear Park/Greenways Parks/trails to connect neighborhoods, schools, shopping centers, businesses, etc.	72%	28%

Summary

With respect to park preferences, the mail-out survey results were consistent with the workshops and handout questionnaires that indicate that passive recreation and bicycle and pedestrian transportation routes are very important to residents of Cabarrus County. The survey results ranked the park types in the following order of preference: Passive Use Parks, Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Routes, Family Oriented Park, District Park, Open Space, Mini/Neighborhood Park, Reservoirs/Water Oriented, Active Use Park and lastly Linear Parks/Greenways.

The interest in passive use parks is echoed in many other parts of the survey as well, including the desire to have more nature based programs and cultural arts programs. Bicycle and Transportation Routes continue to rank high and are addressed in more detail in a later section.

There is also considerable interest in parks designed for family oriented recreation. It should be noted that "Family Oriented Activities" are ranked very high in other

sections of this survey. District Parks, which also have received a lot of interest, offer both active and passive facilities and are a good example of a Family Oriented park.

The Reservoir/Water Oriented opportunities ranked close to open space and mini/neighborhood parks. The desire for water based activities in the facilities section ranked near the middle.

The lower interest in neighborhood based parks that are easily accessible to residents homes, seems to indicate that people are willing to travel a bit further to a park that offers more than the traditional neighborhood or mini park. Recent trends indicate that smaller parks often are difficult to maintain and sometimes viewed as unsafe.

Active Use Parks receiving 77% indicates that the interest in active recreation affects a relatively small portion of the population, however, active recreation users typically use the park facilities more frequently.

Recommendations

- The county needs to acquire land for the establishment of passive parks. When acquiring land, potential sites should be analyzed to ensure they have areas of environmental quality (versus just open space) that can provide access to nature.
- The county needs to develop bike and pedestrian transportation routes.
- Parks need to be developed for use by the entire family. As multi use parks such as District Parks, Community Parks, and Regional Park Preserves are developed, the phased development should include facilities for the whole family in each phase. Through the development of these multi-use parks, the diverse needs of the entire family can be met.
- There is a need to balance the need voiced by athletic leagues with the strong interest in passive and nature-based parks.

FACILITY PREFERENCES

The next set of survey questions dealt with specific types of facilities that might be found in a park. A variety of activities ranging from active to passive to adventure and water oriented were broken down into ten different headings as seen in the table below. Respondents were asked to indicate how much interest they had in each of the facility types. The results are as follows.

FACILITIES	Interest	No Interest
Nature Based Activities Hiking, picnicking, camping, nature study	92%	8%
Travel & Tourism Zoos, Reed Gold Mine, State Parks, trips to places of special interest (within 2 hr drive)	88%	12%
Private/Quasi-Public Facilities YMCA, fitness centers, swim clubs, tennis clubs, Boys and Girls Club, etc.	83%	18%
Recreation Centers Senior centers, community centers, teen centers, gymnasiums, and day care centers, etc.	82%	18%
Active Facilities Playgrounds, track, handball/racquetball, sand volleyball, tennis, etc.	80%	21%
Water Based Facilities Fishing, canoeing, kayaking, etc.	77%	23%
Aquatic Facilities Swimming pools, water parks, spray pools, etc.	76%	24%
Athletic Facilities Soccer, baseball, softball football, and basketball.	70%	30%
Special Facilities Frisbee golf, dog parks etc.	55%	44%
Adventure Sports Mountain biking, BMX facilities, rock climbing & skateboarding	52%	48%

Summary

Types of facilities preferred in order of preference are as follows: Nature based activities, travel and tourism, private and quasi-public facilities, recreation centers, active facilities, water/lake and river based activities, aquatic facilities, athletic facilities, special facilities and lastly adventure sports. The response to the facilities preferences is in keeping with the park types with nature and passive opportunities ranking higher than active facilities.

Recommendations

- Develop an environmental education program to engage the interest of the county residents. Reed Gold Mine presents good opportunities for such programs.
- Review current programs to explore opportunities to provide travel and tourism trips to nearby attractions.
- Consider the potential to expand Recreation Center opportunities, especially in conjunction with the school park concept.

PROGRAM PREFERENCES

A successful park and recreation system requires a combination of parks and facilities as well as program offerings in which residents can participate. A battery of questions was included on the survey to determine interest in different types of programs.

PROGRAMS	Interest	No Interest
Cultural Arts Special events, concerts, festivals, dance performances, etc.	84.5%	15.5%
Personal Health Yoga, aerobics, weight lifting, jogging, walking, etc.	85%	15%
Hobbies Flower arranging, cooking music lessons, etc.	76%	24%
Arts And Crafts Ceramics, art classes, photography, etc.	73.5%	26.5%
Social Activities Bridge, senior club, teen activities etc.	61.5%	38.5%

Summary

The programs were ranked as follows: Cultural arts and personal health both ranked high with an 85% interest level. Arts and crafts, hobbies and social activities followed. The cultural arts category includes activities such as special events, concerts, festivals and dance performances.

Recommendations

- New park development should include outdoor open spaces that can accommodate special events, concerts, and festivals.
- Review current cultural arts offerings and consider the addition of more events and festivals.

- Develop more personal health improvement development opportunities in all areas of the county especially in the non-incorporated areas

RECREATION PREFERENCES

There are a lot of different issues that impact recreation. The next set of questions dealt with a variety of issues including community growth, safety and maintenance, fees, staff, marketing, parking and programming. This information can be used to help guide the county and municipalities as they refine their methods of recreation service delivery as well as plan for future capital developments and program development.

RECREATION PREFERENCES	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
Community growth and open space			
• My community is growing fast and open space is disappearing	88.7%	4.9%	6.4%
• Additional land should be preserved for conservation/open space	86.1%	3.9%	10.0%
• Additional land should be purchased for leisure opportunities	79.3%	5.2%	15.5%
Safety and maintenance			
• I can get to the parks safely	84.3%	5.2%	10.5%
• I feel safe while using the public parks and recreation facilities	76.8%	6.0%	17.1%
• The existing parks and facilities are well maintained	74.1%	6.8%	19.1%
• Equipment at the facilities is safe	46.5%	4.2%	49.3%
• There is adequate lighting at facilities to provide safe use after dark	33.7%	17.7%	48.6%
• There is adequate supervision at the facilities	25.6%	18.6%	55.8%
Fees, Private and other public parks			
• I am willing to pay additional fees to participate at private facilities	56.7%	22.0%	21.3%
• I am willing to pay a per use fee at public recreation facilities	43.3%	35.0%	21.7%
• I have used public school grounds for recreation after school hours	54.4%	32.4%	13.2%
• I am satisfied with the public leisure opportunities I receive for my tax dollars	32%	38.7%	29.3%

Staff	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
• The staff at the facilities is helpful and courteous	52.0%	2.3%	45.7%
• The staff on the phone is helpful and courteous	50.6%	2.8%	46.6%
Marketing			
• I can easily find out where parks and facilities are located	58.8%	20.1%	21.1%
• I am aware of what recreation classes, activities and events are available	35.6%	32.6%	31.8%
Parking and Accessibility			
• There is adequate parking at the facilities	51.6%	17.4%	31.0%
• Most of the facilities are accessible to the disabled	35.3%	4.0%	60.7%
Attitudes towards Programming			
• There is a need for more family oriented activities	80.3%	3.5%	16.3%
• There is a need for more activities for teens	77.5%	2.7%	19.8%
• My community should provide public recreation classes, activities and events	71.5%	8.3%	20.2%
• There is a need for more activities for adults	67.4%	7.0%	25.6%
• There is a need for more activities for seniors	55.4%	6.7%	37.9%
• There is a need for more women’s sports	42.4%	10.3%	47.4%
• There is a need for more activities for pre-schoolers	42.4%	12.5%	45.1%

Summary

Community Growth: There is an extreme awareness of survey respondents that Cabarrus County is growing rapidly and community leaders need to acquire land for park development and conservation.

Safety and Maintenance: Most respondents felt they could safely access parks and most felt safe in the facilities. This is an interesting response because in the Pedestrian and Bicycle Routes section of the survey it is revealed that most people travel to parks in their cars. They do not feel that a safe route is provided to bike or walk. Most respondents also felt that the maintenance was good. The number of people who were not sure that the facilities were well supervised, or well lighted or that equipment was safe makes these answers inconclusive.

Fees and participation at other parks: The majority of respondents are willing to pay additional fees at private facilities and many would pay additional fees at public facilities. When asked if they were satisfied with the public leisure opportunities they receive for their dollars, the largest number of the group (38.7%) answered the question saying they were dissatisfied. This could tie in part to the fact that throughout the survey people do not know what is available and therefore may not be

aware of what they are getting for their tax dollars. A majority of respondents indicated they have used public school grounds for recreation after school hours. This validates the efforts of the county in the development of school parks.

Staff: The majority of participants in the survey indicated that the staff is helpful and courteous on the phone and at the parks, but a lot of people said they were not sure. This ties to the fact that most parks are un-staffed so many people do not have the opportunity to interact with them.

Marketing: While the majority of people can find where the parks are located, a lot of them are not sure or cannot find them. Only 36% of people are aware of what is available.

Parking and accessibility: Based on survey response, the parking at facilities seems adequate. There is limited knowledge on the part of respondents about whether there is adequate accessibility for the disabled. This most likely stems from lack of need for accessible routes and facilities by the majority of the people answering the survey.

Attitudes toward Programming: The most prevalent need expressed for programs was for family oriented activities. This is supported by the interest in family oriented parks expressed in an earlier survey question. Teen groups and adults were also seen as needing more activities specifically targeted to them. Seniors, women's sports and preschoolers did not show as much need.

It should be noted that large numbers of people were unsure of whether there are enough activities for seniors, women and preschoolers. Again this reflects that citizens do not necessarily know what is available.

Another question in this sub section asked if the community should provide recreation classes, activities and events. Seventy-two percent (72%) felt that this is the responsibility of the county and municipalities.

Recommendations

- Land acquisition for recreation interests needs to be a top goal of the county and municipalities.
- Recreation providers should explore opportunities to provide fee based activities and events to take advantage of peoples willingness to pay as they go.
- Recreation providers need to ensure that they are providing residents with not only parks, but also programs and events.
- The school park concept should be continued.
- Providing the public with easily accessible information about what is available is a necessity.
- The county and municipalities need to review the current program offerings to ensure that all age groups are being accommodated.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ROUTES AND GREENWAYS

During the focus groups and public workshops, the issue of bike and pedestrian routes and greenways was consistently a dominant discussion topic. With the apparent interest in such alternative transportation routes, coupled with the county and municipal interest in such routes, a series of questions was included on the survey to address specific issues pertaining to bike and pedestrian transportation. They included a battery of questions geared to find out how most residents get from place to place and how willing they were to use alternative routes. Questions were broken down into categories including how children get to school, how families get to recreation areas, how people get to work and types of routes people most favor.

ROUTES TO SCHOOL

Many of the respondents indicated that they do not have children of school age, however, of those that did, the primary method of getting children to school is via car at 28.8%. A fairly large percentage (21.3%) takes the bus. Walking and biking are very low at 1.4% and 0%, respectively.

How do your kids get to school?	Percent
N/A (no school aged children)	49%
Car	28.3%
Bus	21.3%
Walk	1.4%
Bicycle	0%

In order to understand why the number of bikers and walkers is so low, the next question dealt with whether there is a safe route for children to walk or bike to school. The answer clearly indicates that there is a lack of safe routes. If safe routes were provided, however, 38.6% of parents said they would consider letting their children walk or bike to school. While not asked specifically in this question, there were some comments on the survey that the reason for the no answers stemmed largely from the distance between home and school and if the distances were shorter, they would consider it.

If you have children, is there a safe route?	Yes	No
Is there a safe route for your children to walk or bicycle to school?	8.4%	91.6%
If there were a safe route, would you let your children walk or bicycle?	38.6%	61.4%

The following question targets specific distances parents would allow their children to walk or bike to school. It is clear that parents are reluctant to let their children walk or bike over 1 mile.

Distance	Less than 1 mile	1 to 3 miles	Over 3 miles	Not at all
How far would you let your kids walk or bike?	52%	17.7%	2.8%	27.4%

Summary

It is clear from the response to this series of questions, that there are very few safe routes to schools. Even if safe routes were provided, the majority of parents with school-aged children would not let their children walk or bike.

Recommendations

- Opportunities to find routes for children within a mile of schools should be explored.

ROUTES TO RECREATION FACILITIES

A similar set of questions was then asked to determine how people get to recreation facilities and parks. An overwhelming percentage (83.7%) get to parks utilizing automobile transportation while 3% take the bus, 4.2% walk and 1.5% cycle. It is interesting to note that in another section of the survey, people said they can get to the parks safely but combined with the results of this question it becomes clear that they feel safe traveling to parks because they are inside their automobile.

How do you or kids get to recreation facilities?	Percent
N/A (No children in household or don't visit parks)	10.3%
Car	83.7%
Bus	3%
Walk	4.2%
Bike	1.5%

As found in the exploration of available safe routes to schools, residents find a lack of safe routes to walk or bicycle to parks. Ninety-one and three-tenths (91.3%) of respondents said there were no safe routes. At 78.4% of respondents indicating that if there were a safe route to get to parks, they would let their kids walk or cycle. This is a sign to recreation providers that this is an important issue to residents.

Is there a safe route?	Yes	No
Is there a safe route for your children to walk or bicycle to parks?	8.7%	91.3%
If there were a safe route, would you let your children walk or bicycle?	78.4%	21.6%

Parents seem to be willing to let their children travel a bit further to parks on bikes or walking with 40.1% saying they could travel up to a mile and 43.3% traveling 1 to 3 miles. Only 8.2% were willing to travel over 3 miles while 8.4% said not at all.

Distance	Less than 1 mile	1 to 3 miles	Over 3 miles	Not at all
How far would you let your kids walk or bike?	40.1%	43.3%	8.2%	8.4%

Summary

There is a lot of interest in getting to parks via pedestrian and bike routes.

Recommendations

- The recreation agencies should work towards providing accessible routes to parks and facilities particularly within a range of three miles to the parks.

GETTING TO WORK

As is reflected in communities across America, the majority of residents in Cabarrus County (87.7%) drive in an automobile to their places of employment. Eight percent (8%) take the bus and 10.3% either don't work or don't travel to work. A very small percentage (1.3%) of residents walk to work while no respondents indicated that they bike to work.

How do you get to work?	Percent
N/A (Don't work or work from home)	10.3
Car	87.7%
Bus	8%
Walk	1.3%
Bike	0%

Almost all (94.8%) respondents indicated that there is not a safe route to walk or bicycle to work. A large number (76.2%) would not walk or bike even if there was a safe route, however, 23.8% said they would if there was a safe route. In studying the survey question regarding how far people travel to work, it would be difficult for many to cycle to work, as the commute distances are often prohibitive.

Is there a safe route?	Yes	No
Is there a safe route for you to walk or bicycle to work?	5.2%	94.8%
If there were a safe route, would you walk or bicycle?	23.8%	76.2%

Respondents who were willing to walk or bike on a safe route felt most comfortable traveling less than a mile (25.9%) or 1 to 3 miles (25.9%). 41.3 percent said they would not walk or bike at all.

Distance	Less than 1 mile	1 to 3 miles	Over 3 miles	Not at all
How far would you walk or bike?	25.9%	25.9%	6.8%	41.3%

Summary

The level of interest in walking or cycling to work is relatively minor due primarily to the distance people travel to work. Another question revealed that 40% of the respondents work outside of Cabarrus County and 35.6% travel over 16 miles to work.

Recommendations

- Providing routes to the workplace should not be a priority, primarily due to long travel distances.

TYPES OF BIKE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

The most popular pathway for bike and pedestrian activities is a sidewalk at 32.2% followed by a bike lane at 27.7% and a greenway at 22.3%. Ten and 2/10ths percent (10.2%) of the group said they are not interested in any bike/pedestrian systems.

Type of System	Sidewalk	Bike Lane	Greenway	Street	None
What bike/pedestrian systems would you prefer?	32.2%	27.7%	22.3%	7.5%	10.2%

Citizens that are not using bike/pedestrian systems cited that the facilities are often too far away if they are available at all. Others simply were not interested.

If no, why?	Too Far Away	Not Interested	Not Available
Why don't you or wouldn't you use a bike/pedestrian system?	46.2%	30.0%	23.8%

Summary

The reason for the large number of individuals using sidewalks most logically stems from the fact that there are more existing sidewalks than bike lanes or greenways.

Recommendations

- Focus should be placed on building safe bike and pedestrian ways (sidewalks and bike lanes) to connect county residents to the parks.

PARTICIPATION LEVELS AND CONVENIENT TIMES

A section of the survey explored the participation levels of residents as well as reasons why they do not participate and what times they see as most convenient for participation. Through analysis of these three components, the recreation agencies in Cabarrus County can further assess the reasons for non-participation as well as understand what times work best for residents in order to effectively plan future programs and events.

LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION

Survey participants were asked how often they participate in recreation activities and visit parks.

How often do you participate in public recreation?	Percent
More than one a month	16.7%
Once in 3 months	15.4%
Once a month	13.7%
More than once a week	13.2%
Once in 6 months	12.7%
Once in 12 months	11.9%
Never	7.0%
Once a week	7.0%
Everyday	1.7%

Summary

The answers were fairly well distributed across the categories with the largest response group participating more than once a month. Seven percent (7%) of the respondents indicated that they have never participated in city or county recreation activities. Sixteen and seven-tenths percent (16.7%) participate more than once a month. Fifteen and four-tenths percent (15.4%) and 13.7% participate once in 3 months and once a month, respectively.

Recommendations

- In recognition that the top three rated user groups are using the parks more than once a month, every three months or once a month, recreation providers should look at opportunities to expand the recreation opportunities for participants already using the system. This can be done in part by looking at convenient times for participation noted in the survey as well as making sure current participants have a comprehensive listing of all the programs and activities that are available.

REASONS FOR NON-PARTICIPATION

In order to determine reasons that residents do not participate at parks or in recreation programs and events, a listing of possible answers was listed. Each respondent was asked to circle as many answers as replied. On average, respondents circled 3-4 reasons.

Why don't you participate?	Percent
Don't know what is available	21.4%
Parks not conveniently located	15.4%
I do not have the time	13.2%
Facilities are not available	8.6%
Events are inconveniently scheduled	8.6%
Facilities are used by organized groups	4.9%
Too hot/lack of shade	4.9%
Facilities are too crowded	4.2%
Too expensive	4.0%
I need associated child care facilities	3.8%
Not interested	3.7%
Not Safe	3%
Lack of changing and shower facilities	2.3%
Not enough parking	1.4%
Not handicap accessible	.5%
I have no way to get to the facilities	.1%

Summary

The most number of respondents (21.4%) indicated that they do not participate because they do not know what is available. It is critical that the recreation agencies examine closely their methods of distributing information to ensure that this is not an ongoing issue. The second most popular reason is that parks are not conveniently located. The rapid growth of Cabarrus County and the apparent deficit of parks are apparent in the response to this question. People feel that they have to travel too far to get to parks. The 3rd most popular answer, "I do not have the time" is a bit more challenging to address, however, if parks were more conveniently located, it would not take potential participants as long to get to parks, therefore, they may have more time to actually recreate as opposed to driving to a park. The recreation providers should also compare the hours that activities and programs are offered to the results of the question that identifies the most convenient times to recreate.

Recommendations

- A review of the marketing efforts should occur to ensure residents know of available park and recreation offerings.
- As new parks are developed across the county, they should be phased to ensure that all areas have parks to serve their needs
- Recreation providers should review the times programs are offered to determine if modifications to the schedule could attract more participants.

CONVENIENT TIMES TO RECREATE

The next set of questions asked respondents about specific times that were most convenient to recreate. A weekly calendar was broken down with each day and 6 time frames per day represented. The time frames included 5-8:00 am, 8:00 am to noon, noon to 2:00 pm, 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm, 6:00 pm to 10 pm, 10:00 pm to Midnight, and midnight to 5:00 am.

What is the most convenient time for recreation?		
Day	Time	Percent
Sunday	2:00-6:00 pm	7.5%
Saturday	2:00-6:00 pm	6.9%
Thursday	6:00-10:00 pm	6.2%
Tuesday	6:00-10:00 pm	6.2%
Monday	6:00-10:00 pm	6.1%
Wednesday	6:00-10:00 pm	6.1%
Saturday	8:00 am-noon	5.4%
Saturday	Noon-2:00 pm	5.3%
Sunday	Noon -2:00 pm	4.4%
Friday	10:00 pm-midnight	4.0%
Sunday	6:00-10:00 pm	3.5%

Sunday	8:00 am-noon	2.7%
Weekdays	2:00-6:00 pm	2-2.4%
Weekdays	8:00 am-noon	1.1 to 1.3%
Saturday	5:00-8:00 am	1.2%
Saturday	10:00 pm-midnight	1%
Sunday	5:00-8:00 am	.9%
Weekdays	Noon-2:00 pm	.7 to .8%
Weekdays	5:00-8:00 am	.4 to .6%
Saturday and Sunday	Midnight-5:00 am	.3 to .4%
Weekdays	10:00 pm-midnight	.1 to .2%
Weekdays	Midnight-5:00 am	0 to .1%

Summary

According to the survey, the most sought after time to recreate is Sunday afternoon between 2:00 and 6:00 p.m. This is followed by Saturday at the same time with a lot of interest in weekday evenings from 6-10:00 pm. Not surprisingly, midnight to 5:00 am and 10:00 to midnight on weekdays were the least popular times.

Recommendations

- Recreation providers should review their programs and see how many programs are offered at the most popular times.
- When planning new programs, recreation providers should take into consideration the preferred times for recreating.
- Consideration should be given to developing additional family oriented activities on weekend afternoons.

MARKETING OF RECREATION OFFERINGS

As the success and level of participation of various events and activities relies on the general public awareness of availability, a question was asked to determine how people would prefer to find out about upcoming activities, events or even where parks are located.

PREFERRED SOURCE OF INFORMATION	Interest	No Interest
Newspapers	88%	12%
Quarterly Brochure	79%	21%
Signs	75%	25%
Internet	73%	27%
Direct Mail	72%	28%
Telephone Book	68%	32%
AM/FM Radio	61%	39%
Cable TV	60%	40%
Flyers in School	52%	48%

Summary

The findings clearly indicate a preference for newspapers, quarterly brochures and signs. Other methods received moderate interest and included the Internet, direct mail and the telephone book.

There was the least amount of interest in AM/FM Radio announcements, cable TV and flyers in schools. The lack of interest in school flyers comes in part because respondent profile revealed that most respondents did not have school-aged children.

Another question in the survey asked the primary reason for people not participating. The top reason given was that they do not know what is available. It is critical that recreation providers do all they can to keep residents informed.

Recommendations

- Since lack of information directly affects levels of participation/attendance, the recreation agencies should focus on informing residents through newspapers, quarterly brochures and signs.
- The Internet was listed in the midrange of popularity in the results of this survey, however, when coupled with other comments during the workshops and in the survey, there is interest in developing a clearinghouse for all available recreation events in the county whether provided by County, municipalities quasi-public or private organizations.

- The recreation agencies should limit their focus on informing the public of events using radio, Cable TV or flyers in school until after the preferred methods (listed above) are implemented. The exception to this is if an event were being staged specifically for school children, the flyers would be a viable alternative.

TAXES

In recognition that the development of additional parks and facilities is going to require funding, a two part question addresses survey participants willingness to pay additional tax to support public recreation. In the first part of the question, respondents were asked to answer yes or no to whether they would support a tax increase. The second part of the question asked those that answered yes, how much they would support.

Would you support a property tax increase to fund parks and bike/pedestrian transportation systems?	Percent
Yes	60.4%
No	39.6%

How much tax increase would you support?	Percent
1 cent	39.7%
2 cents	28.9%
3 cents	14.5%
5 cents	7.4%
6 cents	6.2%
4 cents	3.3%

Summary

Sixty and four-tenths percent (60.4%) of respondents agreed that they would support a tax increase to fund additional public recreation while 39.6% responded they would not. The questions went on to ask, if they replied yes, how much of a tax increase would they support? The 1 cent and 2 cent increases were most popular with very limited support for 4, 5 or 6-cent tax rates.

Recommendations

- Recreation providers should take this information into consideration if looking at a tax increase, however, additional research is recommended.

DEMOGRAPHICS

In order to ascertain the demographic profile of the individuals participating in this survey, a battery of demographic questions was asked.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

The majority of respondents (54.1%) indicated that they have lived in Cabarrus County for over 10 years while 27.3% have lived there between 3 and 10 years. Only 18.6% have lived there less than 3 years.

How long have you lived in Cabarrus County?	Percent
20 + years	38.4%
10-20 years	15.7%
1-3 years	14.7%
5-10 years	14.3%
3-5 years	13.0%
Less than 1 year	3.9%

GENDER

The gender of the respondents was roughly equal with slightly more females (51.4%) responding than males (48.6%).

What is your gender?	Percent
Female	51.4%
Male	48.6%

AGE

The respondent's ages were divided into 6 sub groups with 27.3% respondents falling into the 55 and older age group. Twenty-one and a half percent (21.5%) of the participants were in the 34-41 age group followed by 19.4% between the ages of 42-49, 16% for 26-33 year olds, 50-54 year olds at 13.4% and lastly 18-25 year olds who made up 2.4% of the respondents.

What is your age?	Percent
55 and older	27.3%
34-41	21.5%
42-49	19.4%
26-33	16%
50-54	13.4%
18-25	2.4%

CHILDREN'S AGES

Thirty six percent of respondents did not have children under the age of 18 years old. For those who did have children, the most were found in the 11 to 18 year old category at 25,5% followed by 5 to 10 years at 21.9% and finally 16% from the ages of birth to 5 years old.

Child's age?	Percent
N/A (No children under 18)	36.6%
11 to 18 years	25.5%
5 to 10 years	21.9%
Under age 5	16%

ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

The majority of households (72.9%) in this survey included 2 adults.

Number of adults in household?	Percent
Two	72.9%
One	16.7%
Three	8.7%
Four	1.7%

MARITAL STATUS

Seventy-eight and eight-tenths percent (78.8%) of respondents are married.

Are you married?	Percent
Married	78.8%
Single	21.2%

EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE OF CABARRUS COUNTY

There are a substantial number of respondents that work outside of Cabarrus County. Forty percent of respondents indicated that one person works outside of the county while 19.1% have two family members and 1.2% has three or more family members working outside Cabarrus County. This is reflected in the distances traveled to work.

How many adults in your household work outside Cabarrus County?	Percent
One	40%
None	39.7%
Two	19.1%
Three or more	1.2%

DISTANCE TO WORK

The largest response group (35.6%) travels more than 16 miles to work. Thirty and two-tenths percent (30.2%) have a short commute of 0 to 5 miles while the remaining 19.3% and 14.8% travel 6 to 10 miles and 11 to 15 miles, respectively.

How far do you travel to work?	Percent
More than 16 miles	35.6%
0 to 5 miles	30.2%
6 to 10 miles	19.3%
11 to 15 miles	14.8%

OCCUPATION

A variety of employment types were represented in this survey with the most popular being professional at 37.9% followed by retired individuals. It should be noted that many of the 7.4% group who indicated their occupation in the "Other" category, noted that they were part of the medical community.

What is your Primary Occupation?	Percent
Professional	37.9%
Retired	14.3%
Service Industry	13.1%
Stay at Home	10.0%
Manufacturing	8.4%
Other	7.4%
Construction	4.1%
Government	2.9%
Tourism	2%
Agriculture	1.7%

COUNTYWIDE SUMMARY



PHYSICAL SETTING

Cabarrus County is located in the South Central portion of North Carolina and is bordered by Rowan and Iredell County to the North, Stanly County to the east, Union County to the south and Mecklenberg County to the west. The landmass of Cabarrus County consists of approximately 345 square miles or 233,526 acres.

Cabarrus County is easily accessible from multiple neighboring metropolitan centers. Cabarrus lies just 21 miles Northeast of Charlotte, 122 miles Southwest of Raleigh, 136 miles east of the North Carolina Mountains and 226 miles west of New Bern on the North Carolina Coast.

Cabarrus County was first settled in the 1730's by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians followed, in the next decade, by German immigrants of the Lutheran and Reformed faiths. The County was formed from old Mecklenburg County in 1792 and was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, the speaker of the House of Commons. In 1796 the Town of Concord was declared the county seat. Of note is the first discovery of gold in the United States by a 12-year-old boy, Conrad Reed in 1799 at what now is called the Reed Gold Mine. Cotton was a major crop and a spinning mill was built in Concord in 1841. The number of mills continued to grow throughout the years and in 1906, James W. Cannon, a mill owner began the development of Kannapolis, a model mill town. Kannapolis was incorporated in 1984. The county industrial base has expanded and diversified over the years with giant motor sports facilities, the Philip Morris tobacco manufacturing plant, and the Northeast Medical Center, which originated as the Cabarrus Memorial Hospital.

POPULATION SUMMARY

The population in Cabarrus County is expected to continue to grow rapidly over the next ten years especially along its western edge. The region's growth has been, and will continue to be, impacted by multiple factors such as the expansion of the Charlotte metropolitan area, traffic congestion, increasing density of urban areas, proposed highway widening projects, availability of water and sewer in rural areas, schools, and parks and open space.

The population figures listed here and used in the projections of this master plan are based on data derived from 1990 U.S. census information. These figures indicate a projected countywide growth rate of approximately 42.2% over the next ten years. At the conclusion of the development of this Livable Community Blueprint, the 2000 census data was released and the two sets of numbers were comparable. The following population represents estimated existing and projected population growth for the six subdistricts:

SUBDISTRICT	1990	2000	2005	2010
1- Northwest	10.671	11.596	13.335	16.669
2 – North	23.041	39.776	44.319	51.060
3 – Northeast	10.689	12.867	14.183	15.498
4 – Central	33.217	43.657	52.638	61.619
5 – Southwest	12.992	25.274	37.789	50.304
6 – Southeast	8.325	15.805	19.778	23.750
TOTAL	98,935	148,975	182,042	218,900

See subdistrict *maps* for the specific coverage of each subdistrict.

The County's population is expected to increase at a rate of 22.2% over the next five years, with the largest projected growth to occur in Subdistrict 5 at 49.5% followed by Subdistrict 6 at 25.1%, Subdistrict 4 at 20.6%, Subdistrict 1 at 14.9%, Subdistrict 2 at 11.4 % and finally Subdistrict 3 at 10.2%.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Workshop Questionnaire

Early on in the process, four public workshops were conducted in various locations around Cabarrus County to give community residents an opportunity to voice their opinions on the topic of recreation. They were held on August 24 at Concord Middle School, on September 6 at Northwest Cabarrus High School, September 7 at J.N. Fries Middle School and September 25 in Concord, all in the year 2000. As part of the workshop, participants were asked to fill out a written questionnaire.

When asked to rank, in order of importance, different types of facilities they would like to see developed in Cabarrus County, participants ranked the provided list as follows (with the highest rank listed first): Jogging/walking trails (2-3 miles), bicycle trails (3-6 miles and 6-12 miles), jogging /walking trails (3-6 miles), picnic areas, outdoor playgrounds, ball field complex, outdoor swimming pool, soccer fields, baseball/softball fields, community recreation centers with director and recreational programs, senior citizen centers, indoor swimming pool, in-line skating trails (2-3 miles), outdoor basketball courts, in-line skating (3-6 miles), outdoor tennis courts, outdoor track, indoor gymnasium, sand volleyball courts, golf course, football field, equestrian trails, and lastly, ice hockey.

Community residents were also asked to rank different types of parks they would like to see in Cabarrus County. They ranked them as follows: Neighborhood park, Community Park, Civic park, Mini Park, District Park, and Regional Park.

Six additional workshops were held between March 7 and March 20, 2001 to present the preliminary findings of this study. These workshops were held in each subdistrict of the study.

*Detailed results of all workshops can be found in **Appendix H-1** and **H-2**. as well as City Chapter sections of this report.*

MAIL-OUT SURVEY

A total of 4,000 surveys were mailed out randomly and approximately 450 were returned. The six-page survey asked a series of questions including preferences for types of parks, facilities and programs, and interest in pedestrian and bicycle routes and greenways. It also asked a series of questions about a variety of recreation issues such as importance of land acquisition, park safety, service provided by staff, satisfaction with fees charged and need for additional activities for special use groups. Another area of the survey focuses on how often people use the parks as well as reasons they don't use them and also how they would like to find out more about the parks and programs offered. Another question asks if residents would be willing to support a tax increase to fund recreation. A series of demographic questions was also asked and included things such as age, number of children, profession, community of residence, and commute distances.

Detailed findings of the mail-out survey can be found in the chapter entitled, Mail-Out Survey included in this report.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

EXISTING CLOSE-TO-HOME PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are currently 382 acres of existing park lands which equates to 2.56 acres of public Close-to-Home parklands per 1,000 people within Cabarrus County. This includes 4 Mini Parks, 2 Neighborhood Parks, 5 Community Parks, and 2 Civic Parks. Cabarrus ranks 45th for close to home out of the 100 counties in the state according to the *North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Plan 1995 to 2000*. These numbers do not include shared school acreage. With 65% of the shared school acreage the acres per 1,000 increases to 3.68 for close to home parklands.

Within these existing parks there are 15 existing public facilities types which include 21 baseball/softball fields, 10 basketball courts, 6 community centers, 2 football fields, 3 gymnasiums, 10 miles of multi-use trail, 37 picnic shelters, 24 playgrounds, 7 soccer fields, 1 swimming pool, 24 tennis courts and 17 volleyball courts. There are no racquetball courts or tracks.

EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS AND FACILITIES

There is just one regional park site in Cabarrus County which is the 217-acre Frank Liske Park. This equates to 1.46 acres of regional parklands for the entire county. This falls far short of the goal of 10 acres of regional parklands per 1,000 people. According to the *North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Plan 1995 to 2000*, Cabarrus ranks 39th for regional lands out of the 100 counties in the state.

Also of note is that the State of North Carolina Historic Sites Division of Department of Cultural Resources currently owns and operates Reed Gold Mine, which encompasses approximately 823 acres and lies along the southeastern edge of the county. This largely undeveloped facility is home to the site of the first discovery of gold in the United States. If a cooperative venture could be realized, this existing public owned facility it could contribute greatly to regional park opportunities in the county.

See Goal 9 in the **Action Plan** for additional recommendations concerning Reed Gold Mine.

EXISTING SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

Cabarrus County currently has 11 developed special purpose parks on 93 acres of land. These parks are all classified as close-to-home and their acreage is included in the close to home calculations above. Examples of Special Purpose Parks include parks with a single or specialized use such as a recreation center, single ball field or a swimming pool.

UNDEVELOPED PARKS

Several municipalities and the county own or have access to 10 undeveloped properties totaling 216 acres, giving the county 1.5 acres of undeveloped property per 1000 people. These properties include: Don Howell Lake (10 acres), Forest Park Park (13 acres), Irish Buffalo Park (15 acres), Lake Concord (5 acres), Cabarrus County Landfill Site (75 acres), Mt. Pleasant Reservoir site (10 acres), Camp Spencer (55 acres), W.W. Flowe (25 additional acres), Old Hartsell School site (2 acres). Recommendations for these parks are discussed in the subdistrict chapters that follow. In addition, there is potential acreage at some school board sites. These sites include Jay Robinson High School, Northwest Cabarrus High School, Fred L. Wilson Elementary School, Concord Middle School and Wolf Meadow Elementary School.

See **APPENDICES B.1 and B.2** for an inventory of Public and School Parks and Facilities. See **APPENDIX B.3** for a complete listing of Undeveloped Properties.

EXISTING SCHOOL PARKS AND FACILITIES

The shared use of school facilities can greatly increase recreation resources at a reasonable cost to taxpayers. Cabarrus County has an ongoing relationship with the Cabarrus County School District and has been actively developing facilities on school property for use by school children, youth athletics and the general public. These efforts should be continued and even expanded as much as possible as the school park concept results in cost saving development of infrastructure needs such as water, sewer and parking.

The City of Kannapolis School District operates independently from the Cabarrus County School District and has developed school parks at several of their school sites. With the recent establishment of the City of Kannapolis Recreation Department, there is potential to further expand the school park concept to enhance public recreation opportunities at the Kannapolis Schools.

Logistically, school facilities can only be used for public recreation when school is not in session during afternoon and evening hours and during the summer. To fairly record the appropriate number of school facilities in the needs assessment, this report attributed 65% of all existing acres and facilities to the inventory with the exception of ball fields, soccer fields and tennis courts. These three facilities are counted at 100% since students typically use these ball fields, soccer fields and tennis courts. The schools have priority for use of facilities during school hours, but since the children are in school during the day the fields and courts are not needed for organized activities except after hours. Consequently, these three facilities are available to typical users 100% of the time.

There are 29 existing public schools that are currently being jointly used in Cabarrus County and the City of Kannapolis. The 257 acres of land dedicated to recreation has been prorated by 65% and is counted as 167 acres. The recreation facilities provided include: 40 baseball/softball fields, 19 basketball courts, 7 football fields, 22 gymnasiums, 2 multi-use trails, 2 picnic shelters, 29 playgrounds, 17 soccer fields, 26 tennis courts, 12 tracks, and 1 volleyball court. These facilities are then prorated by 65% or 100% as noted above.

APPENDICES B.1 and B.2 provide a complete inventory of Public and School Parks and Facilities.

APPENDIX B.3 includes an inventory of undeveloped properties.

In order to compare the subdistricts of Cabarrus County as well as the county to other counties in the state and region, an analysis is done that determines the number of acres of parkland to the number of people in a given area or county. When the park models were developed for this study, parkland goals were established for Cabarrus County. There is a goal of 6.25 acres of parklands per 1,000 people for close to home parklands and 10 acres per 1,000 people for regional parklands.

Subdistrict	Public Park Acres/1,000	Park & School Acres/1,000	Existing + Proposed Acres/1,000
CLOSE TO HOME PARK LANDS (Includes mini, neighborhood, civic and community parks)			
1	0	2.13	8.2
2	4.07	4.56	6.84
3	.39	2.16	8.95
4	4.21	6.03	6.27
5	1.23	1.84	5.0
6	0	.33	3.84
Countywide Average	2.56	3.68	6.18
REGIONAL PARK LANDS (Includes district parks and regional park preserves)			
1	0	0	12
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	4.84
4	4.97	4.97	3.52
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	21.05
Countywide average	1.46	1.46	4.53

As is shown on the previous table, the existing countywide average of close to home parkland acreage is 3.68 acres per 1,000 people, which fall short of the goal of 6.25 acres per 1,000 people. The recommendations of this report result in 6.18 acres of parklands.

For regional parklands the only existing acreage is the Frank Liske Park. With proposed district and regional parks, 4.53 acres per 1,000 people will be achieved. This falls below the recommendation of 10 acres. This is understandable as State Parks most often serve as regional park preserves and there are none located within Cabarrus County. Residents have access to State Parks in adjacent Counties.

QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION OFFERINGS

Cabarrus County contains many quasi-public and private recreation amenities including tennis, golf and swimming facilities. Several examples of such facilities include the Cannon Memorial YMCA, Concord and Kannapolis Country Club, fitness centers, the Boys and Girls Club, Scout Camps, numerous neighborhood amenity centers and various churches. Based on their location, these facilities have been categorized into one of the six subdistricts.

A detailed listing of quasi-public and private recreation offerings is included in Appendix B.4.

PARK AND FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The total adjusted targets for Cabarrus County include:

PARK RECOMMENDATIONS	
CURRENT:	Park Targets 8 Mini Parks 9 Neighborhood Parks 4 Community Park 1 Civic Park Subtotal: 22 Parks
Intermediate:	3 Mini Parks 5 Neighborhood Parks 3 Community Parks 1 Civic Park 1 District Park 1 Regional Park Preserve Subtotal: 14 Parks
Long Term:	4 Mini Parks 5 Neighborhood Parks 2 Community Parks 2 Civic Parks 1 District Park Subtotal: 14 Parks
	Total: 50 Parks

See individual subdistrict chapters for an explanation of needs adjustment for close to home parks, and a listing of recommended facilities within the parks as well as additional facility needs.

District Parks: Two District Parks are recommended to meet the needs of Cabarrus County residents. They should occur in Subdistrict 1 with lake frontage on Don Howell Lake, and in Subdistrict 3 at the Cabarrus County Landfill Site. These two proposed District Parks along with the existing Frank Liske Park will provide large-scale passive parks that are accessible to residents across the county. Based on community feedback during all aspects of the planning process, county residents have indicated a high level of interest in passive parks with opportunities for access to nature, festivals and events, picnicking, and access to water. The District Park is an ideal park at which to accomplish these goals.

Regional Park Preserve: There is one regional park preserve recommended to serve Cabarrus County. The existing Reed Gold Mine provides an opportunity to offer this type of park to county residents. Community residents have expressed an interest in nature based activities and programs as well as camping all of which could be accommodated at this park.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLAN

Providing bikeways and walkways will help meet the needs of a large segment of the population who do not have access to an automobile. Bicycling and walking are low cost transportation modes available to all. Providing these routes will also reduce traffic congestion.

One of the project's objectives is to produce a vision for a countywide network of bicycle and pedestrian corridors. It is the purpose of the process to determine how and where bike and pedestrian corridors can best serve Cabarrus County and the MPO. The concept is to connect the community with safe routes for people to access the community's resources via walking or bicycling or other non-motorized transportation modes.

DESTINATIONS

Where do people want to go? What types of activities can be linked relatively cost effectively? Identifying destinations desirable to link together is the initial step in developing bicycle and pedestrian corridors. These destinations will become "nodes" for the linear system of routes. Destinations typically include places of work, home, play and service centers. Examples include parks, schools, service centers, concentrated employment centers, historic sites, environmental interpretive areas, civic buildings, post offices, libraries, downtown urban districts, connections to adjacent corridors and other locations of general interest.

From the standpoint of the Unified Development Ordinance, all schools, parks, libraries, commercial power centers and neighborhoods are considered viable destinations.

The Steering Committee established a subcommittee to assist the defining of destinations and the development of the conceptual routes. The subcommittee met and established the following list of potential destinations.

POTENTIAL DESTINATIONS

NORTHWEST

1. Odell Elementary
2. Northwest Cabarrus Middle/High
3. Cox Mill Rd School Site
4. Beech Springs Mountain Bike Park
5. Camp Cabarrus Boy Scout Camp
6. Northwest Racquet and Swim Club
7. Don Howell Lake
8. Mill Hill
9. Odell Community
10. Dogwood Industrial Park
11. Poplar Point Business Park
12. Kannapolis Pkwy Business Park
13. Mooresville/Davidson Rd Area
14. Rowan Cabarrus Community College
15. Proposed Park on Irish Buffalo Creek
16. Concord Regional Airport
17. Concord Mills Mall
18. Westwinds Industrial Park

NORTH

19. Midway Ball Park
20. Village Park
21. Bakers Creek Park/Greenway
22. Veterans Park
23. Lake Fisher
24. Lake Concord
25. Shady Brook Elementary
26. Forest Park Elementary
27. Kannapolis Middle
28. Fred L. Wilson Elementary
29. A.L. Brown High
30. Jackson Park Elementary
31. McKnight Child Development Center
32. Royal Oaks Elementary
33. Kannapolis Dixie Youth Ball fields
34. Cannon Memorial YMCA
35. David H. Murdock Senior Citizen Center
36. Kannapolis Country Club
37. Irish Buffalo Creek Park (new)
38. Forest Park Fisher Town Community
39. Loop Road
40. Charity Baptist Church
41. Cannon Village
42. Cloverleaf Plaza

NORTHEAST

43. Kannapolis Recreation Park

44. First Assembly Retreat Center
45. Cabarrus County Landfill Site
46. Camp Spencer
47. Rimer Community
48. Rimer town Ball field
49. Fieldcrest Cannon Stadium
50. St John's Lutheran Church
51. McAllister Park
52. Mt. Pleasant High
53. Mt. Pleasant Middle
54. Mt. Pleasant Elementary
55. Mt. Pleasant Swim Club
56. Mt. Pleasant Library
57. Mt. Pleasant Historic District
58. Mt. Pleasant Reservoir
59. W. M. Irvin Elementary
60. Eastern Cabarrus Museum

CENTRAL

61. Brown Manufacturing Village
62. Historic Union Street
63. Historic Courthouse
64. Odell House
65. Old Concord Tribune
66. PM Morris Building
67. Pythian Building
68. Westminster Presbyterian Church
69. Locke Mill
70. Coleman Cotton Mill Village
71. Barber Scotia College
72. Stonewall Jackson Training School
73. Yorke House
74. Cabarrus Creamery
75. Memorial Gardens
76. Logan Community
77. Logan Center
78. Concord Telephone
79. Silver Hill Community
80. Hartsell Park
81. Academy Center
82. Gibson Ball Park
83. Beverly Hills Park
84. Les Myers Park
85. Marvin Caldwell Park
86. Cabarrus County Senior Center
87. Winecoff Elementary
88. Concord Middle
89. J. N. Fries Middle

90. Beverly Hills Elementary
91. Long Preschool Center
92. Concord High School
93. Glenn Education Center
94. Coltrane-Webb Elementary
95. R. Brown McAllister Elementary
96. Beverly Hills Swim & Racquet Club
97. Cabarrus County Boys & Girls Club
98. The Sports Center
99. Concord Swim Club
100. Concord Public Works Facility
101. Northeast Medical Center
102. Carolina Mall
103. North Cabarrus Park
104. Frank Liske
105. Wolf Meadow Elementary
106. Weddington Hills Elementary
107. Frye's Recreation Area
108. Cabarrus Country Club
109. 29/601 Triangle
110. James L. Dorton Park
111. New YMCA at Woodhaven
112. International Business Park
113. Oakwood Cemetery
114. Cabarrus County Government Center
115. Hayes Soccer Complex
116. John F. McInnis Aquatic Center
117. Tuscarora Yarns
118. Purdue Farms

SOUTHWEST

119. Rocky River Presbyterian Church
120. Spears House
121. S.J.S. Soccer Complex @ Frank Liske Park
122. Rocky River Golf Club
123. Rocky River Elementary
124. Cornerstone Presbyterian Church
125. Lowe's Motor Speedway
126. Philip Morris Co. Wellness Park
127. Cannon School
128. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church
129. Philip Morris
130. Weddington Road Area
131. Concord Express Bus Stop
132. Convention Center
133. King's Grant 1, 2, & 3
134. Airport Business Park
135. WalMart Power Center
136. 29/601 Power Center
137. S&D Coffee
138. Harrisburg Town Park
139. Harrisburg Elementary
140. Harrisburg Library
141. Harrisburg Industrial Park
142. Harrisburg Town Center

143. Builders First Source
144. Flowes Store
145. Middle School Site
146. Speedrail Industrial Center
147. Jay Robinson High School
148. Tri Acres Swim Club
149. Pioneer Mill
150. Future I-485 Professional Park
151. Morton Custom Plastics
152. Caldwell Business Park
153. Millbrook Road Industrial Park
154. Rocky River Presbyterian Church

SOUTHEAST

155. Boger-Hartsell Farm
156. Reed Gold Mine
157. McCurdy Log House
158. Bethel Elementary
159. Green Oaks Golf Course
160. Friendship Methodist Church Park
161. Concord Motor Speedway
162. Midland Community
163. Corning
164. Central Cabarrus High
165. A.T. Allen Elementary
166. W.W. Flowe Park
167. New Fairground Site
168. New Cabarrus County Admin. Office
169. Georgeville
170. Future Bethel School
171. Bethel Methodist Church
172. Wallace Industrial Park
173. Bost Grist Mill
174. St Martin's Church

LANDIS

175. Corriher Middle School
176. Municipal Building
177. Cabarrus Ballfield
178. Landis Elementary School
179. Post Office
180. Public Works

CHINA GROVE

181. New Library site
182. Grants Creek Greenway
183. China Grove Elementary
184. China Grove Middle
185. Food Lion
186. Winn Dixie
187. South Rowan YMCA

OTHER

188. UNC-Charlotte
189. Cornelius Davidson Huntersville Park
190. Renaissance Festival Site
191. Lake Norman

- 192. Dan Nichols Park
- 193. Mallard Creek Park
- 194. Highland Creek Golf Course

BIKE ROUTES

- 195. See Bike Map - On-road bicycle routes identified with the assistance of NCDOT

PROPOSED PARKWAYS

- 196. Old Charlotte Road
- 197. Corban Avenue (West)
- 198. Northwest Bypass

LINKAGES - CONCEPTUAL ROUTING

Street systems for automobile traffic are currently in place and provide access to most destinations that are located on these streets (homes, business, shops, schools, etc.). Walkers or cyclists need access to these same destinations. Creating a new infrastructure for cyclists and pedestrians is not always feasible, financially or physically. It is possible, however, to make streets safe for all users. It is a recommendation of the Livable Community Blueprint for traffic engineers to investigate the opportunities to incorporate safe bike and pedestrian facilities into their transportation plan. These well-designed roads should accommodate all users.

