

## Brentwood - I-64 Station

This station profile describes existing conditions around the Brentwood - I-64 MetroLink Station. This is one of a set of profiles for each of the MetroLink System's 37 light rail stations. These profiles present demographic and employment data from within a half-mile of the station, and describe the land uses and building types within a quarter-mile of the station. They also identify Metro-owned parcels that may offer opportunity to encourage new development around the station; other vacant and underutilized sites that may offer opportunity for infill development; and the physical, policy, and zoning barriers to TOD that currently exist. These profiles serve as a basis for conversation and planning with the community, elected officials, developers, financial institutions, and other stakeholders.

The Brentwood - I-64 Station sits near the intersection of two major highways, I-64 and I-170. It provides transit service to residential neighborhoods in two inner-ring suburban communities, Brentwood and Richmond Heights, as well as a regional shopping and office district. The area immediately surrounding the MetroLink Station is developed with a regional shopping center of single-story retail strips and "big box" stores with very large surface parking lots. This area also contains the Meridian at Brentwood development, which includes an eight-story office tower, a ninestory parking garage, and a two-story retail/office complex, all adjacent to the MetroLink Station. The southernmost portion of the station area, along Hanley Industrial Court, is occupied by single-story, large-footprint industrial uses. The remainder of the station area, north of I-64 and east of Hanley Road, contains residential neighborhoods of singlefamily homes.

The quarter-mile station area covers 141 lots on approximately 13 blocks, with a total assessed value of $\$ 40,413,730$. Metro does not own any open lots within the station area, but it does operate part of the Meridian parking garage, which holds 914 parking spaces.

## Regional Accessibility by Transit

From the Brentwood Station, MetroBus and MetroLink offer easy access and a range of connections to housing, shopping, jobs and other high demand destinations:

- \#02 Red Line MetroBus
- Rock Road MetroLink Station
- Pagedale
- Forest Park
- Delmar Loop and Skinker MetroLink Stations
- Richmond Heights MetroLink Station
- Galleria
- Brentwood Promenade
- Brentwood MetroLink Station
- Maplewood Commons
- Big Bend Boulevard
- Kirkwood Commons
- Meramec Community College
- \#59 Dogtown MetroBus
- Central West End MetroBus Center
- Richmond Heights
- Maplewood
- Maplewood Commons
- Brentwood MetroBus Garage
- Rock Hill Loop
- \#158 Ballas-West County MetroBus
- Ballas MetroBus Center
- St. John's and St. Luke's Hospitals
- Creve Coeur
- Delmar Gardens Chesterfield


## - \#57X Clayton Road Express MetroBus

- St. Louis University High School
- Richmond Heights
- Ballas MetroBus Center
- Creve Coeur
- Clarkson Valley


## - MetroLink (BLUE LINE)

- Richmond Heights (2 minutes)
- Clayton (5 minutes)
- Central West End (15 minutes)
- Downtown (25 minutes)

As can be seen in Table 1 below, average boardings for the Brentwood Station are slightly lower than the average boardings in Missouri and the entire system.

Table 1: Average MetroLink Boardings Estimates*

|  | Total <br> Monthly | Average Daily Boardings |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Moardings | Weekday | Weekend |
| METROLINK STATION AVERAGE | 36,500 | 1,360 | 830 |
| MISSOURI STATION AVERAGE | 42,000 | 1,560 | 960 |
| BRENTWOOD I-64 METROLINK STATION | 24,300 | 910 | 540 |

## Demographics, Housing, and Employment

As shown in Table 2 below, the residential population appears to consist mostly of working-age and retired residents, with half of the population between the ages of 25 and 64, and a quarter age 65 or older. Educational attainment is fairly spread out within this station area, with a third of residents holding only a high school diploma, almost another third possessing a college degree, and a quarter holding a graduate degree. Around $40 \%$ of the households living within a half-mile of the Brentwood Station make less than $\$ 50,000$ per year, while more than a quarter of households make over $\$ 100,000$. Six percent of individual residents live below the Federal poverty line.

