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The Cuyahoga County Planning Commission's mission is to inform and provide services in support of the short and long term comprehensive planning, quality of life, environment, and economic development of Cuyahoga County and its cities, villages and townships.

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Date of Publication: February 5, 2018
Front Source: Patrick Henry
CITY OF EUCLID
MASTER PLAN

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APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS
SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Euclid Master Plan. This document outlines the path for growth and change in Euclid over the next decade. The Master Plan lays out current conditions, community input, policies to undertake, and potential partners for action. It was completed over the course of a year and included input from hundreds of residents and business owners.

WHAT'S IN THIS SECTION?

The Introduction section outlines the history of Euclid, the planning documents that were completed prior to the Master Plan, and context maps. It also includes a summary of the planning process and public involvement components.

HOW DO I USE IT?

The Introduction section is an overview of the process and the City. Use it to understand previous studies and plans and how they fit into the current Master Plan.

Source: Aaron Parker
The Township of Euclid—part of the Connecticut Western Reserve—was established by Moses Cleaveland and employees of the Connecticut Land Company in 1809. Euclid is named for the Greek mathematician who worked during the third-century BCE. Initially, Euclid was a farming community, and was profitable in wheat and table grapes. The area was also home to salt, lumber and grain production.

EARLY GROWTH

In the early 1800s Euclid's growth and prosperity eclipsed nearby Cleveland, though Cleveland's dominance was secured with the completion of the Ohio Canal in 1827. In 1850, Euclid's first train tracks were built, which opened the door for future industrial growth. This included a robust bluestone mining operation, which brought wealth to the Township in the late 19th century. The Township became a Village in 1903, and by 1930, with a population of 12,753, the City of Euclid was incorporated.

A HISTORY OF PLANNING

In 1926, Euclid was the namesake community of the Supreme Court Case of Euclid v. Ambler, which confirmed that zoning codes were constitutional. This case allowed Euclid and other communities to plan and regulate the growth of residential neighborhoods and commercial and industrial centers.

AN INDUSTRIAL HUB

Euclid's long history as both an industrial center and a bustling, residential suburb, is unique among Cleveland suburbs. Many great industrialists have lived and worked in Euclid, and contributed to its growth. Charles Francis Brush, born 1849, was raised on his parents' farm in Euclid, and went on to create the arc lighting system, which brought the first electric light to streets around the world in the early 20th century. James F. Lincoln founded Lincoln Electric in 1895, a business that has continued to thrive and expand into the present day. Besides various advancements in arc welding and motor construction, the Lincoln brothers made important innovations in labor management practices and employee benefits. The company, along with other industrial firms in the City, came into high demand during the second World War. Lincoln Electric continued to expand, and is now a global leader in the welding industry, with a robust international presence. The company's headquarters remain in Euclid, and have served the City as a stable employment center for over 100 years.

POST-WAR PROSPERITY

The City of Euclid experienced significant growth under the longtime leadership of Mayor Kenneth J. Sims (Mayor from 1938 until 1971). During his time in office, Euclid was transformed from a financially strapped City to a booming suburb. During this time, the City's population increased six-fold, and many new homes and businesses were built in the area. The area's flat land and conveniently located rail lines made the City an ideal place for industry to grow in the post-war era. The construction of the interstate highway made Euclid even more desirable for industry and commuting residents alike.

The history of the City has been shaped by the cultural identities that its residents have brought to the area. Historically, Euclid had
representatives of many European ethnic groups, though Slovenes have been especially well represented. Since the 1980s, a strong African American community has grown in the City.

EUCLID TODAY

Today, Euclid remains a large, inner-ring suburb with strong neighborhoods, increasing lakefront amenities, a growing Downtown, and a strong industrial core that makes Euclid the City with the 3rd highest number of manufacturing jobs in the County.
The City of Euclid (in purple on Map 1) is located in the eastern part of Cuyahoga County and abuts Lake Erie and the Cuyahoga County line. Euclid borders the Cities of Richmond Heights, South Euclid, and Cleveland in Cuyahoga County as well as Willowick, Wickliffe, and Willoughby Hills in Lake County.

The map showcases the members of the First Suburbs Consortium, a group of communities that were mostly built prior to 1960 and which are located in close proximity to Cleveland. These communities share common characteristics due to similar development patterns.
PREVIOUS PLANS

The City of Euclid has a number of recent corridor plans, area plans, and school plans, as well as an existing Master Plan dating from 1996. These documents were reviewed as part of this analysis, and a map on page 14 displays the locations and focus areas of these plans.

EAST 185TH STREET CORRIDOR TLCI PLAN, 2016

This plan covered the East 185th Street business district straddling Euclid and Cleveland. The plan’s recommendations included gateways at the district’s north and south ends, streetscape enhancements, redevelopment scenarios, and potential greenspace additions.

EUCLID CITY SCHOOLS SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL TRAVEL PLAN, 2015

This plan was created under the Ohio Department of Transportation’s Safe Routes to School program. The document outlined current Euclid City Schools programs to encourage safe travel, identified impediments to safe travel, and provided countermeasures to address them.

DESTINATION EUCLID: THE EUCLID AVENUE RECREATIONWAY CORRIDOR, 2013

This plan covered the entirety of Euclid Avenue in the City and recommended the development of a series of small, mixed-use centers linked by a recreational trail that would replace travel lanes on Euclid. The document also included funding and implementation recommendations.