On-road Bicycle Routes

The design process involved two elements of bicycle and pedestrian transportation. The first was to work with NCDOT-Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation staff, local cyclists, and area planners to define several on-road bicycle routes. Conceptually these routes were to traverse the entire county and MPO linking major destinations. The goal of the group was to identify routes that cyclists currently use, as well as limit the routes to roads with an average daily traffic count of less than 1500 automobiles. The outcome of this effort identified three major on-road bicycle routes, with a series of connectors between the routes.

Route #1 - Perimeter Loop, connects Kannapolis to Mt. Pleasant to Midland in the southern tip of the county, onward through Harrisburg and through Concord. Another identified route is an east-west route that connects Mecklenburg County through Cabarrus County and to Stanly County. This Route #2 travels through Kannapolis, skirts Concord, connects through Mt. Pleasant and proceeds east to Stanly County. The third route is a portion of an existing cross-state route, Route #6, that connects the mountain region to the coastal region of North Carolina. An additional category of unnumbered connectors was identified to unite routes and enable loop routes to become identified. These unnumbered routes will be signed with "Share the Road" signage. The routes are indicated on the enclosed Bike and Pedestrian Maps. Greater refinement of the routes is currently being finalized and NCDOT will be working with the county to produce a bike map showing the numbers and signs for these routes.

Appendix L describes these routes and tabulates mileage.

Alternative Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes

The second element of the routing process was to identify alternative routes to reach major destinations. These routes were to be predominantly off-road. With a primary

goal of the Blueprint to link residences with major destinations and outdoor resources, it became necessary to evaluate the extensive list of destinations. In preliminary linkage studies, it became obvious that it was not feasible to connect each and every destination with an alternative route.

Recent research shows that almost 80% of people are willing to walk up to ½ mile to reach their destination. Twenty percent are even willing to walk up to 2 miles to reach their destination. Casual cyclists will travel an average of 5 miles. However, it is not just the distance that affects a person’s choice to actually walk or bike to a destination. Characteristics of the environment also affect this choice. Analysis of physical conditions including topography, land ownership, developed land, traffic patterns, distances and character of the environment revealed major linkage routings that were more feasible for the project. It became evident that a majority of the destinations could be linked together forming major spines traversing the county. These spines form the major network of the bike and pedestrian corridors. Other destinations and facilities can easily link to these major spines with spur routes to their facility.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN CONNECTOR ROUTES

The Blueprint identifies major linkage spines or corridors. In later phases it will be necessary to identify “secondary routes” to link together those destinations off the major corridors.

The Livable Community Blueprint identified eighteen major connector corridors for the Cabarrus/South Rowan MPO. The major topography of the region is comprised of north-south ridges and creeks. It is important to preserve these drainage ways, the associated floodplains and floodways from ecological, flood management and engineering standpoints. Because these routes connect major destinations additional property should be preserved for public access, recreation and for non-motorized transportation purposes within these corridors. Most of these drainage ways already serve as utility corridors for sanitary sewer. Combined with overland routes, they become suitable corridors to link major destinations.

The major corridors identified total just over 217 miles. For a county of 233,526 acres and an even larger MPO with a rapidly growing population, this figure is in line with national comparisons. These corridors connect China Grove, in the north, to Midland in the southern tip of the MPO, as well as connecting Harrisburg eastward to Mt. Pleasant and almost everything in between.

See Countywide Map at the end of this chapter for corridor routing.

CORRIDOR DESCRIPTIONS

Rocky River Corridor

(49 miles)

- A major north/south and east/west connector
- Route follows the river
- Connects Cabarrus County to 4 adjacent counties (Iredell, Mecklenburg, Union and Stanly)
- Winds through rapidly developing areas of the county (Cox Mill, Kings Grant and Harrisburg)
- Major destinations include: future middle/elementary school site on Harris Rd, future middle school on Rocky River Rd., Lowe’s Motor Speedway, Concord Mills Mall

Afton Run/Coddle Creek (18.3 miles)

- A major north/south connector
- Route connects Kannapolis at Mooresville Road to Frank Liske Park and the Rocky River
- Connects thru major residential districts
- Major destinations include: James Dorton Park, YMCA, Cannon School, Frank Liske Park
- Short spur connections link to 9 schools

Northern Connector (13.8 miles)

- Connects the northern part of the MPO to the Afton Run/Coddle Creek Corridor
- Grants Creek connects north to Salisbury
- Connects China Grove, Landis, Enochville, Kannapolis
- Connects thru rural and urban areas
- Major destinations include: China Grove, South Rowan YMCA, Landis

Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor (19.5 miles)

- A major north/south connector
- Route generally follows the creek, with some overland routes
- Urban and rural connector
- Connects Kannapolis and Concord
- Connects to existing Bakers Creek Greenway
- Winds thru developed areas
- Major destinations include: Fred L. Wilson Elementary, Camp Cabarrus Boy Scout Camp, North Cabarrus Park, Bakers Creek Park, Irish Buffalo Creek Park, Caldwell Park, Cabarrus and Concord Operations Center
- Connects to Rocky River near Concord Motor Speedway
- Short spur connections link to over 12 schools

Three Mile Branch Corridor (7.4 miles)

- Major north/south connector
- Connects Kannapolis and Concord
- Urban connector
- Generally follows the creek, utilizing some roadways
- Winds thru developed areas
- Major destinations include: Royal Oaks Elementary, Cloverleaf Plaza, The Sports Center, Carolina Mall, Northeast Medical Center, and Les Myers Park
- Short spur connections link to 7 schools

Dutch Buffalo Creek (12.3 miles)

- North/south rural connector
- Winds thru rural parts of the county, linking the eastern part of the county
- Major destinations include: Mt. Pleasant Reservoir
- Connects to the Rocky River Corridor

Kannapolis Routes (29 miles)

- Intercity routes that connect the major destinations of the city
- Connects to Irish Buffalo Creek and Three Mile Branch Corridors
- Major destinations include: Loop Road, Bakers Creek Park, Village Park, Woodrow Wilson Elementary, Jackson Park Elementary, A.L. Brown High School, Kannapolis Middle School, Forest Park Elementary, Lake Concord, Royal Oaks Elementary, Irish Buffalo Creek Park, North Cabarrus Park, Winecoff Elementary, Lake Fisher, Kannapolis Recreation Park
- Primarily along roadways

- Northern Kannapolis Connector** (2.5 miles)
- Connects Kannapolis to the northern connector: along Baker Branch and West A Street

- Concord Routes** (10.2 miles)
- Intercity routes that connect the major destinations of the city
 - Connects to Irish Buffalo Creek and Three Mile Branch Corridors
 - Major destinations include: Northeast Medical Center, Beverly Hills Elementary, Beverly Hills Park, Concord High, Caldwell Park, Barber Scotia College, Union St., Coltrane Webb, Glenn Center, Academy Center, Boys and Girls Club, R. Brown McAllister Elementary
 - Primarily along roadways

- Rocky River Spurs**
- Clark Creek** (2.7 miles)
Connects Rocky River to northern Mecklenburg County
 - Harris Rd School Site to Odell Elementary to Coddle Creek** (5.6 miles)
 - Mallard Creek** (2 miles)
Connects to UNCC in Mecklenburg County
 - Back Creek** (4.6 miles)
Connects Rocky River Corridor thru Harrisburg to a major park in Mecklenburg County
 - Reedy Creek** (6.7 miles)
Connects Rocky River Corridor and future Middle School site thru developing residential districts to Reedy Creek Park - a major destination park in Mecklenburg County

- Harrisburg Routes** (5.2 miles)
- Routes primarily on-roadways or planned roadways
 - Connects Mallard Creek and Back Creek Routes and Rocky River to the Town Center, Town Park and Harrisburg Elementary

- Midland Route** (4.2 miles)
- Route along streams and roads
 - Connects future school site thru proposed developments, to industrial sites to Rocky River

- China Grove Spur** (3.5 miles)
- Connects China Grove to the Northern Connector
 - Connects China Grove Elementary and Middle and commercial zones

- Landis Spur** (2.2 miles)
- Connects Landis to the Northern Connector
 - Connects Corriher Middle School, Municipal Building, and ball fields

- Don Howell Lake Spur** (2.9 miles)
- East/west connector primarily along drainage ways
 - Connects Don Howell Lake to Afton Run/Coddle Creek Corridor to Northwest Cabarrus Middle and High Schools to Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor

- Weddington Hills Connector** (5.3 miles)
- East/west connector
 - Routes along drainage ways and roadways
 - Connects Cannon School to Weddington Hills Elementary, to Hwy. 29 and to Irish Buffalo Creek

- Frank Liske Park Connectors** (6.1 miles)
- East/west connector

- Primarily off-road routes
- Route connects Frank Liske Park to Wolf Meadow Elem. to Hartsell Park to Irish Buffalo Corridor
- Route connects Frank Liske Park to Fries Middle School to WW Flowe Park

WW Flowe Park Connector

(4.2 miles)

- East/west connector
- Primarily along creeks and drainage ways
- Connects Rocky River Corridor to Rocky River Elementary to WW Flowe Park to Central Cabarrus High and to Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor

PRIORITIZATION

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Plan was developed to designate corridors for public access. These corridors provide routes for alternative modes of transportation to reach varying types of destinations. The Plan was developed as a vision and a master plan without a designated time period for development.

As outlined in the Action Plan, development of the bike/pedestrian routes will take a commitment on the part of all agencies. It will be difficult, initially, to develop routes in their entirety. With the numerous routes identified it becomes important to prioritize development of the routes. In each subdistrict chapter, projects have been identified as “priority” to serve each individual subdistrict. These projects should be the focus for the next ten years.

It is desirable for priority projects to be successful. Lower priority should be given to those projects that may rely heavily on the cooperation of agencies outside the Steering Committee’s sphere of influence. Routes that may be controversial should also be avoided as initial projects. It is important for the first projects to be completed smoothly, rapidly, cost effectively and with very little controversy.

Routes that receive a High Priority Ranking should:

- Connect through neighborhood districts linking them with other city districts
- Be consistent with county and municipalities’ goals
- Dovetail with current or identified improvement projects
- Focus to solve existing problem areas or areas of concern
- Serve a high percentage of the population
- Link schools, parks and residential areas
- Contain large amounts of land already open for public access
- Be economically feasible
- Showcase the benefits of bicycle and pedestrian routes
- Be visible and accessible

It is understood that each agency or subdistrict may rank their projects differently than the group as a whole. These agencies should work toward their individual goals, realizing that a concerted effort over the years to work as a team to accomplish the development of safe user-friendly corridors. Priorities have been designated for individual subdistricts and municipalities. See the individual city and subdistrict chapters for additional priority information.

LAND AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS COSTS

LAND COSTS

In recognition that land acquisition costs for park sites can be significant, Cabarrus County provided a range of land costs. The ranges vary from subdistrict to subdistrict to allow for variations in the value of land across the county. The costs are as follows:

SUBDISTRICT	ESTIMATE RANGE	AVERAGE PRICE/ACRE
1 – Northwest	\$ 15,000 - \$20,000	\$ 18,000
2 – North	\$ 14,000 – 18,000	\$ 16,000
3 – Northeast	\$ 5,000 – 8,000	\$ 7,000
4 – Central	\$ 20,000 – 40,000	\$ 30,000
5 – Southwest (South of Hwy. 49)	\$ 15,000 – 20,000	\$ 18,000
5 – Southwest (North of Hwy. 49)	\$ 30,000 – 50,000	\$ 40,000
6 – Southeast	\$ 5,000 – 12,000	\$ 8,000

Based on these costs and the land area required a total of \$12,047,000 is required for approximately 565 acres of land acquisition. This takes into consideration that some parks will be built on school property or land already owned by the county or a municipality and are slated for park development, therefore, a land cost has not been added for parks that have been recommended to occur on such property.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

A total of approximately \$123,762,631 is needed to meet the recreation goals of the county and municipalities. This includes park and facility development costs and land acquisition costs for land not already dedicated to future park development. The cost also includes bike/pedestrian priority routes. The numbers break down as follows:

DESCRIPTION	LAND ACQUISITION COST¹	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	TOTAL COST
Current Goals	\$1,828,000	\$29,266,876	\$31,094,876
Intermediate Goals	\$7,941,000	\$32,825,655	\$40,766,655
Long Term Goals	\$2,278,000	\$19,776,634	\$22,054,634
Add'l Facilities	N/A	\$24,206,608	\$24,206,608
Bike/Pedestrian Priority Routes		\$5,639,858	\$5,639,858+
TOTAL	\$12,047,000	\$111,715,631	\$123,762,631

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

Appendix J provides a cost estimate chart for unit construction costs. It also provides a Cost Analysis for the construction of the segments of routes identified for priority development. It is important to begin establishing public access along the routes identified as priorities. An initial development figure of \$5,639,858 was determined for establishing the Priority Bicycle and Pedestrian Corridors. This figure does not include land acquisition nor does it include design and engineering costs. A detailed cost analysis by route can be found in Appendix J.

*Appendices D, E and F have additional information pertaining to costs. **Appendix D** includes a cost estimate for proposed countywide parks and facilities, and **Appendix E** and **Appendix F** include costs for the park prototypes and facilities.*

PRIORITIES

APPENDIX G includes a detailed listing of priorities for each of the subdistricts and countywide. The Development Priorities section of the Action Plan includes additional information about countywide priorities.

Each subdistrict chapter prioritizes the development of bicycle and pedestrian routes. Additional descriptions of hierarchy of the paving surfacing for each route can be found in Appendix J, which provides a cost analysis for the development of the priority routes.

Livable Community
BLUEPRINT
for Cabarrus County

Existing Public Park
Subdistricts

Subdistrict 1 - Northwest

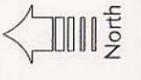
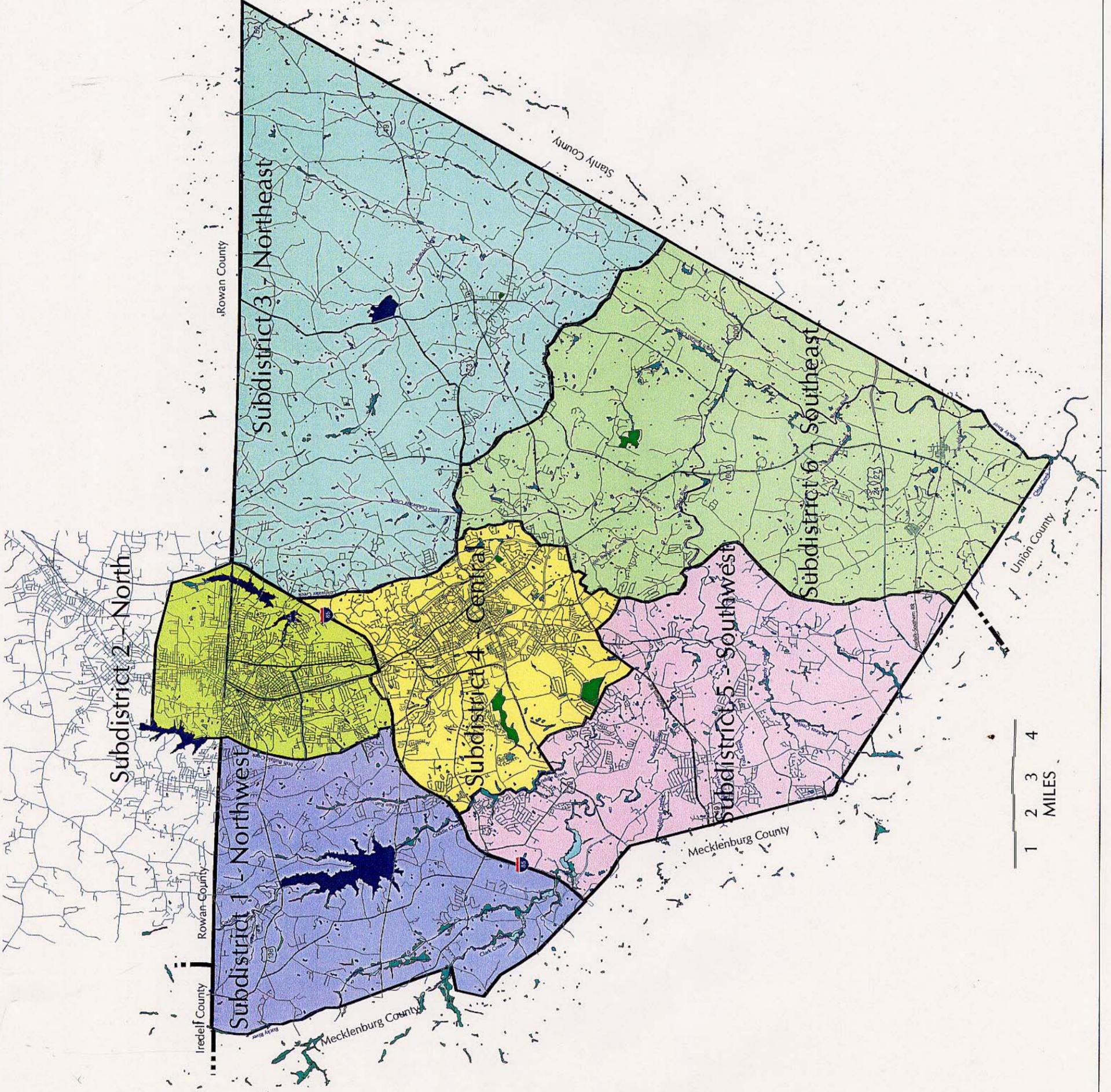
Subdistrict 2 - North

Subdistrict 3 - Northeast

Subdistrict 4 - Central

Subdistrict 5 - Southwest

Subdistrict 6 - Southeast



Lynn Rees-Jones,
ASLA



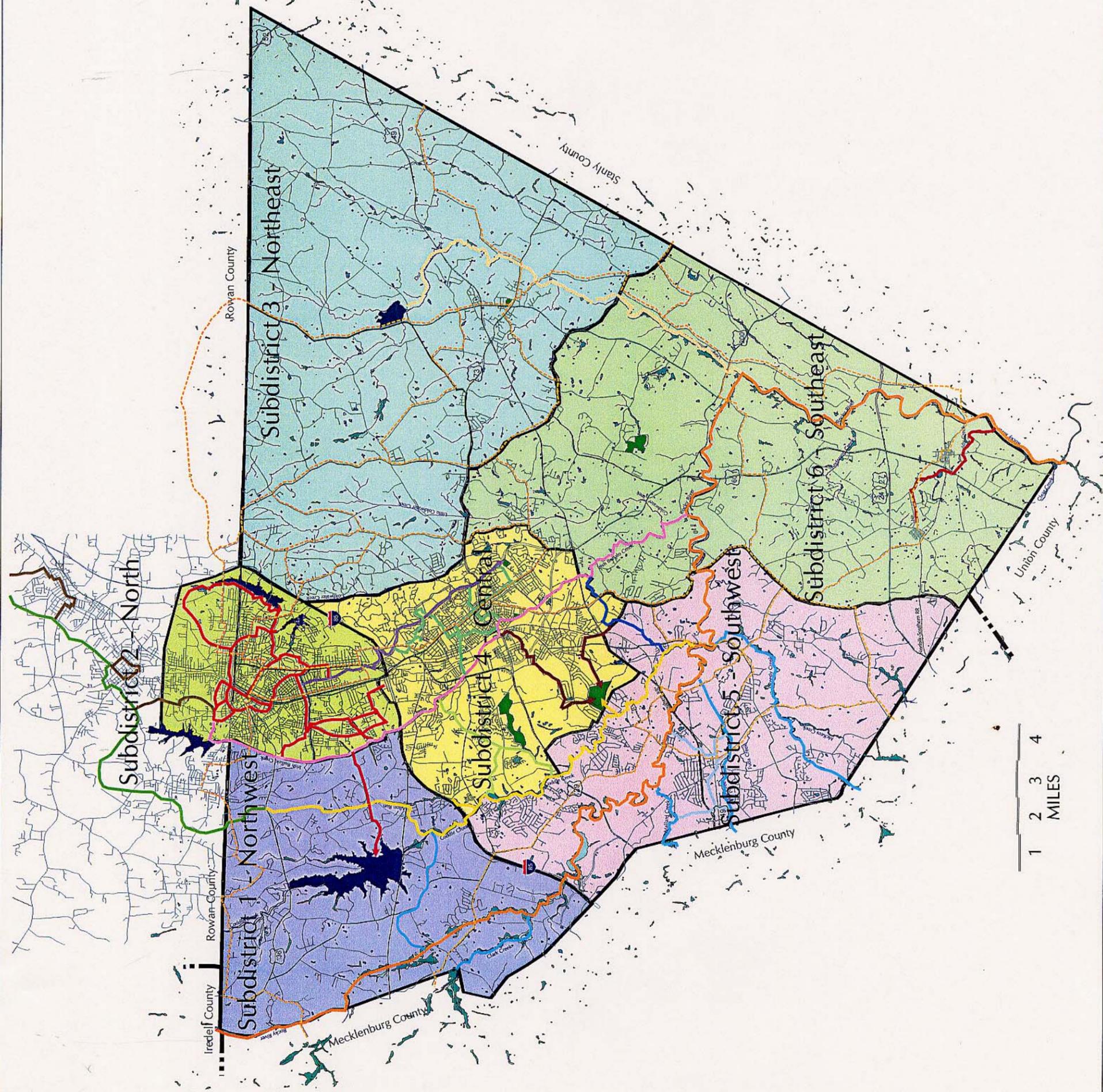
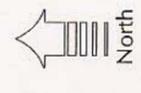
Livable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Bike & Pedestrian Routes

- Subdistrict 1 - Northwest
- Subdistrict 2 - North
- Subdistrict 3 - Northeast
- Subdistrict 4 - Central
- Subdistrict 5 - Southwest
- Subdistrict 6 - Southeast



Lynn Rees-Jones,
ASLA



1 2 3 4
MILES

SUBDISTRICT 1-NORTHWEST



BACKGROUND

Subdistrict 1 includes the northwest portion of Cabarrus County. The subdistrict is bounded to the west by Mecklenburg County line; east by Irish Buffalo Creek, south by Interstate 85 and north by the Iredell and Rowan County lines. This subdistrict is realizing development from both Mecklenburg County to the west and Kannapolis to the east. Concord Mills Mall anchors the southwestern tip of the subdistrict. Don Howell Lake is geographically located in the center of the Subdistrict and creates a physical barrier between the east and west sides of the subdistrict. The central portion of the subdistrict is fairly undeveloped at this point in time. Interstate 85 also creates a substantial barrier from areas to the southeast. The City of Kannapolis extends into the east side of the subdistrict all the way to Coddle Creek, Barr Road and Trinity Church Road. Subdivisions that are located in Subdistrict 1 include Park Creek, Cedar Croft, Palace Chase, Cedarbrook, Windy Ridge, Sunset Ridge, Booe/Untz Development, Forest Pines, River Ridge, Poplar Woods, Poplar Trails, Beech Bluff, Northchase, Skybrook, Highland Creek, Rollingwood Forest, Hills Dell, Timberknoll, Untz Road, Twin Creeks and Cessna Springs.

POPULATION

It is projected that the population of this subdistrict will increase roughly 15% between 2000 and 2005 and 25% in the following five year time period. Subdistrict 1 at 32,983 acres has the lowest estimated current population of all subdistricts but is expected to surpass the Northeast Subdistrict by 2010. The following figures represent the population projections within Subdistrict 1:

YEAR	1990	2000	2005	2010
Population	8,325	11,596	13,335	16,669

RESOURCE INVENTORY

PUBLIC PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are currently no public parklands within Subdistrict 1 therefore there are 0 acres of close-to-home parks per 1,000 people. This subdistrict along with Subdistrict 6 has the lowest current park acreage of all subdistricts.

Special Purpose Parks

There are no special purpose facilities in this subdistrict.

Undeveloped Park Properties

There is ten acres of undeveloped property along the shores of the Don Howell Lake that has been available for recreation development in past years.

See **APPENDICES B.1 and B.2** for an inventory of Public and School Parks and Facilities. See **APPENDIX B.3** for a complete listing of Undeveloped Properties.

See **Subdistrict 1 Map** at the end of this section for existing park and school locations.

SCHOOL PARKS AND FACILITIES

The schools in this subdistrict include Northwest Cabarrus Middle and High School Campus and Odell Elementary School which have been classified as Neighborhood Parks. Collectively, the schools have 5 ball fields, a combination football/soccer field, a practice soccer field, 4 gymnasiums, 1 picnic shelter, 2 playgrounds, 4 tennis courts and 1 track. It should be noted that there are plans to replace the Odell Elementary School and the facilities at that school may no longer be available for recreation. If the school or land is reused for another purpose, it will be necessary to replace the recreation facilities currently found there to another location.

PUBLIC PARK AND SCHOOL ACREAGE

There are approximately 38 acres of school property currently dedicated to recreation in this subdistrict. This study includes 65% of the school acreage or 24.7 acres. This amount, when added to the public parkland acreage, brings the total of parkland acreage to 24.7 acres of 2.13 acres per 1,000 people

QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are several facilities of note in Subdistrict 1 including the Camp Cabarrus Boy Scout Camp and the Northwest Racquet and Swim Club.

There are numerous neighborhood recreation areas available to the residents of the Northwest Subdistrict neighborhoods. These facilities include a trail at Rollingwood Forest and; 6 tennis courts, 3 bathhouses, 3 pools (with another pool and playground to be developed), 3 playgrounds, 1 volleyball court, 2 basketball courts, a picnic area with grill, and golf course at Highland Creek. Park Creek has 2 lighted tennis courts and a bike trail. The Skybrook subdivision has a golf course and plans to develop a 165' waterslide, 10-lane competition pool, a lake, tot lot, volleyball courts, and soccer field.

These quasi-public and private recreation facilities meet a portion of the recreation need for the area; however, the facilities are not always accessible to everyone. In projecting needs for this subdistrict these facilities have been taken into consideration.

See **APPENDIX B.4** for a listing of Quasi-Public and Private Facilities. See **APPENDIX B.5** for a listing of Subdivision Facilities.

PARK AND FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Northwest subdistrict is largely rural at present; however, it is due to expand greatly in the next ten years in response to the continued eastward migration of the Charlotte metropolitan area. Future park expansion should focus on both the school park concept as well as the recreation opportunities present near Don Howell Lake. With the projected population increase, there are plans to develop additional schools for future residents. The County and School District would be well served to establish school park goals for proposed schools to provide enhanced recreation facilities for use by school children and the general public. With numerous planned residential neighborhoods, it is recommended that cooperative agreements with developers be established to incorporate recreation development into new neighborhoods.

For the purposes of this study, a **facility** is defined as a specific field, court, trail or building specific to a certain type of recreational activity. The facilities included in this study include ball field, basketball court, community center, football field, golf course, gymnasium, multi-use trail, picnic shelter, playground, racquetball court, soccer field, swimming pool, tennis court, track, and volleyball court.

A **park** is defined as land or acreage that has facilities for recreational use. These parks can be active or passive or a combination of the two types. Parks include specific facilities as are described in the preceding paragraph as well as infrastructure, which includes elements such as parking, restrooms, landscaping, benches, etc.

Based on this methodology, each recommendation for a park in this subdistrict includes certain facilities as well as necessary infrastructure that occur within the given park acreage. The park models provide a detailed description of which facilities are recommended for which park type.

The recommendations for new parks fall into three time periods: **Current**, **Intermediate** and **Long Term**. While this study looks through the next ten years, it should be understood that the recommendations would likely take in excess of ten years to develop as the County and municipalities catch up with the recent rapid population growth.

Because recommended parks include facilities, many of the facility needs are met with the construction of new parks. **Additional facility needs** represent the number of facilities recommended beyond the number and type accounted for in the proposed park prototypes. These additional facilities should be located in existing or proposed parks within the subdistrict.

Total adjusted targets for Subdistrict 1 include:

PARK & FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS		
	Park Targets	Facilities in Parks
CURRENT:	1 Mini Park 1 Community Park	3 ball fields, 2 basketball courts, 1 community center, 1 mile multi-use trail, 3 picnic shelters, 3 playgrounds, 3 soccer fields, 2 tennis courts and 2 volleyball courts
Intermediate:	1 District Park	3 miles multi-use trail, 10 picnic shelters, 2 playgrounds, 3 volleyball courts
Long Term:	1 Mini Park 1 Community Park	3 ball fields, 2 basketball courts, 1 mile multi-use trail, 3 picnic shelters, 3 playgrounds, 3 soccer fields, 1 swimming pool 2 tennis court and 2 volleyball courts.
Additional Facility Targets		1 ball field, 2 football fields and 1 racquetball court

PARK NEEDS

Mini Parks: There are 2 mini parks recommended for the northwest subdistrict. They should be built within the City of Kannapolis as City Park facilities. On the west side of the subdistrict, there are numerous private developments, which are both existing and under construction, that have playground and picnic table facilities for residents of those neighborhoods. The school parks also provide playgrounds for residents living in the vicinity.

Neighborhood Parks: While the population of Subdistrict 1 supports the opportunity for neighborhood parks these parks are not specifically recommended because there is an opportunity to combine several parks into a community park.

Community Parks: There is a need for a community park in both Subdistricts 1 & 2 and it is recommended that this park be built in Subdistrict 1 on the east side of Don Howell Lake. This park may serve the residents of both the Odell area and Kannapolis. Since the west side of this subdistrict is geographically separated from the east side by Don Howell Lake it makes access to other parks in the area difficult. It is recommended that a school park be a cooperative development at the new Cox Mill Elementary School that is slated to be open in 2002. This park can serve not only the Odell residents on the west side of the lake, but also the residents of the west side of Concord.

While it is recommended that a community center and swimming pool be included in

the community park, it should be noted that the county would rely on the municipalities to build and operate such facilities.

Civic Parks: There are no Civic Parks recommended.

District Parks: It is recommended that a District Park be located near Don Howell Lake including some lake frontage to provide access to this valuable natural resource. This will provide passive opportunities for residents of the North, Central and Northwest portions of Cabarrus County. A previous agreement allowed for the development of two five-acre parcels of lakefront property. See countywide justification for additional information.

Regional Park Preserve: No Regional Parks are recommended. See countywide justification for additional information.

*A detailed breakdown of the Needs Assessment is shown in table format in **Appendix C**. Tables include Park Needs Assessment, Facility Needs Assessment and Additional Facility Needs.*

PRIORITY

The priorities for park development for this subdistrict are:

1. Community Park
2. Mini Park
3. District Park
4. Community Park
5. Mini Park

***APPENDIX G** includes a detailed listing of priorities for each of the Subdistricts. The Development Priorities section of the Action Plan includes additional information about priorities at a countywide level.*

Liveable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Existing Public Park Service Radii

Subdistrict 1 - Northwest
- Rural Classification -

MINI PARKS
(1-1/2 Mile Radius)
None

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
(3 Mile Radius)
Northwest Cabarrus Middle/High
Odell Elementary

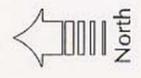
COMMUNITY PARKS
(6 Mile Radius)
None

CIVIC PARKS
(Radius N/A)
None

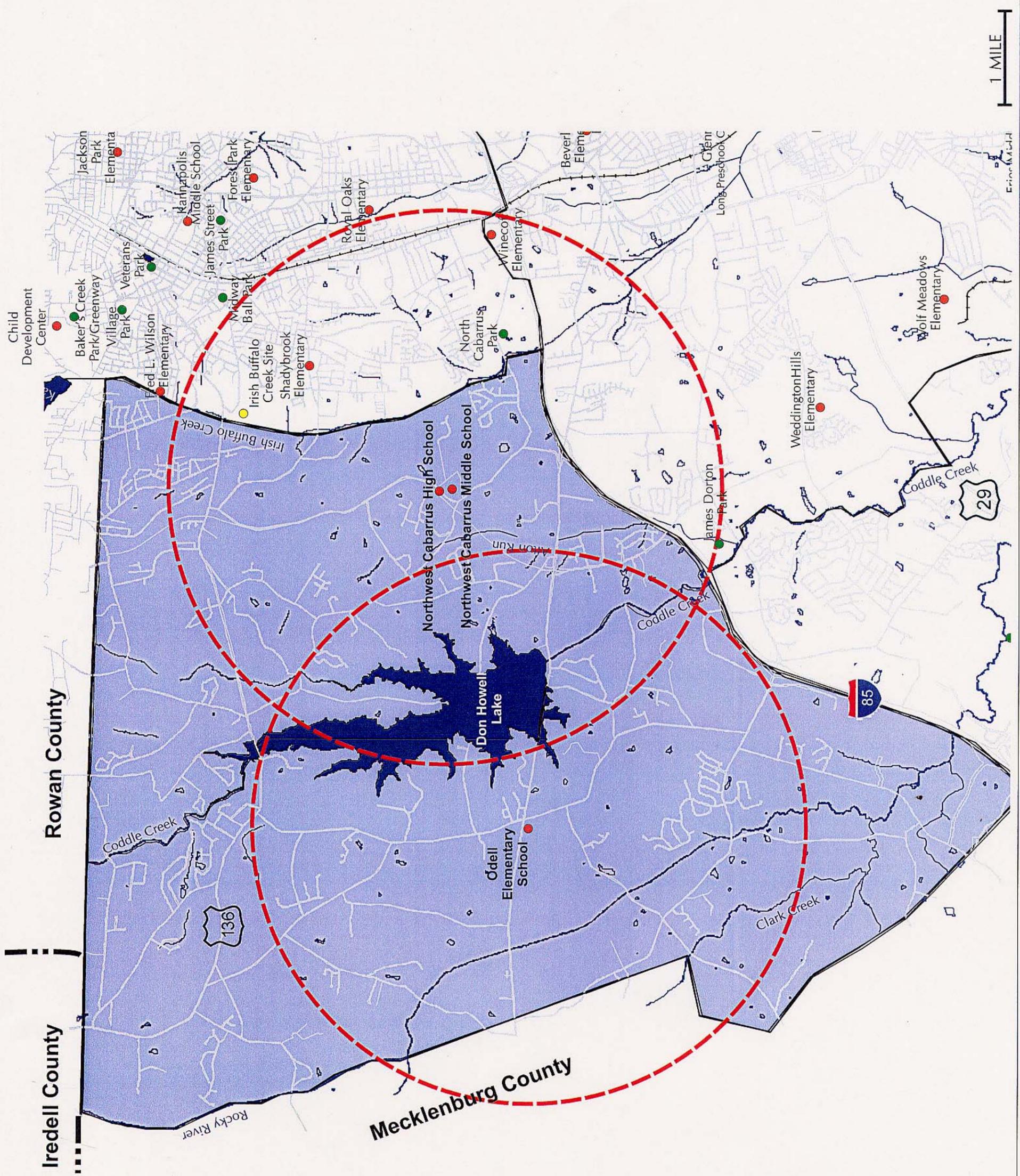
DISTRICT PARKS
(6 Mile Radius)
None

SPECIAL PURPOSE
(Radius N/A)
None

-  Park Radii
-  School Park Radii
-  Existing Park
-  Existing School Park
-  Undeveloped



Lynn Rees-Jones,
ASLA



1 MILE

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLAN

The physical geography of Subdistrict 1 is typical for the county. The landforms are primarily small ridges running in a north-south direction, thus creating major drainage ways that also run north-south. In recognizing that development must preserve these floodways and associated floodplains from an ecological and an engineering standpoint, it became evident that additional land adjacent to them must be preserved from a public access standpoint as well. Several major destinations are located along the creeks and rivers. These drainage ways can provide alternative routes to access these destinations.

The Rocky River is the main drainage basin for the county. It runs along the western boundary of Subdistrict 1. The Rocky River Corridor, in Subdistrict 1, connects two future school sites and the Concord Mills Mall area. This corridor has the potential to develop into commercial and residential zones. With the UDO in place, the flood zones will be protected and can easily be utilized for a public access corridor. The Southwest Cabarrus Rotary Club has begun pursuing establishment of this corridor as a greenway.

Another north-south corridor is Afton Run/Coddle Creek. The land along this creek is also experiencing rapid growth. Afton Run parallels the new Northwest Bypass. The Afton Run/Coddle Creek Corridor will offer an alternative route to access businesses and residents along the corridor.

The eastern boundary of the subdistrict is Irish Buffalo Creek. This corridor could provide access to several existing neighborhoods as well as schools, future subdivisions and future parks.

The Don Howell Lake Spur will connect the lake to Afton Run and further east to Irish Buffalo Creek, thus connecting the lake with those businesses along Afton Run and the neighborhoods on Irish Buffalo Creek to Northwest Cabarrus High and Middle Schools.

Two spur routes off the Rocky River corridor connect the subdistrict in an east-west direction. Clark Creek connects to Mecklenburg County. The overland route, along Odell School Road and Untz Road, connects the future middle school site to Odell Elementary School and eastward to Afton Run/Coddle Creek.

PRIORITIES

Unlike the park and facility projections determined in this document, the bicycle and pedestrian corridors were not defined to serve a particular time period. The routes were established based on existing destination locations, primarily connecting residential areas to schools and parks. To give the committee direction for establishing development priorities major routes are listed below. The main intent for listing priorities is to establish public access in these corridors by 2010. Public access refers to establishing easements for public use, primarily in the form of earthen or dirt trails. Portions of these routes may be developed for more intensive use, but again the priority for the next ten years should be on gaining public access with minor

trails in these areas of priority.

Bike and Pedestrian priorities for Subdistrict 1 include:

1. Irish Buffalo Creek (5.7 miles)
2. Afton Run/Coddle Creek: from I-85 at James Dorton Park to Northwest Cabarrus High and Middle School (4.0 miles)
3. Rocky River: from I-85 to Harris Road school site (4.8 miles)

Livable Community

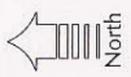
BLUEPRINT
for Cabarrus County

Bike & Pedestrian Routes

Subdistrict 1 - Northwest

- Rocky River Corridor
- Afton Run/ Coddle Creek
- Rocky River Spurs
- Northern Connector
- Don Howell Lake Spur
- Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor
- Kannapolis Routes
- Three Mile Branch
- Weddington Hills
- On-Road Bicycle Routes

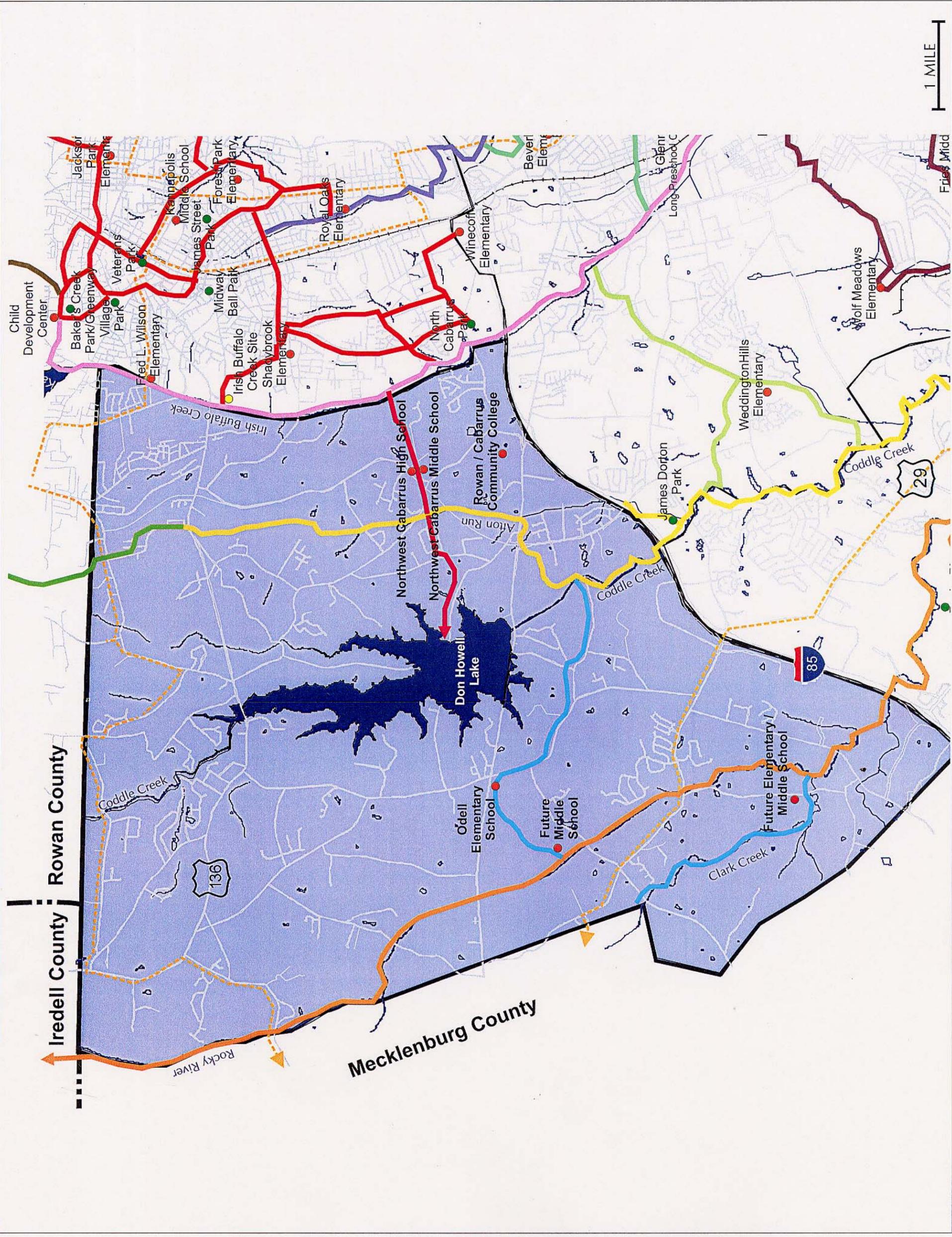
- Existing Park
- Existing School Park
- Undeveloped



North



Lynn Rees-Jones, ASLA



1 MILE

LAND AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

A total of approximately \$17,872,016 is needed to meet the recreation goals of Subdistrict 1. This includes park and facility development costs and land acquisition costs (for land not already dedicated to future park development). The cost also includes priority bike/pedestrian priority routes. The numbers break down as follows:

DESCRIPTION	LAND ACQUISITION COST ¹	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	TOTAL COST
Current Goals	\$ 18,000	\$4,127,109	\$4,145,109
Intermediate Goals	\$3,600,000	\$3,970,848	\$7,570,848
Long Term Goals	\$1,008,000	\$4,127,109	\$5,135,109
Add'l Facilities	N/A	\$723,800	\$723,800
Bike/Pedestrian Priority Routes		\$297,150	\$297,150+
TOTAL	\$4,626,000	\$13,246,016	\$17,872,016

¹In recognition that land acquisition costs for park sites can be significant, Cabarrus County provided a range of land costs for Subdistrict 1. The range given was \$15,000 to \$20,000 per acre with an average cost of \$18,000. For parks recommended to be built in conjunction with schools or on city owned property, a land cost has not been included.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

For Subdistrict 1, 14.5 miles were designated as priority (5.7 miles of this is included in Subdistrict 2). Of this only one mile is designated as a paved route. An initial development figure of \$297,150 was determined for establishing the 8.8 miles of Priority Bicycle and Pedestrian Corridors solely in Subdistrict 1. This figure does not include land acquisition nor does it include design and engineering costs. A detailed cost analysis by route can be found in Appendix J.

*Appendices D, E, F and J have additional information pertaining to costs. **Appendix D** includes a cost estimate for proposed SUBDISTRICT 1 parks and facilities, and **Appendix E** and **Appendix F** include costs for the park prototypes and facilities. **Appendix J** includes a cost analysis for development of bicycle and pedestrian systems.*

SUBDISTRICT 2-NORTH



BACKGROUND

Subdistrict 2 covers the north central portion of Cabarrus County. It includes most of the City of Kannapolis though a portion of the city limits occur in Subdistrict 1. Its boundaries reach from Irish Buffalo Creek on the west to Interstate 85 on the east and south. The northern boundary originates at the northern tip of Kannapolis Lake and extends due east to I-85. This northern boundary lies just south of Landis and China Grove. Subdivisions located in Subdistrict 2 include West Oaks, Lantern Green and Landsdowne.

POPULATION

This is the second most populated subdistrict while the acreage of 10,512 is the smallest making it the most densely developed. The area is expected to grow by 11.4% and 15.2% by 2005 and 2010, respectively. The following figures represent the population projections within Subdistrict 2:

YEAR	1990	2000	2005	2010
Population	23,041	39,776	44,319	51,060

Note: The City of Kannapolis Planning Department provided these population figures. The figures include the City limits that occur within the boundaries of SUBDISTRICT 2 including the portion of the city limits which fall in Rowan County. It does not include population figures for areas in the City of Kannapolis that overlap with subdistricts 1, 3 or 4.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

PUBLIC PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are currently 162 acres of developed public parklands within Subdistrict 2 which equates to 4.77 acres of close-to-home parklands per 1000 people. These parks include Bakers Creek Park/Greenway, James Street Park, Rose Hill Park, Veterans Park and Village Park. North Cabarrus Park at 90 acres is currently under construction and is included in the acreage calculations. Existing facilities in this subdistrict include 3 ball fields, 3 basketball courts, 1 combination soccer/football field, 3.5 miles of multi-use trail, 10 picnic tables, 6 playgrounds, 4 tennis courts and 6 volleyball courts.

Special Purpose Parks

The Midway Ball Park is a 12-acre special purpose park.

Undeveloped Park Properties

There are 3 undeveloped properties on 33 acres in the North Subdistrict. These properties include Forest Park Park, which is 13 acres located across from Forest Park Elementary School, the Irish Buffalo Creek Park site at 15 acres, and the potential for 5 acres on the edge of Lake Concord. There also is a 51-acre landfill property on 8th street that may be available for park development.

See APPENDIX B.1 and B.2 for an inventory of Public and School Parks and Facilities. See APPENDIX B.3 for a complete listing of Undeveloped Properties.

See Subdistrict 2 Map at the end of this section for existing park and school locations.

SCHOOL PARKS AND FACILITIES

The Subdistrict 2 schools include Forest Park Elementary, Jackson Park Elementary, Royal Oaks Elementary, Shady Brook Elementary and Fred L. Wilson Elementary all of which have been classified as Mini Parks. Kannapolis Middle School and the McKnight Child Development Center have been classified as Special Purpose Parks. Collectively, the schools have 2 ball fields, 2 basketball courts, 1 picnic shelter, 6 playgrounds, and 1 soccer field.

PUBLIC PARK AND SCHOOL ACREAGE

There are approximately 30 acres of school property currently dedicated to recreation in this subdistrict. This study includes 65% of the school acreage or 20 acres. This amount, when added to the public parkland acreage, brings the total of parkland acreage to 182 acres or 4.56 acres per 1,000 people.

QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are numerous quasi-public and private parks and facilities in Subdistrict 2 including Cannon Memorial YMCA, Charity Baptist Church, Foxfire Lanes, Kannapolis Country Club, Kannapolis Dixie Youth ball fields, Kannapolis Recreation Park, Nautilus Fitness Center, and the David H. Murdock Senior Center.

There are several neighborhood recreation areas available to the residents of the north subdistrict apartment communities and subdivisions. These facilities include swimming, basketball, playground and volleyball at Coopers Ridge Apartments, a swimming pool at Hampton Forest Apartments, the Lantern Green subdivision and at Oak Crest Apartments. The Westlake subdivision has tennis courts.

These recreation facilities meet a portion of the recreation need in the area; however, the facilities are not always accessible to everyone. In projecting needs for this subdistrict, quasi-public and private facilities have been taken into consideration.