Table 2: Demographics

| Population | Population | Income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acres 643.5 | Age | Persons in poverty | 5.8\% |
| Population 3,209 | 0-17 15.0\% |  |  |
| Density (persons/acre) 5.0 | 18-24 9.8\% | Household income |  |
|  | 25-34 10.0\% | \$0-9,999 | 6.5\% |
| Sex | 35-64 40.3\% | \$10,000-14,999 | 2.7\% |
| Male 46.6\% | $65+\quad 25.0 \%$ | \$15,000-24,999 | 8.3\% |
| Female 53.4\% |  | \$25,000-49,999 | 23.6\% |
| Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey, | Education* | \$50,000-74,999 | 18.0\% |
| US Census Bureau | No diploma 12.8\% | \$75,000-99,999 | 13.1\% |
| *Education statistics apply to persons age 25 or older. | High school 33.7\% | \$100,000+ | 27.9\% |
|  | College degree $28.2 \%$ <br> Graduate degree $25.3 \%$ | Household size |  |
|  |  | 1 | 38.7\% |
|  |  | 2 | 36.0\% |
|  |  | 3 | 10.1\% |
|  |  | 4 | 9.2\% |
|  |  | 5+ | 6.0\% |

As shown in Table 3 below, the half-mile station area has an average residential density of 2.3 housing units per acre. The housing stock was built across a variety of time periods, with a third constructed before World War II; almost half built between the 1940s and 1990s; and nearly a quarter built after Year 2000. The occupied housing stock is split about evenly between owner-occupied and rental units, and the overall vacancy rate is about $11 \%$. A good portion of the owner-occupied housing stock is in the lower and middle range of the housing market, with just over half of the units being valued less than $\$ 200,000$. The rental units are on the upper end of the market, with almost two-thirds of those units priced over $\$ 750$ per month. Typical commuting patterns do not reflect the presence of a light rail station, with three-quarters of residents reporting driving their own cars to work, $6.2 \%$ carpooling, and only $5.7 \%$ using transit. However, this may be the result of the prevailing development pattern of large commercial uses and big-box retail.

Table 3: Housing and Transportation

| Housing |  |  | Housing |  |  | Transportation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Housing Units |  |  | Owner-occupied housing values |  |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| Total units | 1,490 |  | < \$100,000 | 38 | 5.6\% | Zero-vehicle households | 9.6\% |
| Density (DUs/acre) | 2.3 |  | \$100,000-199,999 | 357 | 53.0\% | Owner-occupied | 4.3\% |
| Occupied | 1,330 | 89.3\% | \$200,000-299,999 | 110 | 16.3\% | Renter-occupied | 15.1\% |
| Owner-occupied | 674 | 50.7\% | \$300,000-499,999 | 75 | 11.1\% | Workers* | 1,426 |
| Renter-occupied | 656 | 49.3\% | \$500,000+ | 94 | 13.9\% |  |  |
| Vacant | 160 | 10.7\% | Rental prices |  |  |  |  |
| Housing Age |  |  |  |  |  | Means of commute* |  |
|  |  |  | No cash rent | 105 | 16.0\% | Drives alone (SOV) | 76.4\% |
| Pre-1940s | 449 | 30.1\% | \$0-100 | 0 | 0\% | Carpool | 6.2\% |
| 1940s-1990s | 708 | 47.5\% | \$100-499 | 92 | 16.7\% | Transit | 5.7\% |
| 2000s | 333 | 22.3\% | \$500-749 | 102 | 18.5\% | Motorcycle | 0\% |
| Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey, US Census Bureau |  |  | \$750-999 | 151 | 27.4\% | Walk | 1.3\% |
|  |  |  | \$1000-1499 | 126 | 22.9\% | Other | 0\% |
| *"Workers" refers to persons age 16 or over who selfidentified as being employed. |  |  | \$1500+ | 80 | 14.5\% | Work at Home | 10.5\% |

Table 4 provides data on employment within the station area. Within a half-mile of the Brentwood MetroLink Station there are 369 firms and agencies employing over 6,000 people. The vast majority of these jobs fall into the retail trade and health care and social assistance sectors. Other sectors providing a considerable number of jobs include finance and insurance, and professional, scientific, and technical services.

Table 4: Employment, Half-Mile Radius

| NAICS | Industry | Firms | Jobs | NAICS | Industry | Firms | Jobs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | Utilities | 1 | 13 | 54 | Professional, Scientific, Technical Services | 91 | 721 |
| 23 | Construction | 17 | 341 | 56 | Administrative \& Support, Waste Management \& Remediation Services | 10 | 120 |
| 31-32-33 | Manufacturing | 20 | 436 | 61 | Educational Services | 7 | 178 |
| 42 | Wholesale Trade | 27 | 166 | 62 | Health Care \& Social Assistance | 28 | 1,503 |
| 44-45 | Retail Trade | 46 | 1,287 | 71 | Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 6 | 74 |
| 48 | Transportation \& Warehousing | 4 | 34 | 72 | Accommodation and Food Services | 15 | 414 |
| 51 | Information | 9 | 129 | 81 | Other Services | 27 | 246 |
| 52 | Finance \& Insurance | 31 | 869 | 99 | Unclassified | 8 | 24 |
| 53 | Real Estate, and Rental \& Leasing | 22 | 162 |  | Total: | 369 | 6,717 |