MEMORIAL PARK CONCEPT PLAN, 2011

The plan provided design guidelines, recommended changes, and cost estimates for Memorial Park improvements, including the construction of new courts and fields, improved amenities like paths and benches, updates to the pool and ice rink, and traffic reconfigurations, among others.
WATERFRONT IMPROVEMENTS PLAN, 2009

The Waterfront Improvements Plan is a multiphase plan for revitalizing Euclid’s Lake Erie waterfront. The plan aimed to expand public access, create new beaches, enhance plant and animal habitat, improve trail connections, and develop a public marina. The plan also included existing environmental conditions and implementation recommendations.

DOWNTOWN EUCLID TLCI TRANSPORTATION AND REDEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2007

The plan provided recommendations for strategic development in the City’s historic Downtown that included traffic improvements, street reconfigurations, amenities for cyclists, and beautification efforts. The Plan also outlined a development scenario for new construction that would yield a vibrant, walkable Downtown Euclid.

MASTER PLAN, 1996

The City’s 1996 Master Plan focused on two specific issues rather than being comprehensive. The plan covered neighborhood livability through parks and recreation, and protecting and expanding the City’s economic base. Issues of the time, such as housing stock decline, loss of industrial jobs and inadequate parks, were addressed.
MAP 3 EXISTING PLANNING AREAS

LEGEND
- Downtown TLCI (2007)
- Euclid Avenue TLCI (2013)
- East 185th TLCI (2016)
- Waterfront Improvement Planning Area (2009)
- Euclid Creek Reservation Master Plan Focus Areas (2015)

Green Infrastructure Evaluation & Enhancement Project
- Tier 1 Opportunity Area
- Tier 2 Opportunity Area
REGIONAL PLANS

In addition to local plans, Euclid has been an active participant in a number of regional plans. Understanding the regional context is critical to ensuring that efforts undertaken in Euclid are done in coordination with surrounding communities to eliminate duplicate efforts and support cohesive planning.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY HOUSING STUDY, 2015

County Planning and Cleveland State conducted a Countywide housing study that evaluated demographic trends, supply & demand, and other factors to determine housing market strength for the County. The plan outlined best practices for community housing policies as the basis for a Countywide housing strategy.

EASTSIDE GREENWAY PLAN, 2015

The Eastside Greenway was a transportation study covering eastern Cuyahoga County. The plan outlined existing and potential greenways that could better connect residents to jobs, recreation, services, commercial centers, and natural resources.

EUCLID CREEK RESERVATION MASTER PLAN, 2015

The City of Euclid contains a large portion of the Cleveland Metroparks Euclid Creek Reservation. In 2015, Metroparks developed a plan for Euclid Creek Reservation, which included new trails to the Lakefront, improved signage, intersection improvements, fitness stations, and environmental protection efforts.
PLANNING PROCESS

The Master Plan process included numerous opportunities for public involvement to ensure that the plan reflected the concerns, ideas, and priorities of residents and business owners. Each phase included the involvement of City staff and the public.

PROJECT TEAM AND STEERING COMMITTEE

The planning process included the involvement of two bodies to review the Master Plan in detail before information was presented to the public. The Project Team was comprised of City staff and public officials with an in-depth knowledge of the day-to-day concerns of residents. The Steering Committee was comprised of a small group of residents, business owners, and property owners that represented a cross-section of the City.

The inclusion of these groups was important in confirming that the data, ideas, and policies to be presented were appropriate for Euclid. The involvement of the Project Team and Steering Committee also assisted in identifying areas of the plan that should be presented to the public for further feedback.

The Project Team and Steering Committee each met five times throughout the process.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Euclid Master Plan included three public meetings throughout 2016 and 2017 to allow community members the opportunity to provide input on the plan recommendations.

Meeting information was posted on the City’s website, announced at City Council meetings, posted on social media, and distributed to various groups and mailing lists.

PUBLIC MEETING 1

The first public meeting was held October 4, 2016 at Arbor Elementary School.

Representatives from County Planning introduced residents to the planning process, described the groups involved, reviewed Current Conditions information, and gave an overview of the Community Vision statements and goals. Members of the public were asked to review boards that included the vision statements and potential focus areas, and comment on what they liked about those visions/areas and what they would like to change.

PUBLIC MEETING 2

The second public meeting was held March 4, 2017 at Central Middle School.

At this meeting, County Planning described the results of the first public meeting, introduced Core Strategy Areas, and outlined the proposed goals and action items to help the community accomplish their vision. Residents were asked to place a dot on each action indicating whether they wanted to “Keep It” or wanted to “Change It.” If residents wanted to change something, they were asked to write down their suggestions.

Source: County Planning
PUBLIC MEETING 3

The third and final public meeting was held July 12, 2017 at Shoreview Elementary School.

At the final public meeting, County Planning presented changes to the goals and actions from the previous meeting. Residents were then given a limited number of dots to indicate their highest priority areas and actions. Because they were given a limited number of dots, residents were forced to select only their top priorities. They were also given the opportunity to write down comments.

ONLINE FEEDBACK

Information from each public meeting was posted on the City’s website and a link was provided to an online survey mirroring the public meeting. Each survey was open for at least a week to allow those unable to attend the meeting to participate.

USING THE RESULTS

County Planning used the results from the public meetings to make changes to the Master Plan. After presenting information to the public, the Master Plan documents were changed and updated to incorporate feedback from the public.

At the second and third public meetings, County Planning presented the results of the public meetings and showcased the changes that were made to ensure the public was aware of how the plan was responsive to their comments.