See APPENDIX B.4 for a listing of Quasi-Public and Private Facilities. See APPENDIX B.5 for a listing of Subdivision Facilities.

PARK AND FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Kannapolis is located in and occupies all of Subdistrict 2. While the city limits extend beyond the borders of this subdistrict, it is essentially within this subdistrict that most of the City parks and facilities occur. The City of Kannapolis was incorporated in 1984 and over the years parks have been developed, however, it has only been in the last year that a formal parks and recreation department has been established. With this commitment to recreation by the city comes a need to expand the park system to meet the needs of the residents.

For the purposes of this study, a **facility** is defined as a specific field, court, trail or building specific to a certain type of recreation activity. The facilities included in this study include ball field, basketball court, community center, football field, golf course, gymnasium, multi-use trail, picnic shelter, playground, racquetball court, soccer field, swimming pool, tennis court, track, and volleyball court.

A **park** is defined as land or acreage that has facilities for recreation use. These parks can be active or passive or a combination of the two types. The parks include specific facilities as are described in the preceding paragraph as well as infrastructure which includes elements such as parking, restrooms, landscaping, benches, etc.

Based on this methodology, each recommendation for a park in this subdistrict includes certain facilities as well as necessary infrastructure that occur within the given park acreage. The park models provide a detailed description of which facilities are recommended for which park type.

The recommendations for new parks fall into three time periods: **Current**, **Intermediate** and **Long Term**. While this study looks through the next ten years, it should be understood that the recommendations would likely take in excess of ten years to develop as the County and municipalities catch up with the recent rapid population growth.

Because recommended parks include facilities, many of the facility needs are met with the construction of new parks. **Additional facility needs** represent the number of facilities recommended beyond the number and type accounted for in the proposed park prototypes. These additional facilities should be located in existing or proposed parks within the subdistrict.

The total adjusted targets for Subdistrict 2 include:

PARK AND FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

	Park Targets	Facilities in Parks
CURRENT:	5 Mini Parks 5 Neighborhood Parks	10 ball fields, 1 basketball court, 1 football field, 2.5 miles multi-use trail, 5 picnic shelters, 10 playgrounds, 4 soccer fields, and 4 tennis courts
Intermediate:	1 Mini Park 1 Neighborhood Park 1 Community Park	5 ball fields, 2 basketball courts, 1 community center, 1 football field, 1.5 miles multi-use trail, 4 picnic shelters, 4 playgrounds, 3 soccer fields, 3 tennis courts and 2 volleyball courts
Long Term:	2 Mini Parks 1 Neighborhood Park	2 ball fields, 1 basketball court, .5 miles multi-use trail, 1 picnic shelter, 3 playgrounds, and 1 soccer field
Additional Facility Targets		2 basketball courts, 2 community centers, 4 football fields, 2 gymnasiums, 4.5 miles multi-use trail, 5 picnic shelters, 2 racquetball courts, 11 soccer fields, 1 swimming pool, 2 tennis courts, 2 tracks and 2 volleyball courts.

PARK NEEDS

Mini Parks: The City of Kannapolis is currently developing a series of neighborhood plans in which mini parks are a component. The parks, which are recommended for the three time periods, should be built within the neighborhoods identified in the City plan.

Neighborhood Parks: Seven neighborhood parks are recommended for development. There are numerous areas in this subdistrict that do not have easily accessible parks. Potential sites for these parks include the Irish Buffalo Creek Park and the 8th Street landfill site. It is also recommended that one of the parks be located on the banks of Lake Fisher to provide public access to the water’s edge. There are also areas void of neighborhood parks in the southwest and southeast quadrant of this subdistrict.

Community Park: The residents of this community are in need of a Community Park. The park should be built on the east side of the subdistrict to serve the central and eastern portion of the district. Because of the scarcity of land available for this park, it may be necessary to acquire property on the west side of Subdistrict 3. For recommendations for a Community Park that will also serve the residents of Kannapolis, particularly on the west side of the subdistrict, see the recommendations for Community Parks in the Subdistrict 1 chapter of this report.

Civic Park: Civic park needs are adequately met by the existing Veterans Park and Village Park.

District Park and Regional Park Preserve: There are no District Parks or Regional Park

Preserves recommended for this Subdistrict. See countywide chapter for additional information.

*A detailed breakdown of the Needs Assessment is shown in table format in **Appendix C**. Tables include Park Needs Assessment, Facility Needs Assessment and Additional Facility Needs.*

PRIORITIES

The priorities for park development for this subdistrict are:

1. Neighborhood Park
2. Neighborhood Park
3. Neighborhood Park
4. Mini Park
5. Mini Park
6. Neighborhood Park
7. Mini Park
8. Mini Park
9. Neighborhood Park
10. Mini Park
11. Community Park
12. Neighborhood Park
13. Mini Park
14. Mini Park
15. Neighborhood Park
16. Mini Park

***APPENDIX G** includes a detailed listing of priorities for each of the Subdistricts. The Development Priorities section of the Action Plan includes additional information about priorities at a countywide level.*

Livable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Existing Public Park Service Radii

- Subdistrict 2 - North
- Subdistrict 2b - MPO
- Urban Classification -

MINI PARKS (1/4 Mile Radius)

- James Street Park
- Rose Hill
- Forest Park Elementary
- Jackson Park Elementary
- Royal Oaks Elementary
- Shady Brook Elementary
- Fred L. Wilson Elementary

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS (1 Mile Radius)

None

COMMUNITY PARKS (3 Mile Radius)

- Bakers Creek Park/Greenway
- North Cabarrus Park

CIVIC PARKS (Radius N/A)

- Veterans Park
- Village Park

DISTRICT PARKS (6 Mile Radius)

None

SPECIAL PURPOSE (Radius N/A)

- Kannapolis Middle School
- McKnight Child Dev. Center
- Midway Ball Park

UNDEVELOPED

- Forest Park Park
- Irish Buffalo Creek Site
- Lake Concord



Park Radii



School Park Radii



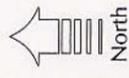
Existing Park



Existing School Park



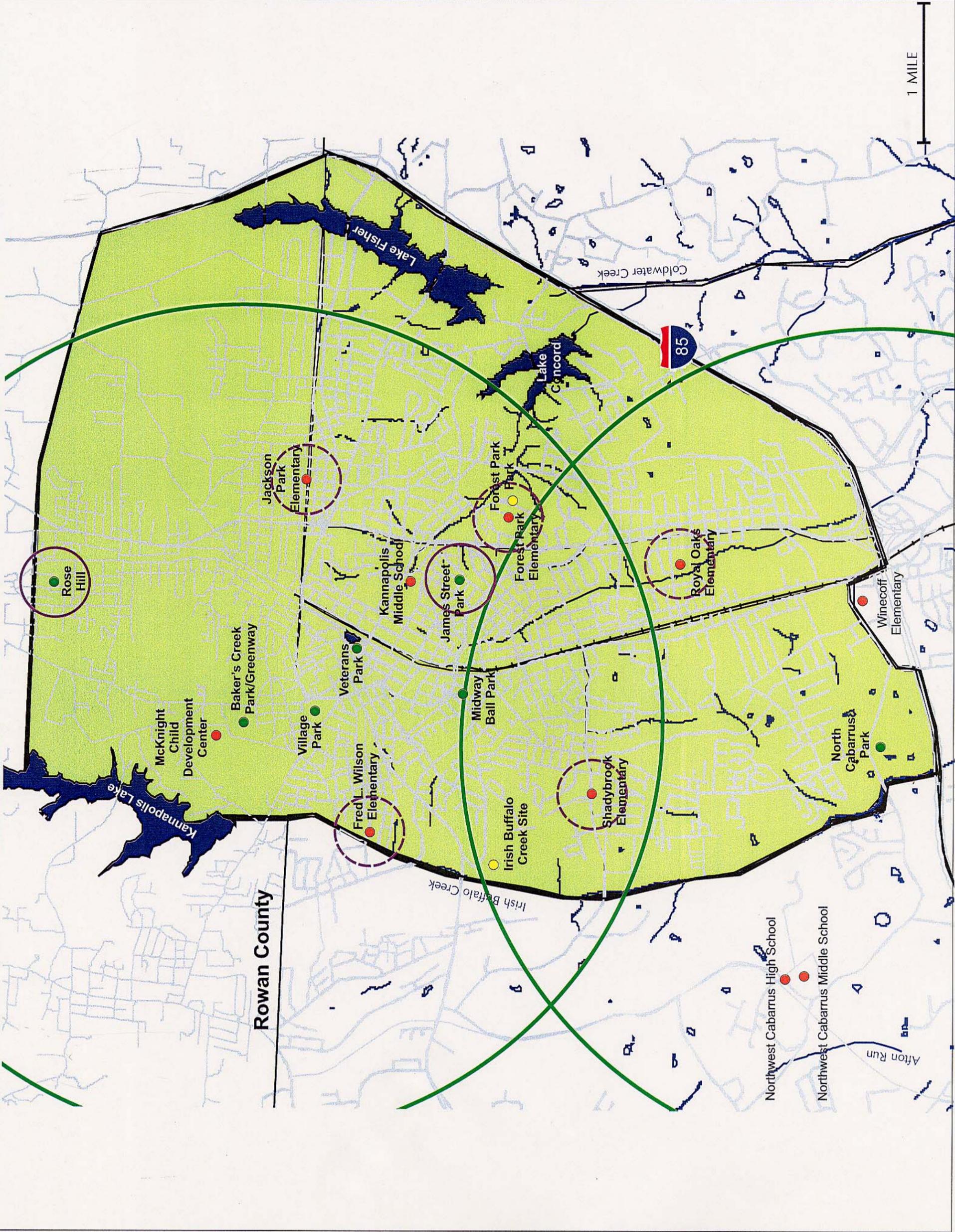
Undeveloped



North



Lynn Rees-Jones, ASLA



1 MILE

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLAN

Since Subdistrict 2 consists primarily of the City of Kannapolis, which is a developed urban area, most of the bike/pedestrian routes are along city streets where attempts are made to connect the schools, parks and neighborhoods.

Loop Road combined with Main Street encircles the downtown area creating a two-mile loop. The road has sidewalks and provides a nice walking environment that is heavily used by people exercising. This became the core for the network of routes connecting the city.

Lumberyard Branch connects North Loop Road with Baker Branch. The short section of this corridor runs through an old landfill property that the city currently has an option to purchase. This route connecting through Bakers Creek Park to the existing Bakers Creek Greenway and through Village Park creates another mile loop off The Loop.

The Northern Kannapolis Connector Route extends northward along Baker Branch, connects to West A Street, and then turns northeastward along a proposed minor thoroughfare route toward Mt. Moriah Church Road. Before reaching Mt. Moriah Church Road it intercepts the proposed bike/pedestrian route, Northern Connector, to connect to Landis and China Grove.

Other major Kannapolis routes extend along East First Street connecting A.L. Brown High School and Kannapolis Middle School. At South Cannon Boulevard the corridor follows Chambers Branch to connect to Forest Park Elementary School and Forest Park Park. The route continues down Pennsylvania Avenue to Dakota Street connecting to Royal Oaks Elementary School.

Royal Oaks Elementary is adjacent to Three Mile Branch. This creek is a major north south connector between Kannapolis and Concord and a public access corridor should be established.

Centergrove Road, near Forest Park, connects back to the Loop Road. Beginning at Centergrove Road, Universal Street connects westward to Shadybrook Elementary School. These are all designated routes.

At Shadybrook Elementary School, there is a short connection north, through private lands, to Irish Buffalo Creek Park and the Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor. South from Shadybrook Elementary School, along the residential street of Azalea Avenue, the connection to Rogers Lake Branch makes an easy connection through Lantern Green and Stonewyck Subdivision connecting to Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor on the southern end of the district. Oakwood Avenue also connects Shadybrook Elementary south to the new North Cabarrus Park.

Near the intersection of North Loop Road and Main Street, Jackson Street makes a nice connection to Jackson Park Elementary. In an effort to continue the Kannapolis connection to public and private destinations, Grace Avenue connects Jackson Park

Elementary north to Moose Branch. Following Moose Branch, it is a short distance to Kannapolis Recreation Park. Traveling east from Kannapolis Recreation Park along Beaver Creek one reaches Lake Fisher.

These series of routes interconnect the major destinations of Kannapolis. The Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor on the western boundary of the subdistrict forms a nice north-south spine that connects several major Kannapolis and Cabarrus County Schools and Parks.

PRIORITIES

Unlike the park and facility projections determined in this document, the bicycle and pedestrian corridors were not defined to serve a particular time period. The routes were established based on existing destination locations, primarily connecting residential areas to schools and parks. To give the committee direction for establishing development priorities major routes are listed below. The main intent for listing priorities is to establish public access in these corridors by 2010. Public access refers to establishing easements for public use, primarily in the form of earthen or dirt trails. Portions of these routes may be developed for more intensive use, but again the priority for the next ten years should be on gaining public access with minor trails in these areas of priority.

Bike and Pedestrian priorities for Subdistrict 2 include:

1. Irish Buffalo Creek (7.7 miles)
2. Kannapolis Routes - Centergrove Road: from the Loop to Pennsylvania (1.6 miles)
3. Three Mile Branch: from Royal Oaks Elementary to Cloverleaf Plaza (1.0 miles)

Subdistrict 2b

The northern portion of the Cabarrus South Rowan Metropolitan Planning Organization is outside of Cabarrus County, yet the MPO is considered the geographical boundary for the Bicycle Pedestrian Element of the Livable Community Blueprint. For purposes of this study this area of the MPO is considered subdistrict 2b and is indicated on maps for Subdistrict 2.

The major bike/pedestrian route for this subdistrict is the Northern Connector and it connects north from the beginning of Afton Run/Coddle Creek across Mooresville Road along Pagemont Road to Mill Creek over to Irish Buffalo Creek north of Kannapolis Lake, paralleling Mt. Moriah Church Rd., connecting the South Rowan YMCA to China Grove, then north along Grants Creek to Salisbury.

In Landis, the Landis Spur runs along Meriah St., Round St. Chapel St. and Ryder St., connecting Corriher Lipe Middle School, the Post Office and the Municipal Building.

The China Grove Spur turns off the Northern Connector at Patterson Road, traveling south on Franklin St. past the Elementary School, across Main Street to Bostian Street connecting to the Cannon Recreation Park. Running from Bostian to Liberty St. to Main

St. and then to Miller Street past the Middle School and connecting back to the Northern Connector off Shue Road.

The Priorities for this subdistrict should be to complete safe walking and bicycling routes along the in-town roads designated. A secondary priority should be to connect southward to Kannapolis and the Afton Run/Coddle Creek corridor.

PRIORITIES

Unlike the park and facility projections determined in this document, the bicycle and pedestrian corridors were not defined to serve a particular time period. The routes were established based on existing destination locations, primarily connecting residential areas to schools and parks. To give the committee direction for establishing development priorities major routes are listed below.

Unlike other subdistricts, most of the routes in Subdistrict 2b are along existing roads. The priority for the next ten years for Subdistrict 2b should be focused on construction and repair of sidewalks and bike lanes along these routes. Many of these roads have sidewalks, however, it may be necessary to connect them with minor sections of walks.

Bike and Pedestrian priorities for Subdistrict 2b include:

1. Landis Spur (2.2 miles)
2. China Grove Spur (3.5 miles)

Livable Community

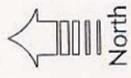
BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Bike & Pedestrian Routes

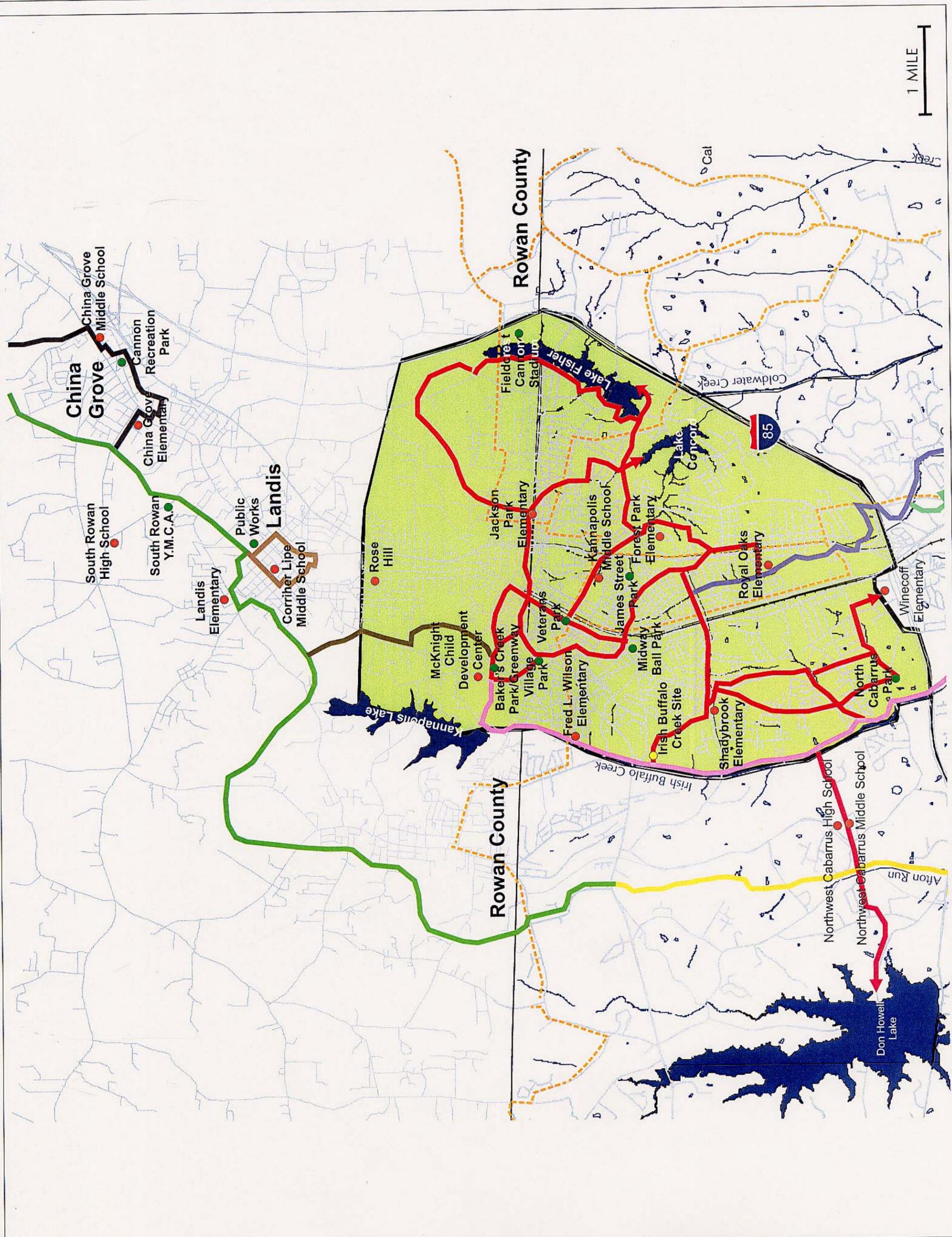
Subdistrict 2 - North
Subdistrict 2b - MPO

- Northern Connector
- Northern Kannapolis Connector
- Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor
- Kannapolis Routes
- Three Mile Branch Corridor
- China Grove Spur
- Landis Spur
- Afon Run/ Coddle Creek
- Don Howell Lake Spur
- On-Road Bicycle Routes

- Existing Park
- Existing School Park
- Undeveloped



Lynn Rees-Jones
ASLA



1 MILE

LAND AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

A total of approximately \$25,997,908 of is needed to meet the recreation goals of Subdistrict 2. This includes park and facility development costs and land acquisition costs for land not already dedicated to future park development. The numbers break down as follows:

DESCRIPTION	LAND ACQUISITION COST ¹	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	TOTAL COST
Current Goals	\$320,000	\$7,156,200	\$7,476,200
Intermediate Goals	\$1,136,000	\$5,466,805	\$6,602,805
Long Term Goals	\$272,000	\$1,522,784	\$1,794,784
Add'l Facilities	N/A	\$8,251,819	\$8,251,819
Bike/Pedestrian Priority Routes		\$1,872,300+	\$1,872,300+
TOTAL	\$1,728,000	\$24,269,908	\$25,997,908

¹In recognition that land acquisition costs for park sites can be significant, Cabarrus County provided a range of land costs for Subdistrict 2. The range given was \$14,000 to \$18,000 per acre with an average cost of \$16,000. These numbers were developed with the assumption that where parks are recommended to occur on school property or undeveloped property listed on the inventory tables, that there would be no cost to purchase property.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

For Subdistrict 2, 10.3 miles were designated as priority (5.7 of these miles are shared with Subdistrict 1). Of this, only 5 miles are designated as a paved route, and 1.7 miles along roadways. An initial development figure of \$1,122,300 was determined for establishing the Priority Bicycle and Pedestrian Corridors in Subdistrict 2, including the Irish Buffalo Creek Route shared with Subdistrict 1. This figure does not include land acquisition nor does it include design and engineering costs. A detailed cost analysis by route can be found in Appendix J.

Subdistrict 2b, the MPO area north of Kannapolis includes 5.7 miles of priority-designated routes. These are all along roadways, and the cost analysis revealed an associated cost for improvements to be \$750,000.

Appendices D, E, F and J have additional information pertaining to costs. Appendix D includes a cost estimate for proposed SUBDISTRICT 2 parks and facilities, and Appendix E and Appendix F include costs for the park prototypes and facilities. Appendix J includes a cost analysis for development of bicycle and pedestrian systems.

SUBDISTRICT 3-NORTHEAST



BACKGROUND

Subdistrict 3 covers the northeast portion of Cabarrus County. It extends west to Interstate 85 and east to the Stanly County line. The northern boundary of Subdistrict 3 is the Rowan County line. Its southern boundary runs along Highway 73 to the west and Cold Springs Road in the central portion to Barrier Store Road along the southeast boundary. The Town of Mt. Pleasant is located at the crossroads of Highway 73 and Mt. Pleasant Highway/Main Street. The Mt. Pleasant Reservoir is also located in this district.

Subdivisions in this subdistrict include Osprey Lake, East Crest Ridge, Heritage Oaks Estates, Murry Hills, Patterson South, Brantley Woods, Country Knoll, Spud Valley, Ruff Road Subdivision, Christ Troutman, Safrit Minor, Windmill Ridge, Pleasant Meadow, Holly Ridge, Stephen's Meadow, Terra Brook Estates, Burris Property, Christy Woods, Romar Acres, Lee's Farm, Idlewilde Acres, Hilltop Acres, Oldenburg, Fink School Subdivision, Barnhardt Farms, Oakland Glenn, Birkdale, Mountain Brook, Blackwelder Estates, Irish Woods, Golden Hills, Liberty Ridge, Traton Woods, Friendly Acres and the Tara Subdivision.

POPULATION

The landmass of this subdistrict is larger than the five others at 69,616 acres; however, it is has the second smallest population trailing only the Northwest subdistrict. The population in this area is expected to increase by 10.2% between 2000 and 2005 and another 9.3% between 2005 and 2010. The following figures represent the population projections within Subdistrict 3:

YEAR	1990	2000	2005	2010
Population	10,689	12,867	14,183	15,498

RESOURCE INVENTORY

PUBLIC PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are currently 5 acres of public parklands within Subdistrict 3 which equates to .39 acres of close-to-home parklands per 1000 people. This acreage occurs at McAllister Park located behind the Mt. Pleasant Town Hall. Existing facilities at this park includes 1 ball field.

Special Purpose Parks

McAllister Park is currently classified as a special purpose facility and is described above. There is a lot of interest from the community to expand the facilities at the park to include multi-generational activities such as picnicking and a playground.

Undeveloped Park Properties

There are 2 undeveloped properties on 85 acres in the Northeast Subdistrict. These properties include the Cabarrus County Landfill Site of which approximately 75 acres are suitable for recreation development. Plans are underway to explore development potential of the site. A 10-acre tract at the Mt. Pleasant reservoir may be available for limited recreation use. Cabarrus County and the Boys and Girls Club are also discussing the possible transfer of Camp Spencer, a 55-acre park to the county for its operation and use. Facilities on the 30 developed acres of this park include a small playground, 1 swimming pool, 3 ponds, 1 sand volleyball court and 4 buildings. The buildings are in need of renovation. An additional 25 acres of the site is undeveloped.

See APPENDICES B.1 and B.2 for an inventory of Public and School Parks and Facilities. See APPENDIX B.3 for a complete listing of Undeveloped Properties.

See Subdistrict 3 Map at the end of this section for existing park and school locations.

SCHOOL PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are three public schools in Subdistrict 3 including Mt. Pleasant High School and Mt. Pleasant Middle School, which are classified as Neighborhood Parks and Mt. Pleasant Elementary School, which is classified as a Mini Park. Collectively, the facilities at these schools include 7 ball fields, 1 basketball court, 1 football field, 4 gyms, 2 playgrounds, 4 soccer fields, 10 tennis courts and 2 tracks.

PUBLIC AND SCHOOL PARK ACREAGE

There are approximately 35 acres of school property currently dedicated to recreation in this subdistrict. This study includes 65% of the school acreage or 23 acres. This amount, when added to the public parkland acreage, brings the total of parkland acreage to 28 acres or 2.16 acres per 1,000 people.

QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are several quasi-public and private recreation offerings in this sub-district including the First Assembly Retreat Center, Mt. Pleasant Swim Club and the St. John Lutheran Church is located within this subdistrict.

There several subdivisions in the area some of which have neighborhood amenity centers that meet a recreation need for residents of the neighborhood. The recreation facilities include a trail at East Crest Ridge and an informal ball field at Blackwelder Estates. These recreation facilities meet a portion of the recreation need in the area; however, the facilities are not always accessible to everyone. In projecting needs for this subdistrict, quasi-public and private facilities have been taken into consideration.

See APPENDIX B.4 for a listing of Quasi-Public and Private Facilities. See APPENDIX B.5 for a listing of Subdivision Facilities.

PARK AND FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The relatively small population of this subdistrict limits the number and size of parks proposed; however, this master plan has several recommendations for the area. The amount of facility improvements at any school is contingent upon the availability of adjacent land. Therefore, this plan recommends that any new schools to be built draw an agreement to set aside land for future recreation development. The county should focus on this school park concept of grouping recreation offerings to efficiently supply and maintain facilities.

For the purposes of this study, a **facility** is defined as a specific field, court, trail or building specific to a certain type of recreation activity. The facilities included in this study include ball field, basketball court, community center, football field, golf course, gymnasium, multi-use trail, picnic shelter, playground, racquetball court, soccer field, swimming pool, tennis court, track, and volleyball court.

A **park** is defined as land or acreage that has facilities for recreation use. These parks can be active or passive or a combination of the two types. The parks include specific facilities as are described in the preceding paragraph as well as infrastructure which includes elements such as parking, restrooms, landscaping, benches, etc.

Based on this methodology, each recommendation for a park in this subdistrict includes certain facilities as well as necessary infrastructure that occur within the given park acreage. The park models provide a detailed description of which facilities are recommended for which park type.

The recommendations for new parks fall into three time periods: **Current, Intermediate** and **Long Term**. While this study looks through the next ten years, it should be understood that the recommendations would likely take in excess of ten years to develop as the County and municipalities catch up with the recent rapid population growth.

Because recommended parks include facilities, many of the facility needs are met with the construction of new parks. **Additional facility needs** represent the number of facilities recommended beyond the number and type accounted for in the proposed park prototypes. These additional facilities should be located in existing or proposed parks within the subdistrict.

The total adjusted targets for Subdistrict 3 include:

PARK & FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS		
	Park Targets	Facilities in parks
CURRENT:	1 Community Park	3 ball fields, 2 basketball courts, 1 community center, 1 mile multi-use trail, 3 picnic shelters, 2 playgrounds, 3 soccer fields, 2 tennis courts and 2 volleyball courts.
Intermediate:	1 Community Park	3 ball fields, 2 basketball courts, 1 community center, 1 mile multi-use trail, 3 picnic shelters 2 playgrounds, 3 soccer fields, 2 tennis courts and 2 volleyball courts
Long Term:	1 District Park 1 Civic Park	4 miles walking trail, 13 picnic shelters, 3 playgrounds and 3 volleyball courts
Additional Facility Targets		2 football fields and 1 racquetball court.

PARKS

Mini Parks: Due to the predominantly rural nature of this subdistrict, it is recommended that mini parks be limited and larger parks that can serve a more diverse group be developed. The school parks provide playgrounds for residents living in the vicinity.

Neighborhood Parks: No neighborhood parks are recommended.

Community Park: It is recommended that a community park be developed at the Camp Spencer facility. The county is currently negotiating with the Boys and Girls Club to lease the existing camp including an additional 25 undeveloped acres. Renovations and additions to the property should take into consideration the community park prototype as well as complement the existing development.

While it is recommended that a community center be included in the community park it should be noted that the county would rely on the municipalities to build and operate such facilities.

An additional Community Park would benefit the very active youth athletic groups in this area. When developed, the facilities at the community park should reflect the specific needs of this active community. It is probable that additional athletic fields beyond those found at a typical community park will be required to meet the needs of this active community. The additional facility targets of two football fields and two soccer fields are an example of the types of facilities that should be included.

Civic Park: The Town of Mt. Pleasant, with its enthusiastic community spirit, would be well served by a civic gathering space. The land in front of, and around, the renovated town hall provides a great opportunity for residents to hold festivals and events. It is recommended that a playground and picnic area also be added.

District Park: A District Park is recommended on the approximately 75 acres of developable land on the Cabarrus County Landfill site. It will serve the district park needs of the central, north and northwest portions of the county. See countywide chapter for additional information.

Regional Park Preserve: No regional park preserve is recommended for this area. See countywide chapter for additional information.

*A detailed breakdown of the Needs Assessment is shown in table format in **Appendix C**. Tables include Park Needs Assessment, Facility Needs Assessment and Additional Facility Needs.*

PRIORITIES

The priorities for park development for this subdistrict are:

1. Community Park
2. Community Park
3. District Park
4. Civic Park

***APPENDIX G** includes a detailed listing of priorities for each of the subdistricts. The Development Priorities section of the Action Plan includes additional information about priorities at a countywide level.*

Livable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Existing Public Park Service Radii

Subdistrict 3 - Northeast
- Rural Classification -

MINI PARKS
(1 1/2 Mile Radius)
Mount Pleasant Elementary

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
(3 Mile Radius)
Mount Pleasant Middle
Mount Pleasant High

COMMUNITY PARKS
(6 Mile Radius)
None

CIVIC PARKS
(Radii N/A)
None

DISTRICT PARKS
(6 Mile Radius)
None

SPECIAL PURPOSE
(Radius N/A)
McAllister Park

UNDEVELOPED
Cabarrus County Landfill
Camp Spencer
Mount Pleasant Reservoir

 Park Radii
 School Park Radii
 Existing Park
 Existing School Park
 Undeveloped



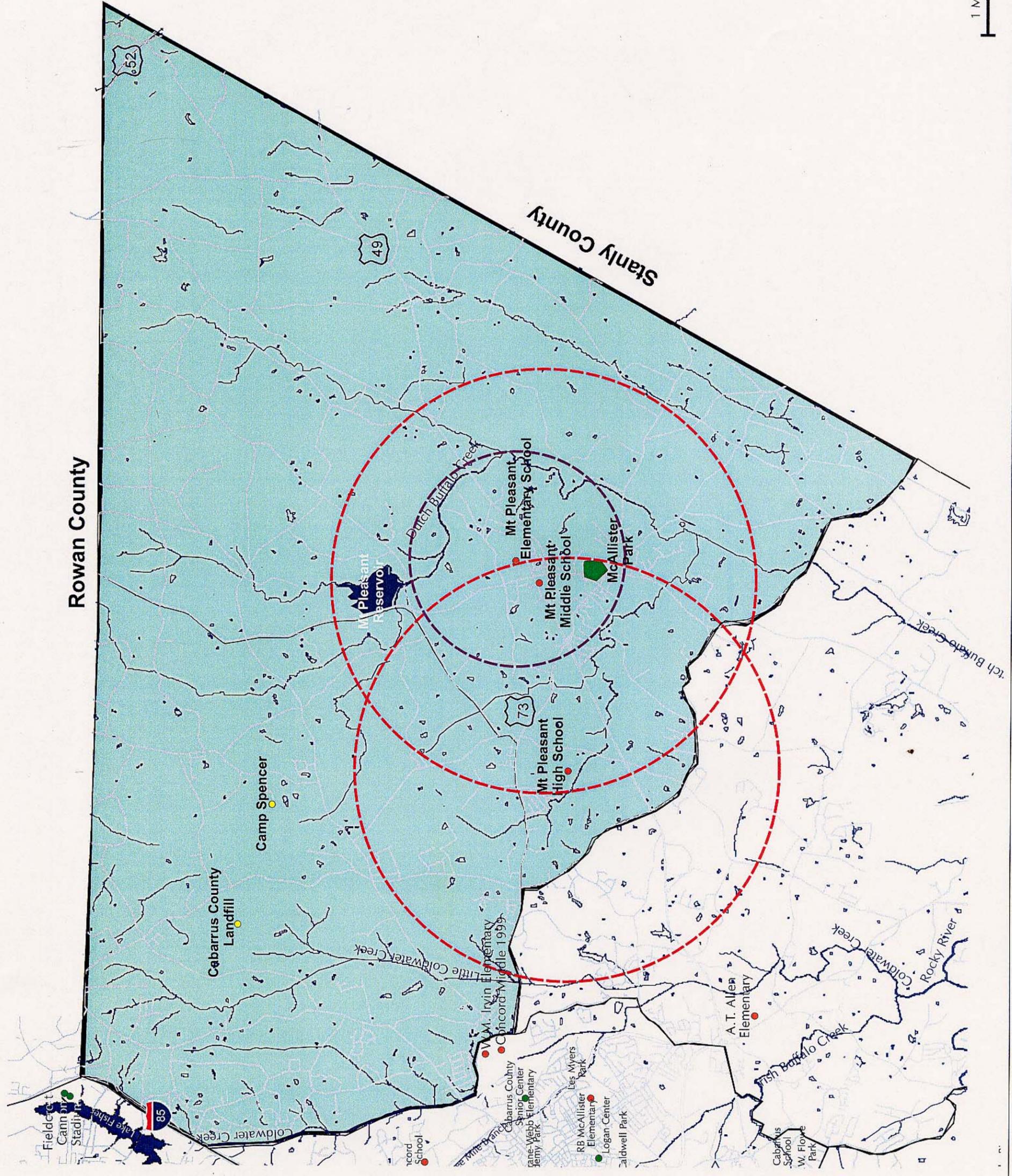
Lynn Rees-Jones,
ASLA



1 MILE

Rowan County

Stanly County



BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLAN

The northeast subdistrict is one of the least developed in the county. The major bicycle and pedestrian corridor identified in the subdistrict is the Dutch Buffalo Creek, which drains the Mt. Pleasant Reservoir into the Rocky River. Of more importance in this area are the on-road bike routes that were identified with the assistance of the cyclist community and NCDOT. These roads have been identified as bike routes, and when major road improvements are made they should incorporate provisions for the cyclist and the pedestrian.

Many of the roads in the town have sidewalks, however, there is still a need for additional ones. It is recommended that the community submit for sidewalk improvement grants to the county and the state.

The on-road bicycle routes include Mt. Pleasant Road, which bisects the subdistrict running north-south. As it runs through town it becomes Main Street. Mount Pleasant Road, from Cold Springs Road in the south to Old Beatty Ford Road in Rowan County, is identified as a main bike route. Old Beatty Ford Road connects to Moose Road and will continue the bike route into Kannapolis.

Additional major on-road bike routes in the subdistrict include Irish Potato Road. It connects to Goldfish Road and Moose Rd (in Rowan County) to the north, and Cold Springs Rd. to the south. St John's Church Road, Mt Olive, Moose and Fisher Road, link Irish Potato and Mt. Pleasant Roads.

Several on-road bicycle routes connect the western portion of the subdistrict, these include portions of: Old Salisbury, Sapp, Centergrove, Camp Julia, Penninger, Neisler, Crestmont, Hess and Old Airport Roads. Dutch and Long Run Farm Roads connect Mt. Pleasant eastward to Stanly County.

PRIORITIES

Unlike the park and facility projections determined in this document, the bicycle and pedestrian corridors were not defined to serve a particular time period. The routes were established based on existing destination locations, primarily connecting residential areas to schools and parks. To give the committee direction for establishing development priorities major routes are listed below.

Bike and Pedestrian priorities for Subdistrict 3 include:

1. Connection between the Library and McAllister Park (0.4 miles)
2. On-road connections through town
 - a. Main St. from Lee St to Hwy. 49 (1.0 miles)
 - b. Lee St. from Main St to Boston St (0.4 miles)
 - c. Hwy. 73 from Halifax St to Eastover St (0.8 miles)

Livable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Bike & Pedestrian Routes

Subdistrict 3 - Northeast

-  Dutch Buffalo Creek
-  Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor
-  Rocky River Corridor
-  On-Road Bicycle Routes

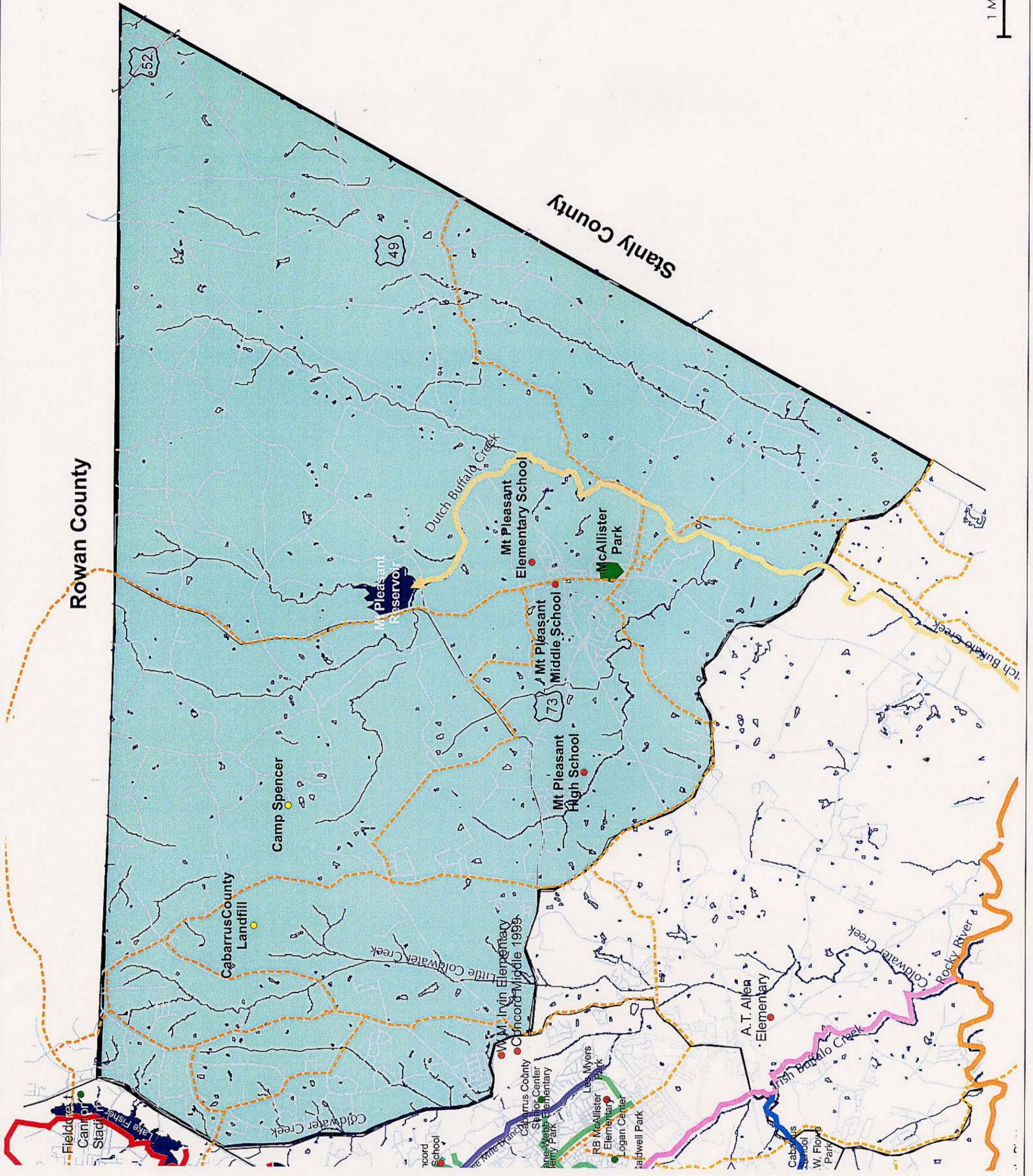
-  Existing Park
-  Existing School Park
-  Undeveloped



North



Lynn Rees-Jones, ASLA



1 MILE

LAND AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

A total of approximately \$13,612,392 is needed to meet the recreation goals of Subdistrict 3. This includes of park and facility development costs and land acquisition costs for land not already dedicated to future park development. The cost also includes bicycle/pedestrian priority routes. The break down is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	LAND ACQUISITION COST ¹	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	TOTAL COST
Current Goals	\$0	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565
Intermediate Goals	\$385,000	\$4,035,565,	\$4,420,565
Long Term Goals	\$0	\$4,305,848	\$4,305,848
Add'l Facilities	N/A	\$447,414	\$447,414
Bike/Pedestrian Priority Routes		\$403,000	\$403,000
TOTAL	\$385,000	\$13,227,392	\$13,612,392

¹In recognition that land acquisition costs for park sites can be significant, Cabarrus County provided a range of land costs for Subdistrict 3. The range given was \$5,000 to \$8,000 per acre with an average cost of \$7,000. For parks recommended to be built in conjunction with schools or on city owned property, a land cost has not been included.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

For Subdistrict 3, 2.6 miles were designated as priority. These routes are primarily for improvements along existing roadways. An initial development figure of \$403,000 was determined for establishing the Priority Bicycle and Pedestrian Corridors in Subdistrict 3. This figure does not include land acquisition nor does it include design and engineering costs. A detailed cost analysis by route can be found in Appendix J.

Appendices D, E, F and J have additional information pertaining to costs. Appendix D includes a cost estimate for proposed SUBDISTRICT 3 parks and facilities, and Appendix E and Appendix F include costs for the park prototypes and facilities. Appendix J includes a cost analysis for development of bicycle and pedestrian systems.

SUBDISTRICT 4-CENTRAL



BACKGROUND

Subdistrict 4 covers the central quadrant of Cabarrus County and includes the City of Concord, though the city boundaries expand into subdistrict 3, 4, and 6 as well. It is bordered by Coddle Creek to the west and Interstate 85 to the north. The southern boundary follows Highway 49 while the eastern boundary basically follows Coldwater Creek.

POPULATION

This is the most populated subdistrict in Cabarrus County and projections indicate that it will remain the most populated area through 2010. It has a population growth rate projection of 20.6% between 2000 and 2005 and 17.1% between 2005 and 2010. At 23,015 acres, the area is geographically the second smallest of all the subdistricts while the population is the greatest. This results in a higher density of development and thus higher land costs than are found in some of the other subdistricts. The following figures represent the population projections within Subdistrict 4:

YEAR	1990	2000	2005	2010
Population	33,217	43,657	52,638	61,619

RESOURCE INVENTORY

PUBLIC PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are currently 183.8 acres of public parklands within Subdistrict 4, which equates to 4.2 acres of close-to-home parklands per 1000 people. This acreage includes Academy Park, Beverly Hills Park, Hartsell Park, James L. Dorton Park, Les Myers Park, Marvin Caldwell Park, and W.W. Flowe Park.

Existing facilities in this subdistrict include 17 ball fields, 7 basketball courts, 6 community centers, 1 football field, 3 gymnasiums, 6.8 miles of multi use trails, 27 picnic shelters, 18 playgrounds, 6 soccer fields, 1 swimming pool, 20 tennis courts and 11 volleyball courts.

Special Purpose Parks

Subdistrict 4 has 8 special purpose facilities on 45 acres of land. These facilities include the Academy Recreation Center, Cabarrus County Senior Center, Gibson Ball Park, Hartsell Recreation Center, J.F. McInnis Aquatic Center, Logan Center, McAllister Field and Webb Field. Several of these facilities occur on adjacent land and really function as a neighborhood park.

Undeveloped Park Properties

There are two undeveloped properties including an additional 25 acres across the street from the new W.W. Flowe Park and 2.5 acres at the old Hartsell School site.

See **APPENDICES B.1 and B.2** for an inventory of Public and School Parks and Facilities. See **APPENDIX B.3** for a complete listing of Undeveloped Properties.

See **Subdistrict 4 Map** at the end of this section for existing park and school locations.

SCHOOL PARKS AND FACILITIES

Schools in this subdistrict include Beverly Hills Elementary, R. Brown McAllister Elementary, and Coltrane-Webb Elementary, all of which are classified as Mini Parks. Central Cabarrus High School, Concord Middle, Concord High School, J.N. Fries Middle, W.M. Irvin Elementary, Winecoff Elementary and Wolf Meadow Elementary are classified as Neighborhood Parks. The Glenn Educational Center, Long Preschool Center, and Weddington Hills Elementary School are Special Purpose Parks. Collectively, the schools have 13 ball fields, 8 basketball courts, 4 football fields, 10 gymnasiums, 15 picnic tables, 1.8 miles of multi-purpose trail, 13 playgrounds, 7 soccer fields, 8 tennis courts 6 tracks and 1 volleyball court.

PUBLIC PARK AND SCHOOL PARK ACREAGE

There are approximately 122 acres of school property currently dedicated to recreation in this subdistrict. This study includes 65% of the school acreage or 79 acres. This amount, when added to the public parkland acreage, brings the total of parkland acreage to 263 acres or 6.02 acres per 1,000 people

QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are several notable private recreational facilities located in Subdistrict 4 including the Philip Morris Company Wellness Park, Barbara/Robin Hayes Soccer Complex, the Barber-Scotia College campus, Frye's Recreation Area, Cabarrus Country Club, Beverly Hills Swim and Racquet Club, Cabarrus County Boys and Girls Club, Cabarrus County Fair Grounds, Concord Swim Club, the Memorial Gardens & Cemetery, Cabarrus Avenue Cemetery, and The Sports Center. Future development plans include a Southwest YMCA at Afton Village.

There are several subdivisions and apartments in the area some of which have neighborhood amenity centers, which meet a recreation need for residents of the neighborhood. The recreation facilities include swimming pools at Buckingham Place, Candlewood Square Condominiums, Caralea Valley Apartments, Chesney Woods Apartments, The Cloisters Apartments, Concord Point Apartments, Crown Point Apartments, Greens of Concord, Heatherwood Apartments, Kensington Apartments, Kinsport Condominiums, Summer Walk Apartments, The Landings Apartments, Longview Meadow Apartments, Melrose Apartments, Oakleaf Condominiums, Parkway Crossing Apartments, Piedmont Primary Academy, Inc., Piedmont Residential Development Center, Porters Landing, Stonewall Jackson School, Tower Place Apartments, Inc., Washington Square Apartments, Woodbrook Apartments, Woodridge Condominiums. Tennis facilities occur at Huntington Apartments and Summer Walk Apartments. Communities with swimming and tennis include Davidson Apartments, Locke Mill Plaza,

Morris Glen, Oak Park, Ridgeview Condominiums, Sheffield Manor Tri-Acres Swim and Racquet Club, Village Green at Concord Mills, Waters Edge Apartments and The Woodlands.

These quasi-public and private recreation facilities meet a portion of the recreation need for the area; however, the facilities are not always accessible to everyone. In projecting needs for this sub-district these facilities have been taken into consideration. See *APPENDIX B.4* for a listing of Quasi-Public and Private Facilities. See *APPENDIX B.5* for a listing of Subdivision Facilities.

PARK AND FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Concord has a well-established Recreation Department. In large part because of this, they have more existing public park acreage than the other subdistricts. In addition, because they have a densely developed urban area, they also have a lot of school parks which contribute to available recreation opportunities. Despite the acres of parklands, most of the schools and parks are concentrated in the traditional downtown neighborhoods with areas to the west and north having limited number of parks. For this reason, it is necessary to look closely at the distribution of parks in this subdistrict. Additionally, because this area of the county is largely urban and land is expensive, land acquisition will be a crucial step in the process of planning and construction of proposed parks.