The Brentwood - I-64 Station sits near the intersection of two major highways, I-64 and I-170. It provides transit service to residential neighborhoods in two inner-ring suburban communities, Brentwood and Richmond Heights, as well as a regional shopping and office district. The portion of the station area south of I-64 is almost entirely developed with commercial uses. Most of these are single-story retail strips and "big box" stores with very large surface parking lots. However, this area also includes the Meridian at Brentwood development, which contains an eight-story office tower, a nine-story parking garage, and a two-story retail/office complex, all adjacent to the MetroLink Station. The area across from the Meridian development, in the eastern portion of the station, contains a gas station and a large empty lot adjacent to the Richmond Heights Community Center, which provides a transition to a residential neighborhood of single-family homes.

The portion of the station area north of I-64 is occupied by two different residential neighborhoods in Richmond Heights. The area around South Hanley Road is developed with two- and three-story singlefamily homes on relatively large lots, most measuring at least $100^{\prime}$ across. The neighborhood west of the MetroLink rail line is developed with one-story, "ranch"style single-family homes on $40^{\prime}$ - 60' wide lots. Most streets in both areas are winding cul-de-sacs.

The map on this page illustrates the general station location and quarter-mile station area. The map on the following page provides a more detailed description of existing land uses and prevailing development patterns within that quartermile area.




The map and table on the following pages illustrate and explain current zoning regulations within a quarter-mile of the Brentwood - I-64 Station. The station area is split between two jurisdictions, the Cities of Brentwood and Richmond Heights. Lots are covered by one of the following zoning districts:

## City of Brentwood

- PD: Planned Development District
- LID: Light Industrial District


## City of Richmond Heights

- R1A: Single-Family Residential
- R2A: Single-Family Residential
- PDM: Planned Mixed-Use District


## Potential Development Opportunities and Issues

Availability of land: Most land within the station area is already occupied by single-family homes and large shopping centers, but there is a large vacant lot east of South Hanley Road, in the City of Richmond Heights. This two-acre lot is zoned PDM: Planned Mixed-Use District, which should help encourage new transit-oriented development. TOD in other locations near the Brentwood Station will depend on the redevelopment or adaptive reuse of surface parking lots or underutilized buildings.

Mobility/access: Pedestrian access from the Brentwood Station is problematic. Currently, there is little direct access from the station to the retail and industrial developments to the west of the rail line. Customers must navigate a long ramp and streets lacking sidewalks and crosswalks. The total walking distance to the nearest retail development on the western side is at least 550'. Also, potential riders in the northern portion of the station area, north of I-64, can only access the station via South Hanley Road. These residents will have to walk east to access Hanley Road, then use a corridor not designed for pedestrian comfort or safety to cross I-64, then head farther west to access the station. Residents in the residential neighborhood west of the MetroLink rail line may not be able to access the station at all due to the elevated concrete rail structure.

Zoning: The quarter-mile station area is split between two jurisdictions, the Cities of Brentwood and Richmond Heights. Current zoning regulations within the quarter-mile station area may help support new transit-oriented development south of I-64, but may pose barriers to any infill TOD in the residential neighborhoods north of I-64.

- Most of the applicable zoning districts south of I-64 allow medium-density apartment buildings and mixeduse developments. The very large lots along Eager Road in the City of Brentwood, currently built out with large shopping centers, are zoned PD: Planned Development Overlay. The entire area south of I-64 in the City of Richmond Heights is zoned PDM: Planned Mixed-Use District. Both of these districts allow all housing types, mixed-use buildings, and a wide range of retail, offices, and services.
- The PD and PDM Districts south of I-64 establish liberal building envelopes. Brentwood's PD District allows buildings up to six stories and 75 ' on sites of at least two acres; taller buildings are possible by special permit. The PDM District in Richmond Heights does not establish any particular density controls or building heights they are established by the Planning Commission through the site plan approval process - but developments should generally reflect the requirements of R5: Multi-family Residential Districts for residential uses and C2: General Business Districts for commercial uses.
- However, minimum parking requirements in these districts are high for transit-supportive developments. Even in the PD and PDM Districts, residential developments require two parking spaces per dwelling unit; one space for every 200 sq.ft. of general retail use; and one space for every 250 - 300 sq.ft. of office use. This level of parking uses lot and floor area that could otherwise be used for more remunerative uses, and may inhibit the development of pedestrian-oriented mixed-use and business districts.