For the purposes of this study, a **facility** is defined as a specific field, court, trail or building specific to a certain type of recreation activity. The facilities included in this study include ball field, basketball court, community center, football field, golf course, gymnasium, multi-use trail, picnic shelter, playground, racquetball court, soccer field, swimming pool, tennis court, track, and volleyball court.

A **park** is defined as land or acreage that has facilities for recreation use. These parks can be active or passive or a combination of the two types. The parks include specific facilities as are described in the preceding paragraph as well as infrastructure which includes elements such as parking, restrooms, landscaping, benches, etc.

Based on this methodology, each recommendation for a park in this subdistrict includes certain facilities as well as necessary infrastructure that occur within the given park acreage. The park models provide a detailed description of which facilities are recommended for which park type.

The recommendations for new parks fall into three time periods: **Current**, **Intermediate** and **Long Term**. While this study looks through the next ten years, it should be understood that the recommendations would likely take in excess of ten years to develop as the County and municipalities catch up with the recent rapid population growth.

Because recommended parks include facilities, many of the facility needs are met with the construction of new parks. **Additional facility needs** represent the number of facilities recommended beyond the number and type accounted for in the proposed park prototypes. These additional facilities should be located in existing or proposed parks within the subdistrict.

The total adjusted targets for Subdistrict 4 include:

PARK & FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

	Park Targets	Facilities in Parks
CURRENT:	1 Mini Park 1 Neighborhood Park 1 Civic Park	2 ball fields, 1 basketball court, 1.5 miles multi-use trail, 4 picnic shelters, 3 playgrounds, and 1 soccer field.
Intermediate:	2 Neighborhood Parks 1 Community Park	7 ball fields, 3 basketball courts, 1 community center, 1 football field, 2 miles multi-use trail, 5 picnic shelters, 4 playgrounds, 4 soccer fields, and 3 tennis courts and 2 volleyball courts.
Long Term:	1 Neighborhood Park	2 ball fields, 1 football field, .5 miles multi-use trail, 1 picnic shelter, 1 playground and 1 tennis court.
Additional Facility Targets		1 community center, 4 miles multi-use trail, 3 racquetball courts, 8 soccer fields, 1 swimming pool, 2 tracks, and 1 volleyball court.

PARKS

Mini Parks: The City provides mini parks in areas where there is a concentration of families with children that do not have close to home park access. Because mini parks are typically limited to playground and picnic tables, the City favors the development of Neighborhood Parks that offer more diverse facilities that can be used by more people (See neighborhood park recommendations). It is recommended that one mini park be built during the current time period.

Neighborhood Parks: There is a need for four neighborhood parks. This urban subdistrict is quite densely developed and many of the current park facilities are located near the traditional downtown area. This has created voids in some of the perimeter neighborhoods of Concord. There is a need for additional neighborhood parks on the north side, southeast side and central portion of the subdistrict.

Community Parks: There has been a need for community parks in the central subdistrict and the recently constructed W.W. Flowe Park will meet many of these needs. Based on the number of people in this subdistrict there is a need for an additional community park, which should be built in the northeast area of the subdistrict. There is a proposed community park located in Subdistrict 1 that will also serve the needs of the west side of Concord. Additional information about the park can be found in the Subdistrict 1 chapter of this report.

Civic Parks: There is a current need for a civic park in this area to provide space for passive pursuits and for festival and events. Consideration should be given to developing such a park on the 7-acre City of Concord owned property along the 3 Mile Branch River. An additional civic park could be added at the Historic Museum.

District Parks: There is no District Park recommended for development in this subdistrict. The Frank Liske Park provides a variety of recreational opportunities within this district. See the countywide chapter for additional District Parks recommended for other Subdistricts that will be accessible to residents of this area.

Regional Park Preserve: There are no Regional Park Preserves recommended. See the countywide chapter for information pertaining to Regional Park preserves needs.

*A detailed breakdown of the Needs Assessment is shown in table format in **Appendix C**. Tables include Park Needs Assessment, Facility Needs Assessment and Additional Facility Needs.*

PRIORITIES

The priorities for park development for this subdistrict are:

1. Civic Park
2. Neighborhood Park
3. Mini Park
4. Community Park
5. Neighborhood Park
6. Neighborhood park
7. Neighborhood Park

***APPENDIX G** includes a detailed listing of priorities for each of the Subdistricts. The Development Priorities section of the Action Plan includes additional information about priorities at a countywide level.*

Liveable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Existing Public Park Service Radii

Subdistrict 4 - Central
- Urban Classification -

MINI PARKS
(1/4 Mile Radius)
Academy Park
Beverly Hills Park
Beverly Hills Elementary
Coltrane-Webb Elementary
R. Brown McAllister Elementary

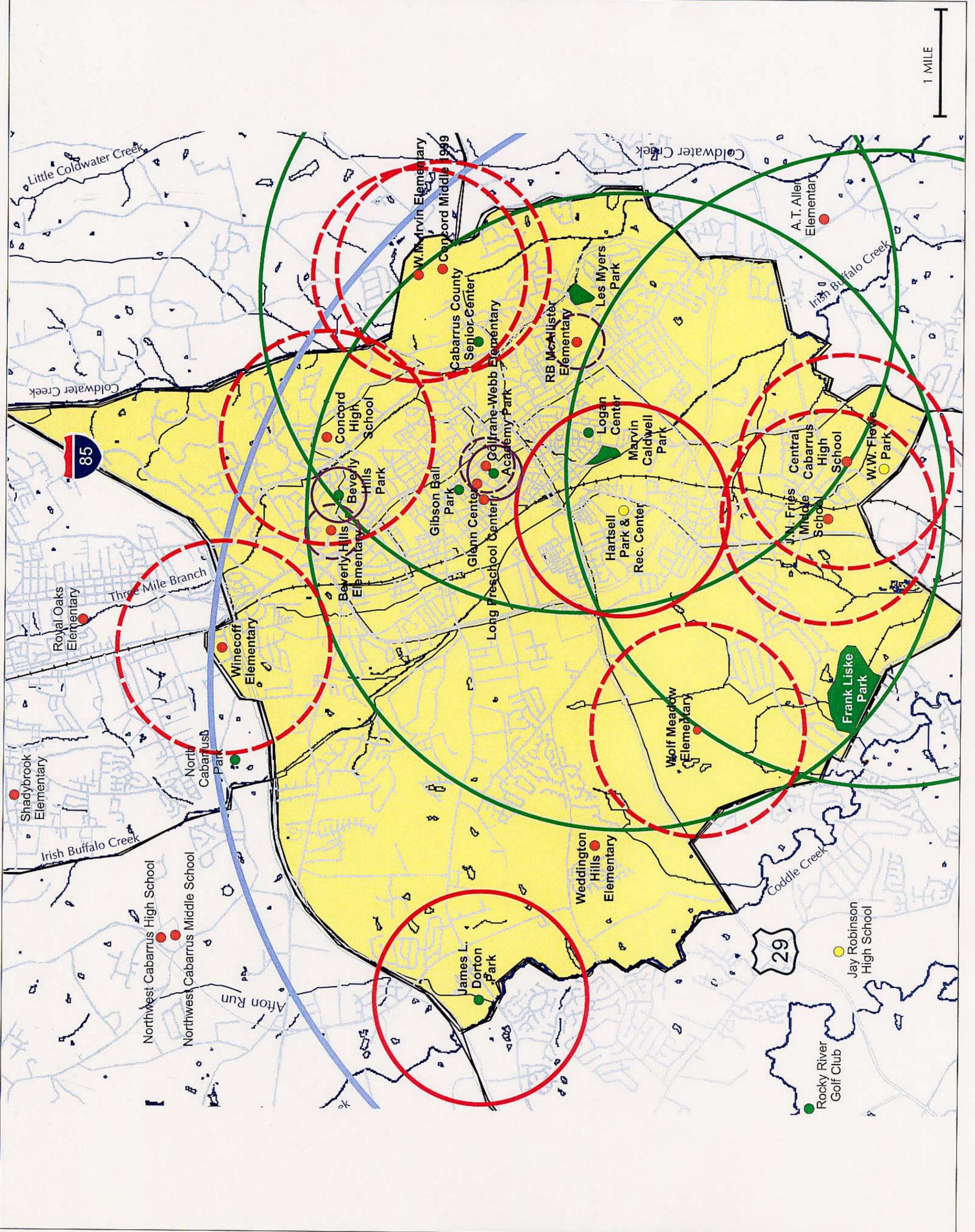
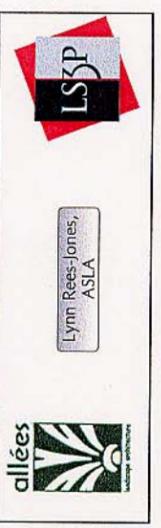
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
(1 Mile Radius)
Hartsell Park
James L. Dorton Park
Central Cabarrus High School
Concord Middle School
Concord High School
J.N. Fries Middle School
W.M. Irvin Elementary
Winecoff Elementary
Wolf Meadow Elementary

COMMUNITY PARKS
(3 Mile Radius)
Les Myers Park
Marvin Caldwell Park
W.W. Flowe Park

DISTRICT PARKS
(6 Mile Radius)
Frank Liske Park

SPECIAL PURPOSE
(Radius N/A)
Academy Recreation Center
Cabarrus County Senior Center
Gibson Ball Park
Glenn Education Center
Hartsell Rec. Center @ Hartsell Park
J.F. McInnis Aquatic Ctr. @ Acad. Park
Logan Center
Long Preschool Center
McAllister Field @ Academy Park
Webb Field @ Academy Park
Weddington Hills Elementary
UNDEVELOPED
Hartsell School Site
W.W. Flowe

○ Park Radii
○ School Park Radii
● Existing Park
● Existing School Park
● Undeveloped



1 MILE



BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLAN

Subdistrict 4 encompasses the central portion of the City of Concord. Numerous alternative transportation routes were identified to interconnect the destinations of Concord.

Irish Buffalo Creek bisects the subdistrict. This corridor is an important corridor connecting four of the subdistricts. Concord is currently working on several projects in the Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor. Marvin Caldwell Park, adjoining Irish Buffalo Creek, is currently undergoing renovations. Several projects in the Logan Community are in the planning stages to correct storm water drainage concerns. These projects should include a public access element to provide pedestrian and bicycle connections through the community. These could connect Caldwell Park to Barber Scotia College, the Corban Avenue Gateway and the Boys and Girls Club. A proposed Brownfield Pilot Project incorporates a greenway between the Old Electric Depot, near Irish Buffalo Creek, to the Boys and Girls Club.

Three Mile Branch is another major corridor in Concord. Three Mile Branch offers tremendous potential to connect a major shopping district, major health care facilities, the Northeast Medical Center, several schools, parks and major residential areas.

Three Mile Branch generally follows Branchview Drive. One of WSACC's trunk sewer lines follows the creek. Between the road right of way, the sewer right of way and the floodplain, there is very little developable land. This land should be preserved for public access. A route of approximately 5.6 miles could easily connect from Interstate 85 through Carolina Mall, Northeast Medical Center, Beverly Hills, and Camilla Hills to Les Myers Park. Spur routes off Three Mile Branch can connect to the downtown area, Beverly Hills Elementary, Concord High School, Cabarrus County Senior Center, R. Brown McAllister Elementary, and many other destinations.

Union Street is currently the major pedestrian recreational facility for Concord and all of Cabarrus County. Traffic calming improvements should be made to make the area safe for pedestrians and cyclists.

Afton Run/Coddle Creek, on the western boundary of the subdistrict, has developed into a major residential area. Plans are underway to develop additional subdivisions along this corridor. Efforts should be made to preserve a public access way along the creek. Coddle Creek connects James Dorton Park, Cannon School, through neighborhoods to Frank Liske Park, Rocky River Elementary to the Rocky River Corridor.

The Weddington Hills Connector runs east west and connects Coddle Creek to Irish Buffalo Creek. The Weddington Hills area of Concord is rapidly developing. As this area develops primarily into residential, extreme efforts need to be exerted to preserve off-road public access routes through the neighborhoods to Weddington Hills Elementary School.

Other major connections through the subdistrict include the Frank Liske Park Connector. This connects Frank Liske Park to Coddle Creek, northward overland to Wolf Meadows Elementary to Hartsell Park and Irish Buffalo Creek. It also connects southeastward to Fries Middle School and W.W. Flowe Park near Central Cabarrus High School.

W.W. Flowe Park Connector traverses the southern tip of the subdistrict. It connects from Rocky River Elementary in the west through the park, Central Cabarrus High School and east to the Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor.

PRIORITIES

Unlike the park and facility projections determined in this document, the bicycle and pedestrian corridors were not defined to serve a particular time period. The routes were established based on existing destination locations, primarily connecting residential areas to schools and parks. To give the committee direction for establishing development priorities major routes are listed below. The main intent for listing priorities is to establish public access in these corridors by 2010. Public access refers to establishing easements for public use, primarily in the form of earthen or dirt trails. Portions of these routes may developed for more intensive use, but again the priority for the next ten years should be on gaining public access with minor trails in these areas of priority.

Bike and Pedestrian priorities for Subdistrict 4 include:

1. Three Mile Branch Corridor: from Country Club Dr to Les Myers Park (4.5 miles)
2. Concord Route - Downtown Spur from Three Mile Branch through stormwater management property to Union Street (0.8 miles)
3. Afton Run / Coddle Creek: From J. Dorton Park to Hwy. 29 (3.2 miles)
4. Weddington Hills Connection: from Weddington Hills Elementary north to Coddle Creek (1.4 miles)
5. Concord Route - Irish Buffalo Creek Spur: From Corban Ave to McGill St connecting the Boys and Girls Club and the Academy Center (1.1 miles)

Livable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Bike & Pedestrian Routes

Subdistrict 4 - Central

- █ Afton Run / Coddle Creek
- █ Weddington Hills Connector
- █ Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor
- █ Concord Routes
- █ Three Mile Branch Corridor
- █ Frank Liske Park Connector
- █ Kannapolis Routes
- █ Rocky River Corridor
- █ WW Flowe Park Connector
- █ On-Road Bicycle Routes

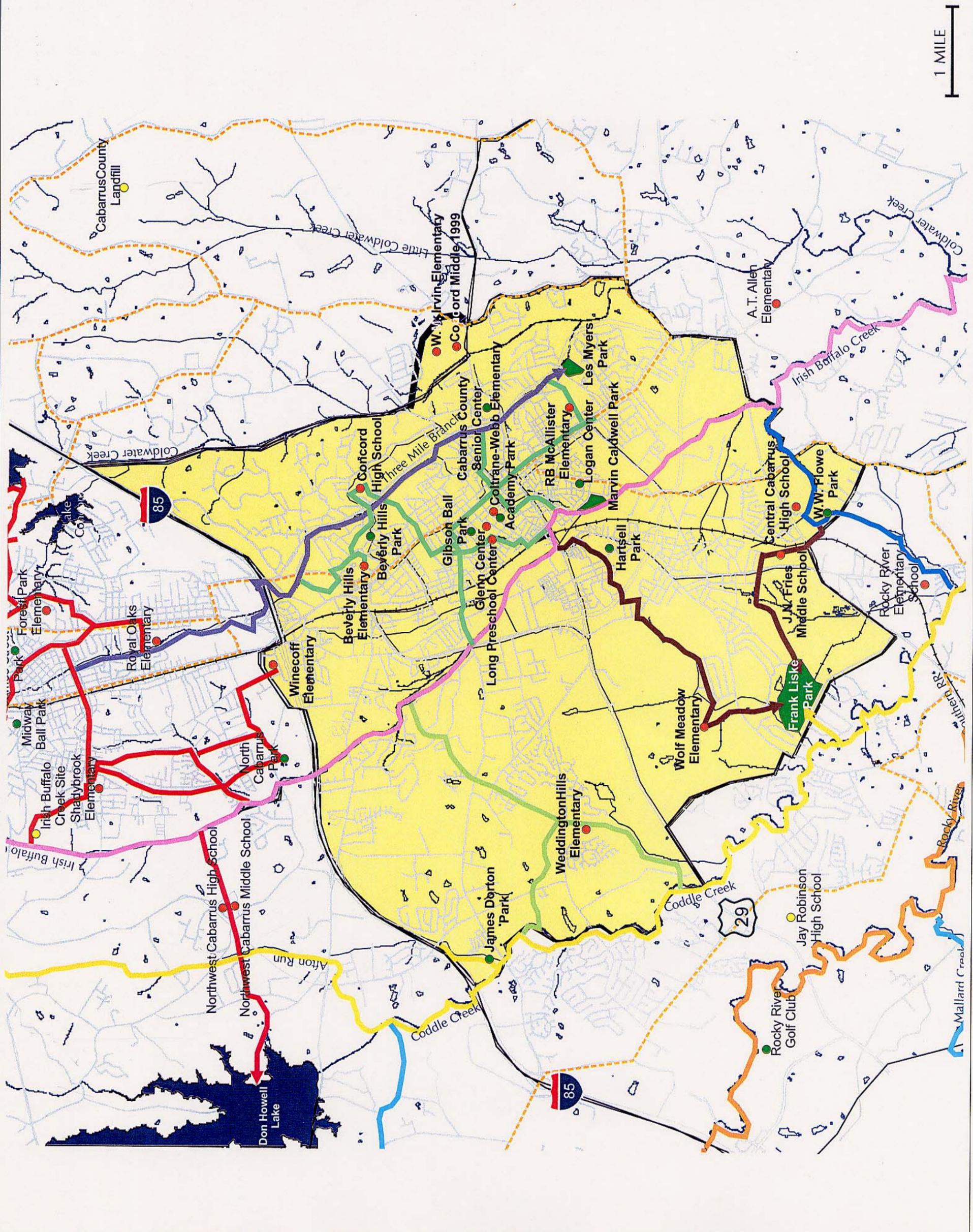
- Existing Park
- Existing School Park
- Undeveloped



Lynn Rees-Jones, ASLA



North



1 MILE

LAND AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

A total of approximately \$17,811,429 is needed to meet the recreation goals of Subdistrict 4. This includes park and facility development costs and land acquisition costs for land not already dedicated to future park development. The costs also include priority bike/pedestrian priority routes. The numbers break down as follows:

DESCRIPTION	LAND ACQUISITION COST ¹	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	TOTAL COST
Current Goals	\$450,000	\$1,766,240	\$2,216,240
Intermediate Goals	\$2,550,000	\$6,714,957	\$9,264,957
Long Term Goals	\$450,000	\$1,339,696	\$1,789,696
Add'l Facilities	N/A	\$3,170,336	\$3,170,336
Bike/Pedestrian Priority Routes		\$1,370,200 +	\$1,370,200 +
TOTAL	\$3,450,000	\$14,361,429	\$17,811,429

¹In recognition that land acquisition costs for park sites can be significant, Cabarrus County provided a range of land costs for Subdistrict 4. The range given was \$20,000 to \$40,000 per acre with an average cost of \$30,000. For parks recommended to be built in conjunction with schools or on city owned property, a land cost has not been included.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

For subdistrict four, 11 miles were designated as priority. Of this only 5.45 miles is designated as a paved route. An initial development figure of \$1,370,200 was determined for establishing the Priority Bicycle and Pedestrian Corridors in Subdistrict 4. This figure does not include land acquisition nor does it include design and engineering costs. A detailed cost analysis by route can be found in Appendix J.

Appendices D, E, F and J have additional information pertaining to costs. Appendix D includes a cost estimate for proposed SUBDISTRICT 4 parks and facilities, and Appendix E and Appendix F include costs for the park prototypes and facilities. Appendix J includes a cost analysis for development of bicycle and pedestrian systems.

SUBDISTRICT 5-SOUTHWEST



BACKGROUND

Subdistrict 5 covers the southwestern quadrant of Cabarrus County. It's western boundary is the Mecklenburg County Line and it's northwest border is Interstate 85. The eastern and northeast border are defined by a series of roads including (from the south) Camden Road, Flowes Store Road, Zion Church Road, Highway 49, Stough Road, Roberta Church Road, Highway 49 and Coddle Creek. The Town of Harrisburg is located in this subdistrict as is the western side of the City of Concord. Subdivisions in the southwest subdistrict include Huntley, Porters Landing, Ridgewood Farm, Hawick Commons, Stallings Road, Bradford Park, Stallings Glen, Middleton, Steeplechase, Silverton, Bellegrove, Britley, Chestnut Hills Weatherstone Oaks Estates, Rock River Plantation, Highland Ridge, and Carriage Downs.

POPULATION

The population in this subdistrict is the most rapidly growing in Cabarrus County with growth expected to expand by 49.5% in the years between 2000 and 2005 followed by 33.1% between 2005 and 2010. This increase will significantly impact not only the infrastructure and traffic within this subdistrict, but will also place increasing demands on public recreation. At 37,868 acres, this area is the third largest of the subdistricts in land mass. The following figures represent the population projections within Subdistrict 5:

YEAR	1990	2000	2005	2010
Population	12,992	25,274	37,789	50,304

RESOURCE INVENTORY

PUBLIC PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are currently 31 acres of public parklands within Subdistrict 5 which equates to 1.23 acres of close-to-home parklands per 1000 people. This acreage includes Harrisburg Town Park.

Existing facilities in this subdistrict include 1 soccer field and 1 football field. There are future plans to develop additional facilities at this park. There is also a golf course at Rocky River Golf Club.

Special Purpose Parks

The Harrisburg Town Park is currently classified as a Single Purpose Facility because it has only one football field and one soccer field at present. When it is developed further, it will be reclassified as a neighborhood park.

Undeveloped Park Properties

There are no undeveloped park properties in this sub-district.

See **APPENDICES B.1** and **B.2** for an inventory of Public and School Parks and Facilities. See **APPENDIX B.3** for a complete listing of Undeveloped Properties.

See **Subdistrict 5 Map** at the end of this section for existing park and school locations.

SCHOOL PARKS AND FACILITIES

Schools in this subdistrict include Harrisburg Elementary and Rocky River Elementary Schools both of which are Neighborhood Parks. Facilities at these schools include 8 ball fields, 4 basketball courts, 2 gymnasiums, 3 playgrounds, 3 soccer fields and 2 tracks.

PUBLIC PARK AND SCHOOL PARK ACREAGE

Approximately 24 acres of developed school property are currently dedicated to recreation in this subdistrict. This study includes 65% of the school acreage or 16 acres. This amount, when added to the public parkland acreage, brings the total of parkland acreage to 47 acres or 1.84 acres/1,000 people.

QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are several notable private recreational facilities located in Subdistrict 5 including the Lowe's Motor Speedway, Cornerstone Presbyterian Church, Cannon School, Clear Creek Boy Scout Camp and the Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church.

Subdivision amenities include 1 clubhouse, swimming pool, playground, volleyball court and trail at the Porters Landing, 2 tennis courts, a bathhouse, swimming pool and playground at Bradford Park, a tennis court, clubhouse, playground, volleyball court and horseshoe pit at Steeplechase; 2 tennis courts, 1 clubhouse, 1 swimming pool and playground equipment at Carriage Downs; a swimming pool and tennis facilities at Covington; pool at Flowers Farm, Gable Oaks, Roberta Farms, and Windsor Forest; swimming and tennis at King's Crossing and Orchard Park; playground at Hawick Commons, and swimming pool and trail at Rocky River Crossing. Stallings Farm has a picnic shelter, trail and playground. There are plans to develop the Harrisburg Town Center and Coventry in the future.

These quasi-public and private recreation facilities meet a portion of the recreation need for the area; however, the facilities are not always accessible to everyone. In projecting needs for this sub-district these facilities have been taken into consideration.

See **APPENDIX B.4** for a listing of Quasi-Public and Private Facilities. See **APPENDIX B.5** for a listing of Subdivision Facilities.

PARK AND FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

As the most rapidly growing subdistrict, the park development needs for this area are extensive. It will be critical that a realistic strategy for land acquisition be established for the area to minimize the impact of rising land costs. With the vast residential development, it is recommended that cooperative agreements with developers be established to incorporate recreation development into new neighborhoods. With the projected population increase, there are plans to develop additional schools for future residents. The County and School District would be well served to establishment school park goals for proposed schools to provide enhanced recreation facilities for use by school children and the general public.

For the purposes of this study, a **facility** is defined as a specific field, court, trail or building specific to a certain type of recreation activity. The facilities included in this study include ball field, basketball court, community center, football field, golf course, gymnasium, multi-use trail, picnic shelter, playground, racquetball court, soccer field, swimming pool, tennis court, track, and volleyball court.

A **park** is defined as land or acreage that has facilities for recreation use. These parks can be active or passive or a combination of the two. The parks include specific facilities as are described in the preceding paragraph as well as infrastructure which includes elements such as parking, restrooms, landscaping, benches, etc.

Based on this methodology, each recommendation for a park in this subdistrict includes certain facilities as well as necessary infrastructure that occur within the given park acreage. The park models provide a detailed description of which facilities are recommended for which park type.

The recommendations for new parks fall into three time periods: **Current**, **Intermediate** and **Long Term**. While this study looks through the next ten years, it should be understood that the recommendations would likely take in excess of ten years to develop as the County and municipalities catch up with the recent rapid population growth.

Because recommended parks include facilities, many of the facility needs are met with the construction of new parks. **Additional facility needs** represent the number of facilities recommended beyond the number and type accounted for in the proposed park prototypes. These additional facilities should be located in existing or proposed parks within the subdistrict.

The total adjusted targets for Subdistrict 5 include:

PARK & FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

	Park Targets	Facilities in Parks
CURRENT:	1 Mini Park 2 Neighborhood Parks 1 Community Park	7 ball fields, 3 basketball courts, 1 community center, 2 miles multi-use trail, 5 picnic shelters, 5 playgrounds, 4 soccer fields, 3 tennis courts, and 2 volleyball courts
Intermediate:	2 Mini Parks 2 Neighborhood Parks 1 Civic Park	4 ball fields, 1 football field, 2 miles multi-use trail, 5 picnic shelters, 5 playgrounds, 2 soccer fields and 2 tennis courts
Long Term:	1 Mini Park 2 Neighborhood Parks 1 Community Park	7 ball fields, 3 basketball courts, 1 football field, 2 miles multi-use trails, 5 picnic shelters, 5 playgrounds, 4 soccer fields, 1 swimming pool, 3 tennis courts and 2 volleyball courts.
Additional Facility Targets		2 basketball courts, 1 community center, 4 football fields, 2 gymnasiums, 6 miles multi-use trail 10 picnic shelters, 7 playgrounds, 2 racquetball courts, 6 soccer fields, 4 tennis courts, 2 tracks and 6 volleyball courts.

PARKS

Mini Parks: Private developers often provide playgrounds and amenity centers within their developments. These recreation areas meet much of the need for mini parks. Consideration should also be given to the development of mini parks on property outside of developments and may include Town of Harrisburg owned floodplain property. It is recommended that 4 mini parks be built over the ten year time period.

Neighborhood Parks: A total of 6 neighborhood parks are recommended. Two are needed during each time period. The neighborhood park will serve a growing need in this area as it continues to develop and become denser. Areas of need for neighborhood parks include the corridor between Highways 29 and 49, at the southern end of the subdistrict near Highway 24/27, and at the proposed Rocky River Middle school site as well as at the proposed new elementary school. The Harrisburg Town Park should be expanded to meet the requirements of a neighborhood park (it is currently classified as a special purpose park).

Community Park: Two community parks are recommended for the southeast subdistrict. They should be distributed in the central and south portion of the subdistrict. The County has recently acquired a 37-acre parcel of land on Pharr Mill Road in the Canterfield development that could be used for community park development. If possible, the southern park should be developed in conjunction with the proposed high school.

The population of this subdistrict can support an additional community park. However, since the northern area of the subdistrict is largely commercial and high land prices make parkland acquisition prohibitive, a community park has been recommended in subdistrict 1. This proposed park north of Subdistrict 5 at the new Cox Mill Elementary School will serve the residents of West Concord.

While it is recommended that a community center and swimming pool be included in the community park, it should be noted that the county would rely on the municipalities to build and operate such facilities.

Civic Park: One civic park is recommended and it is recommended that it be integrated within the planned Town Center development in Harrisburg.

District Parks and Regional Park Preserves: Neither of these park types is recommended for this area. See the countywide chapter for additional information on park recommendations to meet regional needs.

*A detailed breakdown of the Needs Assessment is shown in table format in **Appendix C**. Tables include Park Needs Assessment, Facility Needs Assessment and Additional Facility Needs.*

PRIORITIES

The priorities for park development for this subdistrict are:

1. Mini Park
2. Community Park
3. Neighborhood Park
4. Mini Park
5. Civic Park
6. Neighborhood Park
7. Mini Park
8. Neighborhood Park
9. Community Park
10. Neighborhood Park
11. Neighborhood Park
12. Mini Park

APPENDIX G includes a detailed listing of priorities for each of the subdistricts. The Development Priorities section of the Action Plan includes additional information about priorities at a countywide level.

Livable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Existing Public Park Service Radii

Subdistrict 5 - Southwest
- Urban Classification -

MINI PARKS
(1/4 Mile Radius)
None

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
(1 Mile Radius)
Harrisburg Elementary
Rocky River Elementary

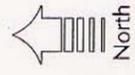
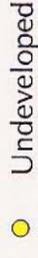
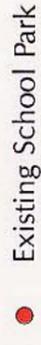
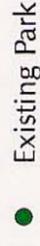
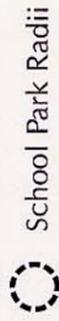
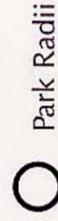
COMMUNITY PARKS
(3 Mile Radius)
None

CIVIC PARKS
(Radius N/A)
None

DISTRICT PARKS
(6 Mile Radius)
None

SPECIAL PURPOSE
(Radius N/A)
Harrisburg Town Park

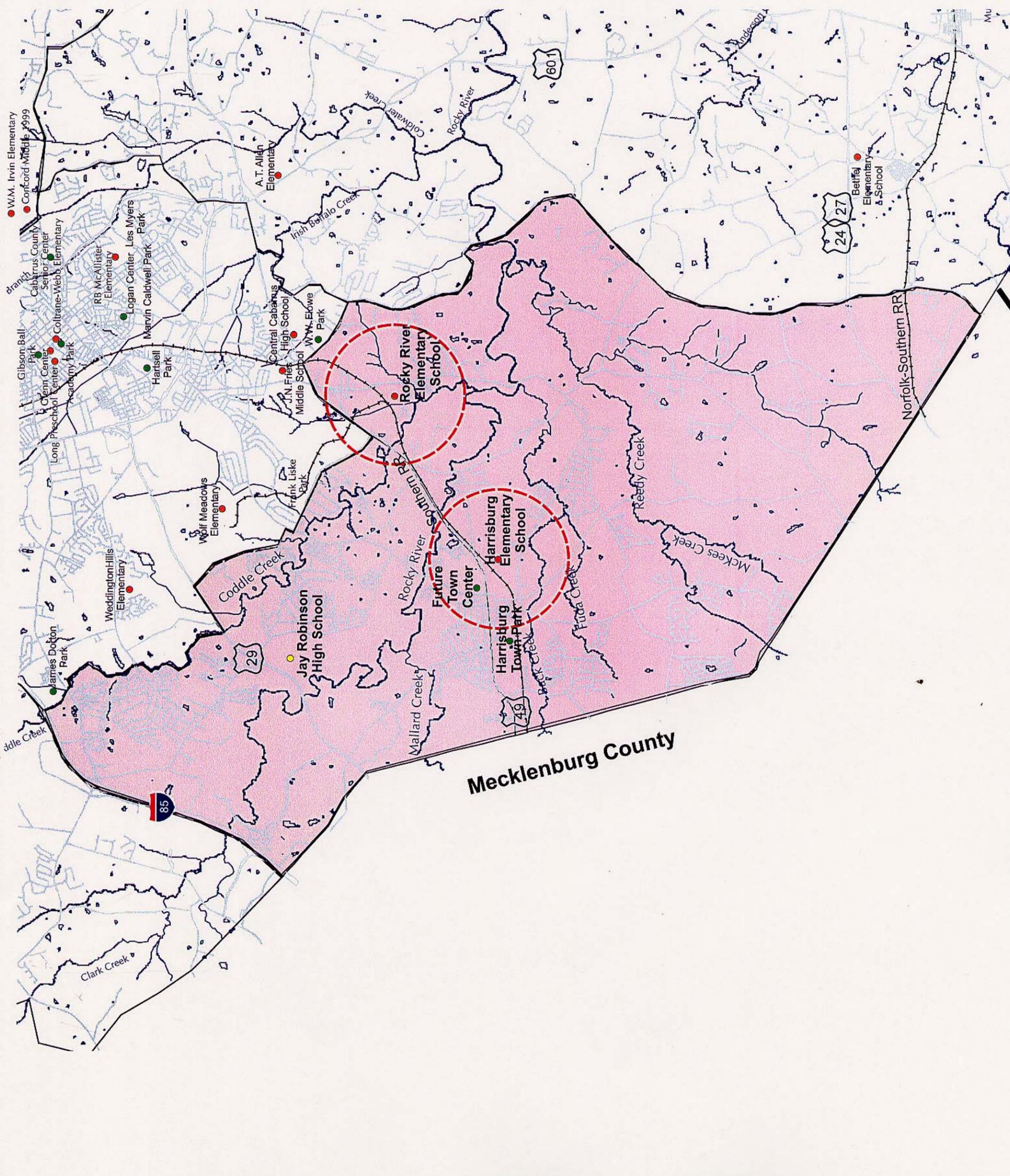
UNDEVELOPED
Jay Robinson High School



North



Lynn Rees-Jones,
ASLA



1 MILE

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLAN

The southwestern portion of the county is rapidly developing as Mecklenburg County sprawls to meet Cabarrus County. This area is designated as Subdistrict 5. Two major bicycle/pedestrian corridors were identified in this subdistrict, as were several on-road bicycle routes.

The Rocky River is the major drainage basin for the county. The river flows through the southwest subdistrict. This corridor has been identified as a major bicycle pedestrian route. Several tributary creeks drain from Mecklenburg County to the Rocky River; many of these were designated as bike and pedestrian corridors. The Southwest Cabarrus Rotary Club has begun pursuing establishment of the Rocky River Corridor as a greenway.

In recognizing that development must preserve the floodways and associated floodplains from an ecological and an engineering standpoint it became evident that additional land adjacent to them must be preserved from a public access standpoint as well.

The Rocky River Corridor connects Concord Mills Mall area, the convention center site, Rocky River Golf Club, Lowes Motor Speedway, through neighborhoods to Harrisburg and southeastward to Subdistrict 6. The corridor can provide alternative routes to access these destinations.

Harrisburg is developing rapidly, and subdivisions in the planning and permitting stages have agreed to preserve property along Rocky River and several of the tributaries. Rocky River Crossing subdivision has preserved public lands adjacent to the river. Another subdivision planned adjacent to the river near Pharr Mill Road and Coddle Creek has agreed to preserve the floodplain. The town already has property and easements along Back Creek near Caldwell Rd, and has acquired property around Pharr Mill site on the Rocky River, a two acre parcel approximately ¼ mile south of the mill on the river. The Town also has another site on Back Creek near Stallings Road. All of these sites will become recreation areas, either active or passive. The creek and the river already connect them. Routes along the waterways should be developed for pedestrian and bicyclists.

Reedy Creek will connect to a major park in Mecklenburg County. Cabarrus County schools plan a new middle school along Reedy Creek off Rocky River Road. The school site will be a node between Reedy Creek and the Rocky River. These corridors must accommodate pedestrian and cyclists to ease the traffic pressure from the area's streets.

In town, the New Town Park, Town Center and new Harrisburg Elementary School sites should be connected with bike and pedways. Incorporating bike lanes and sidewalks into the planned major and minor street thoroughfares identified in the 2000 Collector Street Plan can easily accomplish this. This combined with the routes along Back Creek, Reedy Creek, Mallard Creek and the Rocky River will create a remarkable livable and walkable community for Harrisburg.

Roberta Road is heavily traveled as it connects Harrisburg to Concord. Road improvements must accommodate provisions for the cyclists and the pedestrian. Other on-road bicycle routes identified include Stallings Road, Hickory Ridge Road, Pharr Mill Rd, Rocky River Road, Flowes Store Rd, Pine Grove Church Rd and Morrison Road.

PRIORITIES

Unlike the park and facility projections determined in this document, the bicycle and pedestrian corridors were not defined to serve a particular time period. The routes were established based on existing destination locations, primarily connecting residential areas to schools and parks. To give the committee direction for establishing development priorities major routes are listed below. The main intent for listing priorities is to establish public access in these corridors by 2010. Public access refers to establishing easements for public use, primarily in the form of earthen or dirt trails. Portions of these routes may developed for more intensive use, but again the priority for the next ten years should be on gaining public access with minor trails in these areas of priority.

Bike and Pedestrian priorities for Subdistrict 5 include:

1. Back Creek: From Rocky river to county line (4.6 miles)
2. Rocky River: From Mallard Creek to the proposed middle school site (6.9 miles)
3. Harrisburg Town Connector: connecting the Town Park to the new school site to Town Center and the Rocky River (2.0 miles)

Livable Community

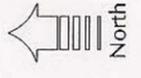
BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Bike & Pedestrian Routes

Subdistrict 5 - Southwest

- Rocky River Corridor
- Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor
- WW Flowe Park Connector
- Rocky River Spurs
- Frank Liske Park Connector
- Afton Run / Coddle Creek
- Harrisburg Routes
- Weddington Hills
- - - On-Road Bicycle Routes

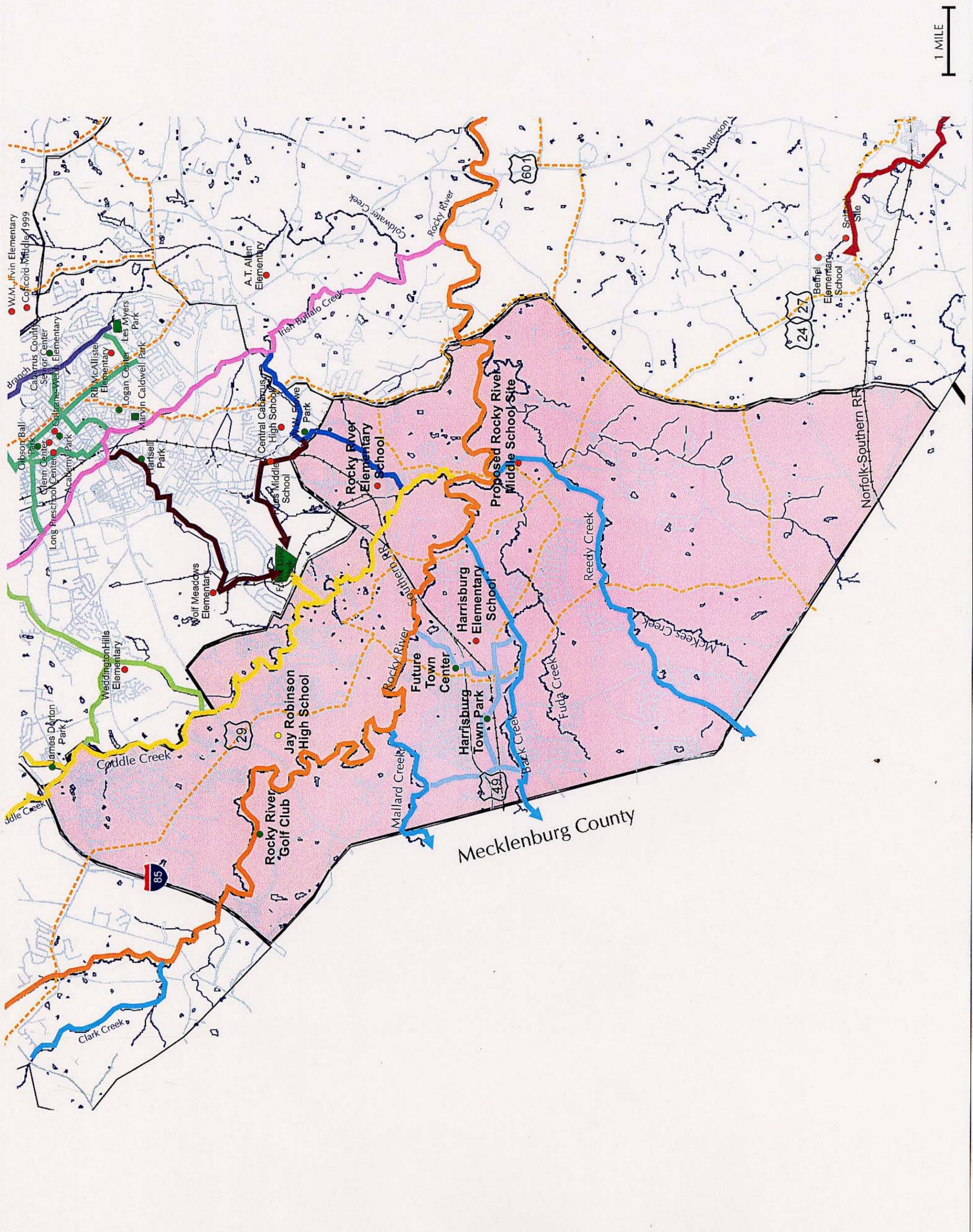
- Existing Park
- Existing School Park
- Undeveloped



allées

Lynn Rees-Jones
ASLA

LSP



1 MILE

LAND AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

A total of approximately \$26,940,942 is needed to meet the recreation goals of Subdistrict 5. This includes park and facility development costs and land acquisition costs for land not already dedicated to future park development. The cost also includes priority bike/pedestrian priority routes. The numbers break down as follows:

DESCRIPTION	LAND ACQUISITION COST ¹	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	TOTAL COST
Current Goals	\$600,000	\$6,806,501	\$7,406,501
Intermediate Goals	\$270,000	\$3,637,480	\$3,907,480
Long Term Goals	\$540,000	\$6,806,501	\$7,346,501
Add'l Facilities	N/A	\$7,019,180	\$7,019,180
Bike/Pedestrian Priority Routes		\$1,261,280 +	\$1,261,280 +
TOTAL	\$1,410,000	\$25,530,942	\$26,940,942

¹In recognition that land acquisition costs for park sites can be significant, Cabarrus County provided a range of land costs for Subdistrict 5. For land south of Highway 49 the range given was \$15,000 to \$20,000 per acre with an average cost of \$18,000. For land north of Highway 49 the range was \$30,000 to \$50,000 with an average cost of \$40,000. For parks recommended to be built in conjunction with schools or on city owned property, a land cost has not been included.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

For Subdistrict 5, 13.5 miles were designated as priority. Of this only 2.4 miles is designated as a paved route, and 2 miles as sidewalks. An initial development figure of \$1,261,280 was determined for establishing the Priority Bicycle and Pedestrian Corridors in Subdistrict 5. This figure does not include land acquisition nor does it include design and engineering costs. A detailed cost analysis by route can be found in Appendix J.

*Appendices D, E, F and J have additional information pertaining to costs. **Appendix D** includes a cost estimate for proposed SUBDISTRICT 5 parks and facilities, and **Appendix E** and **Appendix F** include costs for the park prototypes and facilities. **Appendix J** includes a cost analysis for development of bicycle and pedestrian systems.*

SUBDISTRICT 6 - SOUTHEAST



BACKGROUND

Subdistrict 6 covers southeastern quadrant of Cabarrus County. Its western boundary is a series of roads including (from the south) Camden Road, Flowes Store Road, Zion Church Road, Highway 49, Union Street, Old Airport Road and the Branchview Drive Extension. The most extreme northern boundary follows Highway 73 and dips down to follow Cold Springs Drive to the Stanly County Line. The eastern boundary follows the Stanly County Line while the southern boundary reflects the Union County Line. Subdivisions in the Southeast subdistrict include McManus Meadows, Waters Edge, Lake Shore Estates, Walden Pond, Fieldstone, Southbrook, St. Andrews, Braxton Estates, Colonial Hills, and the Patriot’s Point Apartment Complex.

POPULATION

This subdistrict covers 59,532 acres and is the second largest subdistrict in acreage but is currently sparsely populated. A major east west connector, Highway 24/27, passes through this subdistrict’s southern half. As this corridor develops, and especially if the area is successful in getting water and sewer, this area will rapidly expand. Growth rates are projected to be 25.1% through 2005 and 30.2% between 2005 and 2010. The following figures represent the population projections within Subdistrict 6:

YEAR	1990	2000	2005	2010
Population	10,671	15,805	19,778	23,750

RESOURCE INVENTORY

PUBLIC PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are currently no locally owned public parklands within Subdistrict 6 therefore there are 0 acres per 1,000 people. The state owned Reed Gold Mine is located in this subdistrict and the NC State Division of Cultural Resources operates it.

Special Purpose Parks

There are no special purpose facilities in the Southeast Subdistrict.

Undeveloped properties

There are no undeveloped properties in this Subdistrict.

See **APPENDICES B.1 and B.2** for an inventory of Public and School Parks and Facilities. See **APPENDIX B.3** for a complete listing of Undeveloped Properties.

See **Subdistrict 6 Map** at the end of this section for existing park and school locations.

SCHOOL PARKS AND FACILITIES

The school sites in Subdistrict 6 include A.T. Allen Elementary which has been classified as a Mini Park and Bethel Elementary, a Neighborhood Park. Collectively they have 5 ball fields, 4 basketball courts, 1 football field, 2 gymnasiums, 3 playgrounds, 1 soccer field, 4 tennis courts and 1 track. These schools serve an important need in this subdistrict since there are not public parks nearby. It should be noted that the Bethel School is slated for replacement in 2005 and the facilities at the existing school may no longer be available for recreation use. If these facilities are no longer available, it will be necessary to replace them at another location.

PUBLIC PARK AND SCHOOL PARK ACREAGE

There are approximately eight acres of school property currently dedicated to recreation in this subdistrict. This study includes 65% of the school acreage or five acres. Since there is not public park acreage, the total parkland acreage is five acres or .33 acres per 1,000 people.

QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND FACILITIES

There are several private facilities in this subdistrict. They include the Concord Motor Speedway, Friendship Methodist Church Park, and the Green Oaks Golf Course.

Subdivision recreation amenities include swimming at the lake at Lake Shore Estates, a picnic shelter and playground at Ashebrook, and a playground at St. Andrews. The Patriot's Point apartment complex has 1 tennis court, a clubhouse, picnic table, grill area and swimming pool.

These quasi-public and private recreation facilities meet a portion of the recreation need for the area; however, the facilities are not always accessible to everyone. In projecting needs for this sub-district these facilities have been taken into consideration.

See **APPENDIX B.4** for a listing of Quasi-Public and Private Facilities. See **APPENDIX B.5** for a listing of Subdivision Facilities.

PARK AND FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

This subdistrict is largely rural and currently this active community of recreation enthusiasts has relied heavily on school facilities for their recreation pursuits. Because this area is somewhat remote from the urban areas of this subdistrict where many of the exiting parks are now located, it is essential that parks be provided closer to home for these residents. A recreational area can serve as a gathering place and give residents both young and old a sense of community spirit.

For the purposes of this study, a **facility** is defined as a specific field, court, trail or building specific to a certain type of recreation activity. The facilities included in this study include ball field, basketball court, community center, football field, golf course, gymnasium, multi-use trail, picnic shelter, playground, racquetball court, soccer field, swimming pool, tennis court, track, and volleyball court.

A **park** is defined as land or acreage that has facilities for recreation use. These parks can be active or passive or a combination of the two. The parks include specific facilities as are described in the preceding paragraph as well as infrastructure which includes elements such as parking, restrooms, landscaping, benches, etc.

Based on this methodology, each recommendation for a park in this subdistrict includes certain facilities as well as necessary infrastructure that occur within the given park acreage. The park models provide a detailed description of which facilities are recommended for which park type.

The recommendations for new parks fall into three time periods: **Current, Intermediate** and **Long Term**. While this study looks through the next ten years, it should be understood that the recommendations would likely take in excess of ten years to develop as the County and municipalities catch up with the recent rapid population growth.

Because recommended parks include facilities, many of the facility needs are met with the construction of new parks. **Additional facility needs** represent the number of facilities recommended beyond the number and type accounted for in the proposed park prototypes. These additional facilities should be located in existing or proposed parks within the subdistrict.

The total adjusted targets for Subdistrict 6 include:

PARK & FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

	Park Targets	Facilities in Parks
CURRENT:	1 Neighborhood Park 1 Community Park	5 ball fields, 2 basketball courts, 1 community center, 1.5 miles multi-use trails, 4 picnic shelters, 3 playgrounds, 4 soccer fields, 3 tennis courts and 2 volleyball courts
Intermediate:	1 Regional Park Preserve/ 1 District Park	To be determined
Long Term:	1 Neighborhood Park 1 Civic Park	2 ball fields, 1 basketball court, 1.5 miles multi-use trail, 4 picnic shelters, 2 playgrounds and 1 soccer field.
Additional Facility Targets		1 community center, 3 football fields, 1 gymnasium, 3 miles multi-use trail, 4 picnic shelters, 5 playgrounds, 1 racquetball court, 4 soccer fields, 1 swimming pool, 1 tennis court, 1 track and 3 volleyball courts.

PARKS

Mini Parks: There are no recommended mini parks for this subdistrict. The school parks provide playgrounds for residents living in the vicinity.

Neighborhood Park: There are two neighborhood parks recommended for this subdistrict. It is recommended that the school park concept be pursued at the replacement Bethel Elementary School. The other neighborhood park should be built as a passive neighborhood park on the 35-acre parcel on Atando road.

Community Park: This subdistrict is very active in recreation but is geographically remote from other parks in the county. It is recommended that a Community Park be centrally located within this area to serve the active and passive recreation needs of the Midland area.

While it is recommended that a community center and swimming pool be included in the community park, it should be noted that the county would rely on the municipalities to build and operate such facilities.

Civic Park: A civic park with areas for community gatherings, events and festivals is recommended in the downtown area of Midland.

District Park/Regional Park Preserve: a district park and Regional Park Preserve is needed in Cabarrus County to give residents an opportunity to participate in passive recreation pursuits. Regional Park Preserve opportunities are often found at NC State Parks. Unfortunately Cabarrus County is not home to a state park, however, Reed Gold Mine is a large undeveloped property that is utilized on a limited basis. A fraction of the acreage is used to showcase America's first gold discovery and the remainder of the property is largely unused. It is recommended that the county work with the State Department of Cultural Resources for the cooperate development of Reed Gold Mine to expand recreation opportunities on this property to enhance passive recreation opportunities for residents of Cabarrus County. See Countywide chapter for additional information.

*A detailed breakdown of the Needs Assessment is shown in table format in **Appendix C**. Tables include Park Needs Assessment, Facility Needs Assessment and Additional Facility Needs.*

PRIORITIES

The priorities for park development for this subdistrict are:

1. Community Park
2. Neighborhood Park
3. Regional Park
4. Civic Park
5. Neighborhood Park

APPENDIX G includes a detailed listing of priorities for each of the subdistricts. The Development Priorities section of the Action Plan includes additional information about priorities at a countywide level.

Livable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Existing Public Park Service Radii

Subdistrict 6 - Southeast
- Rural Classification -

 **MINI PARKS**
(1 1/2 Mile Radius)
A.T. Allen Elementary

 **NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**
(3 Mile Radius)
Bethel Elementary

 **COMMUNITY PARKS**
(6 Mile Radius)
None

CIVIC PARKS
(Radii N/A)
None

 **DISTRICT PARKS**
(6 Mile Radius)
None

SPECIAL PURPOSE
(Radius N/A)

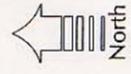
 Park Radii

 School Park Radii

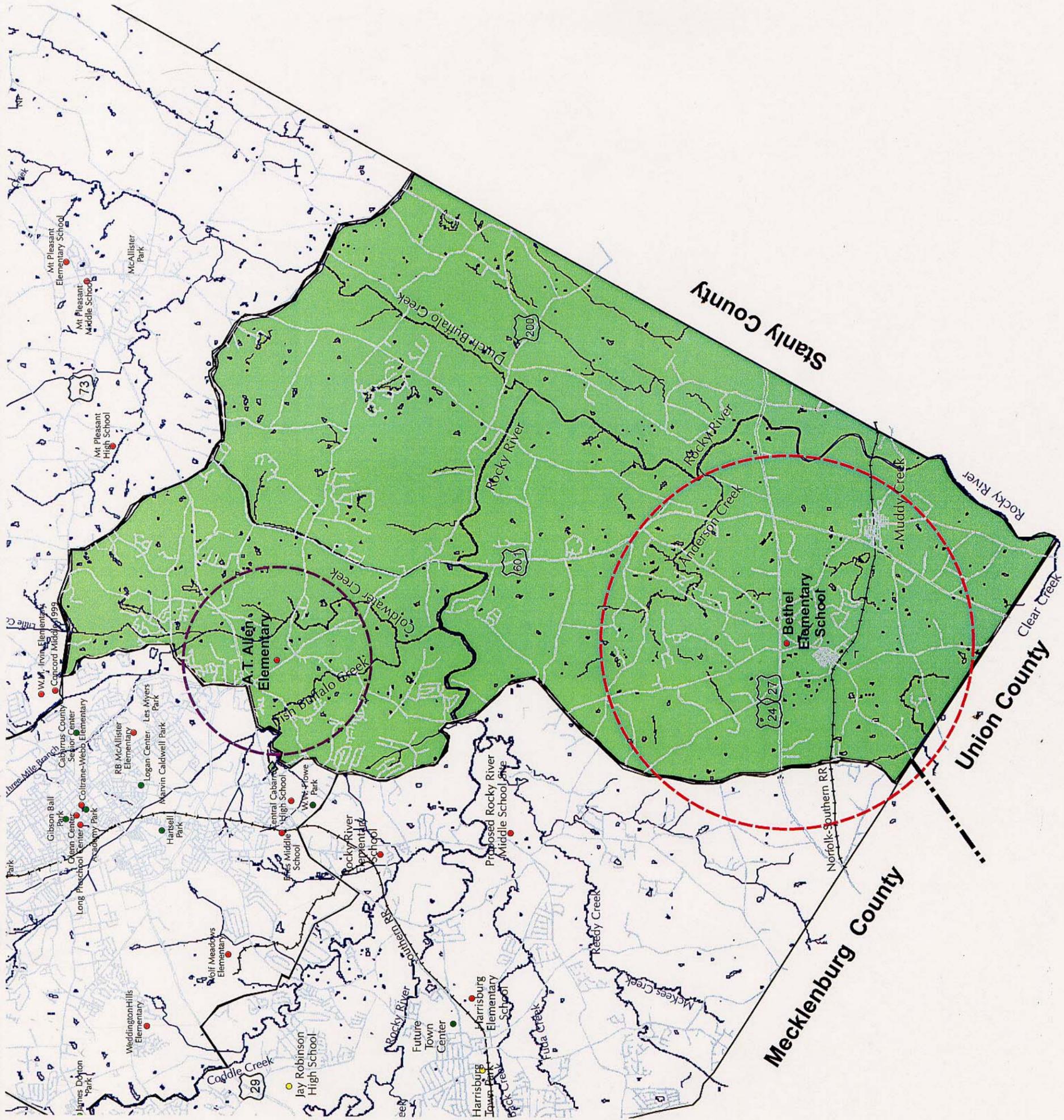
 Existing Park

 Existing School Park

 Undeveloped



Lynn Rees-Jones, ASLA



1 MILE

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLAN

Subdistrict 6 is the southernmost tip of the county and is primarily rural. This area of the county receives drainage from the entire county. The Rocky River is the main drainage basin for the county. A series of creeks converge with Rocky River in this southernmost subdistrict. The Countywide chapter discusses the establishment of the Rocky River and many of its tributaries as an alternative transportation corridor.

Additional corridors for bicycle and pedestrians in Subdistrict 6 include the Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor and the Dutch Buffalo Creek Corridor. Within the Midland area a Midland Route was designated to connect the town, a new school site, proposed developments with Muddy Creek and southward linking with the Rocky River Corridor.

On-road bicycle routes were designated to provide safer bicycle travel through the area. Included in these routes include portions of Reed Mine Road, Garmon Mill Rd, Bethel School Rd, Midland Rd, Sam Black Rd, Flowes Store Rd, Joyner Rd, Barrier Georgeville and Smiths Lake Road.

PRIORITIES

Unlike the park and facility projections determined in this document, the bicycle and pedestrian corridors were not defined to serve a particular time period. The routes were established based on existing destination locations, primarily connecting residential areas to schools and parks. To give the committee direction for establishing development priorities major routes are listed below. The main intent for listing priorities is to establish public access in these corridors by 2010. Public access refers to establishing easements for public use, primarily in the form of earthen or dirt trails. Portions of these routes may developed for more intensive use, but again the priority for the next ten years should be on gaining public access with minor trails in these areas of priority.

Bike and Pedestrian priorities for Subdistrict 6 include:

1. Midland Route: From new school site to the Rocky River (4.2 miles)

Livable Community BLUEPRINT for Cabarrus County

Bike & Pedestrian Routes

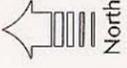
Subdistrict 6 - Southeast

- Rocky River Corridor
- Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor
- WW Flowe Park Connector
- Dutch Buffalo Creek
- Midland Routes
- Rocky River Spurs
- Frank Liske Park Connector
- Afton Run / Coddle Creek
- On-Road Bicycle Routes

- Existing Park
- Existing School Park
- Undeveloped



Lynn Rees-Jones, ASLA



North

1 MILE



LAND AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT COSTS

A total of approximately \$21,527,944 is needed to meet the recreation goals of Subdistrict 6. This includes park and facility development costs and land acquisition costs for land not already dedicated to future park development. The cost also includes priority bike/pedestrian priority routes. The numbers break down as follows:

DESCRIPTION	LAND ACQUISITION COST ¹	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS	TOTAL COST
Current Goals	\$ 440,000	\$5,375,261	\$5,815,261
Intermediate Goals	\$0	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Long Term Goals	\$8,000	\$1,674,969	\$1,682,696
Add'l Facilities	N/A	\$4,594,059	\$4,594,059
Bike/Pedestrian Priority Routes		\$435,928	\$435,928+
TOTAL	\$448,000	\$21,079,944	\$21,527,944

¹In recognition that land acquisition costs for park sites can be significant, Cabarrus County provided a range of land costs for subdistrict. The range given was \$5,000 to \$12,000 per acre with an average cost of \$8,000. For parks that are recommended to be built in conjunction with schools or on city owned property, a land cost has not been included.

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

For Subdistrict 6, 4.2 miles were designated as priority. Of this, 1.2 miles are sidewalks along roadways. An initial development figure of \$435,928 was determined for establishing the Priority Bicycle and Pedestrian Corridors in Subdistrict 6. This figure does not include land acquisition nor does it include design and engineering costs. A detailed cost analysis by route can be found in Appendix J.

Appendices D, E, F and J have additional information pertaining to costs. Appendix D includes a cost estimate for proposed SUBDISTRICT 6 parks and facilities, and Appendix E and Appendix F include costs for the park prototypes and facilities. Appendix J includes a cost analysis for development of bicycle and pedestrian systems.

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APPENDIX A

Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County

PARK MODELS AND FACILITY STANDARDS

The park classification system includes models for seven park types: Mini Park, Neighborhood Park, Community Park, Civic Park, District Park, Regional Park Preserve and Special Purpose Park. The following park models include park types, recommended size, population served, service area coverage, potential locations and type of facilities most typically found within them.

CLOSE TO HOME PARKS

MINI PARK

Minimum Population	500
Acres/1,000 People	.25
Optimum Size	1 acre
Acreage Range	.25 acre to 3 acres
Service Radius	1/4 mile in urbanized area 1-1/2 miles in rural area
Location	Should be located with access, safety and convenience to nearby neighborhoods. May be located at an elementary school, within neighborhood developments, or other site convenient to the population served. Typically not provided at a County park level unless in conjunction with a school. Municipalities provide these on a limited basis and often they are provided within neighborhood developments.
Facilities and Use	Natural and /or paved areas with imaginative layout of equipment and landscaping. May include either intensive or passive play areas or a combination of both.
Typical Facilities	1 playground 2 picnic tables

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Minimum Population	2,000
Acres/1,000 People	2
Optimum Size	15 acres
Acreage Range	3 to 25 acres
Service Radius	1 mile in urbanized area 3 miles in rural area
Location	Should be easily accessible to neighborhood population and geographically centered within safe walking and biking distance. May be located within a residential community, at an elementary, middle or high school.
Facilities and Use	Should provide activities for all ages, passive as well as active, such as play equipment, open space for games,

	paved game area, ball fields, landscape areas and limited parking. May included either tennis or basketball courts. When ball fields are located at school sites, they are typically used for programmed youth athletic leagues. For planning purposes, basketball courts will be included in approximately one half of the proposed parks. Amount of active versus passive facilities should be determined by characteristics of site and area served.
Typical Facilities	1 playground 1 basketball court or tennis court 1 soccer or football field 1-2 ballfields, 1 picnic shelter .5 miles multi-purpose trail

COMMUNITY PARK

Minimum Population	7,000
Acres/1,000 People	3.5
Optimum Size	55 acres
Acreage Range	25 to 70 acres
Service Radius	3 miles in urbanized area 6 miles in rural area
Location	Should be centrally located within the park service area, with consideration given to surrounding land uses, safety, and access and land availability. Should be accessible to several neighborhoods.
Facilities and Use	Should contain activities for the entire family including a community center and areas for active games such as baseball, softball, soccer, tennis, basketball, and volleyball. May also include a municipal swimming pool or community center. Passive use areas for activities such as walking, sitting and picnicking should also be included. The playground should be provided as an ancillary facility with adequate landscaping and parking. A maintenance building may be provided.
Typical Facilities	2 playgrounds 2 basketball court 2 tennis courts 1 community center (@ 50% of parks) 1 swimming pool (@ 50% of parks) 2-4 soccer fields 2-4 ball fields 3 picnic shelters 2 volleyball courts 1 mile multi-purpose trail

CIVIC PARK

Minimum Population	Varies
Acres/1,000 People	.5
Optimum Size	Varies
Acreage Range	Varies
Service Radius	N/A
Location	Typically located along an unusual land feature such as floodplains, rivers, and easements or in an urban area. Area should be of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation or passive open space within an urban area.
Facilities and Use	Predominately passive but may include limited active facilities such as trail, playground, gazebo, plazas, benches, formal gardens, waterfront, ponds and other activities. Also can include open space for free play or exhibitions and festivals. May include outdoor amphitheater.
Typical Facilities	1 playground 3 picnic shelters 1 mile multi-purpose trail

CLOSE TO HOME PARK ACREAGE = 6.25 ACRES PER 1,000 POPULATION

REGIONAL PARK LANDS

DISTRICT PARK

Minimum Population	30,000
Acres/1,000 People	5
Optimum Size	200 acres
Acreage Range	100 to 300 acres
Service Radius	6 miles
Location	Should be within reasonable driving distance to the community it serves. Locate in an area having natural or ornamental quality.
Facilities and Use	Should contain large areas for passive recreation use such as nature trails, picnicking, boating, fishing lakes, camping, interpretive center, and large open spaces. May also provide some areas and facilities for active games such as softball basketball, tennis etc.
Typical Facilities	2 playgrounds 10 picnic shelters 1 basketball court 3 miles multi-purpose trails 3 sand volleyball court

REGIONAL PARK RESERVE

Minimum Population	80,000
Acres/1,000 People	10
Optimum Size	750
Acreage Range	750 acres
Service Radius	25 miles or more
Location	Area of natural quality for natural resource-based outdoor recreation. Generally, 80% of the land is reserved for conservation and natural resource management with less than 20% developed for recreation. Examples include state parks, state natural areas and large natural resource-based county parks.
Facilities and Use	Activities include nature study, picnicking camping, fishing, boating, swimming and various trail uses.

REGIONAL PARK ACREAGE = 10 ACRES PER 1,000 PEOPLE

OTHER PARK LANDS

SPECIAL USE PARK

Minimum Population	N/A
Acres/1,000 People	N/A
Optimum Size	N/A
Acreage Range	N/A
Service Radius	N/A
Location	Includes areas for specialized or single purpose recreation activities such as beach parks, tennis centers, historic and archaeological sites, nature preserves, marina., boat landings, fishing facilities canoe and kayaking trails, golf courses and equestrian facilities.

FACILITY STANDARDS

The following 15 facility types on which recreation activities occur are addressed in this master plan. This listing of facility types includes definitions of the facility and per capita standards.

Ball field	Team activities on a baseball or softball field.	Unit - 1 field (1/2,500)
Basketball	Team activities on a basketball court.	Unit - 1 field (1/5,000)
Community Center	Facility open to public providing various active and passive recreational activities	Unit 1 building (1/15,000).
Football	Team activities on a football field.	Unit - 1 field (1/7,500)
Golf	Activities played on a regulation 18-hole golf course.	Unit -1 course (1/50,000)
Gymnasium	Indoor, multi-purpose, active recreational facility	Unit - 1 gym (1/20,000)
Multi-use Trail	Riding human powered cycles, walking, jogging or in-line skating along designated paths or routes	Unit - 1 mile trail (1/4,000)
Picnicking	Temporary outdoor eating and drinking activities, set up primarily for the enjoyment of eating outdoors.	Unit - 1 table (1/2,000)
Playground	Low acreage designated play area with easy safe access, usually with maintained playground equipment.	Unit - 1 play area (1/2,000)
Racquetball	Activities on a court designated for racquetball.	Unit - 1 court (1/20,000)
Soccer Field	Team activities on a soccer field.	Unit - 1 field (1/2,500)
Swimming Pool	Swimming in a hard bottom pool.	Unit - pool (1/20,000)
Tennis	Activities played outdoor on a tennis court with at least two participants	Unit - 1 court (1/4,000)
Track	Activities on a designated 400 meter running/jogging track	Unit - 1 track (1/20,000)
Volleyball	Team activities on a volleyball court.	Unit - 1 court (1/5,000)

APPENDIX B1									
EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS									
SUBDISTRICT 1 - NORTHWEST									
	Acres	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve	Special Purpose Park	Undeveloped
PUBLIC PARKS									
None									
TOTAL PUBLIC PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS									
Northwest Cabarrus Mid/High	30		1						
Odell Elementary	8		1						
TOTAL SCHOOL PARKS	38	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	38	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND									
Don Howell Lake	10								1
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED LAND	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

APPENDIX B1

EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS

SUBDISTRICT 2 - NORTH

	Acres	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve	Special Purpose Park	Undeveloped
PUBLIC PARKS									
Bakers Creek Park/Greenway	42			1					
James Street Park	0.25	1							
Midway Ball Park	12							1	
North Cabarrus Park (Phase I)	90			1					
Rose Hill	0.5	1							
Veterans Park	1.7				1				
Village Park	15.5				1				
TOTAL PUBLIC PARKS	162	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS									
Forest Park Elementary	5	1							
Jackson Park Elementary	3	1							
Kannapolis Middle	5							1	
McKnight Child Dev. Center	3							1	
Royal Oaks Elementary	2	1							
Shady Brook Elementary	5	1							
Fred L. Wilson Elementary	7	1							
TOTAL SCHOOL PARKS	30	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	192	7	0	2	2	0	0	3	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND									
Forest Park Park	13								1
Irish Buffalo Creek Park Site	15		1						
Lake Concord	5								1
North Cabarrus Park	-								
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED LAND	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

APPENDIX B1									
EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS									
SUBDISTRICT 3 - NORTHEAST									
	Acres	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve	Special Purpose Park	Undeveloped
PUBLIC PARKS									
McAllister Park	5							1	
TOTAL PUBLIC PARKS	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS									
Mt. Pleasant High	13		1						
Mt. Pleasant Middle	16		1						
Mt. Pleasant Elementary	6	1							
TOTAL SCHOOL PARKS	35	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	40	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND									
Cabarrus County Landfill Site	75								1
Mt. Pleasant Reservoir	10								1
Camp Spencer	55							1	
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED LAND	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

APPENDIX B1									
EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS									
SUBDISTRICT 4 - CENTRAL									
	Acres	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve	Special Purpose Park	Undeveloped
PUBLIC PARKS									
Academy Park	4	1							
Academy Recreation Center	3							1	
Beverly Hills Park	3.5	1							
Cabarrus Co. Senior Ctr	25							1	
Frank Liske	217					1			
Gibson Ball Park	4							1	
Hartsell Park	21		1						
Hartsell Recreation Center	-							1	
James L. Dorton Park	23		1						
J. F. McInnis Aquatic Ctr	0.25							1	
Les Myers Park	22			1					
Logan Center	4							1	
Marvin Caldwell Park	22			1					
McAllister Field	3.5							1	
W.W. Flowe Park (Phase I)	44.0			1					
Webb Field	5.0							1	
TOTAL PUBLIC PARKS	400.8	2	2	3	0	1	0	8	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS									
Beverly Hills Elementary	5	1							
R. Brown McAllister Elem.	5	1							
Central Cabarrus High	8		1						
Coltrane-Webb Elem.	11	1							
Concord Middle	20		1						
Concord High School	22		1						
J. N. Fries Middle	20		1						
Glenn Educational Center	-							1	
W. M. Irvin Elementary	3		1						
Long Preschool Center	1							1	
Weddington Hills Elem	10							1	
Wincoff Elementary	12		1						
Wolf Meadow Elementary	5		1						
TOTAL SCHOOL PARKS	122	3	7	0	0	0	0	3	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	522.8	5	9	3	0	1	0	11	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND									
Hartsell School Site	3								1
W.W. Flowe	25								
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED LAND	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX B1									
EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS									
SUBDISTRICT 5 - SOUTHWEST									
	Acres	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve	Special Purpose Park	Undeveloped
PUBLIC PARKS									
Harrisburg Town Park (Phase I)	31							1	
TOTAL PUBLIC PARKS	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS									
Harrisburg Elementary	13		1						
Rocky River Elementary	11		1						
TOTAL SCHOOL PARKS	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	55	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND									
Harrisburg Town Park	-								
Jay Robinson High School	8								
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED LAND	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX B1									
EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS									
SUBDISTRICT 6 - SOUTHEAST									
	Acres	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve	Special Purpose Park	Undeveloped
PUBLIC PARKS									
None									
TOTAL PUBLIC PARKS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS									
A.T. Allen Elementary	2	1							
Bethel Elementary	6		1						
TOTAL SCHOOL PARKS	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND									
None									
TOTAL UNDEVELOPED LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX B1									
EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS									
COUNTYWIDE									
	Acres	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve	Special Purpose Park	Undeveloped
Subdistrict 1									
Public Parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School Parks	38	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC & SCHOOL PARKS	38	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subdistrict 2									
Public Parks	162	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
School Parks	30	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
PUBLIC & SCHOOL PARKS	192	7	0	2	2	0	0	3	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Subdistrict 3									
Public Parks	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
School Parks	35	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC & SCHOOL PARKS	40	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Subdistrict 4									
Public Parks	401	2	2	3	0	1	0	8	0
School Parks	122	3	7	0	0	0	0	3	0
PUBLIC & SCHOOL PARKS	523	5	9	3	0	1	0	11	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subdistrict 5									
Public Parks	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
School Parks	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC & SCHOOL PARKS	55	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subdistrict 6									
Public Parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School Parks	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC & SCHOOL PARKS	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Sub-districts									
Public Parks	599	4	2	5	2	1	0	11	0
School Parks	257	10	14	0	0	0	0	5	0
PUBLIC & SCHOOL PARKS	856	14	16	5	2	1	0	16	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND	216	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5

APPENDIX B2

EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

SUBDISTRICT 1 - NORTHWEST

	Ball Field	Basketball Court	Community Center	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Court	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Court
PUBLIC PARKS															
None															
TOTAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS															
Northwest Cabarrus Mid/High	2			0.5		3.0					0.5		4.0	1.0	
Odell Elementary	3					1		1	2		1				
TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES	5	0	0	0.5	0	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	5	0	0	0.5	0	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND															
Don Howell Lake															
PLANNED FUTURE FACILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX B2

EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

SUBDISTRICT 2 - NORTH

	Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
PUBLIC PARKS															
Bakers Creek Park/Greenway	1	1					1.5	5	2				4		4
James Street Park								1	1						
Midway Ball Park	2			0.5							0.5				
North Cabarrus Park (Phase I)		2					1	3	1						2
Rose Hill								1	1						
Veterans Park															
Village Park							1		1						
TOTAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	3	3	0	0.5	0	0	3.5	10	6	0	0.5	0	4	0	6
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS															
Forest Park Elementary									1						
Jackson Park Elementary									1						
Kannapolis Middle	2														
McKnight Child Dev. Center									1		1.0				
Royal Oaks Elementary									1						
Shady Brook Elementary		1						1	1						
Fred L. Wilson Elementary		1							1						
TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	5	5	0	0.5	0	0	3.5	11	12	0	1.5	0	4	0	6
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND															
Forest Park Park															
Irish Buffalo Park Site	2						1	1	1		1				
Lake Concord															
North Cabarrus Park (future phase)															
PLANNED FUTURE FACILITIES	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX B2

EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

SUBDISTRICT 3 - NORTHEAST

	Ball Field	Basketball Court	Community Center	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Court	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Court
PUBLIC PARKS															
McAllister Park	1														
TOTAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS															
Mt. Pleasant High	2			0.5		1					1.5		6	1	
Mt. Pleasant Middle	5			0.5		2					2.5		4	1	
Mt. Pleasant Elementary		1				1			2						
TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES	6.5	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	10	2	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	8	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	10	2	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND															
Cabarrus County Landfill Site															
Camp Spencer			1						1			1			1
Mt. Pleasant Reservoir															
PLANNED FUTURE FACILITIES	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

APPENDIX B2

EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

SUBDISTRICT 4 - CENTRAL

	Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Court
PUBLIC PARKS															
Academy Park		1													
Academy Rec Center			1			1									
Beverly Hills Park								1	2				1		
Cabarrus Co. Senior Ctr			1				0.8								
Frank Liske Park	3						2	12	5		2		6		6
Gibson Ball Park	1														
Hartsell Park	4	1						1	1						1
Hartsell Rec Center			1			1									
James L. Dorton Park							1.3	3	2		2		3		
J. F. McInnis Aquatic Ctr												1			
Les Myers Park	1	1	1				0.7	4	2				8		1
Logan Center			1			1			1						
Marvin Caldwell Park	2	4	1				1	4	2		1		2		1
McCalister Field	1.0														
Public Housing								2	2						
W.W. Flowe Park	4						1		1						2
Web Field	0.5			0.5							0.5				
TOTAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	16.5	7	6	0.5	0	3	6.8	27	18	0	5.5	1	20	0	11

APPENDIX B2 (CONTINUED)

EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

SUBDISTRICT 4 - CENTRAL

	Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Court
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS															
Beverly Hills Elementary	0.5	1				1			1		0.5				
R. Brown McAllister Elem		1					0.25		2						
Central Cabarrus High	2	1		1.0		1					1.0		4	1	
Coltrane-Webb Elem									2					1	
Concord Middle	2	1		0.5		2					0.5			1	
Concord High School	2			1.0		1					1.5		4	1	
J. N. Fries Middle	1			1.5		1					0.5			1	
Glenn Edu Center						1									
W. M. Irvin Elementary	1	1				1			1		1.0				
Long Preschool Center									1						
Weddington Hills Elem		2				1	1		2		1				
Winecoff Elementary	2					1			2		1			1	
Wolf Meadow Elem	3	1					0.5		2						1
TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES	13.5	8	0	4	0	10	1.8	0	13	0	7	0	8	6	1
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	30	15	6	4.5	0	13	8.6	27	31	0	12.5	1	28	6	12
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND															
Old Hartzell School Site															
W.W. Flowe															
PLANNED FUTURE FACILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX B2

EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

SUBDISTRICT 5 - SOUTHWEST

	Ball Field	Basketball Court	Community Center	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Court	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Court
PUBLIC PARKS															
Harrisburg Town Park				1							1				
Rocky River Golf Club					1										
TOTAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS															
Harrisburg Elementary	5	2				1			2		0.5			1	
Rocky River Elementary	3	2				1			1		2			1	
TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES	8	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2.5	0	0	2	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	8	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	3.5	0	0	2	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND															
Harrisburg Town Park		0.5					1		2				3		0.5
Jay Robinson High School															
PLANNED FUTURE FACILITIES	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0.5

APPENDIX B2.

EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

SUBDISTRICT 6 - SOUTHEAST

	Ball Field	Basketball Court	Community Center	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Court	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Court
PUBLIC PARKS															
None															
TOTAL PUBLIC FACILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHARED SCHOOL PARKS															
A.T. Allen Elementary		2							1						
Bethel Elementary	3	1				1			2						
Central Cabarrus High	2	1		1		1					1		4	1	
TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES	5	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	0
TOTAL PARKS & SCHOOLS	5	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	0
UNDEVELOPED PARK LAND															
None															
PLANNED FUTURE FACILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX B2

EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES

COUNTYWIDE

	Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
Subdistrict 1															
Public Parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared School Facilities	5	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0
PARK & SCHOOL FACILITIES	5	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0
Subdistrict 2															
Public Parks	3	3	0	1	0	0	4	10	6	0	1	0	4	0	6
Shared School Facilities	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
PARK & SCHOOL FACILITIES	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
Subdistrict 3															
Public Parks	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared School Facilities	7	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	10	2	0
PARK & SCHOOL FACILITIES	7	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	10	2	0
Subdistrict 4															
Public Parks	17	7	6	1	0	3	7	27	18	0	6	1	20	0	11
Shared School Facilities	14	8	0	4	0	10	2	0	13	0	7	0	8	6	1
PARK & SCHOOL FACILITIES	14	8	0	4	0	10	2	0	13	0	7	0	8	6	1
Subdistrict 5															
Public Parks	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Shared School Facilities	8	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	0
PARK & SCHOOL FACILITIES	8	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	0
Subdistrict 6															
Public Parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared School Facilities	5	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	0
PARK & SCHOOL FACILITIES	5	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	0
Total Public Parks	21	10	6	2	1	3	10	37	24	0	7	1	24	0	17
Total Shared School Facilities	40	19	0	7	0	22	2	2	29	0	17	0	26	12	1
TOTAL PUBLIC & SCHOOL	61	29	6	9	1	25	12	39	53	0	24	1	50	12	18

APPENDIX B.3
LIVABLE COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT FOR CABARRUS COUNTY
Inventory of Undeveloped Properties

Name	Description	Sub-District	Acres
Don Howell Lake (Previously Coddle Creek Reservoir)	A 1,900 acre reservoir site that may have potential for recreational uses. Many state water restrictions may conflict with proposed recreational opportunities.	1	10
Northwest Cabarrus High/Middle School	An additional 10-20 acres of wooded land is available.	1	10-20
Forest Park Park	Acreage available across from Forest Park School.	2	13
Irish Buffalo Creek Park	A City of Kannapolis park site next to new public works building.	2	15
Kannapolis Lake	Located in the northwest corner of sub-district 2.	2	10
8 th Street Landfill Site	Located in the city of Kannapolis off of 8 th Street, this closed landfill is in the process of being released by the EPA. If it is turned over, it will be dedicated to recreation.	2	51
Concord Lake	Located on east side of Subdistrict 2.	2	5
Lake Fisher	Located on east side of Subdistrict 2. Available for boating.	2	10
North Cabarrus Park	City of Kannapolis and Church of God Children's Home and Cabarrus County entered into two formal 20 year agreements to jointly construct park on Orphanage Road. Year 2001 facilities include roads, parking, 3 picnic shelters 2 horseshoe pits, 2 volleyball courts, 2 basketball courts, walking trails, playground, picnic sites and restroom building. Other future facilities include mountain bike trails, disc golf course, tennis courts, walking trails, informal ball fields, etc.	2	90

Fred L. Wilson Elementary School	An additional 10-15 acres are available for development.	2	10-15
Cabarrus County Landfill Site	A master plan is currently being done for park development on the site. Total acres are 270. Acreage available for recreation is 75-100 acres.	3	75 - 100
Camp Spencer	The Boys and Girls Club owns this camp that includes an additional 25 acres adjacent to the existing development. The County is negotiation to take over the use of this 30 acre park and develop the remaining acreage.	3	55
Mt. Pleasant Reservoir	Owned by the Town of Mt. Pleasant and may have potential for the development of passive recreation areas.	3	10
Concord Middle School	Current school development occupies approximately 60 of the 100 acre school site. The remaining 40 acres is largely floodplains and may have potential for recreation development.	4	40
Frank Liske Park (Including S.J.S. Soccer Complex)	An 11-field soccer complex with 600-700 parking spaces is scheduled for construction beyond 2000.	4	40
Hartsell School Site	The site of the old Hartsell school that was demolished in early 2001. It is located at the corner of Hartsell Park.	4	2.5
W.W. Flowe	Four lighted fields were completed in summer of 2001. Future construction includes 2 additional ball fields, 2 volleyball courts, 4 horseshoe pits, one mile of multi-use trail, playground and basketball court. There is an additional 53 acres across the street that the county would like to acquire. The County does own a nearby 25 acre parcel that they would like to provide to residents as a nature-based park.	6	69 acres. An additional 53 acres may be available.
Wolf Meadow Elementary	An additional 40 acres are available.	4	25-30

Harrisburg Town Park	Phase I construction is underway and includes entrance road, two soccer/football fields and parking. Additional phases include over one mile of trails, 2 playgrounds, 3 tennis courts, 1 volleyball/basketball court, renovations to a historic general store and community picnic area and amphitheater.	5	31
Jay Robinson High School	New high school planned to open in Fall 2001.	5	8
New Fairground Site	Located at intersection of Old Airport Road and Highway 49.	6	

Note: The purpose of this inventory is to identify properties for potential recreation development. It includes properties that have been slated specifically for recreation development as well as those that have been discussed as potentially being dedicated to recreation.

APPENDIX B.4
LIVABLE COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT FOR CABARRUS COUNTY
Inventory of Quasi-Public and Private Facilities

Name	Description	Sub-district	Quasi-Pub. /Private
Camp Cabarrus Boy Scout Camp	One camp building, five overnight shelters, one picnic shelter, lake and three restrooms. On 15-20 acres.	1	Quasi-Public
Northwest Racquet and Swim Club	One outdoor swimming pool, two tennis courts, one picnic shelter and a restroom/bathhouse facility.	1	Private
Cannon Memorial YMCA	Located in Kannapolis this indoor facility includes a running track, two inside basketball courts, two racquetball courts, swimming pool, exercise areas, etc.	2	Quasi-Public
Charity Baptist Church	A church park with a lighted softball field, picnic shelter, restroom/concession building and a small gymnasium.	2	Private
Foxfire Lanes	Bowling	2	Private
Kannapolis Country Club	Includes an 18 hole golf course, driving range, clubhouse, two lighted tennis courts and swimming pool.	2 In Rowan County	Private
Kannapolis Dixie Youth Ball fields	Two lighted youth fields, a restroom/concessions building and limited parking area on 6-8 acres.	2	Quasi-Public
Kannapolis Recreation Park	Miniature golf course, a nine hole par 3 golf course, two water slides, two tennis courts, a swimming pool and two restrooms.	2 In Rowan County	Private
David H. Murdock Senior Citizen Center	Located adjacent to YMCA, center includes arts and crafts, social area etc.	2	Quasi-Public
Nautilus Fitness Center	Weightlifting, aerobics	2	Private
Camp Spencer	A 55 acre Cabarrus County Boys and Girls Club facility which includes 3 ponds, 4 buildings, swimming pool, 2 restroom bldgs. & 1 sand volleyball ct.	3	Quasi-Public
First Assembly Retreat Center	Church site with indoor and outdoor camping facilities, fishing, multi-purpose buildings, nature area and trails.	3	Private

Mt. Pleasant Swim Club	Private outdoor swimming club with restrooms.	3	Private
St. John Lutheran Church	One lighted softball field, two basketball courts, picnic sites and restrooms.	3	Private
Barbara/Robin Hayes Soccer Complex	3 youth soccer fields.	4	Private
Barber-Scotia College	Founded in 1867 to educate freed African American women. A project is underway to construct a tower icon at the corner of Cabarrus and Georgia Streets.	4	Private
Beverly Hills Swim and Racquet Club	Outdoor swimming pool, restroom facility and two tennis courts.	4	Private
Cabarrus Avenue Cemetery	A historic African-American cemetery that is being restored as a historic site.	4	Quasi-Public
Cabarrus County Boys and Girls Club	Two gyms, a recreation program area and informal play areas. Expansion plans are underway.	4	Quasi-Public
Cabarrus County Fair	Includes an agricultural exhibit hall, amphitheater, cattle stables, multi-purpose buildings, concessions buildings and other support facilities. A new fairground site has been acquired at Old Airport Road and Hwy 49.	4	Quasi-Public
Cabarrus Country Club	18 hole golf course with clubhouse, one swimming pool, three restroom facilities, four clay and six asphalt lighted outdoor tennis courts and outdoor recreation area.	4	Private
Concord Swim Club	Swim club that includes and outdoor Olympic size swimming pool, two lighted tennis courts, and a restroom facility.	4	Private
Frye's Recreation Area	This 5 acre facility has an indoor skating rink, golf driving range, baseball and softball batting machine and a bowling lane facility.	4	Quasi-Pubic
Memorial Gardens and Cemetery	A passive park area located in downtown Concord. Many people to walk, eat lunch or enjoy the gardens of this park.	4	Quasi-Public

Philip Morris Company Wellness Park	A facility for Philip Morris Company employees/families. Consists of adult unlighted softball field, model airplane strip, fitness stations, walking/jogging trail, basketball court and indoor meeting/picnic facilities.	4	Private
Southwest YMCA at Afton Village (future)	A new YMCA planned for Concord off Poplar Tent Road in the Afton Village development. Construction to begin Summer 2001. The facility will have two pools, soccer fields, meeting rooms, gymnasium and workout rooms	4	Quasi-Public
The Sports Center	One soccer field, 4 lighted tennis courts, 1 indoor pool and 1 outdoor pool, 6 racquetball courts, a weight/exercise area, an indoor and outdoor running track, steam rooms and locker rooms.	4	Private
Cannon School	Includes an unlighted soccer field, two combination tennis/basketball courts, a gymnasium and playground.	5	Private
Clear Creek Boys Scout Camp	Primitive group camping sites, restrooms, trails and lake.	5	Quasi-Public
Cornerstone Presbyterian Church	The Southwest Cabarrus YMCA operates at this church and has 2 soccer fields.	5	Quasi-Public
Lowe's Motor Speedway	Provides motor sports events including the NASCAR World 600 and Lowe's 500.	5	Quasi-Public
Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church	Private lighted softball field with one restroom facility and a picnic shelter.	5	Private
Concord Motor Speedway	Paved stock car racing facility.	6	Quasi-Public
Friendship Methodist Church Park	Includes a lighted softball field, a basketball court, playground, picnic shelter and restroom facility.	6	Private
Green Oaks Golf Course	18 hole golf course with clubhouse.	6	Quasi-Public

APPENDIX B.5
LIVABLE COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT FOR CABARRUS COUNTY
Inventory of Subdivision Facilities

Name	Description	Sub-District
Subdistrict 1		
Booe/Untz Dev.	Future development plans will include pool, baseball, soccer, basketball and trails.	1
Highland Creek	6 tennis courts, 3 bathhouses, 3 pools, (additional pool and spray-ground are planned), 3 playgrounds, 1 volleyball court, 2 basketball courts, picnic areas, grills and golf course.	1
Park Creek	2 lighted tennis courts, bike trail	1
Poplar Woods	1 swimming pool	1
Rollingwood Forest	Trail	1
Skybrook	Golf course. To be developed includes: 4 clay/2 hard tennis courts, 165' waterslide, 10 lane pool and lake, tot lot, volleyball ct. and soccer field	1
Subtotal Subdistrict 1	8 tennis courts, 4 swimming pools, 3 playgrounds, 1 volleyball court, 2 golf courses, picnic area and trail.	

Subdistrict 2		
Coopers Ridge Apartments	Swimming pool, basketball, playground, volleyball	2
Hampton Forest Apts.	Swimming pool	2
Lantern Green Subdivision	Swimming pool	2
Oak Crest Apartments	Swimming pool	2
Westlake Subdivision	Tennis	2
Subtotal Subdistrict 2	4 swimming pools, basketball, playground, tennis and volleyball	

Subdistrict 3		
Blackwelder Estates	Informal ballfield	3
East Crest Ridge	Trails	3
Subtotal Subdistrict 3	1 informal ballfield, trails	

Subdistrict 4		
Buckingham Place	Swimming pool	4
Candlewood Square Condominiums	Swimming pool	4
Caralea Valley Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Chesney Woods Apts.	Swimming pool	4
The Cloisters Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Concord Point Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Crown Point Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Davidson Apartments	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Greens of Concord	Swimming pool	4
Heatherwood Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Huntington Apartments	Tennis	4
Kensington Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Kinsport Condominiums	Swimming pool	4
Summer Walk Apartments	Swimming pool	4
The Landings Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Locke Mill Plaza	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Longview Meadows Apts.	Swimming pool	4
Melrose Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Morris Glen	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Oak Park	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Oakleaf Condominiums	Swimming pool	4
Parkway Crossing Apts.	Swimming pool	4
Piedmont Primary Academy, Inc.	Swimming pool	4
Piedmont Residential Development Center	Swimming pool	4
Porters Landing	Swimming pool	4
Ridgeview Condominiums	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Sheffield Manor	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Stonewall Jackson School	Swimming pool	4
Summer Walk Apts.	Tennis	

Tower Place Apts	Swimming pool	4
Tri-Acres Swim and Racquet Club, Inc	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Village Green at Concord Mills	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Washington Square Apartments	Swimming pool	4
Water's Edge Apartments	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Woodbrook Apts	Swimming pool	4
Woodridge Condominiums	Swimming pool	4
The Woodlands	Swimming pool, tennis	4
Subtotal Subdistrict 4	35 swimming pools, 12 tennis facilities	

Subdistrict 5		
Bradford Park	2 tennis courts, bath house, 1 swimming pool, playground	5
Carriage Downs	2 tennis courts, 1 clubhouse, 1 swimming pool, playground	5 Concord
Coventry	Under construction - pool, clubhouse, playground	5 Harrisburg
Covington	Swimming pool, tennis	5 Concord
Flowers Farm	Pool, clubhouse	5 Harrisburg
Gable Oaks	Swimming pool	5 Concord
Harrisburg Town Center	3 mini or civic parks to include - Gazebo, pool, clubhouse, picnic/natural area, playground	5 Harrisburg
Hawick Commons	Playground	5
Kings Crossing	Swimming pool, tennis	5 Concord
Orchard Park	Pool, tennis, clubhouse	5 Harrisburg
Porters Landing	1 clubhouse, 1 swimming pool, playground, volleyball and trails	5
Roberta Farms	Swimming pool	5 Concord
Rocky River Crossing	Swimming pool, clubhouse, bark nature trail	5 Harrisburg
Stallings Farm	Picnic shelter, bark nature trail, playground	5 Harrisburg
Steeplechase	1 tennis court, 1 clubhouse, playground, 1 volleyball court, 1 horseshoe pit. informal ballfield.	5

	picnic tables, shelter	
Windsor Forest	Pool, clubhouse	5 Harrisburg
Subtotal Subdistrict 5	8 tennis courts, 9 swimming pools, 6 playgrounds, 2 volleyball, trails, picnic tables and shelter	

Subdistrict 6		
Ashebrook	Picnic shelter, playground	6
Lake Shore Estates	Swimming at Lake	6
Patriot's Point	1 tennis court, 1 clubhouse, 1 swimming pool, picnic table, grill	6
St. Andrews	Playground	6
Subtotal Subdistrict 6	1 swimming pool, 1 tennis court, 2 playgrounds, 1 picnic shelter	

APPENDIX C1

PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 1 -NORTHWEST

		Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve
CURRENT							
2000 Population 11,596	Ideal number of Parks	2.9	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
	Existing Parks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Shared School Parks	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000 Unadjusted Target	2.90	0.25	0.77	0.29	0.29	0.08
	Adjusted Target	1	0	1	0	0	0
Intermediate							
2005 Population 13,335	2005 Unadjusted Target	0.43	0.23	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.01
	Adjusted Target	0	0	0	0	1	0
Long Term							
2010 Population 16,669	2010 Unadjusted Target	0.83	0.44	0.22	0.08	0.08	0.02
	Adjusted Target	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		4.17	0.92	1.11	0.42	0.42	0.11
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		2	0	2	0	1	0

Ideal # of Parks: Shows total number of parks required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to parks required in addition to existing parks, based solely on population.
 Unadjusted Target = Ideal Parks - (Existing Parks + Existing Shared School Parks)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private parks, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Parks Refers to school parks which currently have joint use agreements with the County. This number has been prorated to 65% to reflect the actual amount of time the facilities are available to the public.

APPENDIX C1

PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 2 - NORTH

		Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve
CURRENT							
2000 Population 39,776	Ideal number of Parks	9.9	5.3	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.3
	Existing Parks	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
	Shared School Parks	3.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000 Unadjusted Target	4.69	5.30	0.65	-1.01	0.99	0.27
	Adjusted Target	5	5	0	0	0	0
Intermediate							
2005 Population 44,319	2005 Unadjusted Target	1.14	0.61	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.03
	Adjusted Target	1	1	1	0	0	0
Long Term		1.00					
2010 Population 51,060	2010 Unadjusted Target	1.69	0.90	0.45	0.17	0.17	0.04
	Adjusted Target	2	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		7.52	6.81	1.40	-0.72	1.28	0.34
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		8	7	1	0	0	0

Ideal # of Parks: Shows total number of parks required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to parks required in addition to existing parks, based solely on population.
 Unadjusted Target = Ideal Parks - (Existing Parks + Existing Shared School Parks)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private parks, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Parks Refers to school parks which currently have joint use agreements with the County. This number has been prorated to 65% to reflect the actual amount of time the facilities are available to the public.

APPENDIX C1

PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 3 - NORTHEAST

		Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve
CURRENT							
2000 Population 12,867	Ideal number of Parks	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1
	Existing Parks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shared School Parks	0.65	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000 Unadjusted Target	2.57	0.42	0.86	0.32	0.32	0.09
	Adjusted Target	0	0	1	0	0	0
Intermediate							
2005 Population 14,183	2005 Unadjusted Target	0.33	0.18	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.01
	Adjusted Target	0	0	1	0	0	0
Long Term							
2010 Population 15,498	2010 Unadjusted Target	0.33	0.18	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.01
	Adjusted Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		3.22	0.77	1.03	0.39	0.39	0.10
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		0	0	2	1	1	0

Ideal # of Parks: Shows total number of parks required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to parks required in addition to existing parks, based solely on population.
 Unadjusted Target = Ideal Parks - (Existing Parks + Existing Shared School Parks)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private parks, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Parks Refers to school parks which currently have joint use agreements with the County. This number has been prorated to 65% to reflect the actual amount of time the facilities are available to the public.

APPENDIX C1							
PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT							
SUBDISTRICT 4 - CENTRAL							
		Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve
CURRENT							
2000 Population 43,657	Ideal number of Parks	10.9	5.8	2.9	1.1	1.1	0.3
	Existing Parks	2.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
	Shared School Parks	1.95	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000 Unadjusted Target	6.96	-0.73	-0.09	1.09	0.09	0.29
	Adjusted Target	1	1	0	1	0	0
Intermediate							
2005 Population 52,638	2005 Unadjusted Target	2.25	1.20	0.60	0.22	0.22	0.06
	Adjusted Target	0	2	1	0	0	0
Long Term							
2010 Population 61,619	2010 Unadjusted Target	2.25	1.20	0.60	0.22	0.22	0.06
	Adjusted Target	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		11.45	1.67	1.11	1.54	0.54	0.41
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		1	4	1	1	0	0
<p>Ideal # of Parks: Shows total number of parks required based solely on population.</p> <p>Unadjusted Target: Refers to parks required in addition to existing parks, based solely on population. Unadjusted Target = Ideal Parks - (Existing Parks + Existing Shared School Parks)</p> <p>Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private parks, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues and local, state and national trends.</p> <p>Shared School Parks Refers to school parks which currently have joint use agreements with the County. This number has been prorated to 65% to reflect the actual amount of time the facilities are available to the public.</p>							

APPENDIX C1

PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 5 - SOUTHWEST

		Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve
CURRENT							
2000 Population 25,274	Ideal number of Parks	6.3	3.4	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.2
	Existing Parks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shared School Parks	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000 Unadjusted Target	6.32	2.07	1.68	0.63	0.63	0.17
	Adjusted Target	1	2	1	0	0	0
Intermediate							
2005 Population 37,789	2005 Unadjusted Target	3.13	1.67	0.83	0.31	0.31	0.08
	Adjusted Target	2	2	0	1	0	0
Long Term							
2010 Population 50,304	2010 Unadjusted Target	3.13	1.67	0.83	0.31	0.31	0.08
	Adjusted Target	1	2	1	0	0	0
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		12.58	5.41	3.35	1.26	1.26	0.34
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		4	6	2	1	0	0

Ideal # of Parks: Shows total number of parks required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to parks required in addition to existing parks, based solely on population.
 Unadjusted Target = Ideal Parks - (Existing Parks + Existing Shared School Parks)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private parks, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Parks Refers to school parks which currently have joint use agreements with the County. This number has been prorated to 65% to reflect the actual amount of time the facilities are available to the public.