The existing zoning regulations north of I-64 and in the southernmost portion of the station area, around Hanley Industrial Court, may present barriers to transit-oriented development:

- The City of Richmond Heights' R1A and R2A Districts allow only single-family homes up to two-and-a-half or three stories.
- Furthermore, homes in these two zoning districts require very substantial lot and yard sizes that may inhibit compact, walkable urban design. The R1A District requires a minimum lot area of $15,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. and a minimum front yard of $40^{\prime}$. The R2A District requires 7,500 sq.ft. lots and $35^{\prime}$ front yards.
- The LID District in the southernmost portion of the station area, along Hanley Industrial Court, allows a wide range of industrial and commercial uses, but does not permit residential uses or mixed-use buildings.
- Buildings in the LID District may reach heights of three stories or $35^{\prime}$, but require lots at least one acre in size and $150^{\prime}$ wide. They also require front yards of at least $25^{\prime}$, or $50^{\prime}$ if a parking lot is provided in the front yard.
- The minimum parking requirements in these districts are similar to those in the PD and PDM Districts described above, and may similarly prove burdensome for transit-oriented development.

Table 5: Brentwood - I-64 Station: Existing Zoning

| Table 5: Brentwood - I-64 Station: Existing Zoning |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | City of Brentwood |  | City of Richmond Heights |  |  |
|  | PD | LID | R1A | R2A | PDM |
| District Type | Planned Development Overlay | Light Industrial | Single-Family Residential | Single-Family Residential | Planned Mixed-Use District |
| Uses Permitted | A wide range of residential, retail, offices, and services (all uses permitted in MR, RSC, and GC Districts) | Industrial and manufacturing; warehouses; wholesale; research labs; offices; accessory retail (max. 30\% floor area); utilities; schools; recreational uses | Single-family deta ched homes; fire and police stations; parks | Same as R1A | As per site plan, generally allows all housing types and a wide range of commercial uses (as per R5 and C-2 Districts) |
| By Special Permit | Buildings over 6 stories / 75'; commercial parking lots and garages; restaurants; gas stations; nursing homes; day care; drive-thrus; bars; warehousing; wholesale; car washes; auto repair; dry cleaning | Car washes; a uto repair; day care; banks; restaurants; pet boarding | Churches; cemeteries; utility substations; libraries; schools | Same as R1A | As persite plan |
| Minimum Lot Area | 1 a cre | 1 a cre | 15,000 sq.ft. | 7,500 sq.ft. | As persite plan |
| Minimum Lot Width | 150' | $150 '$ | N/A | N/A | As persite plan |
| Maximum F.A.R. | Ranges from 0.5-2.5, depending on uses and each use's portion of project floor a rea |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum Building Height | $\begin{aligned} 1-2 \text { acres }= & 4 \text { stories } / 52^{\prime} ; 2+\text { acres }=6 \\ & \text { stories } / 75^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | 3 stories / 35' | 3 stories / 40' | 2.5 stories / 35' | As persite plan |
| Minimum Front Yard | 25'; if front-yard parking provided, then 50' | 25 '; if front-yard parking provided, then 50 ' | 40' or contextual lineup | 35' or contextual lineup | As persite plan |
| Minimum Side Yard | As per Planning Commission; minimum 10', 50' if adjacent to residential district | None required; 12 ' if provided or if adjacent to different zoning district | 12' each | 8' each | As persite plan |
| Minimum Rear Yard | As per Planning Commission; minimum $10^{\prime}, 50$ ' if adjacent to residential district | $25^{\prime}$ | La rger of $35^{\prime}$ or $20 \%$ of lot depth | Larger of $30^{\prime}$ or $20 \%$ of lot depth | As persite plan |
| Maximum Lot Cover | Ranges from $50 \%-80 \%$, depending on combination of uses | 80\% |  |  |  |
| Parking | Residential $=2$ per DU; general retail $=$ 5 per 1,000 sq.ft.; grocery stores $=6$ per 1,000 sq.ft.; restauarants $=18$ per 1,000 sq.ft.; general office $=3.5$ per $1,000 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. | ```Warehouses = 2 per 3 employees; general retail = 5 per 1,000 sq.ft.; general office = 3.5 per 1,000 sq.ft.``` | Residential $=2$ per dwelling | Residential $=2$ per dwelling | ```Residential = 2 perdwelling; general retail = 1 per 200 sq.ft.; general offices = 1 per 250 sq.ft.``` |
| Miscellaneous | All developments in LID and PD District requirements in PD Districts can be lo Board of Al | require site plan approval. Parking vered by Planning Commission and dermen. | Shared parking lots and treatments. Sites targeted | garages require approv $d$ for designation as a acres. | d landscaping and screening D District must be at least 2.5 |

*DU = Dwelling Unit. Generally one single-family home or apartment unit.