APPENDIX C1

PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 6 - SOUTHEAST

		Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve
CURRENT							
2000 Population 15,805	Ideal number of Parks	4.0	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
	Existing Parks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shared School Parks	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2000 Unadjusted Target	3.30	1.46	1.05	0.40	0.40	0.11
	Adjusted Target	0	1	1	0	0	0
Intermediate							
2005 Population 19,778	2005 Unadjusted Target	0.99	0.53	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.03
	Adjusted Target	0	0	0	0	0	1
Long Term							
2010 Population 23,750	2010 Unadjusted Target	0.99	0.53	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.03
	Adjusted Target	0	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		5.29	2.52	1.58	0.59	0.59	0.16
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		0	2	1	1	0	1

Ideal # of Parks: Shows total number of parks required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to parks required in addition to existing parks, based solely on population.
 Unadjusted Target = Ideal Parks - (Existing Parks + Existing Shared School Parks)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private parks, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues and local, state and national trends.

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APPENDIX C1

PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

COUNTY-WIDE

		Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Civic Park	District Park	Regional Park Preserve
CURRENT							
2000 Population 148,975	Ideal number of Parks	37.2	19.9	9.9	3.7	3.7	1.0
	Existing Parks	4.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
	Shared School Parks	6.50	9.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2000 Unadjusted Target	26.74	8.76	4.93	1.72	2.72	0.99
	Adjusted Target	8.00	9.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Intermediate							
2005 Population 182,041	2005 Unadjusted Target	8.27	4.41	2.20	0.83	0.83	0.22
	Adjusted Target	3.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Long Term							
2010 Population 218,900	2010 Unadjusted Target	9.21	4.91	2.46	0.92	0.92	0.25
	Adjusted Target	4.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		44.23	18.09	9.59	3.47	4.47	1.46
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		15	19	9	4	2	1

Ideal # of Parks: Shows total number of parks required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to parks required in addition to existing parks, based solely on population.
Unadjusted Target = Ideal Parks - (Existing Parks + Existing Shared School Parks)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private parks, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Parks Refers to school parks which currently have joint use agreements with the County. This number has been prorated to 65% to reflect the actual amount of time the facilities are available to the public.

APPENDIX C2

FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 1 - NORTHWEST

		Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT		1/2500	1/5000	1/15000	1/7,500	1/50000	1/20000	1/4000	1/2,000	1/2000	1/20000	1/2,500	1/20000	1/4000	1/20000	1/5000
2000 Population 11,596	Ideal facilities	4.6	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.6	2.9	5.8	5.8	0.6	4.6	0.6	2.9	0.6	2.3
	Existing Facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shared School Facilities	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.7	0.0
	2000 Unadjusted Target	-0.4	2.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	-2.0	2.9	5.1	4.5	0.6	3.6	0.6	-1.1	-0.1	2.3
	Adjusted Target	5	2	1	1	0	0	3	5	5	0	4	0	1	0	2
INTERMEDIATE																
2005 Pop. 13,339	2005 Unadjusted Target	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
	Adjusted Target	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
LONG TERM																
2010 Pop. 16,669	2010 Unadjusted Target	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7
	Adjusted Target	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		2	3	1	2	0	-2	4	8	7	1	6	1	0	0	3
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		7	3	1	2	0	0	4	8	8	1	6	1	2	0	3

Ideal number of Facilities: Shows total number of facilities required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to new facilities required in addition to existing facilities, based solely on population.
Unadjusted Target = Ideal Facilities - (Existing Facilities + Existing Shared School Facilities)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private facilities, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues, and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Facilities: Schools which currently have joint use agreements with the County. Number has been prorated to 65% (except for ball fields, soccer & tennis counted at 100%) to reflect actual amount of time the facilities are available for public use.

APPENDIX C2

FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 2 - NORTH

		Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT		1/2500	1/5000	1/15000	1/7,500	1/50000	1/20000	1/4000	1/2,000	1/2000	1/20000	1/2,500	1/20000	1/4000	1/20000	1/5000
2000 Population 39,776	Ideal facilities	15.9	8.0	2.7	5.3	0.8	2.0	9.9	19.9	19.9	2.0	15.9	2.0	9.9	2.0	8.0
	Existing Facilities	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.0	6.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	6.0
	Shared School Facilities	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2000 Unadjusted Target	10.9	3.7	2.7	4.8	0.8	2.0	6.4	9.24	10.0	2.0	14.4	2.0	5.9	2.0	2.0
	Adjusted Target	11	4	2	4	0	2	6	9	10	2	14	1	6	2	2
INTERMEDIATE																
2005 Pop. 44,319	2005 Unadjusted Target	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.3	2.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9
	Adjusted Target	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
LONG TERM																
2010 Pop. 51,060	2010 Unadjusted Target	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.7	3.4	3.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.3
	Adjusted Target	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	1
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		15.4	6	3	6	1	3	9	15	16	3	19	3	9	3	4
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		15	6	3	6	0	2	9	15	16	2	19	1	9	2	4

Ideal number of Facilities: Shows total number of facilities required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to new facilities required in addition to existing facilities, based solely on population.
Unadjusted Target = Ideal Facilities - (Existing Facilities + Existing Shared School Facilities)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private facilities, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues, and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Facilities: Schools which currently have joint use agreements with the County. Number has been prorated to 65% (except for ball fields, soccer & tennis counted at 100%) to reflect actual amount of time the facilities are available for public use.

APPENDIX C2

FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 3 - NORTHEAST

		Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT		1/2500	1/5000	1/15000	1/7,500	1/50000	1/20000	1/4000	1/2,000	1/2000	1/20000	1/2,500	1/20000	1/4000	1/20000	1/5000
2000 Population 12,867	Ideal facilities	5.1	2.6	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.6	3.2	6.4	6.4	0.6	5.1	0.6	3.2	0.6	2.6
	Existing Facilities	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shared School Facilities	6.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	10.0	1.3	0.0
	2000 Unadjusted Target	-2.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.3	-2.0	3.2	6.4	5.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	-6.8	-0.7	2.6
	Adjusted Target	3	2	0	1	0	0	3	4	5	0	4	0	0	0	2
INTERMEDIATE																
2005 Pop. 14,183	2005 Unadjusted Target	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
	Adjusted Target	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
LONG TERM																
2010 Pop. 15,498	2010 Unadjusted Target	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
	Adjusted Target	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		-1	2	1	1	0	-2	4	8	6	1	2	1	-6	-1	3
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		4	3	1	2	0	0	4	6	7	1	5	0	1	0	3

Ideal number of Facilities: Shows total number of facilities required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to new facilities required in addition to existing facilities, based solely on population.
Unadjusted Target = Ideal Facilities - (Existing Facilities + Existing Shared School Facilities)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private facilities, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues, and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Facilities: Schools which currently have joint use agreements with the County. Number has been prorated to 65% (except for ball fields, soccer & tennis counted at 100%) to reflect actual amount of time the facilities are available for public use.

APPENDIX C2

FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 4 - CENTRAL

		Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT		1/2500	1/5000	1/15000	1/7,500	1/50000	1/20000	1/4000	1/2,000	1/2000	1/20000	1/2,500	1/20000	1/4000	1/20000	1/5000
2000 Population 43,657	Ideal facilities	17.5	8.7	2.9	5.8	0.9	2.2	10.9	21.8	21.8	2.2	17.5	2.2	10.9	2.2	8.7
	Existing Facilities	16.5	7.0	6.0	0.5	0.0	3.0	6.8	27.0	18.0	0.0	5.5	1.0	20.0	0.0	11.0
	Shared School Facilities	13.5	5.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.5	1.1	0.0	8.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	8.0	3.9	0.7
	2000 Unadjusted Target	-12.5	-3.5	-3.1	2.7	0.9	-7.3	3.0	-5.2	-4.6	2.2	5.0	1.2	-17	-1.7	-2.9
	Adjusted Target	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	0
INTERMEDIATE																
2005 Pop. 52,638	2005 Unadjusted Target	3.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	2.2	4.5	4.5	0.4	3.6	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8
	Adjusted Target	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	1
LONG TERM																
2010 Pop. 61,619	2010 Unadjusted Target	3.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	2.2	4.5	4.5	0.4	3.6	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8
	Adjusted Target	4	2	1	1	0	0	3	4	3	1	4	1	2	1	2
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		-5	0	-2	5	1	-6	7	4	4	3	12	2	-13	-1	1
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		9	4	1	2	0	0	8	4	7	3	13	1	4	2	3

Ideal number of Facilities: Shows total number of facilities required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to new facilities required in addition to existing facilities, based solely on population.
Unadjusted Target = Ideal Facilities - (Existing Facilities + Existing Shared School Facilities)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private facilities, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues, and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Facilities: Schools which currently have joint use agreements with the County. Number has been prorated to 65% (except for ball fields, soccer & tennis counted at 100%) to reflect actual amount of time the facilities are available for public use.

APPENDIX C2

FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 5 - SOUTHWEST

		Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT		1/2500	1/5000	1/15000	1/7,500	1/50000	1/20000	1/4000	1/2,000	1/2000	1/20000	1/2,500	1/20000	1/4000	1/20000	1/5000
2000 Population 25,274	Ideal facilities	10.1	5.1	1.7	3.4	0.5	1.3	6.3	12.6	12.6	1.3	10.1	1.3	6.3	1.3	5.1
	Existing Facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shared School Facilities	8.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
	2000 Unadjusted Target	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.4	-0.5	0.0	6.3	12.6	10.7	1.3	6.6	1.3	6.3	0.0	5.1
	Adjusted Target	7	3	1	2	0	0	6	12	10	1	6	0	6	0	5
INTERMEDIATE																
2005 Pop. 37,789	2005 Unadjusted Target	5.0	2.5	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.6	3.1	6.3	6.3	0.6	5.0	0.6	3.1	0.6	2.5
	Adjusted Target	5	2	0	2	0	1	3	7	6	1	5	0	3	1	2
LONG TERM																
2010 Pop. 50,304	2010 Unadjusted Target	5.0	2.5	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.6	3.1	6.3	6.3	0.6	5.0	0.6	3.1	0.6	2.5
	Adjusted Target	5	3	1	2	0	1	3	6	6	0	5	1	3	1	3
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		12	7	3	6	0	1	13	25	23	3	17	3	13	1	10
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		17	8	2	6	0	2	12	25	22	2	16	1	12	2	10

Ideal number of Facilities: Shows total number of facilities required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to new facilities required in addition to existing facilities, based solely on population.
Unadjusted Target = Ideal Facilities - (Existing Facilities + Existing Shared School Facilities)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private facilities, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues, and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Facilities: Schools which currently have joint use agreements with the County. Number has been prorated to 65% (except for ball fields, soccer & tennis counted at 100%) to reflect actual amount of time the facilities are available for public use.

APPENDIX C2

FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUBDISTRICT 6 - SOUTHEAST

		Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT		1/2500	1/5000	1/15000	1/7,500	1/50000	1/20000	1/4000	1/2,000	1/2000	1/20000	1/2,500	1/20000	1/4000	1/20000	1/5000
2000 Population 15,805	Ideal facilities	6.3	3.2	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.8	4.0	7.9	7.9	0.8	6.3	0.8	4.0	0.8	3.2
	Existing Facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shared School Facilities	5.0	2.6	0.0	0.65	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.95	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.65	0.0
	2000 Unadjusted Target	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.3	-0.5	4.0	7.9	6.0	0.8	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	3.2
	Adjusted Target	4	1	1	1	0	0	4	8	6	1	6	0	2	0	3
INTERMEDIATE																
2005 Pop. 19,778	2005 Unadjusted Target	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.8
	Adjusted Target	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
LONG TERM																
2010 Pop. 23,750	2010 Unadjusted Target	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.8
	Adjusted Target	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	1
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		5	2	2	3	0	0	6	12	10	1	9	1	2	1	5
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		7	3	2	3	0	1	6	12	10	1	9	1	4	1	5

Ideal number of Facilities: Shows total number of facilities required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to new facilities required in addition to existing facilities, based solely on population.
Unadjusted Target = Ideal Facilities - (Existing Facilities + Existing Shared School Facilities)

Adjusted Target: Reflects subdistrict characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private facilities, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues, and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Facilities: Schools which currently have joint use agreements with the County. Number has been prorated to 65% (except for ball fields, soccer & tennis counted at 100%) to reflect actual amount of time the facilities are available for public use.

APPENDIX C2

FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

COUNTY-WIDE

		Ball Field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Multi Use Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT		1/2500	1/5000	1/15000	1/7,500	1/50000	1/20000	1/4000	1/2,000	1/2000	1/20000	1/2,500	1/20000	1/4000	1/20000	1/5000
2000 Population 148,975	Ideal facilities	59.6	29.8	9.9	19.9	3.0	7.4	37.2	74.5	74.5	7.4	59.6	7.4	37.2	7.4	29.8
	Existing Facilities	20.5	10.0	6.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	10.3	37.0	24.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	24.0	0.0	17.0
	Shared School Facilities	40.0	12.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	14.3	1.1	1.3	18.9	0.0	16.5	0.0	26.0	7.8	0.7
	2000 Unadjusted Target	-0.9	7.4	3.9	13.6	2.0	-9.9	25.8	36.2	31.6	7.4	36.1	6.4	-12.8	-0.4	12.1
	Adjusted Target	32	12	5	9	0	2	25	38	36	6	39	1	15	3	14
INTERMEDIATE																
2005 Pop. 182,046	2005 Unadjusted Target	13.2	6.6	2.2	4.4	0.7	1.7	8.3	16.5	16.5	1.7	13.2	1.7	8.3	1.7	6.6
	Adjusted Target	13	7	1	5	0	1	8	14	16	1	13	0	8	1	7
LONG TERM																
2010 Pop. 218,900	2010 Unadjusted Target	14.7	7.4	2.5	4.9	0.7	1.8	9.2	18.4	18.4	1.8	14.7	1.8	9.2	1.8	7.4
	Adjusted Target	14	8	3	7	0	2	10	18	18	3	16	4	9	3	7
TOTAL UNADJUSTED TARGET		27	21	9	23	3	-6	43	71	67	11	64	10	5	3	26
TOTAL ADJUSTED TARGET		59	27	9	21	0	5	43	70	70	10	68	5	32	7	28

Ideal number of Facilities: Shows total number of facilities required based solely on population.

Unadjusted Target: Refers to new facilities required in addition to existing facilities, based solely on population.
Unadjusted Target = Ideal Facilities - (Existing Facilities + Existing Shared School Facilities)

Adjusted Target: Reflects sub-district characteristics, citizen preferences, natural resources, other public and/or private facilities, geographic distribution of parks, stated goals and issues, and local, state and national trends.

Shared School Facilities: Schools which currently have joint use agreements with the County. Number has been prorated to 65% (except for ball fields, soccer & tennis counted at 100%) to reflect actual amount of time the facilities are available for public use.

APPENDIX C3

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS SUMMARY

SUBDISTRICT 1 - NORTHWEST

	Ball field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT															
Adjusted Facility Target	5	2	1	1	0	0	3	5	5	0	4	0	1	0	2
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	1								1						
Neighborhood Pk	0	0		0			0.0	0	0				0		
Community Park	1	3	2	1			1.0	3	2		3	0	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	3	2	1	0	0	0	1.0	3	3	0	3	0	2	0	2
Additional Facility Target	2	0	0	1	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	1	0	-1	0	0
INTERMEDIATE															
Adjusted Facility Target	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0		0		
Community Park	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	1						3.0	10	2						3
Subtotal Park Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Balance from 2000		0										0	1		
Additional Facility Target	1	1	0	0	0	0	-2.0	-8	-1	0	1	0	-1	0	-2
LONG TERM															
Adjusted Facility Target	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	1								1						
Neighborhood Pk	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0						
Community Park	1	3	2	0			1.0	3	2		3	1	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	3	2	0	0	0	0	1.0	3	3	0	3	1	2	0	2
Balance from 2005							2.0	8	1				1		2
Additional Facility Target	-2	-2	0	1	0	0	-3.0	-10	-2	1	-2	0	-2	0	-4
Total Adjusted Target	7	3	1	2	0	0	4	8	8	1	6	1	2	0	3
Facilities in park models	6	4	1	0	0	0	5.0	16	8	0	6	1	4	0	7
TOTAL Additional Facilities	1	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX C3

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS SUMMARY

SUBDISTRICT 2 - NORTH

	Ball field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT															
Adjusted Facility Target	11	4	2	4	0	2	6	9	10	2	14	1	6	2	2
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	5								5						
Neighborhood Pk	5	10	1	1			2.5	5	5		4		4		
Community Park	0	0	0.0	0			0.0	0	0		0.0	0	0.0		0
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	10	1	0	1	0	0	2.5	5	10	0	4	0	4	0	0
Additional Facility Target	1	3	2	3	0	2	3.5	4	0	2	10	1	2	2	2
INTERMEDIATE															
Adjusted Facility Target	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	1								1						
Neighborhood Pk	1	2	0	1			0.5	1	1		0		1		
Community Park	1	3	2	1			1.0	3	2		3	0	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	5	2	1	1	0	0	1.5	4	4	0	3	0	3	0	2
Balance from 2000															
Additional Facility Target	-3	-1	-1	0	0	0	-0.5	-2	-2	0	-1	0	-2	0	-1
LONG TERM															
Adjusted Facility Target	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	1
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	2								2						
Neighborhood Pk	1	2	1	0			0.5	1	1		1		0		
Community Park	0	0	0.0	0			0.0	0	0		0.0	0	0.0		0
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	2	1	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Balance from 2005	3	1	1				0.5	2	2		1		2		1
Additional Facility Target	-3	-1	0	1	0	0	1.0	1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Adjusted Need	15	6	3	6	0	2	9.0	15	16	2	19	1	9	2	4
Facilities in park models	17	4	1	2	0	0	4.5	10	17	0	8	0	7	0	2
TOTAL Additional Facilities	0	2	2	4	0	2	4.5	5	0	2	11	1	2	2	2

APPENDIX C3

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS SUMMARY

SUBDISTRICT 3 - NORTHEAST

	Ball field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT															
Adjusted Facility Target	3	2	0	1	0	0	3	4	5	0	4	0	0	0	2
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	0	0					0.0	0	0		0		0		
Community Park	1	3	2	1			1.0	3	2		3	0	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	3	2	1	0	0	0	1.0	3	2	0	3	0	2	0	2
Additional Facility Target	0	0	-1	1	0	0	2.0	1	3	0	1	0	-2	0	0
INTERMEDIATE															
Adjusted Facility Target	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0		0		
Community Park	1	3	2	1			1.0	3	2		3	0	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	3	2	1	0	0	0	1.0	3	2	0	3	0	2	0	2
Balance from 2000			1										2		
Additional Facility Target	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	-1.0	-2	-1	0	-3	0	-3	0	-1
LONG TERM															
Adjusted Facility Target	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0		0		
Community Park	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Civic Park	1						1.0	3	1						
District Park	1						3.0	10	2						3
Subtotal Park Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Balance from 2005	2	2	2				1.0	2	1		3		3		1
Additional Facility Target	-2	-1	-2	1	0	0	-4.0	-14	-3	1	-2	0	-3	0	-4
Total Adjusted Need	4	3	0	2	0	0	4	6	7	1	5	0	1	0	3
Facilities in park models	6	4	2	0	0	0	6.0	19	7	0	6	0	4	0	7
TOTAL Additional Facilit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX C3

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS SUMMARY

SUBDISTRICT 4 - CENTRAL

	Ball field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT															
Adjusted Facility Target	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	0
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	1								1						
Neighborhood Pk	1	2	1	0			0.5	1	1		1		0		
Community Park	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Civic Park	1						1.0	3	1						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	2	1	0	0	0	0	1.5	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Additional Facility Target	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1.5	-4	-3	2	4	0	0	1	0
INTERMEDIATE															
Adjusted Facility Target	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	1
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	2	4	1	0			1.0	2	2		2		1		
Community Park	1	3	2.0	1			1.0	3	2		3	0	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	7	3	1	0	0	0	2.0	5	4	0	5	0	3	0	2
Balance from 2000		1						4	3						
Additional Facility Target	-4	-2	-1	1	0	0	0.0	-9	-3	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1
LONG TERM															
Adjusted Facility Target	4	2	1	1	0	0	3	4	3	1	4	1	2	1	2
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	1	2	0	0			0.5	1	1		1		1		
Community Park	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.5	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Balance from 2005	4	2	1					9	1				1		1
Additional Facility Target	-2	0	0	1	0	0	2.5	-6	1	1	3	1	0	1	1
Total Adjusted Need	9	4	1	2	0	0	8	4	7	3	13	1.0	4	2	3
Facilities in park models	11	4	1	0	0	0	4.0	10	8	0	7	0.0	4	0	2
TOTAL Additional Facilities	0	0	1	2.0	0	0	4.0	0	0	3	6	1.0	0	2	1

APPENDIX C3

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS SUMMARY

SUBDISTRICT 5 - SOUTHWEST

	Ball field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT															
Adjusted Facility Target	7	3	1	2	0	0	6	12	10	1	6	0	6	0	5
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	1								1						
Neighborhood Pk	2	4	1	1			1.0	2	2		1		1		
Community Park	1	3	2	1			1.0	3	2		3	0	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	7	3	1	1	0	0	2.0	5	5	0	4	0	3	0	2
Additional Facility Target	0	0	0	1	0	0	4.0	7	5	1	2	0	3	0	3
INTERMEDIATE															
Adjusted Facility Target	5	2	0	2	0	1	3	7	6	1	5	0	3	1	2
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	2								2						
Neighborhood Pk	2	4	0	0			1.0	2	2		2		2		
Community Park	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Civic Park	1						1.0	3	1						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	5	5	0	2	0	2	0	0
Balance from 2000															
Additional Facility Target	1	2	0	2	0	1	1.0	2	1	1	3	0	1	1	2
LONG TERM															
Adjusted Facility Target	5	3	1	2	0	1	3	6	6	0	5	1	3	1	3
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	1								1						
Neighborhood Pk	2	4	1	1			1.0	2	2		1		1		
Community Park	1	3	2.0	0			1.0	3	2		3	1	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	7	3	0	1	0	0	2.0	5	5	0	4	1	3	0	2
Balance from 2005															
Additional Facility Target	-2	0	1	1	0	1	1.0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Total Adjusted Need	17	8	2	6	0	2	12	25	22	2	16	1	12	2	10
Facilities in park models	18	6	1	2	0	0	6.0	15	15	0	10	1	8	0	4
TOTAL Additional Facilities	0	2	1	4	0	2	6.0	10	7	2	6	0	4	2	6

APPENDIX C3

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS SUMMARY

SUBDISTRICT 6 - SOUTHEAST

	Ball field	Basketball Ct	Community Ctr	Football Field	Golf Course	Gymnasium	Trail	Picnic Shelter	Playground	Racquetball Ct	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Track	Volleyball Ct
CURRENT															
Adjusted Facility Target	4	1	1	1	0	0	4	8	6	1	6	0	2	0	3
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	1	2	0	0			0.5	1	1		1		1		
Community Park	1	3	2	1			1.0	3	2		3	0	2		2
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	5	2	1	0	0	0	1.5	4	3	0	4	0	3	0	2
Additional Facility Target	-1	-1	0	1	0	0	2.5	4	3	1	2	0	-1	0	1
INTERMEDIATE															
Adjusted Facility Target	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0		0		
Community Park	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Civic Park	0						0.0	0	0						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance from 2000	1	1											1		
Additional Facility Target	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
LONG TERM															
Adjusted Facility Target	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	1
Park Type	Adjusted Park Target														
Mini Park	0								0						
Neighborhood Pk	1	2	1	0			0.5	1	1		1		0		
Community Park	0	0	0	0			0.0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Civic Park	1						1.0	3	1						
District Park	0						0.0	0	0						0
Subtotal Park Facilities	2	1	0	0	0	0	1.5	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Balance from 2005															
Additional Facility Target	0	0	0	1	0	1	-0.5	-2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total Adjusted Need	7	3	2	3	0	1	6	12	10	1	9	1	4	1	5
Facilities in park models	7	3	1	0	0	0	3.0	8	5	0	5	0	3	0	2
TOTAL Additional Facilities	0	0	1	3	0	1	3.0	4	5	1	4	1	1	1	3

Appendix C.4

**LIVABLE COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT FOR CABARRUS COUNTY
PARK ACREAGE SUMMARY**

CLOSE TO HOME						REGIONAL				
Subdistrict	Current				Proposed		Current		Proposed	
Population	Public	Acres/1000	Public & School	Acres/1000		Acres/1000	Acres	Acres/1000		Acres/1000
Subdistrict 1										
11,596	0	0.00	24.7	2.13			0	0.00		
16,669					112	8.20			200	12.00
Subdistrict 2										
39,776	162	4.07	20	4.56			0	0.00		
51,060					168	6.84			0	0.00
Subdistrict 3										
12,867	5	0.39	23	2.16			0	0.00	Landfill	
15,498					111	8.95			75	4.84
Subdistrict 4										
43,657	184	4.21	79	6.03			217	4.97		
61,619					123	6.27			0	3.52
Subdistrict 5										
25,274	31	1.23	16	1.84			0	0.00		
50,304					205	5.00			0	0.00
Subdistrict 6										
15,805	0	0.00	5	0.33			0	0.00	Reed GM	
23,750					86	3.84			500	21.05
All Sub's										
148,975	382	2.56	167	3.68			217	1.46		
218,900					805	6.18			775	4.53

APPENDIX D

PARK AND FACILITY COSTS

SUBDISTRICT 1 - NORTHWEST

Land Cost per Acre is: \$18,000

			Subtotal	Capital Cost per	Subtotal	Subtotal
Parks	Quantity	Acres	Land Cost	park or facility	Capital Cost	Land & Capital Cost
Current						
Mini Park	1	1	\$18,000	\$91,544	\$91,544	\$109,544
Community Park	1	55	\$0	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565
Current Park Costs			\$18,000		\$4,127,109	\$4,145,109
Intermediate						
District Park	1	200	\$3,600,000	\$3,970,848	\$3,970,848	\$7,570,848
Intermediate Park Costs			\$3,600,000		\$3,970,848	\$7,570,848
Long Term						
Mini Park	1	1	\$18,000	\$91,544	\$91,544	\$109,544
Community Park	1	55	\$990,000	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$5,025,565
Long Term Park Costs			\$1,008,000		\$4,127,109	\$5,135,109
TOTAL PARK COSTS			\$4,626,000		\$12,225,066	\$16,851,066
Additional Facilities						
Ball fields	1		N/A	\$276,386	\$276,386	\$276,386
Football Field	2		N/A	\$214,775	\$429,550	\$429,550
Racquetball Court	1		N/A	\$17,864	\$17,864	\$17,864
Total Additional Facility Costs			0		\$723,800	\$723,800
TOTAL COSTS			\$4,626,000		\$12,948,866	\$17,574,866

APPENDIX D

PARK AND FACILITY COSTS

SUBDISTRICT 2 - NORTH

Land Cost per Acre is: \$16,000

			Subtotal	Capital Cost per	Subtotal	Subtotal
Parks	Quantity	Acres	Land Cost	park or facility	Capital Cost	Land & Capital Cost
Current						
Mini Park	5	1	\$80,000	\$91,544	\$457,720	\$537,720
Neighborhood Park	5	15	\$240,000	\$1,339,696	\$6,698,480	\$6,938,480
Current Park Costs			\$320,000		\$7,156,200	\$7,476,200
Intermediate						
Mini Park	1	1	\$16,000	\$91,544	\$91,544	\$107,544
Neighborhood Park	1	15	\$240,000	\$1,339,696	\$1,339,696	\$1,579,696
Community Park	1	55	\$880,000	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$4,915,565
Intermediate Park Costs			\$1,136,000		\$5,466,805	\$6,602,805
Long Term						
Mini Park	2	1	\$32,000	\$91,544	\$183,088	\$215,088
Neighborhood Park	1	15	\$240,000	\$1,339,696	\$1,339,696	\$1,579,696
Long Term Park Costs			\$272,000		\$1,522,784	\$1,794,784
TOTAL PARK COSTS			\$1,728,000		\$14,145,789	\$15,873,789
Additional Facilities						
Basketball Court	2		N/A	\$23,650	\$47,300	\$47,300
Community Center	2		N/A	\$440,000	\$880,000	\$880,000
Football Field	4		N/A	\$214,775	\$859,100	\$859,100
Gymnasium	2		N/A	\$1,320,000	\$2,640,000	\$2,640,000
Multi-use Trail	5		N/A	\$101,200	\$455,400	\$455,400
Picnic Shelter	5		N/A	\$25,080	\$125,400	\$125,400
Racquetball Court	2		N/A	\$17,864	\$35,728	\$35,728
Soccer Field	11		N/A	\$213,675	\$2,350,425	\$2,350,425
Swimming Pool	1		N/A	\$445,886	\$445,886	\$445,886
Tennis Court	2		N/A	\$37,070	\$74,140	\$74,140
Track	2		N/A	\$165,238	\$330,476	\$330,476
Volleyball Court	2		N/A	\$3,982	\$7,964	\$7,964
Total Additional Facility Costs			0		\$8,251,819	\$8,251,819
TOTAL COSTS			\$1,728,000		\$22,397,608	\$24,125,608

APPENDIX D

PARK AND FACILITY COSTS

SUBDISTRICT 3 - NORTHEAST

Land Cost per Acre is: \$7,000

			Subtotal	Capital Cost per	Subtotal	Subtotal
Parks	Quantity	Acres	Land Cost	park or facility	Capital Cost	Land & Capital Cost
Current						
Community Park	1	55	\$0	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565
Current Park Costs			\$0		\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565
Intermediate						
Community Park	1	55	\$385,000	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$4,420,565
Intermediate Park Costs			\$385,000		\$4,035,565	\$4,420,565
Long Term						
Civic Park	1		\$0	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000
District Park	1	200	\$0	\$3,970,848	\$3,970,848	\$3,970,848
Long Term Park Costs			\$0		\$4,305,848	\$4,305,848
TOTAL PARK COSTS			\$385,000		\$12,376,978	\$12,761,978
Additional Facilities						
Football Field	2		N/A	\$214,775	\$429,550	\$429,550
Racquetball Court	1		N/A	\$17,864	\$17,864	\$17,864
Total Additional Facility Costs			0		\$447,414	\$447,414
TOTAL COSTS			\$385,000		\$12,824,392	\$13,209,392

APPENDIX D

PARK AND FACILITY COSTS

SUBDISTRICT 4 - CENTRAL

Land Cost per Acre is: \$30,000

			Subtotal	Capital Cost per	Subtotal	Subtotal
Parks	Quantity	Acres	Land Cost	park or facility	Capital Cost	Land & Capital Cost
Current						
Mini Park	1	1	\$0	\$91,544	\$91,544	\$91,544
Neighborhood Park	1	15	\$450,000	\$1,339,696	\$1,339,696	\$1,789,696
Civic Park	1		\$0	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000
Current Park Costs			\$450,000		\$1,766,240	\$2,216,240
Intermediate						
Neighborhood Park	2	15	\$900,000	\$1,339,696	\$2,679,392	\$3,579,392
Community Park	1	55	\$1,650,000	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$5,685,565
Intermediate Park Costs			\$2,550,000		\$6,714,957	\$9,264,957
Long Term						
Neighborhood Park	1	15	\$450,000	\$1,339,696	\$1,339,696	\$1,789,696
Long Term Park Costs			\$450,000		\$1,339,696	\$1,789,696
TOTAL PARK COSTS			\$3,450,000		\$9,820,893	\$13,270,893
Additional Facilities						
Community Center	1		N/A	\$440,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
Football Field	2		N/A	\$214,775	\$429,550	\$429,550
Multi-use Trail	4		N/A	\$101,200	\$404,800	\$404,800
Racquetball Court	3		N/A	\$17,864	\$53,592	\$53,592
Soccer Field	6		N/A	\$213,675	\$1,282,050	\$1,282,050
Swimming Pool	1		N/A	\$445,886	\$445,886	\$445,886
Track	2		N/A	\$165,238	\$330,476	\$330,476
Volleyball Court	1		N/A	\$3,982	\$3,982	\$3,982
Total Additional Facility Costs			0		\$3,170,336	\$3,170,336
TOTAL COSTS			\$3,450,000		\$12,991,229	\$16,441,229

APPENDIX D

PARK AND FACILITY COSTS

SUBDISTRICT 5 - SOUTHWEST

Land cost/acre (south of 49) is: \$18,000

Land cost/acre (north of 49) is: \$40,000

			Subtotal	Capital Cost per	Subtotal	Subtotal
	Quantity	Acres	Land Cost	park or facility	Capital Cost	Land & Capital Cost
Current						
Mini Park	1	1	\$0	\$91,544	\$91,544	\$91,544
Neighborhood Park	2	15	\$600,000	\$1,339,696	\$2,679,392	\$3,279,392
Community Park	1	55	\$0	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565
Current Park Costs			\$600,000		\$6,806,501	\$7,406,501
Intermediate						
Mini Park	2	1	\$0	\$91,544	\$183,088	\$183,088
Neighborhood Park	2	15	\$270,000	\$1,339,696	\$2,679,392	\$2,949,392
Civic Park	1	5	\$0	\$775,000	\$775,000	\$775,000
Intermediate Park Costs			\$270,000		\$3,637,480	\$3,907,480
Long Term						
Mini Park	1	1	\$0	\$91,544	\$91,544	\$91,544
Neighborhood Park	2	15	\$540,000	\$1,339,696	\$2,679,392	\$3,219,392
Community Park	1	55	\$0	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565
Long Term Park Costs			\$540,000		\$6,806,501	\$7,346,501
TOTAL PARK COSTS			\$1,410,000		\$17,250,482	\$18,660,482
Additional Facilities						
Basketball Court	2		N/A	\$23,650	\$47,300	\$47,300
Community Center	1		N/A	\$440,000	\$440,000	\$440,000
Football Field	4		N/A	\$214,775	\$859,100	\$859,100
Gymnasium	2		N/A	\$1,320,000	\$2,640,000	\$2,640,000
Multi-use Trail	6		N/A	\$101,200	\$607,200	\$607,200
Picnic Shelter	10		N/A	\$25,080	\$250,800	\$250,800
Playground	7		N/A	\$50,622	\$354,354	\$354,354
Racquetball Court	2		N/A	\$17,864	\$35,728	\$35,728
Soccer Field	6		N/A	\$213,675	\$1,282,050	\$1,282,050
Tennis Court	4		N/A	\$37,070	\$148,280	\$148,280
Track	2		N/A	\$165,238	\$330,476	\$330,476
Volleyball Court	6		N/A	\$3,982	\$23,892	\$23,892
Total Additional Facility Costs			0		\$7,019,180	\$7,019,180
TOTAL COSTS			\$1,410,000		\$24,269,662	\$25,679,662

APPENDIX D

PARK AND FACILITY COSTS

SUBDISTRICT 6 - SOUTHEAST

Land Cost per Acre is: \$8,000

			Subtotal	Capital Cost per	Subtotal	Subtotal
Parks	Quantity	Acres	Land Cost	park or facility	Capital Cost	Land & Capital Cost
Current						
Neighborhood Park	1	15	\$0	\$1,339,696	\$1,339,696	\$1,339,696
Community Park	1	55	\$440,000	\$4,035,565	\$4,035,565	\$4,475,565
Current Park Costs			\$440,000		\$5,375,261	\$5,815,261
Intermediate						
Regional Park Pres.	1	500	\$0	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Intermediate Park Costs			\$0		\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Long Term						
Neighborhood Park	1	15	\$0	\$1,339,696	\$1,339,696	\$1,339,696
Civic Park	1	1	\$8,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$343,000
Long Term Park Costs			\$8,000		\$1,674,696	\$1,682,696
TOTAL PARK COSTS			\$448,000		\$16,049,957	\$16,497,957
Additional Facilities						
Community Center	1		N/A	\$440,000	\$440,000	\$440,000
Football Field	3		N/A	\$214,775	\$644,325	\$644,325
Gymnasium	1		N/A	\$1,320,000	\$1,320,000	\$1,320,000
Multi-use Trail	3		N/A	\$101,200	\$303,600	\$303,600
Picnic Shelter	4		N/A	\$25,080	\$100,320	\$100,320
Playground	5		N/A	\$50,622	\$253,110	\$253,110
Racquetball Court	1		N/A	\$17,864	\$17,864	\$17,864
Soccer Field	4		N/A	\$213,675	\$854,700	\$854,700
Swimming Pool	1		N/A	\$445,886	\$445,886	\$445,886
Tennis Court	1		N/A	\$37,070	\$37,070	\$37,070
Track	1		N/A	\$165,238	\$165,238	\$165,238
Volleyball Court	3		N/A	\$3,982	\$11,946	\$11,946
Total Additional Facility Costs			0		\$4,594,059	\$4,594,059
TOTAL COSTS			\$448,000		\$20,644,016	\$21,092,016

APPENDIX D

PARK AND FACILITY COSTS

ALL SUBDISTRICTS - COUNTYWIDE

Parks			Subtotal	Capital Cost per	Subtotal	Subtotal
Current	Quantity	Acres	Land Cost	park or facility	Capital Cost	Land & Capital Cost
Mini Park	8	1	\$98,000	\$91,544	\$732,352	\$830,352
Neighborhood Park	9	15	\$1,290,000	\$1,339,696	\$12,057,264	\$13,347,264
Community Park	4	55	\$440,000	\$4,035,565	\$16,142,260	\$16,582,260
Civic Park	1		\$0	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000
Current Park Costs			\$1,828,000		\$29,266,876	\$31,094,876
Intermediate						
Mini Park	3	1	\$16,000	\$91,544	\$274,632	\$290,632
Neighborhood Park	5	15	\$1,410,000	\$1,339,696	\$6,698,480	\$8,108,480
Community Park	3	55	\$2,915,000	\$4,035,565	\$12,106,695	\$15,021,695
Civic Park	1		\$0	\$775,000	\$775,000	\$775,000
District Park	1	200	\$3,600,000	\$3,970,848	\$3,970,848	\$7,570,848
Regional Park Pres	1	500	\$0	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Intermediate Park Costs			\$7,941,000		\$32,825,655	\$40,766,655
Long Term						
Mini Park	4	1	\$50,000	\$91,544	\$366,176	\$416,176
Neighborhood Park	5	15	\$1,230,000	\$1,339,696	\$6,698,480	\$7,928,480
Community Park	2	55	\$990,000	\$4,035,565	\$8,071,130	\$9,061,130
Civic Park	2		\$8,000	\$335,000	\$670,000	\$678,000
District Park	1		\$0	\$3,970,848	\$3,970,848	\$3,970,848
Long Term Park Costs			\$2,278,000		\$19,776,634	\$22,054,634
TOTAL PARK COSTS			\$12,047,000		\$81,869,165	\$93,916,165
Additional Facilities						
Ball fields	1		N/A	\$276,386	\$276,386	\$276,386
Basketball Court	4		N/A	\$23,650	\$94,600	\$94,600
Community Center	5		N/A	\$440,000	\$1,980,000	\$1,980,000
Football Field	17		N/A	\$214,775	\$3,651,175	\$3,651,175
Gymnasium	5		N/A	\$1,320,000	\$6,600,000	\$6,600,000
Multi-use Trail	18		N/A	\$101,200	\$1,771,000	\$1,771,000
Picnic Shelter	19		N/A	\$25,080	\$476,520	\$476,520
Playground	12		N/A	\$50,622	\$607,464	\$607,464
Racquetball Court	10		N/A	\$17,864	\$178,640	\$178,640
Soccer Field	27		N/A	\$213,675	\$5,769,225	\$5,769,225
Swimming Pool	3		N/A	\$445,886	\$1,337,658	\$1,337,658
Tennis Court	7		N/A	\$37,070	\$259,490	\$259,490
Track	7		N/A	\$165,238	\$1,156,666	\$1,156,666
Volleyball Court	12		N/A	\$3,982	\$47,784	\$47,784
Total Additional Facility Costs			0		\$24,206,608	\$24,206,608
TOTAL COSTS			\$12,047,000		\$106,075,773	\$118,122,773

APPENDIX E
PARK PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Subtotal
MINI PARK - 1 ACRE				
SITWORK				
Earthwork - Rough and Fine	1210	CY @	\$9	\$10,890
SUBTOTAL				\$10,890
UTILITIES				
Water Service	1	LS @	\$1,500	\$1,500
SUBTOTAL				\$1,500
PAVING				
Walks	75	LF @	\$19	\$1,425
SUBTOTAL				\$1,425
LANDSCAPING				
Grassing - Seed	0.5	AC @	\$4,300	\$2,150
Trees and Shrubs	1	LS @	\$5,000	\$5,000
SUBTOTAL				\$7,150
SITE FURNITURE				
Bench	2	EA @	\$600	\$1,200
Trash Receptacles	1	EA @	\$300	\$300
Bicycle Rack	1	EA @	\$800	\$800
SUBTOTAL				\$2,300
SIGNAGE				
Identification Sign	1	EA @	\$1,200	\$1,200
SUBTOTAL				\$1,200
FACILITIES				
Playground	1	EA	\$50,622	\$50,622
Picnic Table	2	EA	\$600	\$1,200
SUBTOTAL				\$51,822
CONTRACTOR'S GENERAL CONDITIONS - 10%	0.1	LS		\$7,629
CONTINGENCY - 10%	0.1	LS		\$7,629
SUBTOTAL				\$91,544

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK - 15 ACRES				
SITWORK				
Clearing & Grubbing	3	AC @	\$5,000	\$15,000
Earthwork - Rough and Fine	4500	CY @	\$9	\$40,500
SUBTOTAL				\$55,500
UTILITIES				
Storm Drainage	500	LF @	\$30	\$15,000
Water Service	1	LS @	\$3,200	\$3,200
Sanitary	1500	LF @	\$18	\$27,000
SUBTOTAL				\$45,200

APPENDIX E
PARK PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Subtotal
PAVING				
Walks	750	LF @	\$19	\$14,250
Parking	50	Spaces @	\$775	\$38,750
SUBTOTAL				\$53,000
BUILDINGS				
Restrooms & Maintenance Building - 1000sf	1	LS @	\$135,000	\$135,000
SUBTOTAL				\$135,000
LANDSCAPING				
Grassing - seed	2	AC @	\$4,300	\$8,600
Trees and Shrubs	1	LS @	\$70,000	\$70,000
Irrigation	1	LS @	\$25,000	\$25,000
SUBTOTAL				\$103,600
SITE FURNITURE				
Bench	8	EA @	\$600	\$4,800
Trash Receptacles	7	EA @	\$300	\$2,100
Bicycle Rack	2	EA @	\$1,100	\$2,200
SUBTOTAL				\$9,100
LIGHTING				
Light Standard	4	EA @	\$1,500	\$6,000
Equipment, pedestal, trenching and wiring	1	LS @	\$9,600	\$9,600
SUBTOTAL				\$15,600
SIGNAGE				
Identification Sign	1	EA @	\$7,000	\$7,000
Traffic Signage	1	LS @	\$1,800	\$1,800
SUBTOTAL				\$8,800
FACILITIES				
Playground	1	EA	\$50,622	
Basketball Court	1	EA	\$23,650	
Soccer Football Fields	1	EA	\$213,675	
Ball Fields	2	EA	\$276,386	
Picnic Shelters - 20 x 40	1	EA	\$25,080	
Multi Purpose Trails	0.5	Miles	\$101,200	
SUBTOTAL				\$690,613
CONTRACTOR'S GENERAL CONDITIONS - 10%	0.1	LS		\$111,641
CONTINGENCY - 10%	0.1	LS		\$111,641
SUBTOTAL				\$1,339,696
Football Field	1	EA @	\$214,775	
Tennis Court	1	EA @	\$37,070	

APPENDIX E
PARK PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Subtotal
COMMUNITY PARK - 55 ACRES				
SITWORK				
Clearing & Grubbing	10	AC @	\$5,000	\$50,000
Earthwork - Rough and Fine	9000	CY @	\$9	\$81,000
SUBTOTAL				\$131,000
UTILITIES				
Storm Drainage	1500	LF @	\$30	\$45,000
Water Service	1500	LF @	\$30	\$45,000
Sanitary	4500	LF @	\$18	\$81,000
SUBTOTAL				\$171,000
PAVING				
Walks	2000	LF	\$19	\$38,000
Parking	400	Spaces	\$775	\$310,000
SUBTOTAL				\$348,000
BUILDINGS				
Restrooms & Maintenance Building - 1000sf	1	LS @	\$135,000	\$135,000
SUBTOTAL				\$135,000
LANDSCAPING				
Grassing - seed	10	AC @	\$4,300	\$43,000
Trees and Shrubs	1	LS @	\$95,000	\$95,000
Irrigation	1	LS @	\$25,000	\$25,000
SUBTOTAL				\$163,000
SITE FURNITURE				
Bench	8	EA @	\$600	\$4,800
Trash Receptacles	7	EA @	\$300	\$2,100
Bicycle Rack	2	EA @	\$1,100	\$2,200
SUBTOTAL				\$9,100
LIGHTING				
Light Standard	20	EA @	\$1,500	\$30,000
Equipment, pedestal, trenching and wiring	1	LS @	\$48,000	\$48,000
SUBTOTAL				\$78,000
SIGNAGE				
Identification Sign	1	EA @	\$7,000	\$7,000
Traffic Signage	1	LS @	\$3,600	\$3,600
SUBTOTAL				\$10,600

**APPENDIX E
PARK PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS**

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Subtotal
FACILITIES				
Playground	2	EA @	\$50,622	\$101,244
Basketball Court	2	EA @	\$23,650	\$47,300
Tennis Court	2	EA @	\$37,070	\$74,140
Community Center	1	EA @	\$440,000	\$440,000
Soccer Fields	3	EA @	\$213,675	\$641,025
Ball Fields	3	EA @	\$276,386	\$829,158
Picnic Shelters - 20 x 40	3	EA @	\$25,080	\$75,240
Volleyball Courts	2	EA @	\$3,982	\$7,964
Multi Purpose Trails	1	Mile @	\$101,200	\$101,200
SUBTOTAL				\$2,317,271
CONTRACTOR'S GENERAL CONDITIONS - 10%	0.1	LS		\$336,297
CONTINGENCY - 10%	0.1	LS		\$336,297
SUBTOTAL				\$4,035,565
If park developed with swimming pool instead of community center			\$445,886	\$4,041,451

CIVIC PARK				
7 acre passive park				\$335,000
3 acre rural town center				\$335,000
5 acre urban town center				\$775,000

DISTRICT PARK - 200 ACRES				
SITWORK				
Clearing & Grubbing	35	AC @	\$5,000	\$175,000
Earthwork - Rough and Fine	32000	CY @	\$9	\$288,000
SUBTOTAL				\$463,000
UTILITIES				
Storm Drainage	7500	LF @	\$30	\$225,000
Water Service	7500	LF @	\$30	\$225,000
Sanitary	24000	LF @	\$30	\$720,000
SUBTOTAL				\$1,170,000
PAVING				
Walks	5000	LF	\$19	\$95,000
Parking	400	Spaces	\$775	\$310,000
SUBTOTAL				\$405,000
BUILDINGS				
Restrooms & Maintenance Building - 1000sf	1	LS @	\$135,000	\$135,000
SUBTOTAL				\$135,000

**APPENDIX E
PARK PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS**

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Subtotal
LANDSCAPING				
Grassing - seed	25	AC @	\$4,300	\$107,500
Trees and Shrubs	1	LS @	\$140,000	\$140,000
Irrigation	1	LS @	\$50,000	\$50,000
SUBTOTAL				\$297,500
SITE FURNITURE				
Bench	25	EA @	\$600	\$15,000
Picnic Table	20	EA @	\$600	\$12,000
Trash Receptacles	30	EA @	\$300	\$9,000
Bicycle Rack	2	EA @	\$1,100	\$2,200
SUBTOTAL				\$38,200
LIGHTING				
				\$0
Light Standard	23	EA @	\$1,500	\$34,500
Equipment, pedestal, trenching and wiring	1	LS @	\$55,200	\$55,200
SUBTOTAL				\$89,700
SIGNAGE				
Identification Sign	2	EA @	\$7,000	\$14,000
Traffic Signage	1	LS @	\$5,400	\$5,400
SUBTOTAL				\$19,400
FACILITIES				
Playground	2	EA	\$50,622	\$101,244
Basketball Court	1	EA	\$23,650	\$23,650
Picnic Shelters - 20 x 40	10	EA	\$25,080	\$250,800
Volleyball Courts	3	EA	\$3,982	\$11,946
Multi Purpose Trails	3	Miles	\$101,200	\$303,600
SUBTOTAL				\$691,240
CONTRACTOR'S GENERAL CONDITIONS - 10%	0.1	LS @		\$330,904
CONTINGENCY - 10%	0.1	LS		\$330,904
SUBTOTAL				\$3,970,848

REGIONAL PARK PRESERVE	
Estimated cost based on general description.	\$8 -10 million

APPENDIX F
FACILITY PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS

BALL FIELD		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	2	AC @	\$5,000	\$10,000
B	Earthwork	6500	CY @	\$8	\$52,000
C	Fine Grading	9600	SY @	\$4	\$38,400
D	Grassing - Sprigs	1.8	AC @	\$8,700	\$15,660
E	Surfacing - Sand clay infield	300	CY @	\$19	\$5,700
F	Irrigation	1.8	AC @	\$12,000	\$21,600
G	Lighting - concrete poles	1	LS @	\$70,000	\$70,000
H	Fencing	1	LS @	\$16,000	\$16,000
I	Backstop (30' back, 10' wings, w/hood	130	LF @	\$60	\$7,800
J	Players Bench	2	EA @	\$650	\$1,300
K	Dugout Shelter	2	EA @	\$3,200	\$6,400
L	Bleachers - 5 rows, 50 seats	2	EA @	\$3,200	\$6,400
M	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$25,126
SUBTOTAL					\$276,386

COMMUNITY CENTER		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Building with built in equipment	4000	SF @	\$100	\$400,000
B	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$40,000
SUBTOTAL					\$440,000

FOOTBALL FIELD		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	1.5	AC @	\$5,000	\$7,500
B	Earthwork	6000	CY @	\$8	\$48,000
C	Fine Grading	7200	SY @	\$4	\$28,800
d	Grassing - Sprigs	1.5	AC @	\$8,700	\$13,050
E	Irrigation	1.5	AC @	\$12,000	\$18,000
F	Lighting - concrete poles	1	LS @	\$70,000	\$70,000
G	Bleachers - 5 rows, 50 seats	2	EA @	\$3,200	\$6,400
H	Goal Posts	1	PR @	\$3,500	\$3,500
I	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$19,525
SUBTOTAL					\$214,775

GYMNASIUM		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Building with built in equipment	12000	SF @	\$100	\$1,200,000
B	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$120,000
SUBTOTAL					\$1,320,000

APPENDIX F
FACILITY PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS

MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Asphalt Trail - 10' wide	1	Mile @	\$92,000	\$92,000
B	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$9,200
SUBTOTAL					\$101,200

OUTDOOR BASKETBALL COURT		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	0.16	AC @	\$5,000	\$800
B	Earthwork - Rough and Fine	400	CY @	\$9	\$3,600
C	Surfacing - Asphalt with painted lines	800	SY @	\$12	\$9,600
D	Backboard and post	1	PR @	\$900	\$900
E	Fencing - 10', with gate	1	LS @	\$6,600	\$6,600
F	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$2,150
SUBTOTAL					\$23,650

PICNIC SHELTER		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Picnic Shelter (20 x 40)	1	EA @	\$18,000	\$18,000
B	Picnic Table	8	EA @	\$600	\$4,800
C	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$2,280
SUBTOTAL					\$25,080

PLAYGROUND		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	0.25	AC @	\$5,000	\$1,250
B	Earthwork - Rough and Fine	1210	CY @	\$9	\$10,890
C	Sub-Surface - Sand	277	CY @	\$20	\$5,540
D	Surfacing - ADA	200	SF @	\$10	\$2,000
E	Wood Edging	220	LF @	\$2	\$440
F	Modular Play Structure	1	LS @	\$25,000	\$25,000
G	Bench and Trash Receptacle	1	LS @	\$900	\$900
G	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$4,602
SUBTOTAL					\$50,622

RAQUETBALL COURT (Outdoor)		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	0.16	AC @	\$5,000	\$800
B	Fine Grading	195	SY @	\$4	\$780
C	Surfacing - Concrete with painted lines	1665	SF @	\$4	\$6,660
D	Wall - 16' high poured concrete	24	LF @	\$150	\$3,600
E	Fencing - 10', with gate	1	LS @	\$3,400	\$3,400
F	Net and End Poles	1	EA @	\$1,000	\$1,000
F	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$1,624
SUBTOTAL					\$17,864

APPENDIX F
FACILITY PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS

SOCCER FIELD		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	1.5	AC @	\$5,000	\$7,500
B	Earthwork	6000	CY @	\$8	\$48,000
C	Fine Grading	7200	SY @	\$4	\$28,800
D	Grassing - Sprigs	1.5	AC @	\$8,700	\$13,050
E	Irrigation	1.5	AC @	\$12,000	\$18,000
F	Lighting - concrete poles	1	LS @	\$70,000	\$70,000
G	Bleachers - 5 rows, 50 seats	2	EA @	\$3,200	\$6,400
H	Goals	1	PR @	\$2,500	\$2,500
I	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$19,425
SUBTOTAL					\$213,675

SWIMMING POOL (25 M: 45'x80')		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Pool - (sitework, excavation, pool and all functional elements of pool)	3600	SF @	\$50	\$180,000
B	Grassing - seed	0.17	AC @	\$4,300	\$731
C	Coated Concrete Decking	7200	SF @	\$8	\$57,600
D	Landscaping	1	LS @	\$10,000	\$10,000
E	Irrigation	1	LS @	\$5,000	\$5,000
F	Bath House and Storage	1200	SF @	\$120	\$144,000
G	Lifeguard Stations	1	EA @	\$1,500	\$1,500
H	Fencing- 6' Chain Link	460	LF @	\$12	\$5,520
I	Gates	2	EA @	\$500	\$1,000
J	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$40,535
SUBTOTAL					\$445,886

TENNIS COURT		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	0.16	AC @	\$5,000	\$800
B	Earthwork - Rough and Fine	400	CY @	\$9	\$3,600
C	Surfacing - Asphalt with color coat	800	SY @	\$17	\$13,600
D	Lighting	1	LS @	\$8,000	\$8,000
E	Fencing - 10', with gate	1	LS @	\$6,700	\$6,700
F	Net and End Poles	1	EA @	\$1,000	\$1,000
F	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$3,370
SUBTOTAL					\$37,070

APPENDIX F
FACILITY PROTOTYPE COST ANALYSIS

TRACK		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	2	AC @	\$5,000	\$10,000
B	Earthwork - Rough and Fine	9680	SY @	\$4	\$38,720
C	Surfacing - Asphalt with color coat	5028	SY @	\$17	\$85,476
D	Track edging - steel	2500	LF @	\$4	\$10,000
E	Grassing - seed	1.4	AC @	\$4,300	\$6,020
F	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$15,022
SUBTOTAL					\$165,238

VOLLEYBALL COURT (Outdoor/Sand)		QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL
A	Clearing & Grubbing	0.1	AC @	\$5,000	\$500
B	Earthwork - Rough and Fine	485	SY @	\$4	\$1,940
C	Surfacing - Sand - 6" depth	33	CY @	\$20	\$660
D	Edging - wood	260	LF @	\$2	\$520
F	Contingency - 10%	0.1	LS		\$362
SUBTOTAL					\$3,982

APPENDIX G			
PARKS PRIORITY MODEL			
SUBDISTRICT 1 -NORTHWEST			
	RANK	PARK TYPE	NEED INDEX
CURRENT PRIORITIES			
2000 Population	1	Community Park	1.29
11,596	2	Mini Park	0.34
INTERMEDIATE PRIORITIES			
2005 Population	3	District Park	2.40
13,335			
LONG TERM PRIORITIES			
2010 Population	4	Community Park	0.90
16,669	5	Mini Park	0.24

APPENDIX G			
PARKS PRIORITY MODEL			
SUBDISTRICT 2 -NORTH			
	RANK	PARK TYPE	NEED INDEX
CURRENT PRIORITIES	1	Neighborhood Park	0.94
2000 Population 39,776	2	Neighborhood Park	0.75
	3	Neighborhood Park	0.57
	4	Mini Park	0.50
	5	Mini Park	0.40
	6	Neighborhood Park	0.38
	7	Mini Park	0.30
	8	Mini Park	0.20
	9	Neighborhood Park	0.19
	10	Mini Park	0.10
INTERMEDIATE PRIORITIES			
2005 Population 44,319	11	Community Park	0.34
	12	Neighborhood Park	0.17
	13	Mini Park	0.09
LONG TERM PRIORITIES			
2010 Population 51,060	14	Mini Park	0.16
	15	Neighborhood Park	0.15
	16	Mini Park	0.08

APPENDIX G			
PARKS PRIORITY MODEL			
SUBDISTRICT 3 -NORTHEAST			
	RANK	PARK TYPE	NEED INDEX
CURRENT PRIORITIES			
2000 Population	1	Community Park	1.17
12,867			
INTERMEDIATE PRIORITIES			
2005 Population	2	Community Park	1.06
14,183			
LONG TERM PRIORITIES			
2010 Population	3 tie	District Park	2.58
15,498	3 tie	Civic Park	2.58

APPENDIX G			
PARKS PRIORITY MODEL			
SUBDISTRICT 4 -CENTRAL			
	RANK	PARK TYPE	NEED INDEX
CURRENT PRIORITIES			
2000 Population 43,657	1	Civic Park	0.92
	2	Neighborhood Park	0.17
	3	Mini Park	0.09
INTERMEDIATE PRIORITIES			
2005 Population 52,638	4	Community Park	0.28
	5	Neighborhood Park	0.28
	6	Neighborhood Park	0.14
LONG TERM PRIORITIES			
2010 Population 61,619	7	Neighborhood Park	0.12

APPENDIX G			
PARKS PRIORITY MODEL			
SUBDISTRICT 5 -SOUTHWEST			
	RANK	PARK TYPE	NEED INDEX
CURRENT PRIORITIES			
2000 Population 25,274	1 tie	Community Park	0.59
	1 tie	Neighborhood Park	0.59
	3	Neighborhood Park	0.30
	4	Mini Park	0.16
INTERMEDIATE PRIORITIES			
2005 Population 37,789	5	Civic Park	1.06
	6	Neighborhood Park	0.40
	7	Mini Park	0.21
	8	Neighborhood Park	0.20
	9	Mini Park	0.11
LONG TERM PRIORITIES			
2010 Population 50,304	10	Community Park	0.30
	11	Neighborhood Park	0.30
	12	Neighborhood Park	0.15
	13	Mini Park	0.08

APPENDIX G			
PARKS PRIORITY MODEL			
SUBDISTRICT 6 -SOUTHEAST			
	RANK	PARK TYPE	NEED INDEX
CURRENT PRIORITIES			
2000 Population	1	Community Park	0.95
15,805	2	Neighborhood Park	0.47
INTERMEDIATE PRIORITIES			
2005 Population	3	Regional Park	7.58
19,778			
LONG TERM PRIORITIES			
2010 Population	4	Civic Park	1.68
23,750	5	Neighborhood Park	0.32

APPENDIX G			
PARKS PRIORITY MODEL			
COUNTYWIDE			
CURRENT PRIORITIES			
PARK TYPE	RANK	SUBDISTRICT	NEED INDEX
Community Park	1	1	1.29
Community Park	2	3	1.17
Community Park	3	6	0.95
Neighborhood Park	4	2	0.94
Civic Park	5	4	0.92
Neighborhood Park	6	2	0.75
Community Park	7 tie	5	0.59
Neighborhood Park	7 tie	5	0.59
Neighborhood Park	9	2	0.57
Mini Park	10	2	0.50
Neighborhood Park	11	6	0.47
Mini Park	12	2	0.40
Neighborhood Park	13	2	0.38
Mini Park	14	1	0.34
Neighborhood Park	15 tie	5	0.30
Mini Park	15 tie	2	0.30
Mini Park	17	2	0.20
Neighborhood Park	18	2	0.19
Neighborhood Park	19	4	0.17
Mini Park	20	5	0.16
Mini Park	21	2	0.10
Mini Park	22	4	0.09

**APPENDIX H-1
 CABARRUS COUNTY LIVABLE COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT
 PUBLIC WORKSHOP QUESTIONNAIRE**

Four public workshops were conducted in various locations around Cabarrus County to give community residents an opportunity to voice their opinions on the topic of recreation in the area. They were held on August 24 at Concord Middle School, on September 6 at North Cabarrus High School, September 7 at J.N. Fries Middle School and September 25 in Concord, all in the year 2000. A written questionnaire was also handed out. The majority of the questionnaires were filled out on the evening of the workshops, however, additional surveys were available for community members not attending the meeting. A total of 53 surveys were returned. The following is a summary of the results of the handout questionnaire:

Community residents were asked to rank, in order of importance, different types of facilities that could be developed in Cabarrus County. The following is a summary of the order they were ranked.

RANK	FACILITY/ACTIVITY
1	JOGGING/WALKING TRAILS (2-3 MILES)
2	BICYCLE TRAILS (3-6 MILES)
TIE	BICYCLE TRAILS (6-12 MILES)
4	JOGGING/WALKING TRAILS (3-6 MILES)
5	PICNIC AREAS
6	OUTDOOR PLAYGROUND
7	BALLFIELD COMPLEX
8	OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL
9	SOCCER FIELDS
10	BASEBALL/SOFTBALL
11	COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER WITH A DIRECTOR AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS
12	SENIOR CITIZENS CENTERS
13	INDOOR SWIMMING POOL
TIE	IN-LINE SKATING TRAILS (2-3 MILES)
15	OUTDOOR BASKETBALL COURTS
16	IN-LINE SKATING (3-6 MILES)
17	OUTDOOR TENNIS COURTS
18	OUTDOOR TRACK
19	INDOOR GYMNASIUM
20	SAND VOLLEYBALL COURTS
21	HANDBALL/RACQUETBALL COURTS
22	GOLF COURSE
23	FOOTBALL FIELD
24	EQUESTRIAN TRAILS
25	ICE HOCKEY

What other facilities would you like to see developed?

Zip 28025: Concord

- Bigger bike lanes
- Bike lanes along roads to provide access to schools, churches, restaurants, shopping centers, library etc. Sidewalks to schools. Greenways across the country interconnecting municipalities in both Cabarrus and Rowan Counties.
- Baseball for youth is suffering in this County.
- There is a need for a Civic Center
- Passive Park

- Nature Trails
- Areas for canoeing/kayaking in rivers and lakes
- Concord really needs a passive park
- Sidewalk to Myers Park on Lawndale
- Fishing Areas
- Bike Lanes, greenways linking recreation facilities
- Clay tennis courts

Zip Code 28027: Concord

- Par fitness courses on sidewalks or jogging trails. BMX bike or mountain biking course. Radio Controlled airplane field
- I feel that people would like an indoor swimming pool and senior citizens centers
- Skate board park
- Bicycle lanes
- Water playground/water park for summers
- 2-5 acre open spaces, easily accessible to houses and developments

Zip Code 28081: Kannapolis

- Skateboard park, horseshoes, boating/fishing

Zip Code 28082: Kannapolis

- Greenways, arboretum

Zip Code 28083: Kannapolis

- Bicycle lanes on or along side roads

Zip 28107: Midland

- Nature trails on the Rocky River in Southeast Cabarrus Co.

Zip code 29670

- Climbing wall

Community residents were asked to rank, in order of importance, different types of parks that could be developed in Cabarrus County. The following is a summary of the order in which they were ranked.

RANK	PARK TYPE
1	NEIGHBORHOOD PARK - A 3 - 25 acre park that includes a playground, basketball or tennis court, picnic tables and shelter, two ball fields and a walking trail
2	COMMUNITY PARK - A 25 - 70 acre park that includes four or more ball fields, a basketball court, community or recreation center, possibly a swimming pool, a playground, soccer fields, tennis courts and passive areas such as picnic areas and trails
3	CIVIC PARK - A park that focuses on unusual land features such as a river or is of natural or ornamental quality for passive outdoor recreation, festivals and events
4	MINI PARK - A .25 - 3 acre park generally within walking or biking distance of your home that includes a playground and picnic tables
5	DISTRICT PARK - A 100-300 acre park that is within reasonable driving distance. It contains large areas for passive recreation. It may also contain limited active recreation facilities
6	REGIONAL PARK - A 1000+ acre park of natural quality for natural resource-based recreation such as a state park. It contains areas for nature study, picnicking, camping, fishing boating, swimming and various trail uses

Residents were asked which parks or facilities they currently use. Their responses are as follows:

Zip 28025: Concord

- The neighborhood park (2)
- Neighborhood and regional
- Les Myers, Liske, playgrounds at schools
- Les Myers Park (3)
- Recreation Centers/neighborhood parks
- Community parks
- Academy Park and Recreation
- None
- Brown McAllister School playground, nature trail, Coltrane Webb Playground, fitness trails
- Playgrounds at nearby elementary schools, state parks, greenways in Charlotte
- All of them that are in Cabarrus County
- Frank Liske, Les Myers (3)
- Frank Liske, Les Meyers (3)
- Frank Liske, Les Meyers, Beverly Hills
- Les Myers, Beverly Hills Swimming Club, County Roads (cycling)

Zip Code 28027: Concord

- Odell School for kids soccer, Les Myers for tennis and concerts, Frank Liske for soccer and running, Midway field for soccer
- Frank Liske (3)
- Hartsell Recreation Center, Academy Recreation Center and sometime Logan Recreation
- City and County
- Frank Liske, Les Myers (2)
- Frank Liske and Morrow Mt. State Park
- Frank Liske Park, Jetton Park - Mecklenburg County, Mt Morrow State Park, Reed Gold Mine
- Community Park, Civic Park

Zip Code 28081 Kannapolis

- Northwest Cabarrus School track, Poplar Tent mountain bike trails, Public roads for biking
- Dan Nichols
- Bakers Creek, Shadybrook School, Fred L. Wilson School
- None

Zip Code 28082: Kannapolis

- Bakers Creek Park, Frank Liske Park, greenways, ball fields, playgrounds

Zip Code 28083: Kannapolis

- Hartsell Recreation Center
- Dan Nichols-Salisbury, Les Myers-Concord
- None

- North Meck., Jetton

Zip 28107: Midland

- Frank Liske

Zip Code 28124

- National Forest, ball fields
- Ballparks only in Mt. Pleasant

Zip code 29670

- Neighborhood, community and civic parks

Would you use a park or recreation facility more if it were closer to your home or work? Yes - 82% No - 18%

If they answered yes, they were asked to describe the closer to home location.

Zip 28025: Concord

- Within bicycling distance
- Needs to be reached by sidewalks safely
- Concord, Mt. Pleasant
- Downtown Concord towards Northeast Medical Center
- Within walking distance (20 mins.) of Union Street
- Southeast Concord
- Beverly Hills Area
- Bike Lanes, Trails for Transportation

Zip Code 28027: Concord

- NW part of county, Pitts School and Highway 29. Need public recreation facilities at New Jay Robinson High school
- Southwest part of County
- Picnic shelters, trails, biking, softball, tennis
- Biking distance
- Close to Frank Liske Park
- Bicycle Park
- Poplar Tent, Concord Mills, Odell
- Poplar Tent, Coxmill (Rocky River)
- Poplar Tent Road Area

Zip Code 28081: Kannapolis

- Kannapolis Area
- Playgrounds, picnic shelters, athletic field, basketball court

Zip Code 28082: Kannapolis

- Within 3-5 miles

Zip Code 28083: Kannapolis

- Recreation Center
- Cabarrus County

Zip Code 28107: Midland

- Somewhere in the area of 24-27 & Sam Black Rd.
- Within 3-5 miles of home

Zip Code 28124: Mt. Pleasant

- Mt. Pleasant Area

How do your children get to school? Walk – 2% Bike – 0% Car – 43% Bus – 25% N/A - 30%

Is there a safe route for your child to walk or bicycle to school? Yes – 8% No – 92%

If safe routes were provided, would your child bicycle to school? Yes –56% No – 41% Don't know 3%

If safe routes were provided, would you or your child walk or bike to a park or recreation facility? Yes – 90% No – 10%

How far would you be willing to walk to a park or recreation facility?

A mile or less 47% 2 miles – 45% Over 10 miles – 4% Not at all – 4%

Would you walk or bicycle to work? Yes – 56% No - 44%

What kind of recreational or leisure time facilities or activities do you think are most needed in Cabarrus County?

Zip Code 28025: Concord

- We need bigger lanes on highways to ride our bikes
- Bicycling, walking routes, greenways
- Bike/jog pathways, greenways, fields for organized children's play
- Youth baseball, not church softball
- Indoor pool, soft tennis courts, our current parks need to have staff
- Baseball/softball facility
- A swimming pool for sure
- Nature trails, greenways for cycling, in line skating
- Greenways, bike paths, facilities for hiking, walking or jogging. Natural areas- wooded along creeks and streams. Combining areas history with recreation, similar to Latta Plantation in Charlotte or Bethausara near Winston Salem.
- Safe running, biking and roller blade areas
- Youth action sports(baseball, softball, soccer, lacrosse, adult softball, soccer, senior citizens facilities, passive recreation, walking bicycling, roller skating and horse trails).
- Walking and fitness
- Bike lanes, shoulder on road, better walking, running and cycling paths/roads. Inside swimming facilities are greatly lacking. Four high schools in the areas with no high school having a pool.
- Protected lanes for cycling. Also greenways and paths for cycling and walking
- Cycling lanes, greenways for walking and cycling around Concord
- Safe lanes for cycling. Also greenways and designated cycling and walking paths throughout the City of

Concord and Cabarrus County

- Walking /Bicycling Facilities
- Clay tennis courts, shoulders on roads, outdoor track, softball complex, soccer complex, tennis complex, kids ride bikes to school

Zip Code 28027: Concord

- Path for jogging, biking or roller blading
- Trail systems (walking and biking)
- Indoor pool, civic center, larger shelters for reunions, space for naturalization, etc.
- Biking trails, soccer fields, baseball fields, football fields, gymnasiums (indoor) volleyball, water sports
- Any outdoor facilities
- Biking, running and walking
- Walking, biking running
- Bike lanes
- Greenways, tennis courts, playgrounds, bicycling facilities
- Greenways, sidewalks, other trails
- Indoor swimming facilities, soccer fields, indoor basketball courts, ice skating rink

Zip Code 28081: Kannapolis

- Anything that people will do to get off their butts and exercise, preferably aerobically. Too many people use excuses that they don't have time (facilities too far away) don't have safe roads (too narrow or unfriendly to cyclists or runners) or they don't know how. People tend to follow the examples of others.
- Camp grounds, festival area at parks, nature museum, amphitheater, lake fishing, boating, nature trails, petting zoo
- Greenways, playgrounds, athletic fields, active and passive recreation

Zip Code 28082: Kannapolis

- Greenways, playgrounds, ball field complexes, picnic areas, gardens, waterfront areas

Zip Code 28083: Kannapolis

- Indoor swimming pool, outdoor swimming pool, recreation center, racquetball courts, handball, walking trails, bicycle trail
- Campgrounds, water areas, water features
- Safe places to run and bike on pavement and off

Zip Code 28107: Midland

- Public outdoor swimming pool, bikeways in rural areas, park for natural beauty along the Rock River in Southeast Cabarrus County
- Walking, biking, hiking trails, swimming pools

Zip Code 28124: Mt. Pleasant

- A YMCA with indoor facilities near the Mt. Pleasant area
- Community Center, Seniors Center

Zip code 29670

- Recreation Centers, pools, programs for children and adults

No zip code given

- Mt. Pleasant areas needs a park and recreation facilities

Would you say you favor or oppose increasing taxes to expand recreation opportunities in Cabarrus County?

Favor - 82% Oppose – 18%

Would you be willing to pay a fee to use park facilities such as picnic shelters, paddle boats, bicycles, etc.?

Yes - 79% No – 21%

Do you have any additional comments?

Zip Code 28025: Concord

- My age is 11-1/2.
- Bike lanes on major streets!!
- I am certain that the funds are available for certain recreational parks within the County and city's budgets. A five-year plan for a "savings account" dedicated to parks is recommended. Each department can squeeze funds from surplus. New vehicles are not necessary every year. Fees for use, concessions – get creative. Don't raise taxes – the money is there- stop the spending just because it's there.
- Add onto existing schools for staff and recreation opportunities. Make new schools with gymnasiums so to be locked from rest of the school area. Open gyms on weekends for free play
- This area would and can benefit by developing parks around our natural resources. By doing this hopefully we may preserve areas as green space so that they don't get developed. Historic sites need to be brought into trails as much as possible
- Cabarrus County is so far behind other communities of this size. It will take years to catch up.
- Safe areas for cycling is very important to me and the rest of the community and I feel that this issue should be at the **top** of your list
- Safe areas for cycling – walking connecting public areas of Concord and Kannapolis, nature walk areas
- Safe areas for cycling are very important to my family and may others in our community. It is our hope that your recommendations will include areas designated for cyclists at the top of your list. Cyclists include a very large percentage of this County's populations. It far surpasses the number of people involved in field sports. We are just not provided equal areas and opportunities.
- Linking the recreational facilities with greenways type trails so you don't have to drive to the facilities. Bike lanes for transportation and recreation. Please note: In the City of Concord – Union Street is the Main street through town. Hundreds of folks drive to this street to walk!!! They drive up to 15 miles to walk 2-5 miles for fitness (not just for the historic houses)

Zip Code 28027: Concord

- Need to develop recreational facilities at Weddington Elementary School. Need Greenways with biking and hiking trails on Rocky River, Caudle Creek, Three Mile Branch, and Irish Buffalo Creek. Need to see that neighborhood parks are equally distributed to all income and socio-economic regions. Don't think they should only be determined by developer, donating some flood plain land (i.e. Afton Creek Park). As we grow, the County needs to acquire above ground easements over sewer lines for walking biking paths. Involve water and sewer authority (who is no inclined to help)
- Just indoor pool
- Would like bike lanes or trails for transportation and recreation. Would like information and contact for bike routes and trails.
- I believe it is in the best interest of Concord/Cabarrus County to have other forms of transportation. Bike lanes and trails connecting the city to neighborhoods and therefore improving the health of the overall population due to having a choice for an alternate safe mode of transportation. Bus service should also be thought of as another means of reducing overall traffic. The marketing of these programs is essential to it's success. Facilities could incorporate many recreational activities to get maximum use to all of the people.

I would like to have a choice to bike to work. More people will if we have a lane to make it safe.

- Greenways that connect schools, neighborhoods, shopping, etc. Save the green space, Connect to Mecklenburg Greenways
- We need more shoulders and bike lanes!!! And Greenways!!!

Zip Code 28081: Kannapolis

- I (we) cycle approximately 150- miles weekly on public roads so my interest is mainly in this area. Talks with our state bicycling coordinator don't lead me to believe there will be much coming in terms of improvements (i.e. wider roads education programs for new and exiting drivers and riders. I would like to see the public not get railroaded on this issue of parks and recreation facilities – by the developers and politicians. If those of use who do exercise and use facilities continue to do so, supported by people like you, maybe we can show the majority of the public that they can do it too – and we all benefit. I get tired of people telling me I'm taking my life into my own hands by doing something as harmless and physically rewarding as riding my bicycle on a public road. It shouldn't be an excuse for anyone. Anything besides the mindless sprawl we currently have would be welcome. Thanks for listening. Didn't mean to get carried away
- A large park similar to Dan Nichols in Rowan County is needed to draw people to.
- Upgrade and improve all existing facilities. Preserve open space.

Zip Code 28082: Kannapolis

- I think the “plan” is great. I hope it will be utilized and not sit on a shelf and collect dust! We need more greenways and bike paths to provide connectivity in our communities. Kannapolis needs a waterfront park!! Let's provide facilities that can hold more community special events of summer concerts. Land needs to be acquired now, so we can build facilities for the future – before all the developers get it!! I'd love to see an arboretum built, with native plants, and flowers with instructional opportunities for children.

Zip Code 28083: Kannapolis

- Cabarrus County needs more recreation centers and up to date facilities. Facilities more for families and teenagers.
- Difficult to reconcile paying fees to use facilities paid for with our tax dollars

Zip Code 28107: Midland

- Please advertise your forums in the Charlotte Observer and put public announcements on radio stations!! It's really hard for an average citizen to find out what is going on unless you belong to a special interest group.
- More natural areas set aside in Cabarrus County for nature walks and hikes. We also need facilities for our young people to go. They can't cruise, they cannot loiter in the mall areas, and they are being shifted to nowhere. The kids need someplace. It should be safe, positive beneficial overall to them and the community

Zip Code 28124: Mt. Pleasant

- My daughter took swimming lessons at the YMCA in Kannapolis. From my home to the Y was 18 miles one way. These miles were going through Concord and took more than 30 minutes. It was like work getting her to these lessons. We have not taken advantage of any of the activities at the Y due to the distance.

Zip code 29670:

- Put recreation specialists in the schools for after school programs. Expand school/park concept.

INTERMEDIATE PRIORITIES			
PARK TYPE	RANK	SUBDISTRICT	NEED INDEX
Regional Park	1	6	7.58
District Park	2	1	3.00
Civic Park	3	5	1.06
Community Park	4	3	1.06
Neighborhood Park	5	5	0.40
Community Park	6	2	0.34
Community Park	7 tie	4	0.28
Neighborhood Park	7 tie	4	0.28
Mini Park	9	5	0.21
Neighborhood Park	10	5	0.20
Neighborhood Park	11	2	0.17
Neighborhood Park	12	4	0.14
Mini Park	13	5	0.11
Mini Park	14	2	0.09
LONG TERM PRIORITIES			
PARK TYPE	RANK	SUBDISTRICT	NEED INDEX
District Park	1	1	2.58
Civic Park	2	3	2.58
Civic Park	3	6	1.68
Community Park	4	1	0.90
Neighborhood Park	5	6	0.32
Community Park	6 tie	5	0.30
Neighborhood Park	6 tie	5	0.30
Mini Park	8	1	0.24
Mini Park	9	2	0.16
Neighborhood Park	10 tie	2	0.15
Neighborhood Park	10 tie	5	0.15
Neighborhood Park	12	4	0.12
Mini Park	13	2	0.08
Mini Park	14	5	0.08

Appendix H-2

LIVABLE COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT FOR CABARRUS COUNTY

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOPS

A series of six public workshops was held in March, at locations throughout Cabarrus County, to present preliminary results of the Livable Community Blueprint. During each of the workshops, the consultant team, led by LS3P Associates, Ltd. presented an overview of the planning process as well as preliminary findings of the study. The information presented included overall county results with a focus on the community in which the workshop was being held. The following is a summary of each of the workshops.

SUBDISTRICT 1 (Northwest)

Date: March 8, 2001

Location: Northwest Cabarrus High School Lecture Room

Preliminary Park and Facility recommendations:

Add 2 Neighborhood Parks (playground, basketball or tennis court, soccer or football, ball fields, picnic shelter, and trail) 1 Community Park (playground, basketball, tennis, community center or swimming pool, soccer, ball fields, picnic area, volleyball and trail) and 1 District Park (passive park with trails, picnicking, playgrounds, basketball and volleyball).

Public Input:

There was concern by several residents about safety as well as impact on property values of properties adjacent to Greenways. The trails typically increase property values. Safety issues can be reduced by prohibiting motorized vehicles on trails and nighttime use can be discouraged through the elimination of lighting along the paths.

The topic of land donations was raised. The County is always interested in potential donations for park development, particularly those that exceed 10 acres in size.

SUBDISTRICT 2 (Kannapolis)

Date: March 15, 2001

Location: City of Kannapolis Council Chambers

Preliminary Park and Facility recommendations:

4 Mini Parks (playground and picnic tables), 6 Neighborhood Parks (playground, basketball or tennis court, soccer or football, ball fields, picnic shelter, and trail), and 1 Community Park (playground, basketball, tennis, community center or swimming pool, soccer, ball fields, picnic area, volleyball and trail).

Public Input: The attendees had positive comments on the Greenway routing that was presented.

SUBDISTRICT 3 (Mt. Pleasant)

Date: March 7, 2001

Location: Mt. Pleasant Town Hall

Preliminary Park and Facility recommendations:

1 Neighborhood Park (playground, basketball or tennis court, soccer or football, ball fields, picnic shelter, and trail), 1 Community Park (playground, basketball, tennis, community center or swimming pool, soccer, ball fields, picnic area, volleyball and trail), 1 District Park (passive park with trails, picnicking, playgrounds, basketball and volleyball) and a civic park at the Town Hall.

Public Input: There are a lot of active sports leagues in this area and they desperately need facilities, especially ball fields. They have put a lot of volunteer efforts into building and improving facilities at the schools and elsewhere. They are concerned that this area will be seen as a lower priority since they have more facilities than some other areas in the county but they feel this is a result of their extensive volunteer efforts. They do not want to be penalized for their hard work. They feel that they need a large park and they have been looking at parcels that range in size from 55 acres to 264 acres. They cannot afford to buy land and develop a park and need help from the county.

The Mt. Pleasant Parks and Recreation Commission conducted a mail-out survey in February of 2001 and the respondents indicated that they supported a tax increase to fund recreation.

Citizens in the Mt. Pleasant area are interested in making the rural road safe for the existing cyclists that trek them.

At the workshop specific written information was provided by community volunteers regarding the growth of youth athletic programs. The increasing participation of youth in teams has resulted in additional demands for new fields. The growth in team sports between 1999 and 2001 and the number of fields available for team sports is as follows:

- Baseball - teams increased from 28 teams to 45 teams.
Fields increased from: 3 lighted fields to 6 lighted fields, 1 unlighted field to 3 unlighted fields. Net increase: 3 lighted fields, 2 unlighted fields
- Soccer - teams increased from 11 to 23 teams.
Fields: No change
- Football - teams increased from 6 to 22 teams
Fields: No change.

While the baseball fields have been added to meet the growing number of teams, the soccer and football teams have more than doubled and almost quadrupled with no new fields added.

SUBDISTRICT 4 (Concord)

Date: March 13, 2001

Location: City of Concord Council Chambers

Preliminary Park and Facility recommendations:

1 mini park (playground and picnic tables), 5 neighborhood parks (playground, basketball or tennis court, soccer or football, ball fields, picnic shelter, and trail), 1 civic park.

Public Input:

There were concerns raised about a need for a tournament softball complex to serve the Concord area as many of the softball teams have to play in Mecklenburg County. There was also interest in a tournament tennis facility.

SUBDISTRICT 5 (Harrisburg)

Date: March 20, 2001

Location: Harrisburg Medical Center

Preliminary Park and Facility recommendations:

4 Mini Parks (playground and picnic tables), 6 Neighborhood Parks (playground, basketball or tennis court, soccer or football, ball fields, picnic shelter, and trail), and 3 Community Parks (playground, basketball, tennis, community center or swimming pool, soccer, ball fields, picnic area, volleyball and trail) and 1 Civic Park.

Public Input: In Harrisburg the main issue addressed was the current and escalating land costs and the need to acquire land for recreation development. A participant asked if the County would purchase land for parks and turn over to the municipalities to develop. Harrisburg area attendees stated they had the largest youth league activity in the County and that they had a lot of need for youth fields.

SUBDISTRICT 6 (Midland)

Date: March 14, 2001

Location: Midland Medical Center Community Room

Preliminary Park and Facility recommendations:

2 Neighborhood Parks (playground, basketball or tennis court, soccer or football, ball fields, picnic shelter, and trail), 1 Community Park (playground, basketball, tennis, community center or swimming pool, soccer, ball fields, picnic area, volleyball and trail), 1 Civic Park, 1 District Park/Regional Park (passive park with nature study, trails, picnicking, playgrounds, etc.).

Public Input: There were favorable comments about the greenway corridors in the Midland area. Land acquisition and opportunities to donate land were also discussed.

APPENDIX - I

Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facility Guidelines

Well-designed facilities are attractive, easy and safe to use. It is costly to plan, design and build a facility that is little used or irresponsibly used because of poor design. Design should accommodate user type and numbers. This is reflected in surface type and width.

Accessibility is also a major factor in design. Since the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990 there has been increased interest in designing new or modifying trails to make them accessible to persons with physical disabilities. The Recreation Access Advisory Committee (RAAC) established guidelines for accessibility to recreational facilities and outdoor developed areas in their July 1994 report to the US Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

The RAAC recognizes that the built environment and the outdoor recreation environment are fundamentally different, and that accessibility into the outdoor environment should be provided to the highest level of accessibility practicable.

The built environment creates an environment to suit human needs. The outdoor environment is a domain of leisure and extraordinary activities. This outdoor environment offers dynamic and challenging opportunities. The RAAC recognizes that the critical aspect of accessibility in outdoor sites is the system of paths that connects various recreation elements and spaces within the context and constraints of the natural environment. They define guidelines for "outdoor recreation access routes" which connect the primary spaces and elements that are basic to the recreation experience being offered at a particular site. The guidelines for "outdoor recreation access routes" are more stringent and categorize types based on level of use. Guidelines define clear width, sustained running grade and maximum distances, cross slope, passing space intervals and rest area intervals.

The commission defines "recreation trails" as paths that provide access to recreation activities and elements that are not the primary activities at a site. Even though we consider our bicycle/pedestrian routes as transportation elements, their guidelines for accessibility of recreational trails apply to our designs. Because of the attempt to fit these trail types into the natural environment; their guidelines are less stringent for recreational trails. These trails are divided into groups according to their setting: highly developed (urban/rural), moderately developed (natural) and minimally developed (back country) settings.

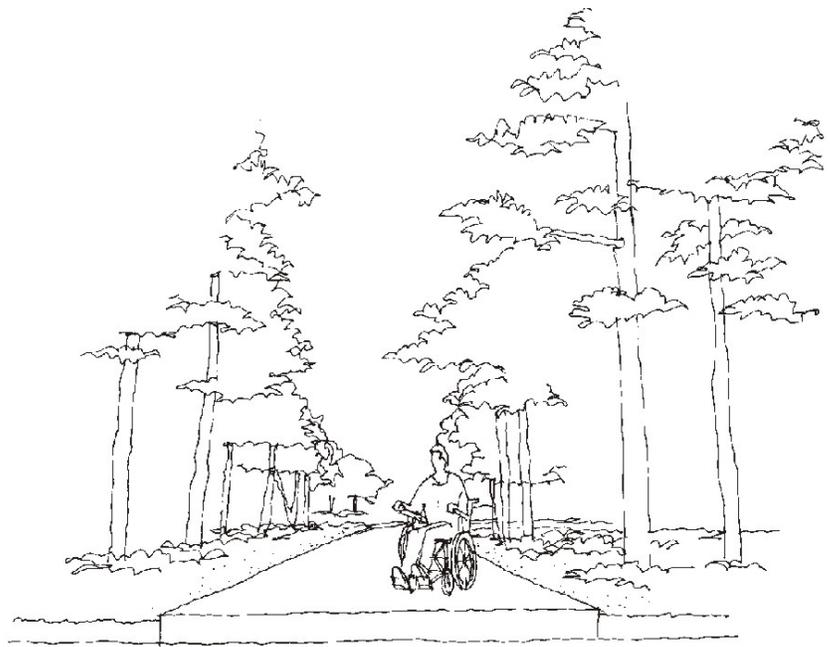
Guidelines For Outdoor Recreation Access Routes

	Easier (urban/rural)	Moderate (natural)	Difficult (backcountry)
Minimum clear width	48"	36"	28"
Max. sustained running grade	5%	8%	12%
Max. grade allowed	10%	14%	20%
For a distance of	30'	50'	50'
Max. cross slope	3%	5%	8%
Passing space interval	200'	300'	400'
Rest area interval	400'	900'	1200'

Accessibility

Trails should be designed to be accessible to all users, keeping in mind the guidelines set forth by the Recreation Access Advisory Committee.

Incorporate guidelines provided to the highest level of accessibility practicable.



Accessible Trail

Signage

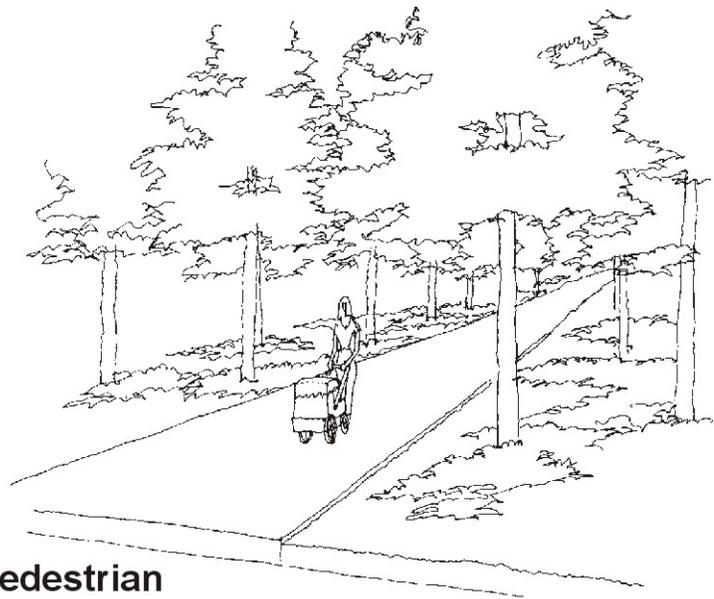
Trails shall be designated by degrees of difficulty and ranked according to the methods defined by RAAC. Signage shall be consistent with their method of ranking (easy, moderate, difficult) and define grade, cross slope, trail width and surface type. Beneficial Designs, Inc. has developed a ranking and signage system for documenting trail conditions. A similar signage and ranking classification should be coordinated countywide for each section of a route.



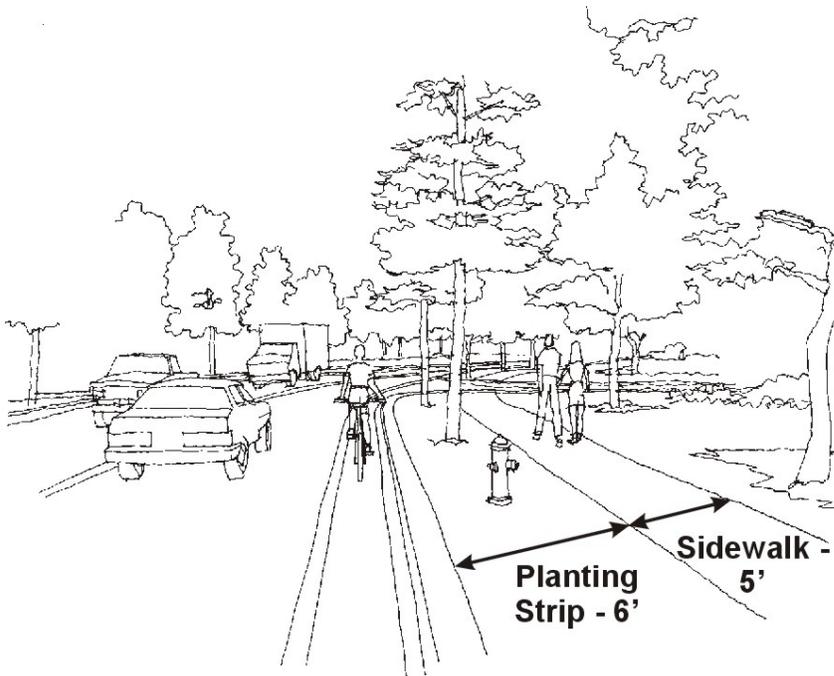
Pedestrian Trails

Individuals or groups on foot or using low speed wheeled vehicles, such as strollers or wheelchairs, use pedestrian trails. Most users do not expect to encounter much bicycle, skateboard or in-line skate traffic.

The minimum width of a pedestrian trail is 5 feet. The surface material varies from firmly packed crushed stone to asphalt or concrete.



Pedestrian Trail



Street With Planting Strip

Sidewalks

Sidewalks separated from the road with a planting strip create pleasant facilities for users. The minimum width for sidewalks is 5 feet.

The planting strip buffers noise and splash from vehicles.

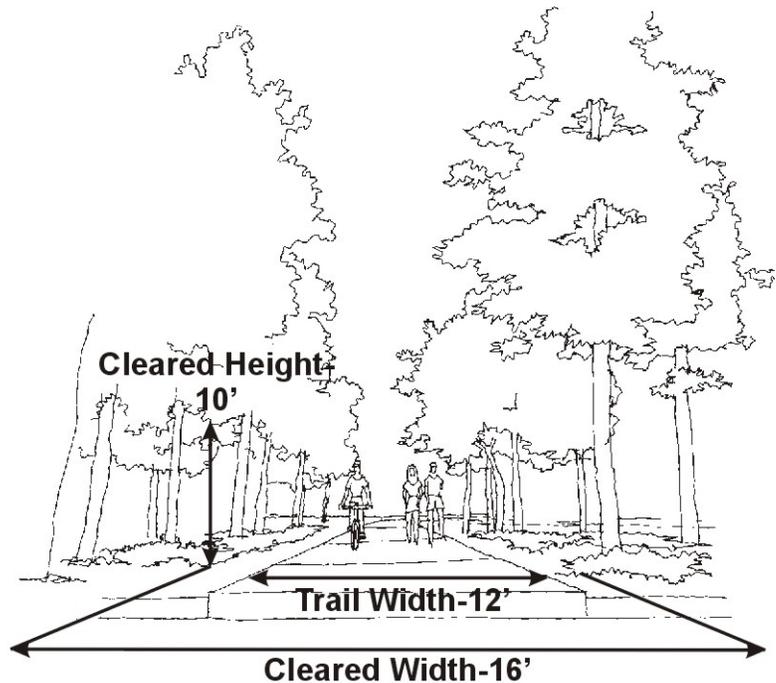
It also creates a pleasant strip for dog walk areas. The strip becomes an area for street furniture such as benches, signs, signal poles, mailboxes, trees, fire hydrants, etc.

Multi-Use Facility

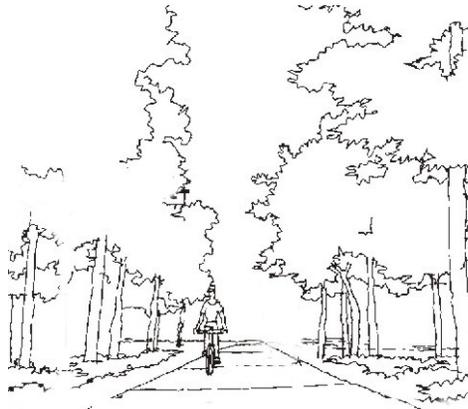
Multi-use trails are divided into two types: non-motorized and motorized.

Non-motorized activities include hiking, biking, equestrian and other uses such as in-line skaters. Motorized users generally consist of off-highway use vehicles such as dirt bikes and all-terrain vehicles.

Hike-bike Trails combine walking and wheeled vehicles on the same path. These trails tend to be used by those walking or running for exercise. These paths should be paved or at a minimum, well compacted crushed stone.



Multi-Use Facility



Mountain Biking Trails

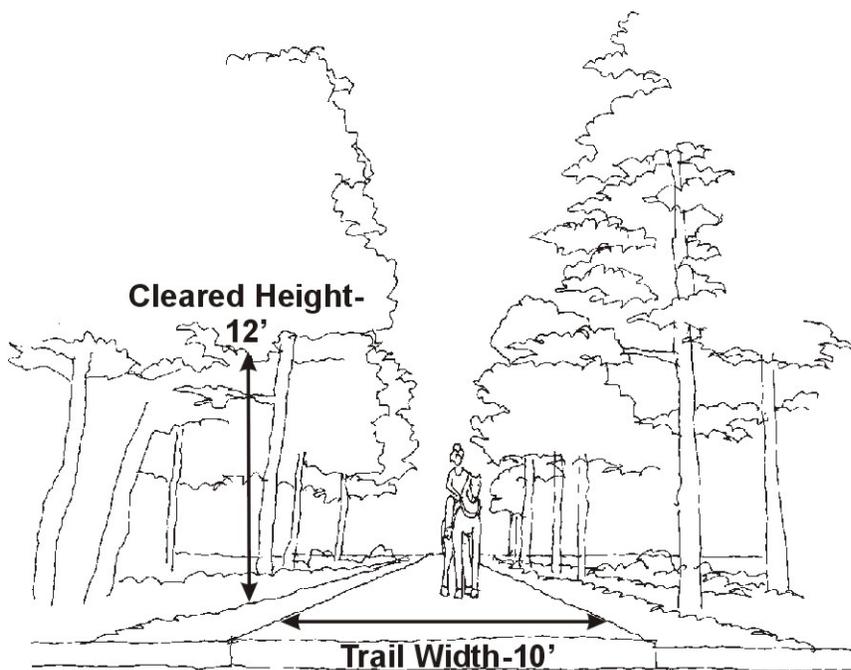
Mountain biking trails are specialized trails that take riders through challenging terrain. Paths should be natural surfacing. Challenging routes leave downed trees and roots for the cyclists to maneuver over and around. Generally mountain bike trails are one way. However a minimum cleared width of 6' should be provided to accommodate possible two-way traffic. A minimum cleared vertical height is 8'.

Equestrian Trails

Equestrian Trails are designed for horseback riders. Width, grades and surfacing vary. Many riders prefer wide trails similar to old logging road widths (18-20 feet), other riders prefer narrower trails that are more challenging.

Due to the height of a rider on horseback, the cleared height is critical for these trails.

Trailhead facilities for equestrian trails will need to accommodate turning radius and parking for trailer maneuvering.



Equestrian

Boardwalks and Bridges

Construction of boardwalks is intended only for foot traffic, unless site specifics require equestrian or vehicular traffic. The design width should be a minimum of 8' clear width between railings. If lengths exceed 30', resting places should be provided.



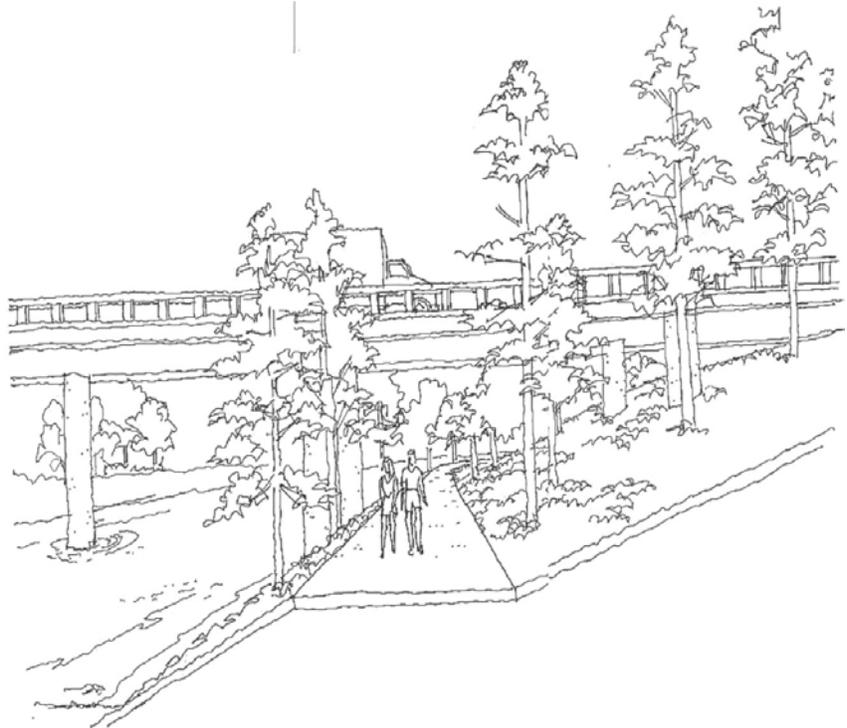
Guardrails should be a minimum of 52 inches in height and should be installed on both sides. This will provide adequate protection for bicyclists. Vertical pickets in the guardrail should be spaced to allow no gap wider than 5 inches. To prevent slippage, the decking should run perpendicular to the direction of travel.

Underpasses

Trail underpasses are safer than “at grade” crossings, and can be used to avoid undesirable intersections. Several underpasses are proposed to avoid contact with Interstate 85 traffic.

A minimum vertical clearance of 10’ should be provided. Greater clearances are more desirable, if routes are to be used for bicyclists and equestrians.

Underpasses should be lighted, for long underpasses can be dark even during daylight hours.

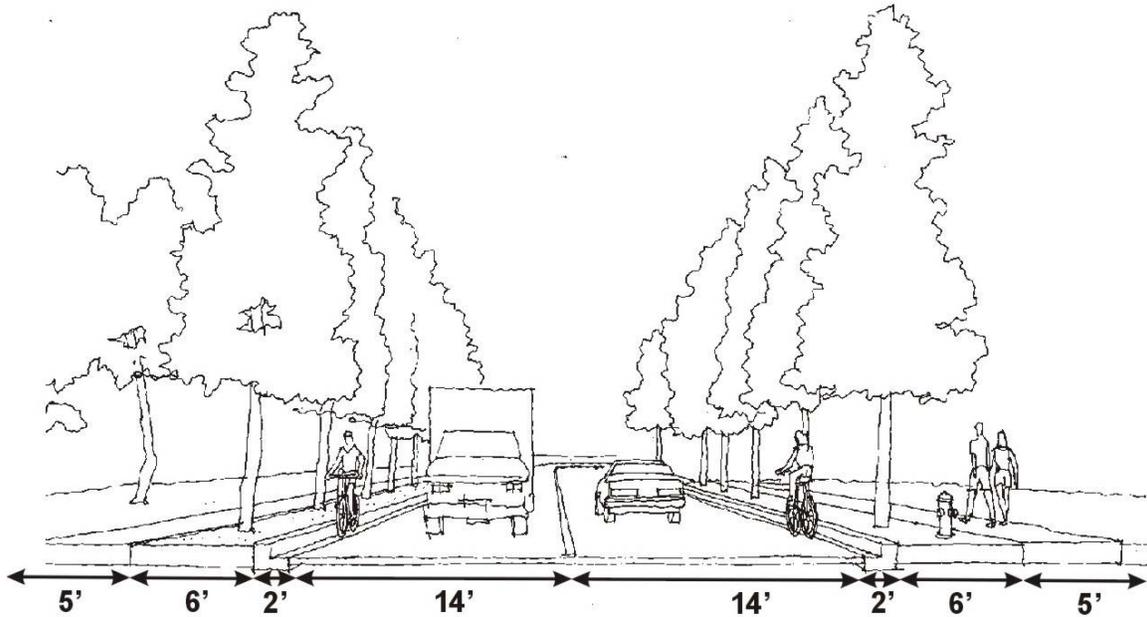




Bike Path - Two Directional

Bicycle Paths are bikeways that are physically separated from motor vehicle traffic. They may be either within the right of way or within and independent right of way. Bike paths are generally located independently of road systems. They are intended for the exclusive use of bicycles in much the same way freeways are intended for the exclusive use of motor vehicles.

Design standards for bike paths include adequate width for two-directional use by cyclists and pedestrians, provisions of good sight distance, avoidance of steep grades and tight curves. The minimum width for a two directional bike path is 10'. When a bicycle path is located adjacent to a roadway a 5' separation should be provided. If this separation is not possible a suitable positive barrier between the roadway and the bike path should be provided.

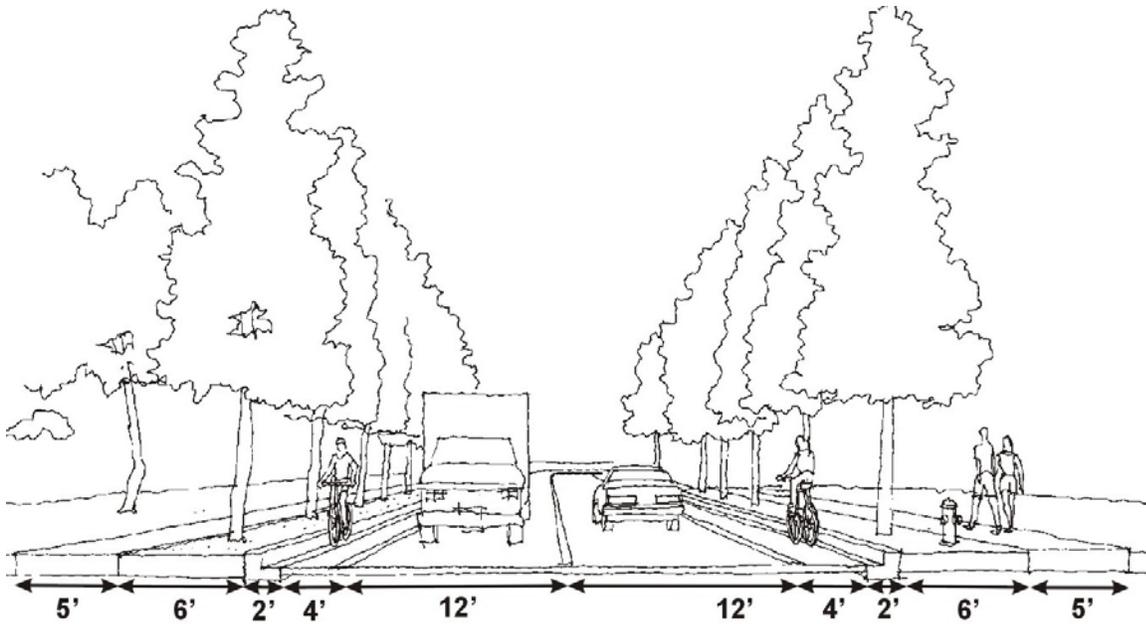


Shared Lanes or Wide Outside Lane

Today the concept of cyclists and motorists “sharing the road” is more common than “bike paths.” The two modes are integrated onto the same road and lane system, thus conserving funds and uniting users under one set of rules for better cooperation and safer operation. Generally a wide outside lane is provided. This refers to the through travel lane closest to the curb. Dedicated right turn lanes are not used for bicycles.

Bicyclists and motorists can more safely operate in the same lane if adequate widths are maintained. With a wide outside lane motorists do not have to change lanes to pass a cyclist. The AASHTO standard minimum width to accommodate both motorists and bicyclists is 14’.

This type of facility is generally considered for restrictive urban conditions and are generally more accommodating in rural circumstances. For roads without curb and gutter a wide paved shoulder can accommodate bicycle traffic.



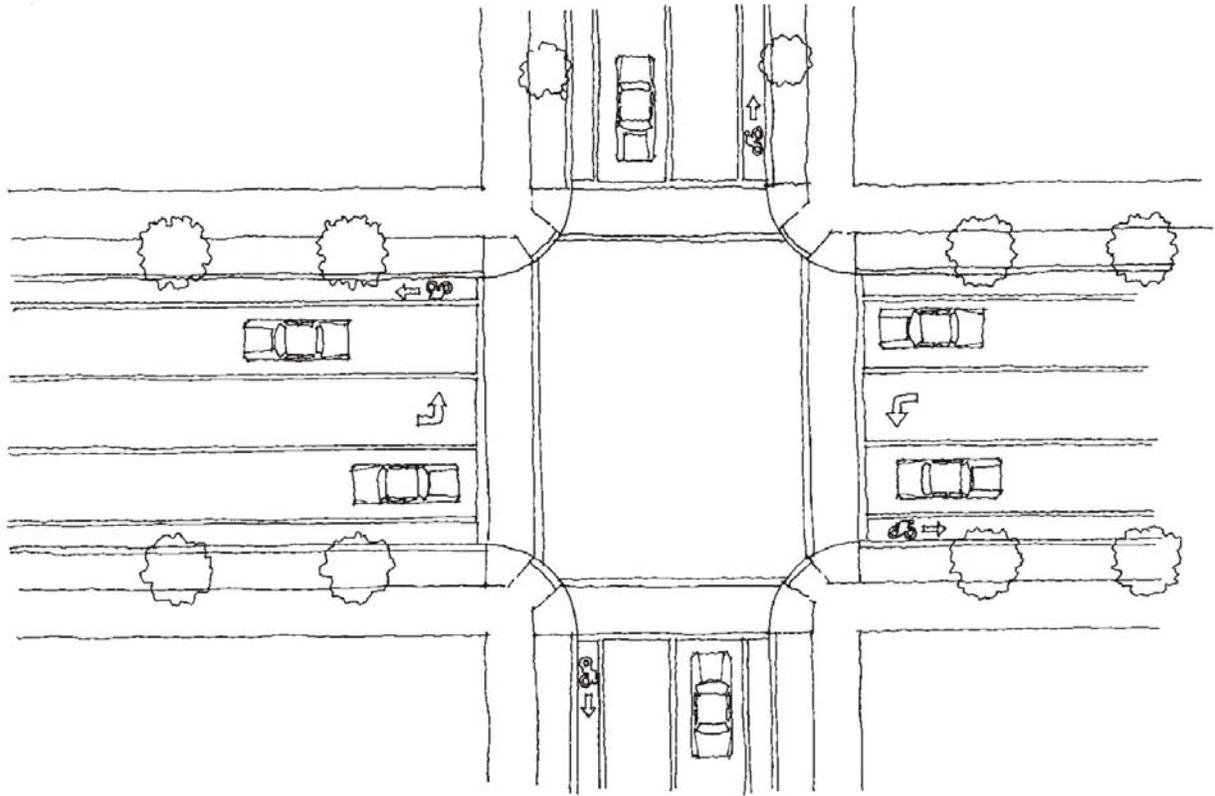
Bike Lanes

Bike lanes are designated lanes within the roadway for cyclists. Separate bicycle lanes should be considered when it is desirable to delineate road space for preferential use by cyclists. Highly developed commercial areas are not suited well for bike lanes because of the frequent and unpredictable motorist turning movements. Bike lanes are effective for two lane residential and collector streets with lower traffic volumes, low-posted speed limit, adequate width and an absence of complicated intersections.

Bike lanes are also appropriate for median-divided multi lane roadways and residential/collector streets. A minimum of 4-foot width, excluding the gutter should always be provided.

Bike Parking

Secure bicycle parking is a pre-requisite to increase bicycle use for transportation. Several manufacturers offer bike rack designs that appeal to various architectural styles. The number of spaces provided depends on the individual facility type and size. If racks for securing bicycles are not provided bike users are deterred from riding to a facility. Riders may also tend to use other street furnishings to secure their bikes to, such as benches and trees. This misuse will eventually damage the trees and interferes with appropriate use of street furniture.



Intersections

Intersections should be designed to accommodate safe bicycle and pedestrian crossings. Each intersection varies, however the main theme of providing safe and visible crossings for pedestrians is a constant. Bicycle turn lanes should always follow through an intersection and not interfere with automobile turn lanes.

APPENDIX - J

Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County

Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Plan Priorities Cost Analysis

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan of the Livable Community Blueprint was developed to designate corridors for public access. These corridors provide routes for alternative modes of transportation to reach varying types of destinations. Unlike the park and facility projections determined in this document, the bicycle and pedestrian corridors were not defined to serve a particular time period. However the list of priorities by sub district was established with a ten-year schedule in mind. The priority is to establish public access in these priority corridors by 2010. Public access may primarily be in the form of a dirt trail. Higher intensive use areas may be developed with a durable pavement.

Construction Costs

The following unit costs were the basis for the cost estimates; they are for materials and labor only. They do not include land or right of way acquisition, nor do they include costs for design and engineering.

Type Of Work	Unit	Costs per Unit
Surveying Staking	Mile	\$7,500
Clearing (20' width)	Mile	\$8,000
Grading (10' wide trail bed)	Mile	\$13,200
Culvert (15" CPE, 25' long)	Each	\$450
Seeding (20' width)	Mile	\$5,300
Wood Chip Tread (10' wide)	Mile	\$9,600
Bare Earth Trail (4' wide)	Mile	\$10,000
Crushed Stone Tread (10' wide)	Mile	\$72,000
Asphalt Tread 2"/4"(10' wide)	Mile	\$92,000
4" thick Concrete Tread (10' wide)	Mile	\$200,640
Boardwalk (10' wide - no railing)	Mile	\$396,000
Wood Foot Bridge With Rails - 35'	Each	\$26,000
Concrete Sidewalk (5' wide)	Mile	\$100,320
Bike Lane (4' wide)	Mile	\$35,270
Lane Striping	Mile	\$2,640
Medium Sign	Each	\$500
Small Sign	Each	\$200
Bench	Each	\$400
Trash Can	Each	\$250

Cost Analysis for Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Plan Priorities

The following descriptions and cost estimates should help the steering committee review the priorities and begin to understand the cost realities of the plan. The cost does not include land acquisition, design or engineering. The cost summary also assumes that trailhead facilities (parking, restrooms, etc) are included in the actual destinations and are not incorporated into these facilities.

Some routes are combinations of asphalt and earth trails. When a majority of the route is an earth trail the quantities for surveying, clearing, grading and grassing have been reduced to reflect the narrower width of trail. Actual conditions within the corridors may vary creating additional expense. The following cost data is for priority sections only.

Route	Segment	Mileage	Type	Unit	Cost
SUB-DISTRICT 1 NORTHWEST					
Irish Buffalo Creek	From West C St to North Cabarrus Park	See subdistrict 2			See subdistrict 2
Afton Run / Coddle Creek	From NW Cabarrus Middle and High Schools to James Dorton Park	4.0			\$179,400
		1.0	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$92,000
		3.0	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$30,000
		2.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$15,000
		1.5	Clearing	\$8,000	\$12,000
		1.5	Grading	\$13,200	\$19,800
		2.0	Seeding	\$5,300	\$10,600
Rocky River Corridor	From Harris Rd School site to Concord Mills Mall	4.8			\$117,750
		4.8	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$48,000
		4.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$30,000
		1.5	Clearing	\$8,000	\$12,000
		1.5	Grading	\$13,200	\$19,800
		1.5	Seeding	\$5,300	\$7,950
SUB-DISTRICT 2 NORTH					
Irish Buffalo Creek	Bakers Branch (West 22nd St) thru Bakers Creek Park to Irish Buffalo Ck	2.0			\$252,000
		2.0	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$184,000
		2.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$15,000
		2.0	Clearing	\$8,000	\$16,000
		2.0	Grading	\$13,200	\$26,400
		2.0	Seeding	\$5,300	\$10,600
Irish Buffalo Creek	From West C St to North Cabarrus Park	5.7			\$393,300
		2.0	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$184,000
		3.2	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$32,000
		0.5	Crushed Stone Trail	\$72,000	\$36,000
		3.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$22,500
		4.0	Clearing	\$8,000	\$32,000
		3.0	Grading	\$13,200	\$39,600
		4.0	Seeding	\$5,300	\$21,200
		1.0	Foot Bridge	\$26,000	\$26,000

Kannapolis Routes	Centergrove Rd (Loop to Pennsylvania)	1.6	Bike + Pedestrian improvements		\$325,000
Three Mile Branch	Royal Oaks Elementary to Cloverleaf Plaza	1.0			\$152,000
		1.0	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$92,000
		1.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$7,500
		1.0	Clearing	\$8,000	\$8,000
		1.0	Grading	\$13,200	\$13,200
		1.0	Seeding	\$5,300	\$5,300
		1.0	Foot Bridge	\$26,000	\$26,000
SUB-DISTRICT 2b MPO NORTH AREA					
Landis Spur	Meriah, Ryder, Chapel, Corriher, Round, Valley and Hoke Streets	2.2	Bike + Pedestrian improvements		\$325,000
China Grove Spur	Patterson, Franklin, Chapel, Bostian, Liberty, Main, Washington and Miller Streets	3.5	Bike + Pedestrian improvements		\$425,000
SUB-DISTRICT 3 NORTHEAST					
	Library to McAllister Park	0.4	Bike + Pedestrian improvements		\$80,000
	Main St from Lee St to Hwy 49	1.0	Bike + Pedestrian improvements		\$125,000
	Lee St from Main St to Boston St	0.4	Bike + Pedestrian improvements		\$80,000
	Hwy 73 from Halifax St to Eastover St	0.8	Bike + Pedestrian improvements		\$118,000
SUB-DISTRICT 4 CENTRAL					
Three Mile Branch	From Country Club Dr to Les Myers Park	4.5			\$615,500
		3.0	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$276,000
		0.5	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$5,000
		1.0	Crushed Stone Trail	\$72,000	\$72,000
		3.0	Foot Bridge	\$26,000	\$78,000
		2.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$15,000
		3.0	Clearing	\$8,000	\$24,000
		3.0	Grading	\$13,200	\$39,600
		3.0	Seeding	\$5,300	\$15,900
		1.0	Misc Drainage	\$90,000	\$90,000
Concord Route - Downtown Spur	From Three Mile Branch thru Stormwater Property to Cabarrus Ave. to Union	0.8			\$105,900
		0.2	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$18,400
		0.6	On road pedestr. Improvements		\$82,200
		0.2	Clearing	\$8,000	\$1,600
		0.2	Grading	\$13,200	\$2,640
		0.2	Seeding	\$5,300	\$1,060
Afton Run/Coddle Crk	Dorton Park to Hwy 29	3.2			\$307,900
		1.2	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$110,400
		2.0	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$20,000
		3.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$22,500
		2.0	Clearing	\$8,000	\$16,000
		2.0	Grading	\$13,200	\$26,400
		2.0	Foot Bridge	\$26,000	\$52,000
		2.0	Seeding	\$5,300	\$10,600
		1.0	Misc Drainage	\$50,000	\$50,000

Weddington Hills Connection	From Weddington Hills Elementary north to Coddle Creek	1.4			\$154,600
		0.5	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$46,000
		0.9	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$9,000
		1.4	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$10,500
		1.4	Clearing	\$8,000	\$11,200
		1.4	Grading	\$13,200	\$18,480
		1.4	Seeding	\$5,300	\$7,420
		1.0	Foot Bridge	\$26,000	\$26,000
		1.0	Misc Drainage	\$26,000	\$26,000
Concord Route- Irish Buffalo Creek Spur	Corban Ave to McGill St off road thru Boys and Girls Club and Academy Center	1.1			\$186,300
		0.55	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$50,600
		0.55	On road pedestr. Improvements		\$75,350
		1.1	Grading	\$13,200	\$14,520
		1.0	Misc Drainage	\$40,000	\$40,000
		1.1	Seeding	\$5,300	\$5,830
SUB-DISTRICT 5 SOUTHWEST					
Back Creek	Rocky River to Stallings Farm to county line	4.6			\$400,100
		1.5	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$138,000
		3.1	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$31,000
		2.0	Foot Bridge	\$26,000	\$52,000
		4.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$30,000
		3.0	Clearing	\$8,000	\$24,000
		3.0	Grading	\$13,200	\$39,600
		3.0	Seeding	\$5,300	\$15,900
		1.0	Misc Drainage	\$30,000	\$30,000
		0.1	Boardwalk	\$396,000	\$39,600
Rocky River	From Mallard Creek to new middle school site	6.9			\$459,900
		0.9	Asphalt Paved	\$92,000	\$82,800
		6.0	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$60,000
		3.0	Foot Bridge	\$26,000	\$78,000
		0.1	Boardwalk	\$396,000	\$39,600
		6.0	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$45,000
		3.0	Clearing	\$8,000	\$24,000
		3.0	Grading	\$13,200	\$39,600
		3.0	Seeding	\$5,300	\$15,900
		1.0	Misc Drainage	\$75,000	\$75,000
Harrisburg Town Connector Route	Connects Town Park to Elem. to Town Center and to the Rocky River	2.0	Sidewalks	\$200,640	\$401,280
SUB-DISTRICT 6 SOUTHEAST					
Midland Route	Connects new school site to Rocky River	4.2			\$435,928
		1.2	Sidewalks	\$200,640	\$240,768
		3.3	Earth Trail	\$10,000	\$33,000
		4.2	Survey Staking	\$7,500	\$31,500
		2.2	Clearing	\$8,000	\$17,600
		2.0	Grading	\$13,200	\$26,400
		2.2	Seeding	\$5,300	\$11,660
		1.0	Misc Drainage	\$75,000	\$75,000
		56.1			TOTAL \$5,639,858

APPENDIX - K Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County

Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes - On Road and Off Road Mileage Tabulations

On Road	Off Road	Mileage	Description
		49.0	Rocky River Corridor
	X	6.8	Iredell, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus County Line to Harris Rd
	X	4.8	Harris Rd to Concord Mills Mall (I-85)
	X	7.7	I-85 to Mallard Creek
	X	6.9	Mallard Creek to Rocky River Rd
	X	5.2	Rocky River Rd to WWTP
	X	5.7	WWTP to Dutch Buffalo Creek
	X	5.3	Dutch Buffalo Creek to Hwy 24/27
	X	6.6	Hwy 24/27 to Clear Creek at Union County line
		18.3	Afton Run/Coddle Creek
	X	5.1	Mooreville Rd to Coddle Creek
	X	1.8	Untz Rd to James Dorton Park
	X	3.2	Poplar Tent Rd to Hwy 29
	X	4.4	Hwy 29 to Frank Liske Park (thru Pebblebrook Acres)
	X	3.8	Pebblebrook Acres to Rocky River
		13.8	Northern Connector
	X	2.9	Grants Creek to Lake Corriher
	X	1.0	Lake Corriher to Blume Rd
X		0.4	BLUME ROAD From Meriah Rd to Ryder Rd
X		0.2	RYDER ROAD From Blume Rd to Mt Moriah Church Rd
X		0.2	MT MORIAH CHURCH ROAD From Ryder Rd to NC 153
X		0.1	NC 153 From Cannon Farm Rd to Creek
	X	2.2	Off road from NC 153 to Lake Kannapolis
	X	5.7	Lake Kannapolis to Tuckaseegee Rd
X		1.1	PAGEMONT ROAD From Tuckaseegee Rd to Mooreville Rd
		19.5	Irish Buffalo Creek Corridor
	X	2.0	Baker Branch (West 22 nd St) thru Bakers Creek Park to Irish Buffalo Creek
	X	1.0	Baker Branch to FL Wilson School
	X	0.7	FL Wilson School to Mooreville Rd/Operations Center Park

	X	4.0	Mooresville Road to North Cabarrus Park
	X	2.8	North Cabarrus Park to Hwy 29/601
	X	1.5	Hwy 29/601 to Cabarrus Ave.
X		0.2	CORBAN AVENUE From Cabarrus Ave to Powder Rd
X		0.3	POWDER ROAD From Corban Ave to Melrose Rd
	X	0.4	Off Road from Melrose Rd to Caldwell Park
	X	1.6	Caldwell Park to Operations Center
	X	5.0	Operations Center to Rocky River at WWTP
		7.4	Three-Mile Branch
	X	1.0	E. Universal St. to Royal Oaks Elementary
	X	1.0	Royal Oaks Elem to Cloverleaf Plaza
X		0.6	CLOVERLEAF PARKWAY From 29/601 to Concord Lake Rd
X		0.3	CONCORD LAKE ROAD From Cloverleaf Pkwy to Country Club Dr
X		0.2	COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE From Concord Lake Dr to Three Mile Branch
	X	4.3	Off Road from Country Club Dr to Les Myers Park
		12.3	Dutch Buffalo Creek Corridor
	X	2.1	Mount Pleasant Reservoir to Hwy 49
	X	3.0	Hwy 49 south to Hwy 73
	X	7.2	Hwy 73 to convergence with Rocky River
		29.0	Kannapolis Routes
X		3.0	The Loop LOOP ROAD MAIN ST connecting North and South Loop Roads
	X	0.5	Baker Branch the Loop Connection, along Lumberyard Branch
	X	0.6	Bakers Creek Greenway/Village Park/The Loop
	X	0.6	Baker Branch to Woodrow Wilson Elem
X		0.3	NORTH MAIN STREET (29A) From N. Juniper St to North Loop Rd
			The Loop to Jackson Park Elem
X		1.0	JACKSON STREET from Main St (29A) to Ruth Ave.
	X	1.5	Jackson Park Elem to Lake Concord
			Veterans Park to AL Brown High/ Kannapolis Middle/Forest Park Elem
X		0.6	EAST FIRST STREET from Main St to Harding Ave
	X	1.3	Off road from Harding Ave to Forest Park Elem (along Chamber's Branch)

X			Royal Oaks Elem to Forest Park Elem
X		0.4	DAKOTA STREET From Royal Oaks Elem. To Pennsylvania Ave
X		0.5	PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE From Dakota St to Centergrove Rd
X		0.2	SHARON STREET From Centergrove Rd to Forest Park Dr.
X		0.4	FOREST PARK DRIVE From Sharon St to Little Texas Rd
X		1.6	CENTERGROVE ROAD From Loop Rd to Pennsylvania Ave
	X		Operations Center Park to Shady Brook Elem
X		0.6	Off road to Madison Ave
X		0.4	MADISON AVENUE From end to Rogers Lake Rd
X		0.7	ROGERS LAKE ROAD From Madison Ave to Triage St
X		0.2	TRIECE STREET From Rogers Lake Rd to Universal St
X		0.9	UNIVERSAL STREET From Triage St Centergrove Rd
			Shady Brook Elem to North Cabarrus Park
X		0.2	KLONDALE AVENUE EXT. From Sherwood Dr to Oakwood Ave
X	X	1.0	AZALEA AVENUE From Oakwood Ave to end
X	X	0.3	Off road to Lyla Ave
X	X	0.6	LYLA AVENUE (entire)
X	X	0.5	Off road to North Cabarrus Park
X		2.3	OAKWOOD AVENUE From Klondale Avenue Ext to Orphanage Rd
	X		North Cabarrus Park to Winecoff Elem
X		0.6	Off Road
X		0.3	SHADY LANE AVENUE From Easy St to Winecoff School Rd
	X	0.9	Irish Buffalo Creek off road thru Lantern Green
X		0.5	FAIRVIEW STREET From McClain Rd to Little Texas Rd
	X	0.9	Off road from Little Texas Rd to Midlake Rd
	X	0.4	Off road from Midlake Rd to Lake Fisher
	X	2.8	Lake Fisher
			Moose Creek Connection - (Jackson Park Elem to Kannapolis Recreation Park to Lake Fisher)
X	X	0.5	GRACE AVENUE From Venus St to north end
	X	1.9	Off road to Lake Fisher along Moose Branch
		2.5	Northern Kannapolis Connector
	X	1.0	Bakers Branch to Jack Street
X		0.2	JACK STREET From Strickland Court to West A Street
X		0.8	WEST A STREET From Jack St to South Zion St
	X	0.5	Off road to Northern Connector Route

		10.2	Concord Routes
X		0.3	Three Mile Branch Hospital Spur MALL ROAD from Three Mile Branch to Hospital
X		0.2	Through hospital
X		0.3	BURRAGE ROAD from Lake Concord Road to Palaside Dr
X		0.5	PALASIDE DRIVE From Burrage Rd to Beverly Hills Elementary School
X		0.1	SCENIC DRIVE from Palaside Dr to Miramar St
X		1.0	MIRAMAR STREET from Scenic Dr to Burrage Rd NE at Concord High School
X			Concord High School to Irish Buffalo Creek Route
X		1.3	BROOKWOOD AVENUE NW from Concord HS to Spring St
X		0.2	SPRING STREET from Brookwood Ave to Peachtree Ave
X		0.1	PEACHTREE AVE from Spring St to McGill Ave
X		1.1	MCGILL AVENUE from Peachtree Ave to Irish Buffalo Creek Route at 29/601
X	X		Irish Buffalo Creek Spur
X		0.55	Off road from McGill Ave at Peachtree thru the Academy Center to Cedar Dr
X		0.15	CEDAR DRIVE from Kerr St to Franklin Ave
X		0.15	FRANKLIN AVENUE from Cedar Dr to Powder Rd
X		0.25	POWDER ROAD from Franklin Ave to Corban Ave, tie to Irish Buffalo Creek Route
X			Downtown Spur
X		0.2	BUFFALO STREET from Spring St to Union St
X		2.0	UNION STREET from Buffalo St to McAllister Rd
X		0.1	McALLISTER ROAD from Union St to R Brown McAllister School
X		0.3	HERMITAGE ROAD from R Brown McAllister School to Three Mile Branch Route
X			Downtown Spur - through stormwater management site
X		0.3	WOODSDALE PLACE from end to Cabarrus Ave
X		0.6	CABARRUS AVENUE from Woodsdale Place to Barber Scotia College
X		0.2	GEORGIA STREET from Corban Ave to Chestnut St
X		0.1	CHESTNUT STREET from Georgia St to Crowell
	X	0.2	Off road to Irish Buffalo Creek Route near Melrose Rd
		21.6	Rocky River Spurs
	X	2.7	Clark Creek connection to Mecklenburg County
	X	3.0	Harris Rd School Site to Odell Elementary to Coddle Creek
X		1.2	ODELL SCHOOL ROAD From Davidson Hwy to Untz Rd
X		1.4	UNTZ ROAD From Odell School Rd to eastern end near Coddle Creek
	X	2.0	Mallard Creek
	X	3.0	Back Creek - Mecklenburg County Line to Stallings Rd
X		1.5	Proposed Collector Rd - From Stalling Road to Pharr Mill Road
	X	0.1	Off Road from Pharr Mill Road to Rocky River
	X	5.6	Reedy Creek - Mecklenburg County line to middle school site
	X	0.6	Reedy Creek through Middle school site to Rocky River Road
X		0.5	ROCKY RIVER ROAD From Middle School site to Rocky River
		5.2	Harrisburg Routes
X		1.2	Connector from Mallard Creek to Back Creek Along Proposed Major Thoroughfare from Mallard Creek to Hwy 49

X		0.6	CALDWELL ROAD From Hwy 49 to Back Creek
X		0.8	Proposed Collector Road From Caldwell Road to Alexander Avenue (Veterans Park)
X		0.2	ROBINSON CHURCH ROAD From Railroad Avenue to Back Creek
	X	0.4	Off road from Harrisburg Elementary School to Back Creek
			Veterans Park to Harrisburg Elementary School
X		0.2	RAILROAD AVENUE
X		0.1	HICKORY RIDGE ROAD From Railroad Ave to Stallings Rd
X		0.5	STALLINGS ROAD From Hickory Ridge Road to Elementary School
	X		Town Center Connection
	X	0.6	Off road from Railroad Ave to Future Town Center
	X	0.6	Off road from Future Town Center to Rocky River
		4.2	Midland Routes
X		0.8	MIDLAND ROAD From Idlebrook Rd to Bethel School Rd
X		0.4	BETHEL SCHOOL ROAD From Midland Rd to creek
	X	3.0	Along Muddy Creek from Midland Rd across Hwy 601 to Rocky River
		3.5	China Grove Spur
X		0.5	PATTERSON ROAD From Northern Connector Route to Franklin Rd
X		0.2	FRANKLIN ROAD From Patterson Rd to Stevens Rd
X		0.1	STEVENS ROAD From Franklin to US 29A
X		0.1	US 29A From Stevens to Chapel
X		0.2	CHAPEL from US 29A to Bostian
X		0.5	BOSTIAN from Chapel to Liberty
X		0.2	LIBERTY from Bostian to US 29A
X		0.2	US 29A from Liberty to Washington
X		0.1	WASHINGTON from US 29A to Miller
X		0.2	MILLER from Washington to Shue
X		0.5	SHUE from Miller to Hickory Grove
	X	0.7	Off road from Shue to Campbell Creek
		2.2	Landis Spur
X		0.5	MERIAH from Northern Connector to Hoke
X		0.1	HOKE from Meriah to Valley
X		0.1	VALLEY from Hoke to Round
X		0.2	ROUND from Valley to US29A
X		0.05	US 29A From Round to Round
X		0.15	ROUND From US 29A to Central
X		0.1	CENTRAL from Round to Corriher
X		0.2	CORRIHER from Central to Chapel
X		0.4	CHAPEL from Corriher to Ryder

X		0.4	RYDER from Chapel to Meriah
		2.9	Don Howell Lake Spur
X	X	0.8	Don Howell Lake to Afton Run
		0.9	MACEDONIA CHURCH ROAD from Lake eastward
	X	0.6	Off road to Afton Run
	X	0.6	Afton Run to Northwest Cabarrus Middle / High
	X	0.6	Northwest Cabarrus Middle / High to Irish Buffalo
		5.3	Weddington Hills Connection
	X	1.4	Cannon School to Weddington Hills Elem
	X	1.3	Off road from Hwy 29, Coddle Creek, to Weddington Hills Elem
X	X	1.0	Weddington Hills Elementary to Irish Buffalo Creek
X		0.2	Off road from Weddington Hills Elem to Rock Hill Church Rd
X		0.6	ROCK HILL CHURCH ROAD from Sarah to Poplar Tent Rd
X		0.7	EVA DRIVE from Poplar Tent Rd to Lucky Dr
	X	0.1	LUCKY DRIVE from Eva to Troxler Cr
			Off road from Lucky Dr to Irish Buffalo Creek
		6.1	Frank Liske Park Connectors
	X	0.8	Off road from Frank Liske Park to Wolf Meadow Elem
X		0.2	Wolf Meadow Elementary to Hartsell Park to Irish Buffalo Creek
X		0.5	WOLF MEADOW SCHOOL DRIVE From school entrance to Woodcrest Dr
X	X	0.9	WOODCREST DRIVE
X		0.3	Off road from Woodcrest Dr to Union Cemetery Rd
X		1.0	ROCKLAND CIRCLE From Union Cemetery Rd to Sunderland
X		0.3	SUNDERLAND from Rockland Cr to Charlotte Rd
			CHARLOTTE RD from Sunderland to Cabarrus Ave.
X	X	1.1	Frank Liske Park to Fries Middle School
		0.3	Off road thru soccer park and Stonewall Jackson
			JACKSON CIRCLE from Hooper Dr to Fries Middle School
X	X	0.3	Fries Middle School to WW Flowe Park
		0.3	Off road to Hwy 49
		0.3	HWY 49 from Railroad tracks to Central Cabarrus High
		4.2	W.W. Flowe Park Connector
	X	0.4	Coddle Creek to Rocky River Elementary
	X	2.0	Rocky River Elem to WW Flowe Park/Central Cabarrus High
	X	0.8	Through Central Cabarrus High School
	X	1.0	Central Cabarrus High to Irish Buffalo Creek
		214.7	TOTAL

See Appendix L for additional On Road Bicycle Routes

APPENDIX - L Livable Community Blueprint for Cabarrus County

Proposed On Road Bicycle Routes - Mileage Tabulations

Mileage	Road	From	To
71.85	PERIMETER LOOP - ROUTE #1		(Orange)
1.03	East First Street	Ridge Road	St Joseph St
0.5	St Joseph St	East First Street	Isabelle St
0.03	Isabelle St	St Joseph St	Pearl St
0.22	Pearl St	Isabelle St	Brantley St
0.13	Brantley St	Pearl St	Mable St
0.7	Mable St	Brantley St	13 th St
0.93	13 th St	Brantley St	Moose Rd
2.05	Moose Rd	Arlington Rd	Goldfish Rd
1.11	Goldfish Rd	Moose Rd	Old Concord Rd
0.07	Old Concord Rd	Goldfish Rd	Irish Potato Rd
5.0	Irish Potato Rd	Old Concord Rd	Gold Hill Rd
0.63	Gold Hill Rd	Irish Potato Rd	Saint John's Church Rd
2.6	Saint John's Church Road	Gold Hill Rd	Mt Olive Rd
1.07	Mt Olive Rd	Saint John's Church Road	Moose Rd
1.0	Moose Rd	Mt Olive Rd	Fisher Rd
1.12	Fisher Rd	Moose Rd	Main St
1.63	Main St	Fisher Rd	Lee St
0.33	Lee St	Main St	Short
0.14	Short	Lee St	Bowman Barrier Rd
0.93	Bowman Barrier Rd	Short	Long Run Farm Rd
2.1	Long Farm Run Rd	Bowman Barrier Rd	Barrier Store Rd
0.51	Barrier Store Rd	Long Farm Run Rd	Barrier Georgeville Rd
3.72	Barrier Georgeville Rd	Barrier Store Rd	NC 200
5.02	Reed Mine Rd	NC 200	NC 24 / 27
2.23	Pine Bluff Rd	NC 24 / 27	Garmon Mill Rd
1.5	Garmon Mill Rd	Pine Bluff Rd	Broadway Ave
0.28	Broadway Ave	Garmon Mill Rd	Barberry St
0.38	Barberry St	Broadway Ave	US 601
0.14	US 601	Barberry St	Bethel School Rd
1.0	Bethel School Rd	US 601	Midland Rd
1.0	Midland Rd	Bethel School Rd	Oak Grove Cr
0.12	Oak Grove Cr	Midland Rd	Cabarrus Station
0.25	Cabarrus Station	Oak Grove Cr	Sam Black Rd
3.54	Sam Black Rd	Cabarrus Station	Flowes Store Rd
1.25	Flowes Store Rd	Sam Black Rd	Morrison Rd
2.12	Morrison Rd	Flowes Store Rd	Lower Rocky River Rd
0.5	Lower Rocky River Rd	Morrison Rd	Hickory Ridge Rd

5.0	Hickory Ridge Rd	Lower Rocky River Rd	Stallings Rd
2.56	Stallings Rd	Hickory Ridge Rd	Rocky River Rd
2.8	Rocky River Rd	Stalling Rd	Archibald
1.12	Archibald	Rocky River Rd	Zion Church Rd
3.35	Zion Church Rd	Archibald	Wilshire
1.16	Wilshire	Zion Church Rd	Union St
1.95	Union St	Wilshire	Buffalo St
0.07	Buffalo St	Union	North Church (601 Bus)
0.84	N. Church St (601 Bus)	Buffalo St	Palaside
0.10	Palaside	N Church St (601 Bus)	Arbor
0.42	Arbor	Palaside	Lake Concord Rd
1.49	Lake Concord Rd	Arbor	Mt Olivet
0.84	Mt Olivet	Lake Concord Rd	Ridge Rd
3.27	Ridge Rd	Mt Olivet	East First St
43.27	MECKLENBURG COUNTY TO	STANLY COUNTY -	ROUTE #2 (Green)
1.54	Davidson Rd	Mecklenburg County line	NC 136
1.0	NC 136	Davidson Rd	Archer Dr
2.8	Archer Dr	NC 136	Alexander Dr
0.21	Alexander Dr	Archer Dr	Plum Rd
1.25	Plum Rd	Alexander	Tuckaseegee Rd
3.96	Tuckaseegee Rd	Plum Rd	Enochville
0.56	Enochville	Tuckaseegee Rd	C Street
0.75	C Street	Enochville	Rainbow Rd
1.11	Rainbow Rd	C Street	Pine St
1.47	Pine St	Rainbow Rd	A Street
0.22	A Street	Pine St	West St
0.07	West St	A St	1 st St
1.15	1 st St	West St	St Joseph
0.5	St Joseph	East First St	Isabelle
0.03	Isabelle	St Joseph	Pearl St
0.22	Pearl St	Isabelle	Brantley St
1.15	Brantley St	Pearl St	Midlake Rd
1.08	Midlake Rd	Brantley St	Centergrove Rd
0.92	Centergrove Rd	Midlake Rd	Camp Julia
1.14	Camp Julia	Centergrove Rd	Old Salisbury Concord
2.06	Old Salisbury Concord	Camp Julia	Sapp
1.12	Old Salisbury	Sapp	Neisler
1.35	Neisler	Old Salisbury Rd	Gold Hill Rd
0.52	Gold Hill Rd	Neisler	NC 73
0.07	NC 73	Gold Hill Rd	Crestmont
1.93	Crestmont	NC 73	Old Airport Rd
1.14	Old Airport Rd	Crestmont	Hess Rd
1.16	Hess Rd	Old Airport Rd	Cold Springs Rd

2.81	Cold Springs Rd	Hess Rd	Mt Pleasant Rd
2.51	Mt Pleasant Rd	Cold Springs Rd	NC 73
1.54	NC 73	Halifax Dr	Dutch Rd
5.77	Dutch Rd	NC 73	Gold Hill Rd
0.16	Gold Hill Rd	Dutch Rd	Stanly County line
30.09	EXISTING CROSS STATE -	Route #6	(Pink)
4.33	Poplar Tent Rd	Mecklenburg County line	Pitts School Rd
6.0	Pitts School Rd	Poplar Tent Rd	Roberta Rd
0.44	Roberta Rd	Pitts School Rd	Blackwelder Rd
0.91	Blackwelder Rd	Roberta Rd	Lippard Lane
0.42	Lippard Lane	Blackwelder	Lippard
0.19	Lippard	Lippard Lane	NC 49
2.70	Pharr Mill Rd	NC 49	Rocky River Rd
0.16	Rocky River Rd	Pharr Mill Rd	Lower Rocky River Rd
0.6	Lower Rocky River Rd	Rocky River Rd	Pine Grove Church Rd
1.51	Pine Grove Church Rd	Lower Rocky River Rd	Flowes Store Rd
1.35	Flowes Store Rd	Pine Grove Church Rd	Flowes Store Rd East
2.14	Flowes Store Rd East	Flowes Store Rd	US 601
0.58	US 601	Flowes Store Rd East	Joyner Rd
1.60	Joyner Rd	US 601	Mt Pleasant Rd
0.93	Mt Pleasant Rd	Joyner Rd	NC 200
1.0	NC 200	Mt Pleasant Rd	Barrier Georgeville Rd
2.28	Barrier Georgeville Rd	NC 200	Crayton Rd
1.0	Crayton Rd	Barrier Georgeville Rd	County Line Rd
1.25	County Line Rd	Crayton Rd	Barrier Store Rd
0.7	Barrier Store Rd	County Line Rd	Stanly County line
44.78	UNSIGNED CONNECTORS		(yellow)
1.35	Moose Rd	Goldfish Rd	Old Beatty Ford Rd
5.0	Old Beatty Ford Rd	Moose Rd	Organ Church Rd
3.3	Organ Church Rd	Old Beatty Ford Rd	Kluttz Rd
5.2	Mt Pleasant Rd	Kluttz Rd	Fisher Rd
6.4	Old Salisbury Concord Rd	Goldfish Rd	Camp Julia
2.1	Irish Potato Rd	Gold Hill Rd	NC 73
0.84	Cold Springs Rd	NC 73	Hess Rd
1.0	Rutherford	Wilshire	Lincoln St
0.4	Lincoln St	Rutherford	Chestnut St
0.23	Chestnut St	Lincoln St	Union St
1.35	Union St	Wilshire	Old Airport Rd

0.84	Old Airport Rd	Union St	Crestmont
1.8	Old Salisbury Rd	Neisler	Burrage
2.8	Burrage	Cabarrus Ave	Lake Concord Rd
1.6	Roberta Rd	Pitts School Rd	NC 49
0.19	School Cr	NC 49	Hickory Ridge Rd
0.33	Hickory Ridge Rd	School Cr	Stallings Rd
1.72	Zion church Rd	Archibald	Flowes Store Rd
1.77	Flowes Store Rd	Zion Church Rd	Flowes Store Rd East
0.8	Flowes Store Rd	Pine Grove Church Rd	Sam Black Rd
1.37	John White Rd	Flowes Store Rd	Cal Bost Rd
0.42	Cal Bost Rd	John White Rd	Troutman Rd
2.56	Troutman Rd	Cal Bost Rd	Jim Sossoman Rd
0.9	Jim Sossoman Rd	Troutman	Midland Rd
0.52	Lower Rocky River Rd	Hickory Ridge Rd	Mecklenburg County line
190.0	TOTAL		

See Appendix K for additional On Road and Off Road Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes