

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



DRAFT PLAN



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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2020 VISION STATEMENT

In our vision of 2020, Louisville and Jefferson County is a community widely recognized for its high quality of life, sense of tradition and competitive spirit. Our children have inherited a livable, vibrant and economically diverse community. We have clearly recognized that the quality of life depends upon continued success in the economic marketplace and an ongoing commitment to the conservation of environmental resources which define our heritage and enhance the livability of our community.

Community residents share a sense of place and take great pride in their established and emerging neighborhoods which are culturally and economically diverse. Residents are proud of their differences in heritage and culture. Economic and educational opportunities are available to all residents, in every neighborhood. Every neighborhood is a safe place to live.

The community enjoys a rich fabric of urban and suburban areas, interwoven with environmental resources, accessible parks, open space and the Ohio River Corridor, all representing a heritage of natural beauty. A multi-modal transportation system serves and ties together the entire community. Unified government services enhance the ability of the community to speak with a single voice in matters related to the investment of human, environmental and capital resources.

The Cornerstone 2020 Vision for Louisville and Jefferson County is nothing less than the best of the past merged with the best of the future, creating a community where all residents can grow and prosper.

Summary Statement

This document represents a collaboration between Louisville Metro Government Department of Economic Growth and Innovation (EGI), the Shawnee Master Plan Advisory Group, the Shawnee Neighborhood Association (SNA) and the consultant, Gresham Smith and Partners. Louisville Metro EGI composed the Introduction, Neighborhood Identity, and Inventory portion of the report based on input from the Advisory Group, the SNA, and other public engagement. Gresham Smith and Partners, working with EGI staff, the Advisory Group and the SNA, developed and conducted the community workshop, analyzed findings and developed recommendations, and ultimately the final plan document.

In addition to work done by Louisville Metro EGI and Gresham Smith and Partners, a portion of the community engagement process was delivered by community leaders and representatives. A consolidated version of the community workshop was developed by Gresham Smith and Partners with specific instructions for presenters. This method was intended to address community members that wanted to participate in the planning process, but could not attend the November 17th, 2012 community workshop.

The general organization of the report follows the Louisville Metro Neighborhood Planning Toolkit guideline for neighborhood planning developed by Louisville Metro Planning and Design. The Introduction and Neighborhood identity chapters set the stage by providing context to the Shawnee Neighborhood. Then, the Plan Elements chapter discusses the five planning elements which were identified during the visioning process: economic development, land use, health, housing, and mobility. Each plan element section is concluded with a set of recommendations which summarize action items developed during the planning process. The Implementation chapter follows the plan elements and begins to develop a road map for each of the action items associated with the plan element goals.

CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION

- **BACKGROUND**
- **PURPOSE OF THE PLAN**
- **BOUNDARY**
- **PROCESS OVERVIEW**



SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

It is a unique time to prepare a neighborhood plan for the Shawnee Neighborhood. It is an area that possesses a wealth of resources, with its unique housing stock of bungalows and other historic structures, Shawnee Park, neighborhood schools, neighborhood institutions and associations, and much more. The leadership recognizes the opportunity to capitalize on these assets and is prepared to contribute their time, knowledge, and resources to a dynamic neighborhood planning process. During the pre-planning phase of the project, Louisville Metro Planning and Design Services met with neighborhood leaders and Councilwoman Cheri Bryant Hamilton to explore the key issues and define the scope of work for the planning process.

Those original issues/goals include:

- Attract more commercial and retail development
- Address issues of subdividing single-family homes into multi-family
- Limit impact and address issues of transitional housing
- Attract more homeownership
- Enhance connections to Shawnee Park, River (visual and physical), and the Louisville Loop
- Improve access to healthy foods
- Protect important historic resources
- Increase and enhance recreational amenities
- Address issues of vacant properties
- Improve and address issues of traffic (speeding, directions)
- Continue connections with schools (high school and elementary schools)
- Improve walking and bicycling conditions in the neighborhood
- Address TARC routes, bus stops, and general issues of accessibility

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

A formal neighborhood plan for Shawnee creates a common vision while identifying realistic steps that can be taken to make the vision become reality.

Equally important as the plan is the planning process. The neighborhood planning process provides a forum for all stakeholders' voices to be heard and considered as decisions to guide the future of the neighborhood are made. The planning process also helps to strengthen the neighborhood by increasing interaction and communication between residents, businesses, and other stakeholders while offering opportunities for neighborhood leaders to become more involved guiding Shawnee's future growth and development.

BOUNDARY

The boundary that will be used for the neighborhood plan process is the same Shawnee Neighborhood boundary that has been used over the last few decades and is the same as used in the previously adopted plan from 1982. In the first neighborhood advisory group meeting, neighborhood leaders confirmed this boundary and felt it represented the area in which they would like to focus plan recommendations. The boundary was reviewed by the Planning Commission and confirmed as the working boundary for the planning process.

The neighborhood is roughly bound by Broadway to the south, the Shawnee Expressway to the east (approximately), Bank Street to the north, and the Ohio River to the west. The neighborhood is primarily composed of census tracts 4, 7, 8, and 9, but also includes the eastern edge of census tracts 3 and 4. The area within the boundary, including Shawnee Park, is 1452 acres.

The Shawnee Neighborhood Association has organized the neighborhood into six sub-areas in order to better represent and serve area residents. For the purpose of this plan however, Shawnee has been reorganized into four zones representing the general physical character of the neighborhood--The North Shawnee Zone, The West Market Street Zone, The South Shawnee Zone, and the West Broadway Zone.

The base map on the following page shows the limits of the Shawnee Neighborhood, the four planning zones, and the six existing neighborhood representation zones.

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Base Map

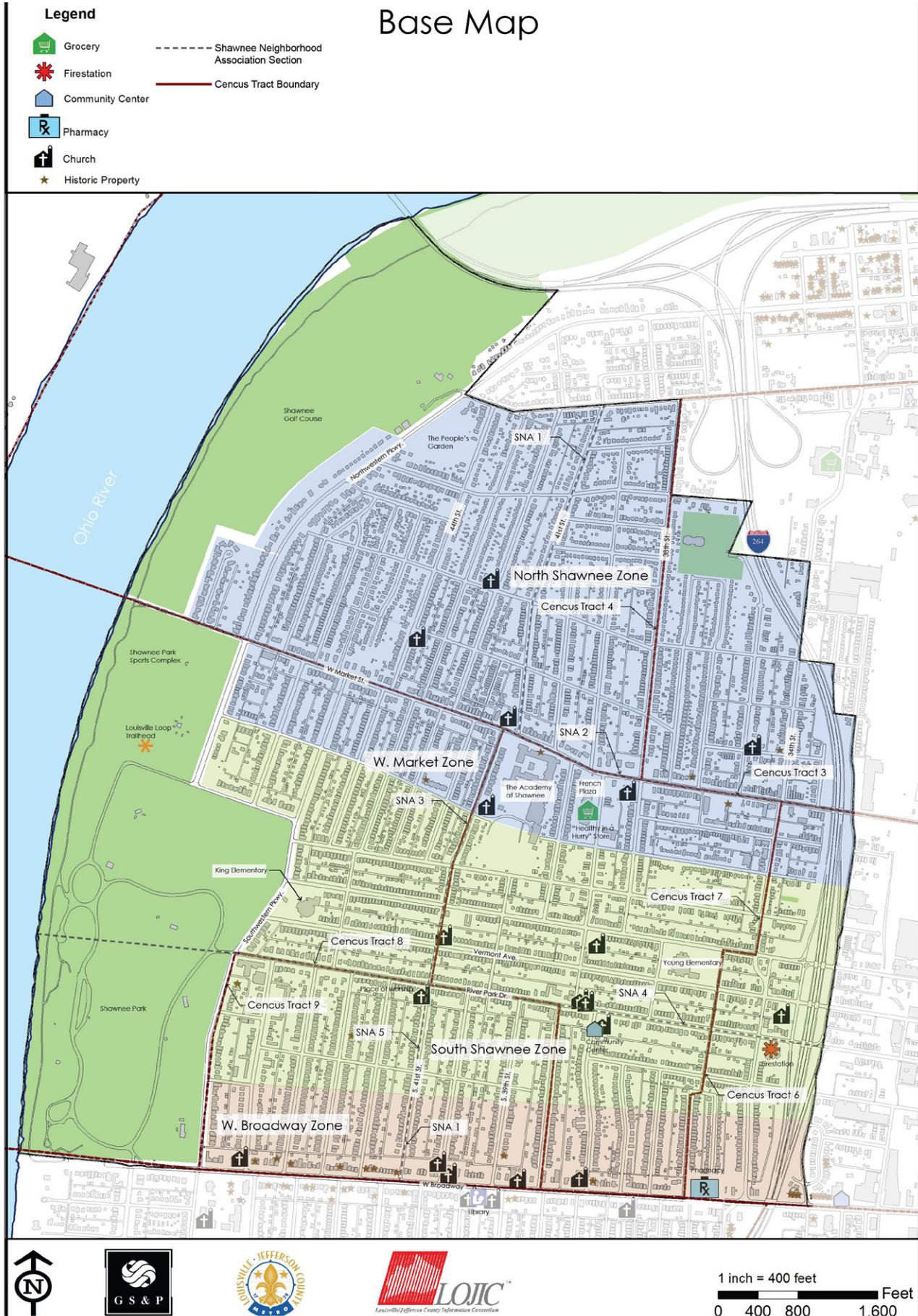


FIGURE 1.1 SHAWNEE BASE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)



PROCESS OVERVIEW

Neighborhood planning in Louisville Metro follows a planning process established by the Department of Planning and Design Services (P&DS) in 2007 and memorialized in the “Neighborhood Planning Citizens Handbook,” which can be viewed in its entirety on the P&DS website. The process consists of four general phases—Pre-Planning, Vision Development, Planning Components, and; Approval Process.

The Pre-Planning and Vision Development Phases were completed by staff from Louisville Metro’s Department of Economic Growth and Innovation (EGI) and a Neighborhood Advisory Group made up of Shawnee Neighborhood Association representatives, residents, business owners, and other stakeholders appointed by District 5 Councilwoman Cheri Bryant Hamilton and approved by the Mayor.

The pre-planning phase began in May 2011 with the first Advisory Group meeting at the Shawnee Arts and Cultural Center. The advisory group met 3 more times through November 2011 to identify neighborhood strengths and weaknesses as well as establish a neighborhood identity for the plan. A public meeting was also held during that time period.

The Vision Development Phase consisted of a public meeting, led by EGI staff, held on September 29th, 2011, at the Shawnee Golf Course Clubhouse. The purpose of the meeting was to establish values, communicate desires, and prioritize issues and opportunities for the future of the neighborhood. The meeting was well attended, with between 50-60 residents, business

owners, community leaders, and other stakeholders.

The materials collected from the public meeting were used to complete three actions critical to the Vision Development Phase. The first was to craft a vision statement for the neighborhood, which would serve as the litmus test for all other components of the neighborhood plan (see page 5). The second, was to determine the elements of the neighborhood plan. Each neighborhood plan is required to contain at least two plan elements—land use and mobility. Three additional plan elements—housing, health, and economic development—were also identified as necessary for the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan. The third action derived from the public meeting was the establishment of overarching goals for each of the five plan elements. These goals are listed in Chapter 3, Plan Elements.

In late summer of 2012 a consultant, Gresham Smith and Partners (GSP), was selected to work with EGI staff and the Shawnee Advisory Group to complete the Plan Components and Implementation Phases of the neighborhood Plan. From September through December the Advisory Group met monthly to develop a series of action items specific to each of the plan component goals that would frame a strategy for implementing that goal. The action items were generated by reviewing previous planning documents and consolidating the recommendations into the appropriate plan elements.

INTRODUCTION

Vision Statement

“In the future, Shawnee maintains its strong sense of community and dedicated neighborhood spirit. The strength and value of neighborhood institutions (Shawnee Park, the library, the community center, schools, churches, etc.) continue to play a major role in bringing the neighborhood together and supporting neighborhood programs and activities. Shawnee is a healthier neighborhood with easy access to healthy markets, family restaurants, and community gardens; it utilizes its excellent access to the Ohio River for walking and biking trails and other recreational activities. The health, welfare, and education of all people and families are greatly emphasized in this neighborhood.

Shawnee’s rich history and legacy of celebrated citizens are greatly respected; the historic architecture, interesting houses, parkways, and greenspace are highly valued, making this a very desirable place for people to live. The neighborhood is safe and clean, the infrastructure and public spaces are maintained, and once-vacant properties have been replaced with appropriate neighborhood uses. West Broadway and West Market Street corridors are centers for thriving retail and neighborhood-serving economic development opportunities, as well as a destination that draws people who live outside the neighborhood..”

On November 17th a public workshop was held at the Shawnee Arts and Cultural Center. The workshop was an interactive participation process with designed exercises to build consensus, gain insight on the relative magnitude of importance of each plan element, and relate in a more spatial way the plan elements to the neighborhood. The exercises are explained in greater detail in Chapter 3.

A demand developed to continue the public process beyond the November 17th workshop in an effort to reach a larger percentage of the neighborhood and provide more opportunity for input from various neighborhood stakeholder groups. A mobile, simplified version of the workshop exercises were developed that could be delivered on a smaller scale to a targeted audience. This so called “meeting in a box” was delivered by GSP trained community leaders on five occasions during the month of January, 2013.

Based on feedback obtained through the workshop and subsequent “meeting in a box” events, GSP prepared a draft Neighborhood Plan. During this same time period (December-February) a draft implementation strategy was completed. The implementation strategy consisted of finalizing the plan action items and

establishing long, medium, and short term time frames for their implementation. This phase of the plan also included identifying the agencies and/or groups that would primarily be responsible for implementing each plan action item.

The plan approval process began in late February with a meeting of the Advisory Group to review the draft plan and implementation measures. GSP then prepared a final draft plan to be considered for adoption by the Planning Commission and Louisville Metro Council through a public hearing process.

The Shawnee Neighborhood Plan process is unique in that several planning efforts were occurring or had recently been completed during the time frame the Shawnee Plan was being developed. Included in these efforts were:

- **Shawnee Community Engagement Mapping** – prepared by the Network Center for Community Change (NC3) as part of a larger community building campaign
- **Shawnee Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Plan** – prepared by

INTRODUCTION

Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization

- **Strategies to Prevent Violence in Louisville Metro: Short and Long-term Recommendations** – prepared by the Violence Prevention Work Group
- **Vacant and Abandoned Housing Study**
- **Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan** – prepared for Louisville Metro by the consulting team of HNTB, Taylor Siefker Williams Design Group, and Gresham Smith and Partners
- **The Shawnee Stroll: A Walkability Assessment for the Shawnee Neighborhood** – prepared by Louisville Metro through its Healthy Hometown Movement program, StepUp Louisville
- **West Market Street Corridor Improvement Study** – prepared for Louisville Metro by consultants Gresham Smith and Partners

The intent was to use the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan as a vehicle for consolidating the recommendations from these companion studies, where available. The goals and action items contained in the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan therefore incorporate these important works by reference as part of a unified vision for the neighborhood. If available, each of these companion studies, in their entirety, have also been placed in the appendix of this plan.

CHAPTER 2:

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

- **HISTORY**
- **DEMOGRAPHICS**
- **NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS**



SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

HISTORY

The evolution of the Shawnee Neighborhood is centered on two significant events – the construction of Shawnee Park and desegregation. These components were significant catalysts that drove the farms of the 1800s into prosperous waterfront property and later a racially singular community.

The Shawnee area was primarily farms and dairy land until the 1890s when local developers and citizens took interest in the waterfront property after the addition of Shawnee Park. Louisville intended for Shawnee Park to be one of the flagship parks for the Louisville Metro and employed Frederick Law Olmsted to design the park. Olmsted used the low-lying riverfront setting as inspiration for the park's design and developed a park with magnificent concourses that afforded extensive views and an expansive Great Lawn. The scenic grounds appealed to developers and affluent citizens and were soon established as an upscale suburb of West Louisville. The influx of attention to Shawnee Park compelled Louisville to extend the streetcar lines, connecting Louisville all the way to the western portion of the Ohio River. The area continued to gain popularity after the Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park opened in 1905 adjacent to Shawnee Park.



Following the great flood of 1937 and World War II, many white residents of Shawnee begin to move to outlying suburbs, marking the beginning of a transformation for the area. This large migration of whites to more racially homogenous suburbs led to many African Americans purchasing Shawnee homes, heavily shifting the racial demographic. The community experienced a further change following the desegregation of public schools as more white families moved away; replaced by African American families in the 1950s and 1960s. Although the black community of Shawnee was expanding quickly, integration around Shawnee did not happen until 1964.

This caused more unrest for the remaining white citizens because African Americans now shared Shawnee and Fontaine Ferry parks. Finally, the 1968 riots of the West End propelled the completion of white flight, the closing of the Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park, and developing a predominately African American community by the 1970s.



Shawnee Park and desegregation are two prominent events that have shaped or influenced (for better or worse) the Shawnee Neighborhood through its existence. Today, the West End neighborhoods of Louisville are economically depressed and lack many amenities; Shawnee is among them. However, Shawnee is on the brink of change and has many assets the community can utilize to facilitate change. Shawnee Park is one benefit and the park still boasts its scenic corridors and remaining a popular site for the West End of Louisville. In addition, the Louisville Loop (Riverwalk Trail) along the shores of the Ohio River and Shawnee Golf Course bring supplementary recreational activities to the community. Furthermore, many of the 20th Century mansions still remain in the neighborhood and provide a picturesque view and a look back into the historic lives of Shawnee residents.

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

DEMOGRAPHICS

Shawnee is an urban neighborhood with many assets and opportunities. There are many positive attributes the neighborhood can leverage, including location, infrastructure, neighborhood institutes, and social capital. However, from a socio-economic perspective, there are many challenges which the neighborhood must overcome or manage in order to continue to be stable. US Census Data for 2010 for population counts and summary data for socio-economic data over recent years provide key indicators that will become the basis of action taken in the neighborhood plan.

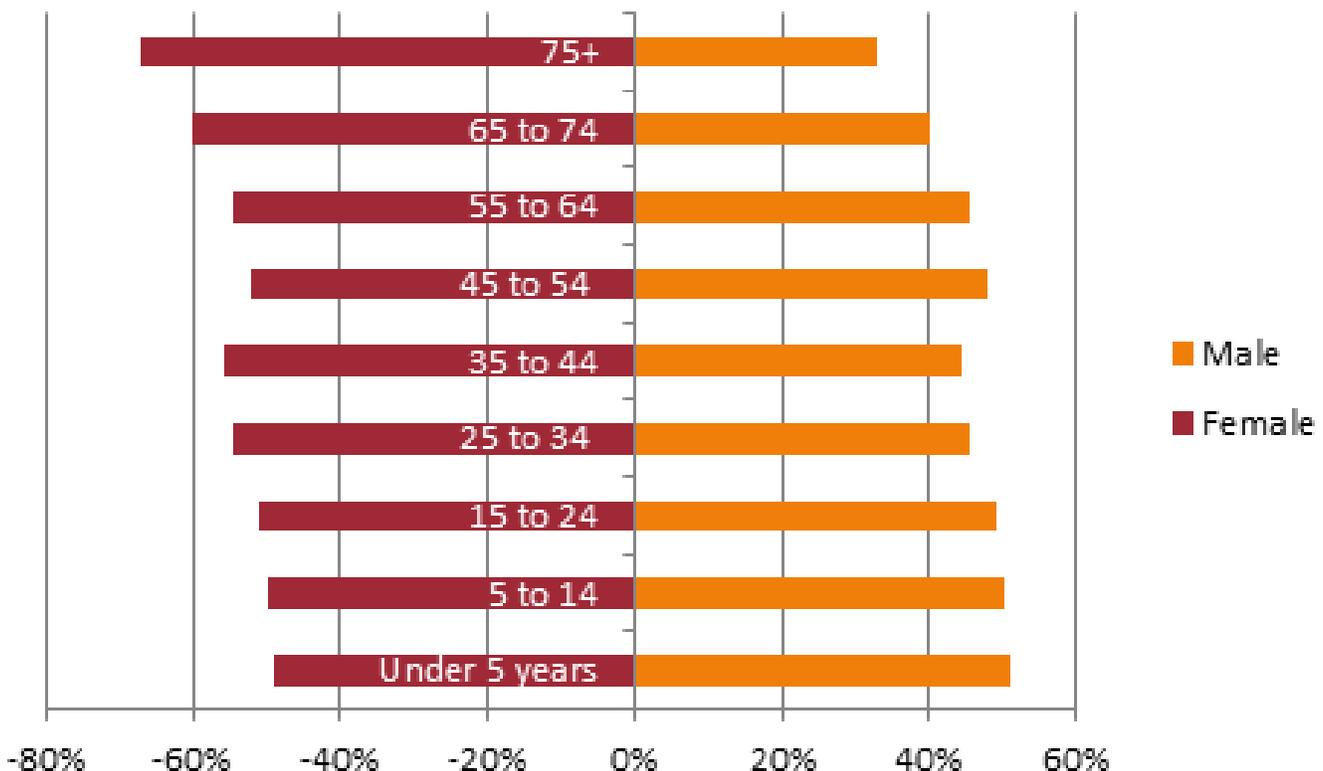
Based on these sources, some of the key trends that must be addressed in the plan include:

- Population loss since 2000 US Census
- Loss of young families, particularly in age groups <18 and the 25-39 age group
- Low educational attainment compared to Louisville Metro

- Higher poverty rate than remainder of Louisville Metro
- High rates of poverty in some census tracts
- Disproportionately high rent in census tracts of high poverty rates
- Median household income lower than Louisville Metro

Figures 2.1 through 2.4 provide background data that are important to begin understanding the socio-economic makeup of the Shawnee Neighborhood.

Figure 2.1: 2010 Age Distribution by Age Group



NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

Figure 2.2: Highest Level of Educational Attainment

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey)

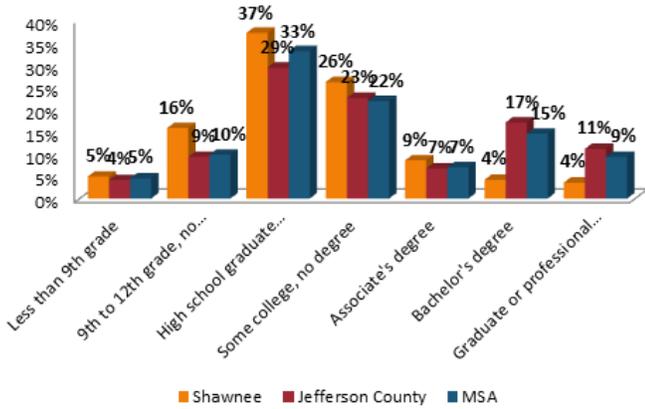


Figure 2.3: Household Income

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey)

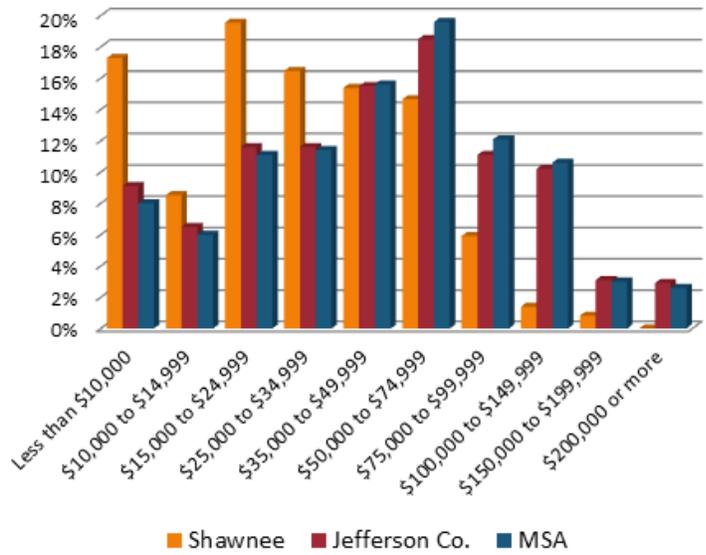
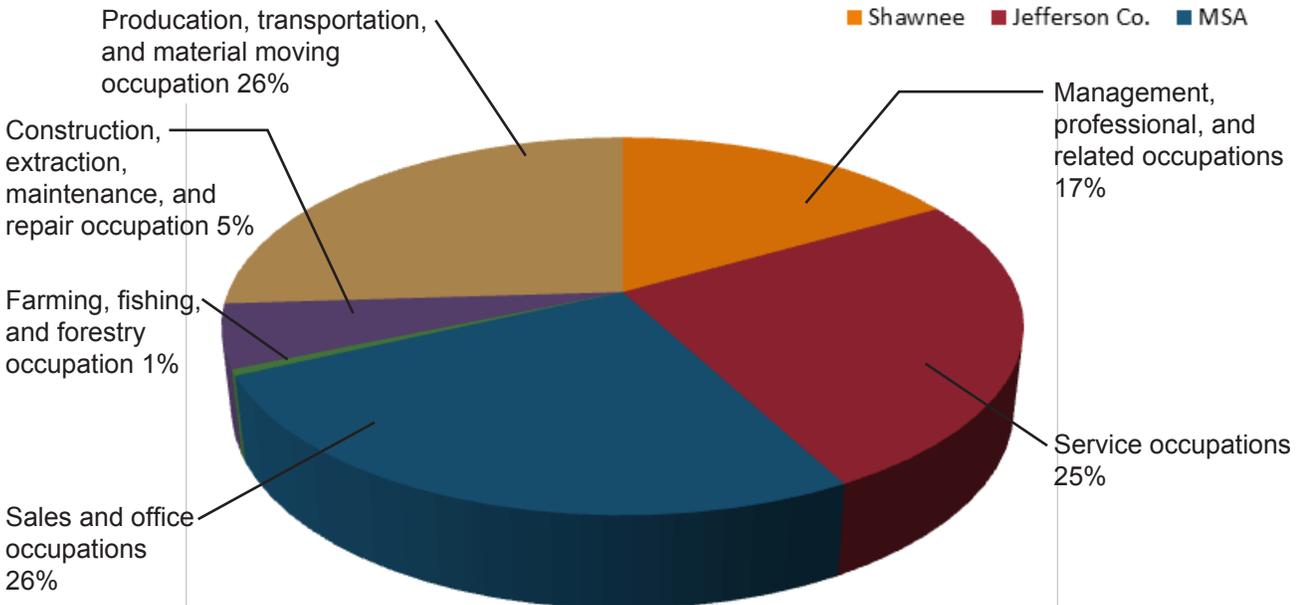


Figure 2.4:

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey)



NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development Facts

- 989 jobs are located in the Shawnee area (Source: 2009 U.S. Census Bureau)
- 25% of jobs within the neighborhood are manufacturing (Source: 2009 U.S. Census Bureau)
- 15% of jobs within the neighborhood are in retail trade (Source: 2009 U.S. Census Bureau)
- \$2.9 million dollars worth of investment in building projects (per building permits) have occurred in Shawnee since 2008. (Source: Louisville Metro Inspections Permits and Licensing)

Economic Development Analysis

West Louisville, including the Shawnee Neighborhood has been the focus of a number of recent studies relating to the economic development potential of this area including:

- West Louisville Competitive Assessment and Strategy Project, 2001
- Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Retail Market Study (MRMS), 2008
- The Louisville Metro Neighborhood Market Drill-Down Study, 2008
- West Market Corridor Improvement Study, 2009

A common finding of these studies was that as a market, neighborhoods like Shawnee are larger (higher population) and have higher average incomes than would be estimated through traditional methods. Population growth is a useful measure in gauging market potential. The attraction of new residents, workers, and shoppers logically suggests an increase in demand for goods and services. This is particularly true for neighborhood serving uses that don't rely on a larger, regional market area.

A Gaps/Surplus analysis was performed as part of the MRMS that identified retail market potential opportunities. An informal market survey for the Shawnee Neighborhood was conducted by

Councilwoman Cheri Bryant Hamilton's office in 2007. While this survey was not scientifically based, it does provide some insight into resident preferences and perceptions relating to the provision of retail services in the area. In addition business preferences were also expressed throughout the public engagement process of the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan. The results are consistent with the Retail Market Potential Opportunity Gaps/Surpluses identified in the MRMS (see figure below). Placement of these potential businesses is addressed in the Land Use section of this plan.

Desired Businesses	Retail Market Potential Categories
Family/Sit Down Restaurant	Full-service restaurants
Bookstore; Sporting Goods Store	Sporting goods, hobby, book, music
Movie theater; Civic/Activity Center; Gym	Entertainment
Clothing/shoe store	Clothing/clothing accessories
Coffee shop; Bakery; Drive Thru Restaurant	Limited service eating places
Garden supply/hardware store; Target; FedEx; Print/copy business; medical supply/home health	General merchandise

Figure 2.5: Existing Retail Gaps Per MRMS Study

Creating opportunities for reinvestment in neighborhoods like Shawnee is a key step forward for Louisville to become more sustainable. By targeting development to an area like Shawnee, the Louisville Metro capitalizes on existing infrastructure and direct use of existing housing stock to meet the demand for affordable housing. Using vacant and abandoned properties as a starting point has been shown to result in cost savings, which in turn can be transferred to the buyer, homeowner or renter. It should also aide in the stabilization of the neighborhood.

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

Economic Development Goals

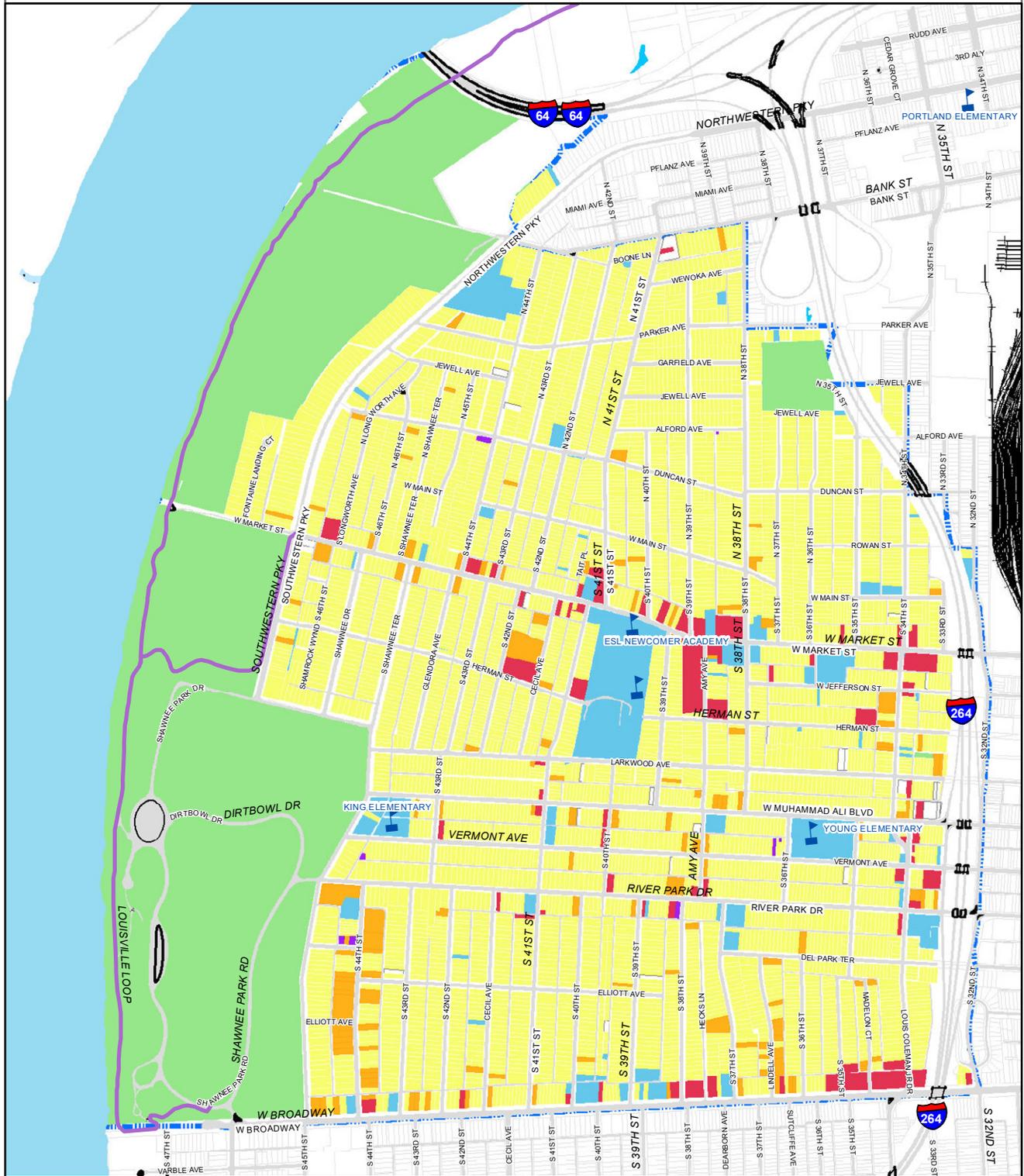
- ED1 - Create training facilities for educational opportunities and job training
- ED2 - Incentivize area employers to utilize neighborhood workforce
- ED3 - Leverage vacant and underutilized land to attract new development
- ED4 - Incentivize the rehabilitation and reuse of aging structures
- ED5 - Enhance existing destinations and create new destinations within the neighborhood to attract people from other areas

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

Shawnee Neighborhood Plan Land Use

Legend

- SINGLE FAMILY
- COMMERCIAL
- PARKS
- VACANT
- MULTI-FAMILY
- INDUSTRIAL AND UTILITIES
- PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC



0 200 400 800 1,200 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 2.6 EXISTING LAND USE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

HEALTH

Health Facts

- The top 5 leading causes of death in Shawnee include malignant neoplasms (all cancers), heart disease, nephritis, diabetes, and assault (homicide). Source: Louisville Metro Department of Health and Wellness (LMPHW)
- 17% of surveyed respondents are obese. (Source: 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, LMPHW)
- 22% of surveyed respondents reported having diabetes. (Source: 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, LMPHW)
- 54% of surveyed respondents reported being told by a professional they have high blood pressure. (Source: 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, LMPHW)
- More than 7,500 separate crimes have been committed in Shawnee since 2008
- The Shawnee Christian Healthcare Center opened in October 2011
- 63% of properties in Shawnee are within a ¼ mile of a park

Health Analysis

A community's overall health depends on many factors including the built environment in which residents live and work (e.g., homes, buildings, streets, open spaces, and infrastructure). The built environment influences a person's level of physical activity. For example, inaccessible or nonexistent sidewalks contribute to sedentary habits. These habits lead to poor health outcomes such as obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and some types of cancer. Today, 63% of Louisvillians are overweight or obese. A healthy living environment reduces risks and facilitates healthy lifestyles.

Critical determinants of a healthy neighborhood include access to, and support of, the following:

- Parks and recreational facilities
- Healthy foods
- Medical services
- Walking, bicycling and public transit
- High-quality and affordable housing
- Economic opportunities
- Walkable neighborhoods with access to services

- Safe public spaces
- Environmental quality
- Sustainable development.

Shawnee presents many opportunities and barriers to improving public health outcomes. However, as nationwide research continues to indicate, neighborhoods with concentrated poverty and segregated races are overwhelmingly plagued by high crime rates, under-funded schools, insufficient services, poor transportation and housing options, and other harmful attributes that compromise individual and community health.

Many of Shawnee's defining characteristics, such as its walkable scale, area parks and schools provide opportunities for healthy lifestyle choices. The neighborhood's high level of civic engagement and rich network of community groups will also certainly go far in addressing positive outcomes. However, other trends such as high crime rates, poor access to healthy foods, and concerns of neighborhood infrastructure conditions and overall cleanliness all provide challenging circumstances to address in the neighborhood plan.

Many of the following goals can be addressed as part of other planning components such as land use and mobility. It is necessary to explore them separately in order to identify their link to health outcomes. For example, the goal to "create safe, quality environments for walking and biking" can be linked to increased rates of physical activity which in the end will lead to decreases in rates of diabetes, heart disease, and other similar outcomes.

Health Goals

- HE1 - Promote a socially cohesive neighborhood, free of crime and violence
- HE2 - Improve access to medical and treatment services for neighborhood residents
- HE3 - Increase civic, social, and community engagement for adults and youth
- HE4 - Promote affordable and high-quality food access and sustainable agriculture

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Community Facilities and Services

Legend

- Shawnee
- Louisville Free Public Library
- Urban Fire Stations
- Grocery or Market
- Bank
- Child Care
- Hardware
- Pharmacy
- JPCS
- Metro Parks
- Neighborhood Place Sites
- LMPD
- U.S. Post Offices
- Auto Repair
- Beauty or Barber
- Church
- Laundry
- Restaurant
- Louisville Loop

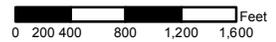
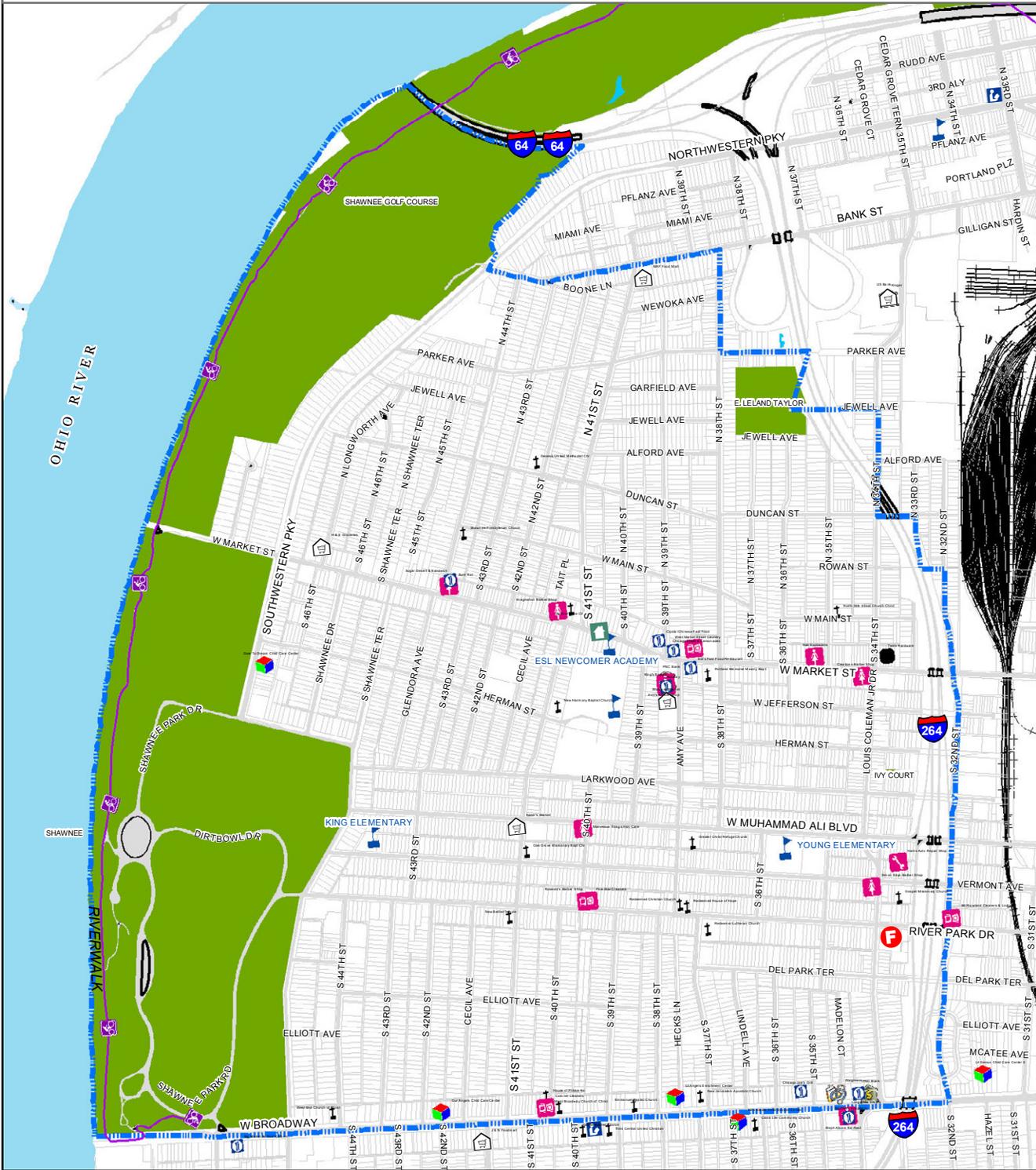


FIGURE 2.7 COMMUNITY FACILITIES MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN Crime Data (w/ Occupancy)

Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Crime Type | Housing Occupancy | Metro Parks |
| ● Part II | Own | Parcel |
| ● Property | Rent | |
| ● Simple Assault | | |
| ● Violent | | |



FIGURE 2.8 CRIME DATA MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

HOUSING

Housing Facts

- Median assessed value for the house is \$52,486 (Source: Louisville-Jefferson PVA)
- 10% of residential parcels in neighborhood are vacant (lots and structures) as of 11/15/11 (Source: Louisville Metro Inspections, Permits, and Licensing)
- 71 properties have been demolished since 2004 (Source: Louisville Metro Inspections, Permits, and Licensing)
- There are 3,500 exterior property code violations on 15% of properties with open records as of 11/15/11 (Source: Louisville Metro Inspections, Permits, and Licensing)
- There are 2,288 Louisville Metro-held property liens totaling \$878,571 as of 11/15/11 (Source: Louisville Metro Inspections, Permits, and Licensing)
- Nearly 87% of housing units are 50 years or older (Source: US Census)
- 79% of homes are detached, single family homes (Source: US Census)
- Nearly 50% residents moved into the neighborhood since 2000 (Source: US Census)
- 22% of households do not own a car compared to 10% for Jefferson County (Source: US Census)
- 42% of housing units with a mortgage pay 30% or more of household income to housing. (Source: US Census)

Housing Analysis

The housing has been identified as a priority area for the neighborhood plan. Housing is not a required component of neighborhood plans, however, due to the critical need to stabilize housing conditions and to capitalize on the assets of the neighborhood, leaders from the neighborhood elected to add housing an optional plan element. Shawnee's biggest housing issues include high vacancy rates, aging housing stock in disrepair, clusters of disinvestment, and areas of high crime.

A vast amount of housing within the Shawnee Neighborhood was built as part of subdivision tracts in the early part of the twentieth century. Much of this housing was reportedly built for the working class and

tends to repeat architectural style, size, appearance and overall form, creating a homogeneous appearance to the neighborhood (Source - 1982 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan).

Since that time there has been a slow decline in the neighborhood housing stock, represented by the increase in vacant and abandoned housing throughout the neighborhood. The level of general maintenance and upkeep has also declined with exterior property code violations widespread. Despite these trends, more and more people are moving into the neighborhood.

Figure 2.9 demonstrates the extent of vacant properties and the need for a concentrated housing strategy for the Shawnee Neighborhood. Shawnee has been identified as one of the priority areas for implementing the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), funded through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In particular, U.S. Census Tracts 4 and 7 have been designated as high priority areas receiving initial funding from the program. Rebound Inc., a Community Development Housing Organization (CHDO) created through the Louisville Urban League, has worked on four houses in the Shawnee area. The opportunity for more non-profit housing entities to acquire, rehabilitate, and resell the homes to qualified buyers will continue through the program. In addition to the NSP, the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area designation has been given to Shawnee. The NRSA will provide an estimated 8 -15% of Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization's annual CDBG allotment to go to each designated neighborhood during one of the years over a five year period ending in 2014. Shawnee has already been designated to receive \$400,000 in funding as part of the NRSA with opportunity to receive a total of \$1 million in funds over a 5 year period.

Each of these programs will require further analysis to determine smaller project areas for greater impact for the immediate area. Detailed strategies will be determined on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis, at the street level, in collaboration with neighborhood leaders and Metro Council representatives. The Shawnee Neighborhood Plan process has been a critical step in identifying the priorities within the neighborhood. Action items associated with housing

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Vacant Property (as of 7/1/11)*

*Vacant Parcel IPL Inspection as of 7/1/2011

Legend

-  Shawnee
-  Parcel
-  Vacant Lot
-  Vacant Structure
-  JCPS

Inspection Type	Total	Percent of Total
REGULAR VACANT LOT	61	1%
REGULAR VACANT STRUCTURE	443	9%
Grand Total	512	10%
Shawnee Parcel Total	5043	100%

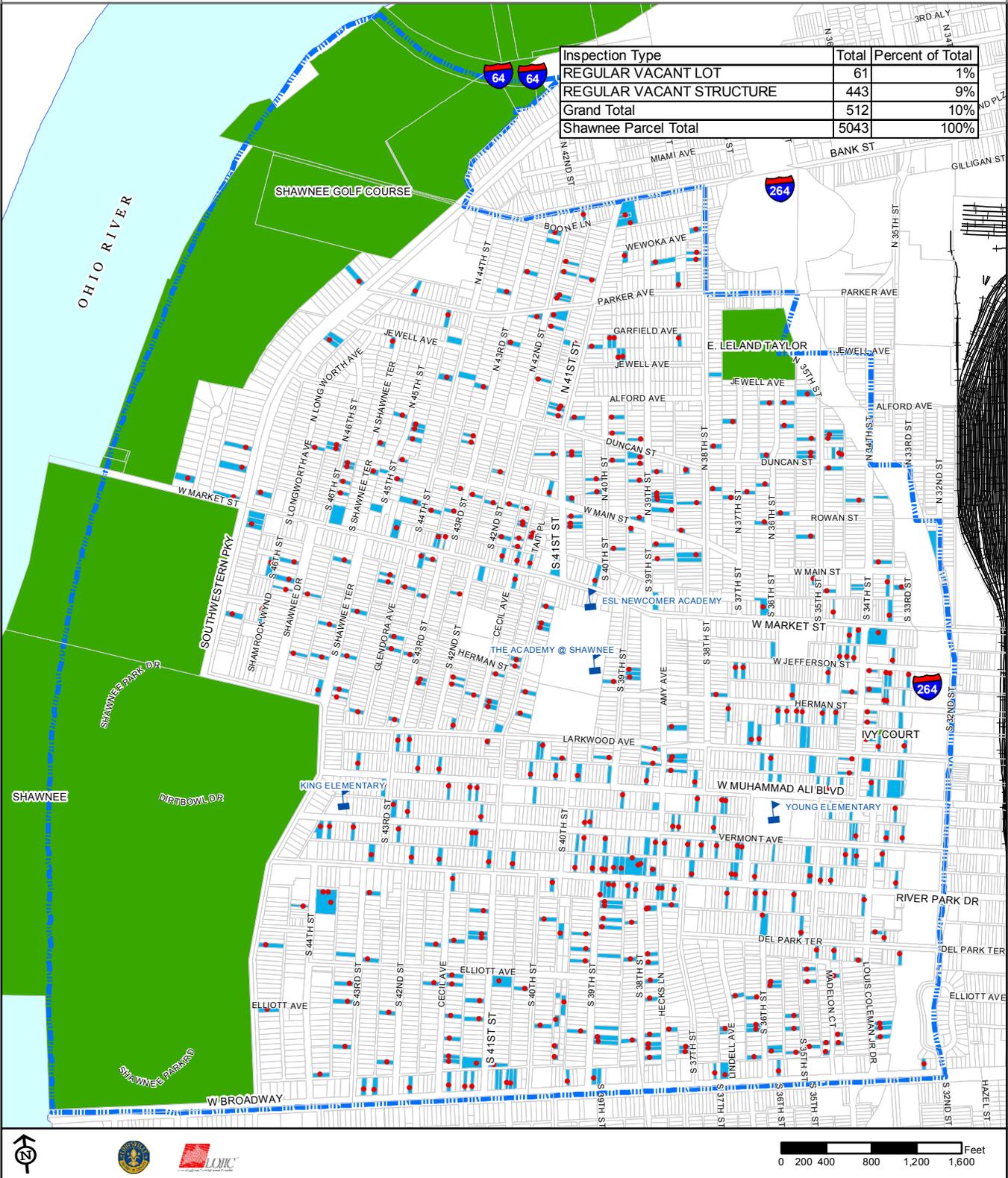


FIGURE 2.9 VACANT PROPERTY MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Occupancy Status (Residential Only)

Legend

-  Shawnee
-  Own
-  Rent
-  Metro Parks
-  Parcel

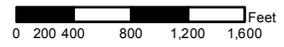


FIGURE 2.10 RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

(see Chapter 4, Plan Implementation) associated with this plan were developed in conjunction with the NRSA planning process in order to coordinate housing strategies and implementation priorities.

Housing Goals

- H1- Rehabilitate abandoned, boarded-up, and vacant housing units applying green affordable housing practices
- H2 - Increase owner-occupied housing rates
- H3 - Support the development of new market rate

single-family housing to help create a balanced amount of housing for all income levels

- H4 - Maintain and enhance existing housing stock using high-performance and green building practices
- H5 - Provide more housing options for aging populations
- H6 - Increase accessibility of new and existing housing by incorporating principles of visitability and universal design

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

Land Use/Community Form Facts

- 41% of land use is single-family residential (Source: Louisville Metro Planning and Design Services)
- 2% of land use is multi-family residential (Source: Louisville Metro Planning and Design Services)
- 17.7% of parcels are zoned for multi-family residential (Source: Louisville Metro Planning and Design Services)
- 75% of parcels are zoned for R5 single-family residential (Source: Louisville Metro Planning and Design Services)
- Approximately 10% of land area is impervious surface
- 16% of land area is zoned for commercial use
- 406 acres or 28% of neighborhood is used as park space
- 97% of residential parcels are located within a ¼ mile of a transit route
- There are 22 churches, 3 public schools, 1 Metro-operated community center, 1 library branch (just south of the Shawnee boundary), and 1 firehouse within Shawnee

- The average household density of Shawnee is 8.57 hh/acre (Source: 2010 US Census)

Land Use/Community Form Analysis

Existing land use patterns were examined to understand both the mix of uses currently present as well as their geographic distribution. The Shawnee Neighborhood can be characterized as mixed-use, containing a broad variety of land uses (see map). Residential is by far the most prevalent land use representing 43% of the study area. 41% of the residential land use area is single family and 2% is multi-family. Park space represents the second largest land use at 28%. There are a significant number of public or semi public uses within the neighborhood including such uses as churches, schools and clinics. General commercial/office uses represent 1.5% of the land uses and are concentrated primarily along the West Market Street corridor and to a lesser degree the Broadway corridor. Vacant or undeveloped land (excluding Right-Of-Way) makes up 0.3% of the neighborhood but when coupled with abandoned properties equals 11% of the neighborhood (Source - NC3 Community Engagement Mapping). Industrial is by far the smallest land use, comprising 10 parcels totaling only 0.04% of the neighborhood (see Figure 2.11).

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

Zoning

Properties within the neighborhood fall into one of four general zoning classifications—Residential, Commercial/Industrial, Office, and Industrial. Within the Residential classification are 4 zoning districts—R-1, R-5, R-6, R-7. R-1 is the zoning classification for Shawnee Park. R-5 is a single family district, while R-6 and R-7 are considered multi-family zones representing progressively higher densities. Within the Commercial classification are four zoning districts—CN, CR, C1, and C2. CN, Neighborhood Commercial District, is intended as a specialized district for the location of convenience services near the neighborhoods they are intended to serve. CR, Commercial Residential District, The C-R Commercial Residential District is primarily intended as a specialized district to promote the reuse of structures located in urban areas of Jefferson County that had been constructed for mixed commercial and residential use, which may be currently under used or vacant, and which are located at street corners or on blocks with a significant number of retail business uses. C-R zoning may also be appropriate for new construction where a mixture of business and residential use is found to conform with the Comprehensive Plan and any neighborhood plan covering the site. The C1 and C2 districts are conventional commercial zoning districts allowing progressively higher intensity uses.

The Office zoning classifications found in the neighborhood are OR1 and OR3, which are office/residential zoning of progressively higher intensity and density. The only Industrial zoning classification found in Shawnee is M2. M2 allowable uses fall within the mid-range of industrial intensities. According to LOJIC data, there is only one M2 parcel within Shawnee, located on Herman Street west of Louis Coleman Jr. Drive.

The percentage of land within Shawnee for each of the zoning districts is shown in Figure 2.12.

Transitional housing, homeless shelters, and boarding/lodging houses have been identified as an expanding land use within the Shawnee Neighborhood causing concern by some residents. Transitional housing is permitted within each of the neighborhood zoning districts when special standards have been met. Homeless shelters are permitted within the OR1, OR3, CN, CR, C1, C2, R6, and R7 zoning districts with special standards, but require a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) in the R5 zone.

Land Use/Community Form Goals

LU1- Increase decision-making opportunities by neighborhood leaders in planning processes

LU2 - Protect existing and attract neighborhood serving retail

LU3 - Promote a mix of land uses and housing types at appropriate locations while preserving and enhancing Shawnee’s single-family character

LU4 - Create development at appropriate scale, location and density that is mass-transit ready & preserves the walkability of the neighborhood

LU5 - Protect land use compatibility around neighborhood institutions such as churches, schools, library, and community facilities

LU6 - Protect historic landmarks and properties in neighborhood

LU7 - Incorporate green infrastructure like street trees into the streetscape to improve stormwater management and pedestrian experience

Land Use	Parcels	Acres	Percent
SINGLE FAMILY	4,625	606	41.7%
PARKS	10	406	28.0%
RIGHT-OF-WAY	66	335	23.1%
PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC	116	48	3.3%
MULTI-FAMILY	148	29	2.0%
COMMERCIAL	111	22	1.5%
VACANT	27	5	0.3%
INDUSTRIAL AND UTILITIES	10	0.6	0.04%
TOTAL	5,113	1,451.6	99.94%

Figure 2.11: Land Use Allocation

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

ZONE	CODE	ACRES	# OF PARCEL	% LAND	% PARCEL	DENSITY (DU/AC)	ALLOWED USE WITH SPECIAL STANDARDS*
R5	RESIDENTIAL	507	3792	44.7	75.2	7.26	Temporary Activities, Transitional Housing
R1	RESIDENTIAL	370	58	32.7	1.1	1.08	Temporary Activities, Transitional Housing
R6	RESIDENTIAL	77	535	6.8	10.6	17.42	Temporary Activities, Transitional Housing, Homeless Shelter
C2	COMM./INDUST.	76	92	6.7	1.8	145 and up	Temporary Activities, Off-premises signs, Transitional Housing, Homeless Shelter
R7	RESIDENTIAL	73	357	6.4	7.1	34.84	Temporary Activities, Transitional Housing, Homeless Shelter
C1	COMMERCIAL	28	196	2.5	3.9	34.84	Temporary Activities, Drive-In Restaurants, Off-premises signs, Transitional Housing, Homeless Shelter
CN	COMM./INDUST.	1	3	0.1	0.1	17.42	Temporary Activities, Off-premises signs, Transitional Housing, Homeless Shelter
OR3	OFFICE	1	3	0.0	0.1	145 and up	Temporary Activities, Transitional Housing, Homeless Shelter
CR	COMM./INDUST.	1	4	0.0	0.1	34.84	Temporary Activities, Transitional Housing, Homeless Shelter
OR1	OFFICE	1	3	0.0	0.1	34.84	Temporary Activities, Transitional Housing, Homeless Shelter
M2	INDUSTRIAL	1	1	0.1	0.0	none	Outdoor Paintball Ranges, Off-premises signs
TOTAL		1,133	5044	100.00	100.00		

Figure 2.12: Land Use Allocation

*Certain uses are allowed in certain districts when special standards, identified in the Land Development Code, are applied. Waivers and variances from these special standards are not permitted.

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Existing Zoning Map

Legend

 Shawnee	 C3; (C3)	 M1	 OR2	 R1; (R1)	 R5A; (R5A)	 RE
Zoning-Detailed	 CM; (CM)	 M2; (M2)	 OR3; (OR3)	 R2	 R5B	 ROW
Zoning Code	 CN	 M3	 OTF; (OTF)	 R3	 R6	 UN
 C1; (C1)	 CR	 OR	 PEC	 R4; (R4)	 R7	
 C2; (C2)	 EZ1	 OR1; (OR1)	 PRO	 R5; (R5)	 R8A	

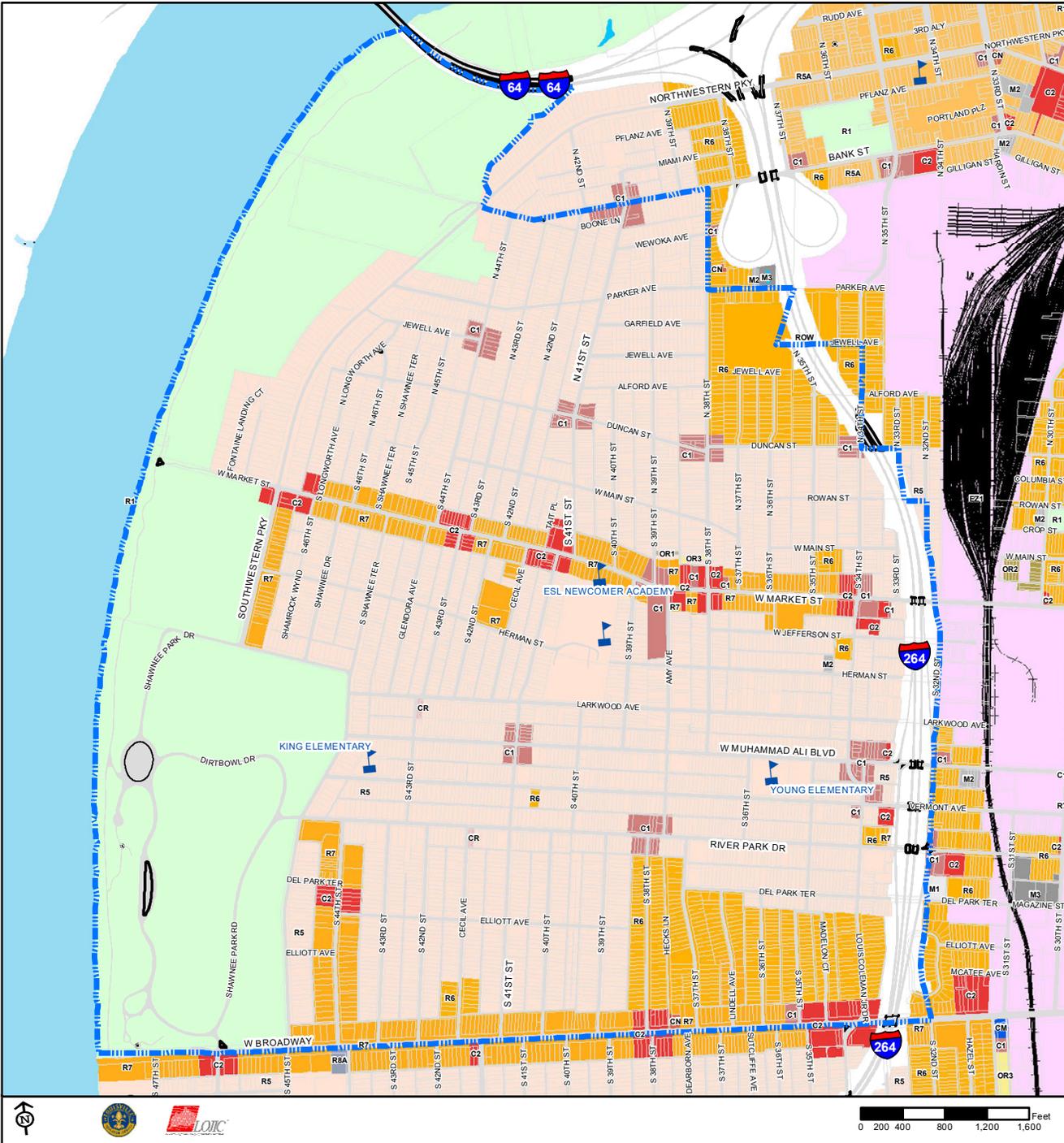


FIGURE 2.13 EXISTING ZONING MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

Shawnee Neighborhood Plan Land Use

Legend

- SINGLE FAMILY
- MULTI-FAMILY
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL AND UTILITIES
- PARKS
- PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC
- VACANT



FIGURE 2.14 EXISTING LAND USE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

MOBILITY

Mobility Facts

- 22% of households do not own a car compared to 10% for Jefferson County (Source: US Census)
- 12% of households use public transit to commute to work (Source: US Census)
- The average commute time to work on public transit is 36 minutes. The range for Shawnee in U.S. Census Block Groups is 18.5 – 63.3.
- 7.3 linear miles (counting each side of street) of sidewalk segments missing from streets. (LOJIC data, aerial imagery)
- Since 2008, Shawnee has had an average of 323 auto collisions. 4 have resulted in deaths.

Mobility Analysis

The base line inventory of transportation facilities within the Shawnee Neighborhood included the roadway system, existing bicycle and pedestrian network, and the area’s existing transit facilities.

Roadway

Shawnee’s roadway network is a grid system typical of urban areas. The vast majority of Shawnee’s streets are classified as local roads. Larger volume roadways run predominately east/west and include Bank Street, West Market, W. Muhammad Ali Boulevard, and West Broadway (arterials) as well as River Park Drive (collector). Larger volume roadways that run north/south include Northwestern Parkway/Southwestern Parkway (arterial) and 41st Street (collector), which primarily runs north/south. Excessive travel speeds, particularly on local roadways such as 38th Street, has been identified as an on-going concern by area residents.

Sidewalk

A sidewalk assessment entitled “The Shawnee Stroll” was completed in July of 2010. As part of the assessment volunteers evaluated five general areas affecting walkability—sidewalk connectivity, curb ramps at crossings and intersections, attractiveness of blocks, sidewalk surface conditions, and lighting.

The sidewalk network in Shawnee is relatively well developed, although some gaps do exist. Of particular importance is the need for a fully developed sidewalk

network within close proximity (generally viewed as a quarter mile) of community facilities and schools. For example, the assessment noted that gaps along



Housing stock along the Broadway corridor



Corner retail at 40th and Broadway

Vermont Avenue between Southwestern Parkway and S. 41st Street lacked sidewalks on one side of the street posing “a serious barrier for safe access” to King Elementary.

Lack of curb ramps was identified as the most significant issue relating to area sidewalks and crossings. A systematic review and addition of ramps throughout Shawnee is needed. Again, areas near community facilities like parks and schools were considered to be high priority for repairs, such as areas near Taylor and Shawnee Parks, as well as King and Young Elementary Schools.

The assessment concluded that the majority of blocks within the neighborhood are fairly well maintained.

NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

Contributing most to a block's lack of attractiveness were those areas vacant or abandoned properties were present. A larger problem is the condition of many of the existing sidewalks. Although surface conditions vary throughout the neighborhood, deterioration, including cracks, heaving, and other possible tripping hazards are increasing as the infrastructure ages.

The majority of neighborhood streets had lights at the intersections, but the assessment showed that mid-block lights were missing or obscured in some areas. Consistent placement with care taken to avoid blocking light due to obstructions like tree canopy will help create safer conditions.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Network

Existing bicycle facilities within the neighborhood consist of signed bicycle routes. By Kentucky Statutes, cyclists are considered vehicles and allowed use of the road with a few exceptions such as interstate highways. Bicycle routes are roadways where conditions for cyclists are generally more favorable and are signed to provide cyclists direction and remind motorists they are sharing the pavement. The existing signed north/south routes are 38th/Amy/39th Streets and Northwestern/Southwestern Parkway. The east/west routes are Bank Street, West Market Street and Vermont Avenue.

There are existing sidewalks along all of West Market Street within the study area as well as most of the north/south connecting streets. Many sections of these sidewalks however, are in various stages of disrepair. In several areas the condition of the existing sidewalk makes them impassible.



Safe sidewalks and transit near schools should be a high priority

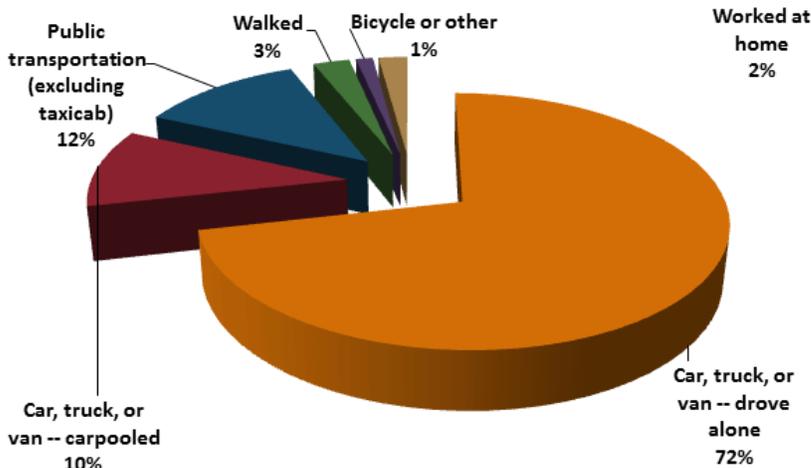
Transit Facilities

The Shawnee Neighborhood appears to be adequately served by transit routes. The location, frequency, and accessibility of the transit stops however, needs to be evaluated with the Transit Authority of River City (TARC). TARC stop facilities such as landing pads, benches, shelters, and trash receptacles should also be evaluated.

Mobility Goals

- M1- Create safe, quality environments for walking and biking
- M2 - Calm traffic speed on residential streets
- M3 - Reduce motor vehicle collisions at high-incident intersections
- M4 - Improve pedestrian connections across major streets in the Neighborhood

Figure 2.15 Commute to Work 2005-2009 ACS



NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Transportation

Legend

-  Shawnee
-  Average Daily Traffic (ADT)
 -  <3,000 ADT
 -  3,000 - 8,000 ADT
 -  8,000 - 15,000 ADT
 -  15,000 - 30,000 ADT
 -  >30,000 ADT
- Auto Accident Hot Spots**
 -  1 (Lowest)
 -  2
 -  3
 -  4
 -  5 (Highest)
-  Auto Accidents (2008-2010)
-  Bicycle/Pedestrian Accidents (2008-2010)
-  Louisville Loop
-  Tarc Routes
-  Paved Road
-  Paved Bridge
-  Metro Parks
-  JCPS



FIGURE 2.16 EXISTING TRANSPORTATION MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

CHAPTER 3: PLAN ELEMENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- CONTEXT MAPS
- WORKSHOP PROCESS
- PLAN ELEMENTS



SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

PLAN ELEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

As described in the Summary Statement, this document represents a collaborative effort between Louisville Metro Government Department of Economic Growth and Innovation (EGI), the Shawnee Neighborhood Advisory Group and the consultant. EGI conducted all pre-planning, developed the vision statement, conducted the neighborhood identity, and established the plan elements.

This chapter is organized into five plan elements. Land Use/Community Form and Mobility are required elements for every neighborhood plan, but a need to explore Economic Development, Health, and Housing were identified during the pre-planning process as additional elements of the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan.

Each plan element is organized into four sections. The first section is an introduction describing the plan elements and their focus. Next, is a context map developed to graphically represent issues concerning individual plan elements along with a description of the method and data used to create it. The context map section is followed by the Plan Element goals and action items. The goals were developed during the pre-planning process. The action items were developed through a collaborative process involving the Advisory Group, EGI staff, and the consultant and draw from several related studies that have recently been completed in the area and pertain to the goals of the Plan Elements. Each plan element concludes with a list of recommendations, which also form the basis for the action items.

CONTEXT MAPS

Context maps were created for each of the five plan elements to convey physical characteristics that help to define the planning issues associated with each. The data used to create each map is described in greater detail within each of the plan element sections below. All of the context maps reflect the four planning zones—North Shawnee (from Bank Street to the West Market Corridor), West Market (A buffer to the north and south of West Market Street), South Shawnee (the area between the West Market Zone and the West Broadway Zone), and West Broadway (A buffer from the South Shawnee Zone to the southern edge of the existing Shawnee Neighborhood boundary).

The plan element maps do not represent all of the data found in the Inventory section of this chapter. Each map has been limited to key data that best represent the individual element to best display potential patterns and relationships. These maps were designed specifically for the Community Workshop led by the consultant team on November 17th, 2012.

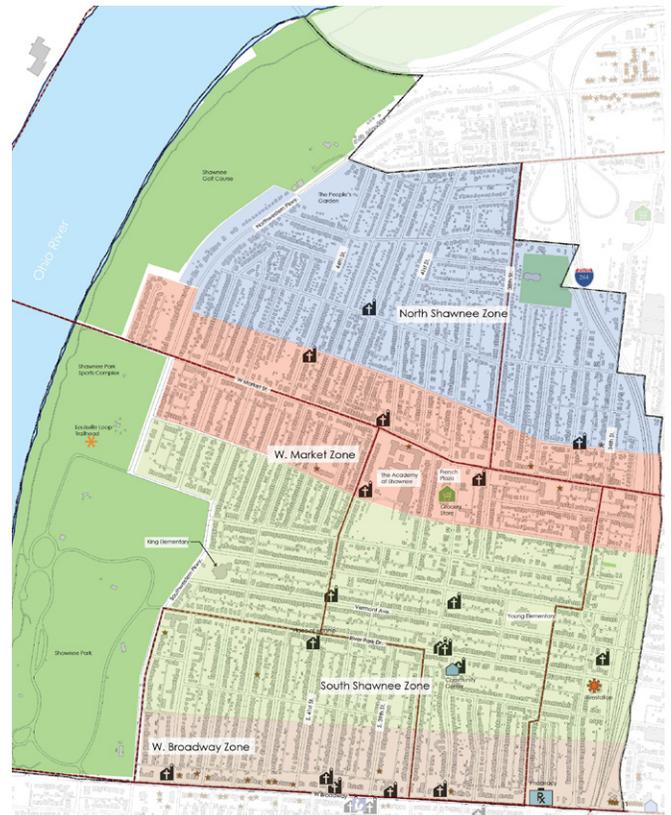


FIGURE 3.1 BASE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

WORKSHOP PROCESS

The Community Workshop was designed to engage stakeholders in the planning process through participatory activities. Rank order exercises were utilized to prioritize goals and build consensus.

After listening to a brief explanation of the workshop, participants divided into groups and rotated between plan element stations. At each station, participants were given a brief explanation of the individual plan element, then asked to vote on the planning zone that would benefit the most from that particular plan element. The goals developed in the pre-planning process were displayed at each station along with associated action items. Each participant was asked to rank order the goals for each element on a ballot sheet. After finishing all five stations, the participants were asked to rank order the five plan elements. The final exercise asked participants to invest in the plan elements by depositing gold coins into containers symbolizing each plan element and the investment that should be made to each. Participants were only allocated four coins to force some level of prioritization among the five elements of the plan. The results from the Community Workshop can be found in Chapter 4, Implementation.

- Housing
- Land Use
- Mobility

The rank order of the individual goals is provided within each Plan Element section.



Citizens participate in Community Workshop

MEETING IN A BOX

Following the Community Workshop, an alternative method was developed to gather input from community members not represented at the workshop. The workshop process was synthesized into a “Meeting in a Box”, a public engagement process that could be employed by neighborhood leaders to target stakeholder groups in a smaller setting that required less time to execute. Five “Meeting in a Box” events were held during the month of January. The findings from this process are also displayed in the Implementation chapter.

The combined results of the Plan Element rank ordering from the public engagement process produced the following results from highest to lowest priority:

- Economic Development
- Health

PLAN ELEMENTS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- INTRODUCTION
- CONTEXT MAP
- GOALS
- RECOMMENDATIONS



SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

PLAN ELEMENTS

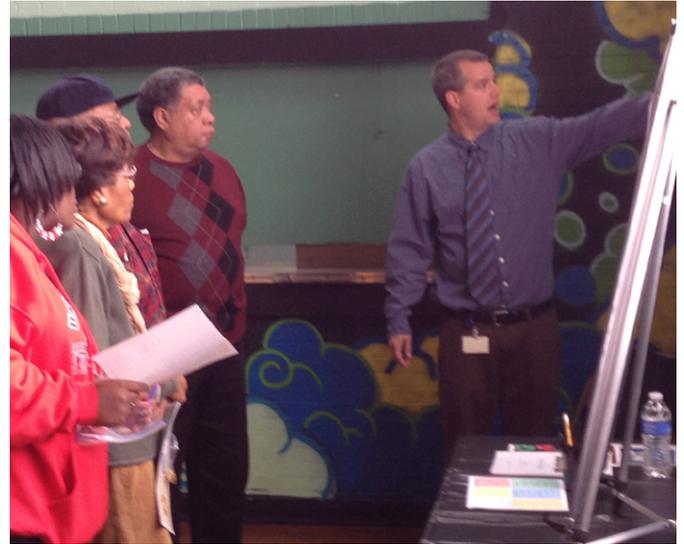
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Development plan element is generally focused on identifying opportunities to stimulate economic growth that promotes and bolsters the neighborhood vision. This section will build on the recommendations previously developed in the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Study. The following section will outline the process used to develop the specific economic goals and action items, list the goals and action items in rank order, and finally propose implementation strategies for economic development.

CONTEXT MAP

The Economic Development map was created by comparing layers of data reflects physical issues that can impact economic development opportunities in the neighborhood including existing zoning. Character Districts, established as part of the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Study promoting specific uses along the corridor are also defined on the map as orange, yellow, or blue rectangles (representing mixed-use, residential, and campus zones respectively). Since the West Market Street study only extended west to Cecil Avenue, this plan has extended the proposed Character Districts to Southwestern Parkway (shown by dashed and colored lines). A dashed orange ring is shown at the western edge of West Market Street and represents an area which could provide niche retail opportunities targeted towards park users and users of the nearby Louisville Loop and Shawnee Park Golf Course. Vacant and abandoned properties and historic structures (shown as stars) are also illustrated on the context map.



PLAN ELEMENTS

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN Economic Development

BASE MAP USED FOR PUBLIC PROCESS

Legend Zoning

- COMMERCIAL
- OFFICE/RES
- INDUSTRIAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD COMM
- RES MULTI-FAMILY
- RES SINGLE FAMILY
- COMM RESIDENTIAL
- Vacant Parcel

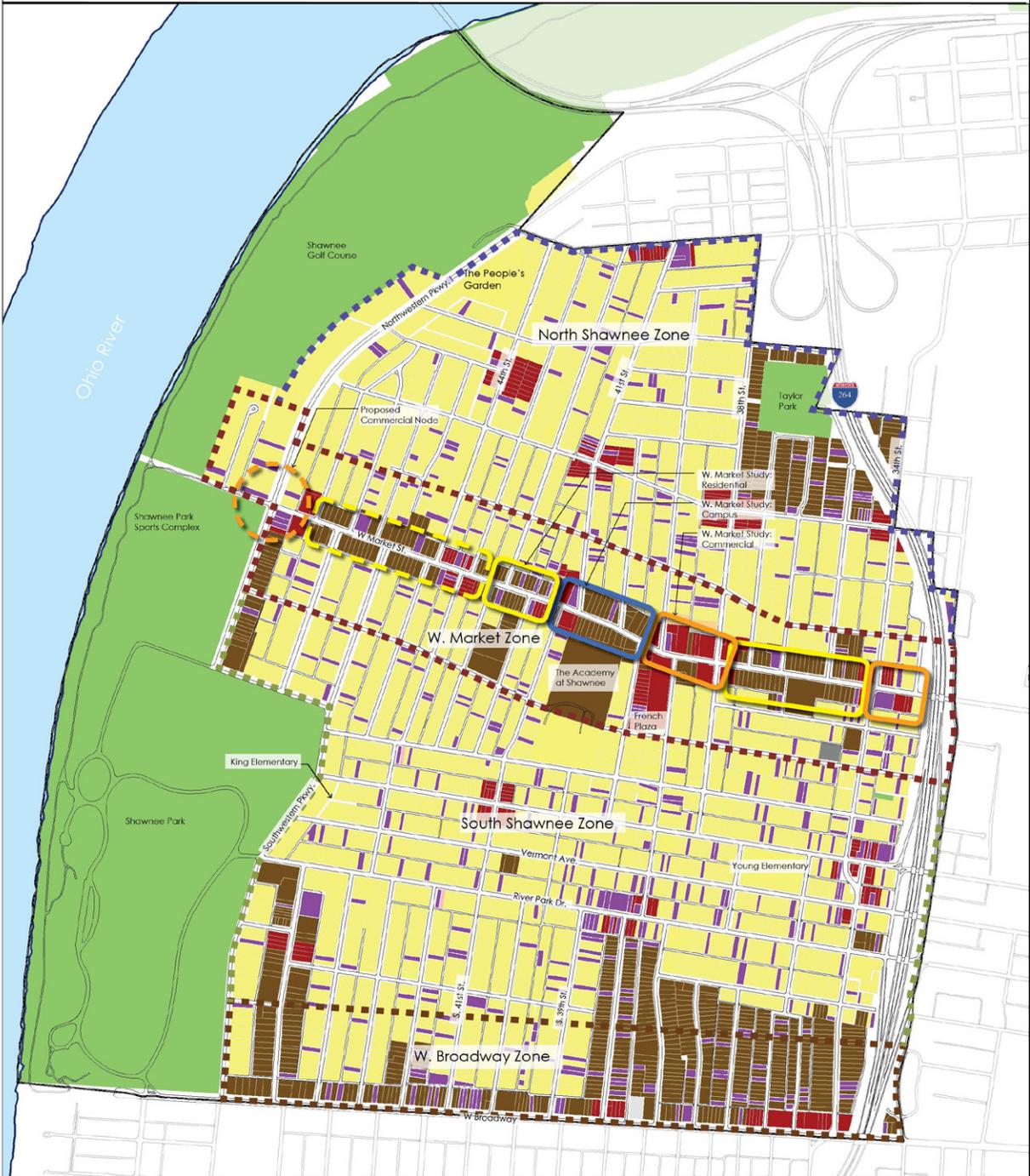


FIGURE 3.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BASE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goals and Action Items (listed in rank order)

ED1 - Create training facilities for educational opportunities and job training

- Recognize the importance of education/educational attainment to economic development by promoting existing programs and building public/private partnerships with area employers and schools to develop marketable skills
- Form a strong business association to support current businesses, redevelopment, and help leverage and coordinate available funds

ED2 - Incentivize area employers to utilize neighborhood workforce

- Use Louisville Metro's Department of Economic Growth and Innovation as a resource to promote existing programs and build public/private partnerships with area employers to align training with needs
- Work with existing organizations like Kentuckiana Works and programs like METCO

ED3 - Leverage vacant and under utilized land to attract new development

- Work with Louisville Metro's Master Plan for the acquisition and disposition of vacant and abandoned properties to identify strategies specific to the Shawnee Neighborhood
- Market vacant commercial structures for small business entrepreneurs through organizations like Greater Louisville Inc. and their land tracking system

ED4 - Incentivize the rehabilitation and reuse of aging structures

- Encourage property owners to work with the Metropolitan Business Development Corporation(METCO) to take advantage of various loan programs
- Educate property owners with aging structures through organizations like Preservation Louisville on the opportunities and benefits of rehabilitation and reuse

ED5 - Enhance existing destinations and create new destinations within the neighborhood to attract people from other areas

- Develop a regional stewardship center in Shawnee Park to enhance parks, expand nature-based recreation, education and outdoor stewardship and access including increased access to the Ohio
- Identify and implement a city-wide event located in the neighborhood or build on existing events like the "Dirt Bowl" basketball tournament

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

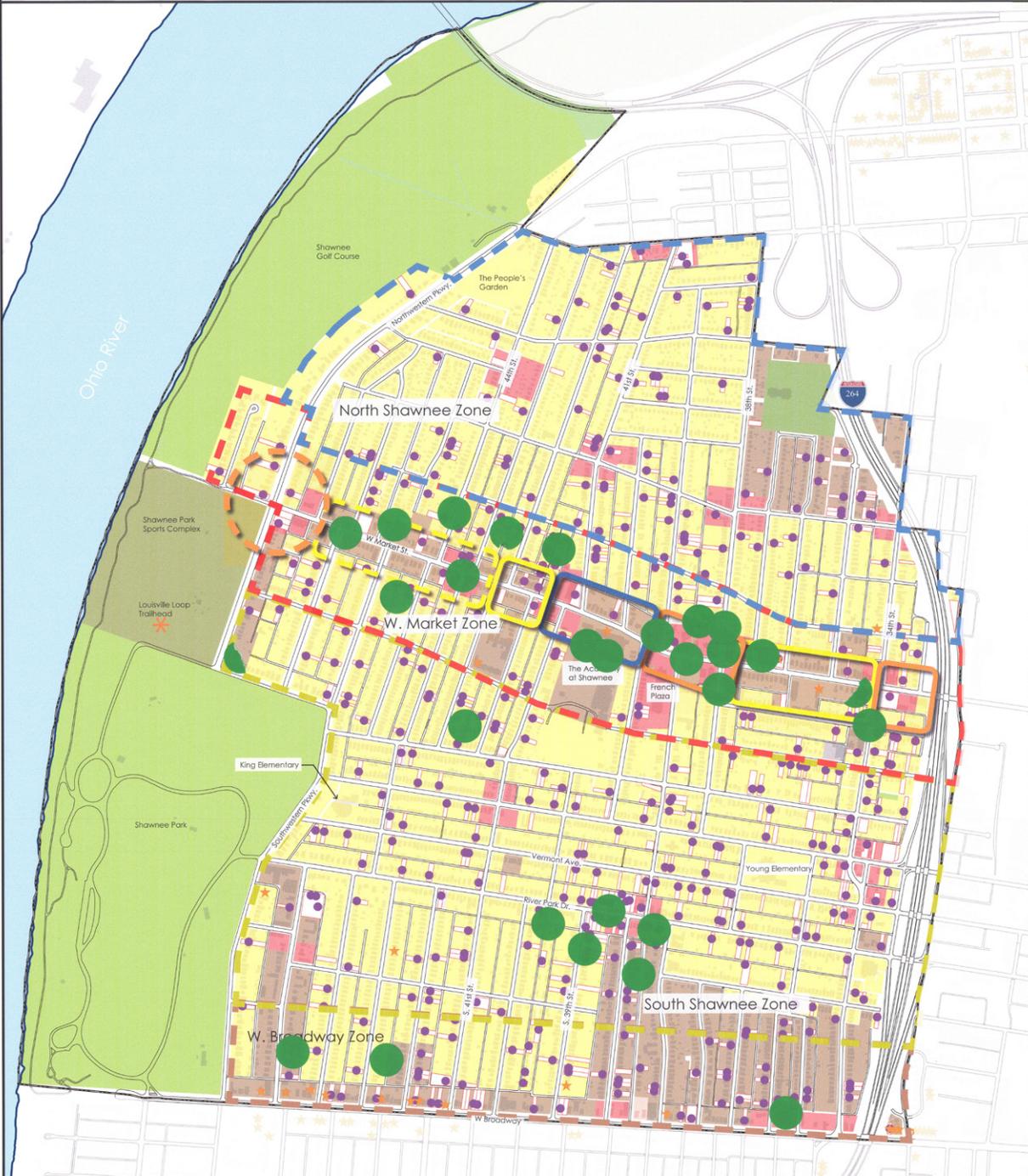
Economic Development

PLAN ELEMENT ZONE PREFERENCE

Legend

Zoning

- COMM RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD COMM
- OFFICE/RES
- RES MULTI-FAMILY
- RES SINGLE FAMILY



1 inch = 400 feet

0 400 800 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 3.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PREFERENCE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Create new jobs along West Market and Broadway
2. Find ways to utilize area workforce
3. Increase area employers
4. Enhance existing destinations and create new destinations
5. Leverage vacant and underutilized land to attract new development
6. Form a strong business association in the area to support current businesses including education about existing programs, redevelopment dollars.

The West Market corridor was identified as the high priority area for implementation of economic development goals. The proposals from the West Market Street Improvement Plan should be integrated into any future development efforts along this corridor, which called for non-residential development to be focused in defined mixed use districts to create synergy around retail development. Special attention should be paid to maintaining the existing residential character of these areas, while providing opportunities for expanded neighborhood scale retail and commercial development. Future retail and commercial development in these locations should address the targeted needs of the communities in which they would exist.

Currently, French Plaza, at the corner of Amy Avenue and West Market Street, has the greatest potential to develop into a vibrant, neighborhood scale commercial destination. Taking advantage of façade loans, redeveloping properties like the Shawnee Social Club (Amy Avenue) and the former YMCA (W. Market Street), and working with the Healthy in a Hurry Corner Store in French Plaza (to better meet the needs of the neighborhood are all opportunities that can make this vision a reality. Stakeholders also identified a potential to develop the intersection of Southwestern Parkway and West Market Street into a smaller scale niche retail node that would cater to users of the Louisville Loop.

Redevelopment of vacant, abandoned, and underutilized property on the West Market Street corridor should also be seen as a high priority. 1.2 million dollars in streetscape improvements are already funded to jump start economic growth and reinvestment of the

corridor. Addressing vacant and abandoned properties will only help to strengthen that community investment by accelerating redevelopment opportunities.

The West Broadway corridor also represents an opportunity for economic development. There are several assets that could be utilized along the West Broadway corridor including: park access, a direct connection to downtown, and existing stock of historic properties. These assets should be integrated into a comprehensive corridor plan that aligns existing assets with market demands while protecting historic resources and established housing stock. An additional plan, similar to the West Market Street Improvement Study, is proposed for the West Broadway corridor.

Participants of the Community Workshop identified a potential economic investment area at the intersection of 38th Street and River Park Drive. This area is currently zoned for commercial use, has several property vacancies, and is centrally located near the three neighborhood schools. Future development in this area should be of appropriate neighborhood scale and emphasize a walkable accessibility.

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Plan prepared by Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization, recognizes the importance of housing as a critical component to economic development in Shawnee. The draft report recommends “effective reuse of vacant and abandoned housing and sustaining existing housing” as the “cornerstone of the housing strategy.” The draft report goes on to state that proximity to community facilities, parks, transit, and neighborhood serving retail should all be given priority for new housing.

Although just outside of the Shawnee Neighborhood boundaries, the recently acquired property at 30th Street and Muhammad Ali Blvd. represents an important economic development opportunity that will certainly have impact on Shawnee. The location and scale of this redevelopment site lends itself well to both industrial and commercial development. Industrial or commercial uses that can take advantage of the local area workforce should be explored but must be compatible with the residential character of the area. Commercial uses most often identified by area residents as needed by the neighborhood included general merchandisers (Walmart, Target), home supply

stores (Lowe's, Home Depot), neighborhood serving mixed use retail development, and civic/recreational uses (gym, activity center).

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Economic Development Recommendation Map

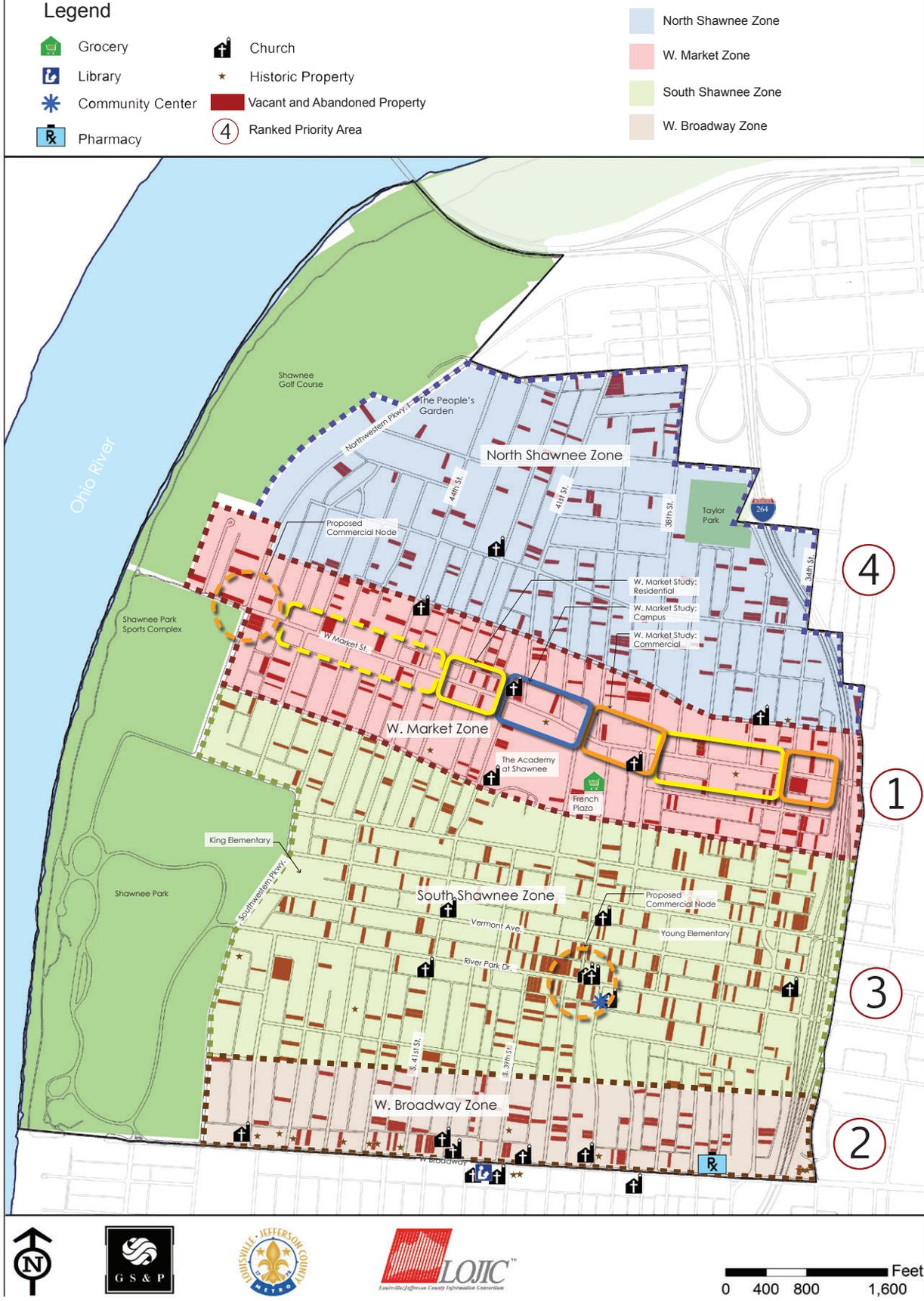


FIGURE 3.4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

HEALTH

- INTRODUCTION
- CONTEXT MAP
- GOALS
- RECOMMENDATIONS



SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

PLAN ELEMENTS

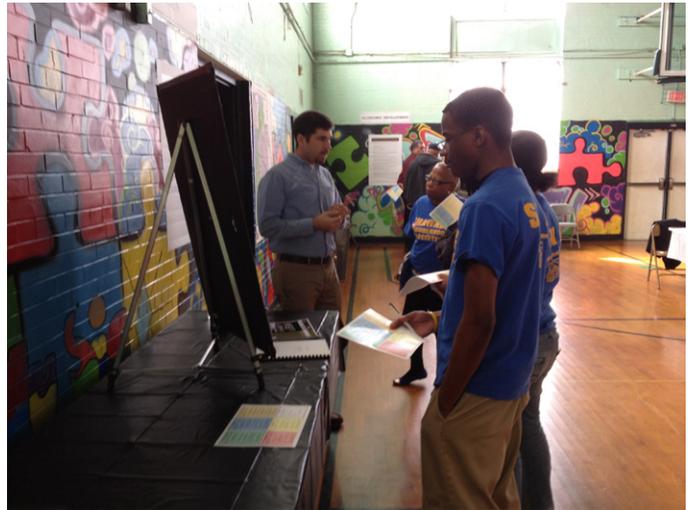
HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

The Health plan element is generally focused on two separate issues, physical health and safety. This section will outline the process used to prioritize health goals in the Shawnee Neighborhood. The strategies discussed at the end of this section seek to promote healthy lifestyle options, while fostering a safe neighborhood environment through civic engagement. Strategies to improve health are largely policy based and overlap several of the other plan elements, especially with regards to safety. This section will focus on some of the physical changes that can promote healthy and active living. The recommendations related to walkability will be discussed in greater detail in the Mobility plan element section.

CONTEXT MAP

The Health map was created by comparing several layers of data that can have an impact on health related issues occurring in the Shawnee Neighborhood. Colored and dashed rings have been shown around the schools, green spaces, the health clinic, and library. The rings represent one-quarter mile, which is a comfortable walking distance to promote pedestrian access to neighborhood destinations. Crime data was collected from the Louisville Metro Police Department database and displayed on the map in order of severity of crime (from dark red dots representing violent crimes and the yellow dots representing misdemeanors). The data was collected over a five year period from 2006-2011.



Participants of the Community Workshop expressed a desire for healthy food options in the form of both grocery stores and restaurants. Workshop participants vocalized a desire to increase the level of service for neighborhood scale grocery stores which could provide access to fresh produce.

Another component of the health mapping is to identify opportunities to promote healthy lifestyle choices through a pedestrian access. It is important to provide access to neighborhood destinations that are pedestrian friendly as part of a comprehensive health plan. An area of at least one-quarter mile should be viewed as a priority pedestrian zone around neighborhood destinations. The mobility plan element discusses strategies for creating pedestrian environments in greater detail.

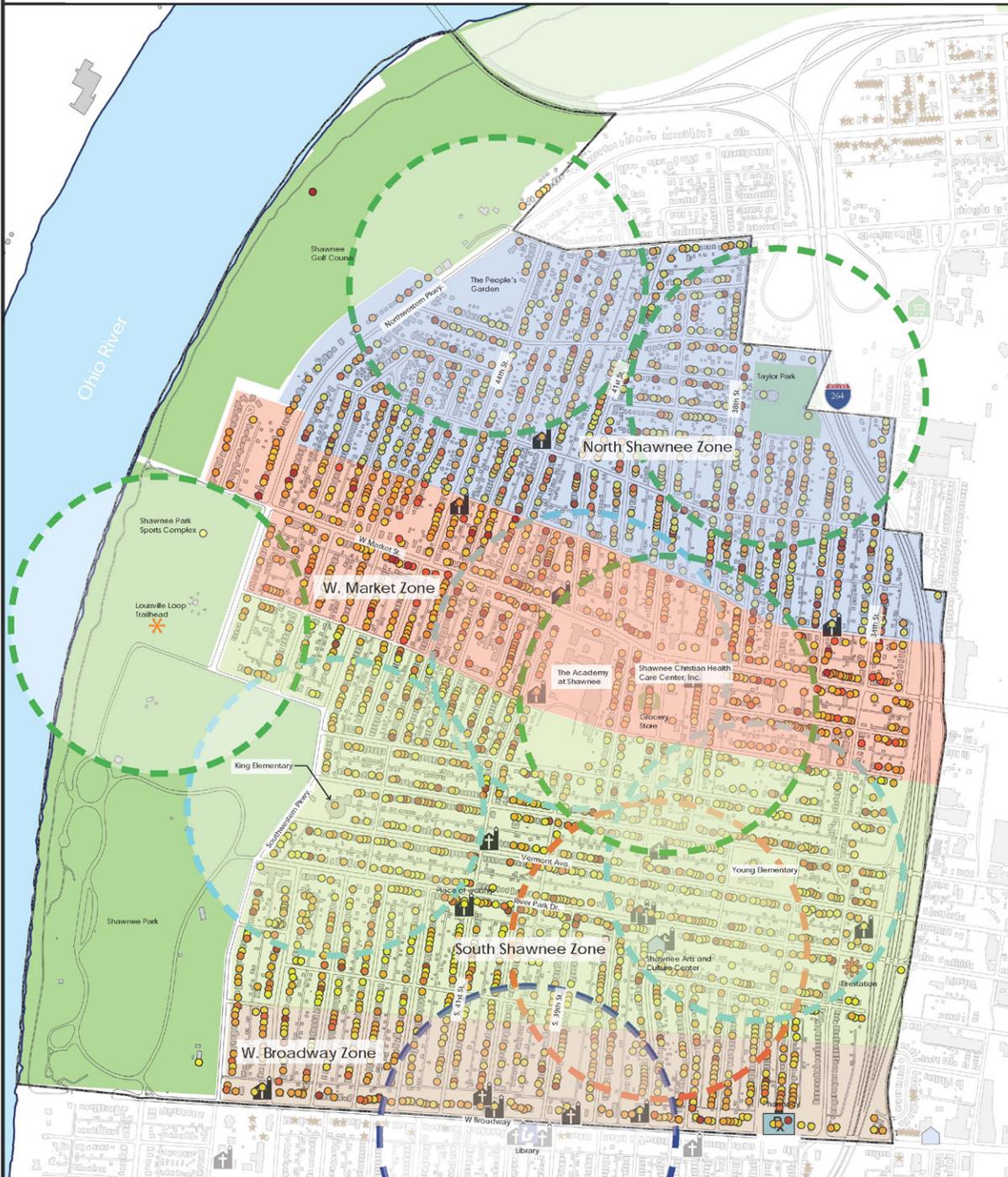


People's Garden as seen from 44th Street

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN Legend

Health

-  1/4 mi. Walk
-  Part II
-  Property
-  Simple Assault
-  Violent



1 inch = 400 feet
 0 400 800 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 3.5 HEALTH BASE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

HEALTH GOALS

HE1 - Promote a socially cohesive neighborhood, free of crime and violence

- Implement the “Strategies to Prevent Violence in Louisville Metro” recommendations like improved neighborhood lighting, neighborhood policing, and continuing efforts to fight the saturation of establishments that sell alcohol

HE2 - Improve access to medical and treatment services for neighborhood residents

- Encourage community-based health services and prevention by providing and supporting neighborhood facilities like the Shawnee Christian Healthcare Center
- Work with area medical and treatment facilities to improve hours of operation

HE3 - Increase civic, social, and community engagement for adults and youth

- Implement the “Strategies to Prevent Violence in Louisville Metro” recommendations like a “do well in school” initiative that supports year-round employment for youth and promoting successful faith based community improvement programs
- Expand community pride programs like vacant lot clean up blitzes, mural painting underpasses, and history walks to engage residents and strengthen the sense of neighborhood

HE4 - Promote affordable and high-quality food access and sustainable agriculture

- Work with the Department of Economic Growth and Innovation’s Local Food Initiatives program to continue to develop strategies specific to the Shawnee Neighborhood
- Work with existing area stores to add needed services through programs like the “Healthy in a Hurry Stores” mini grants
- Work with the Department of Economic Growth and Innovation’s Local Food Initiatives program to continue to develop strategies specific to the Shawnee Neighborhood including temporary use of vacant/abandoned sites as community gardens, where appropriate



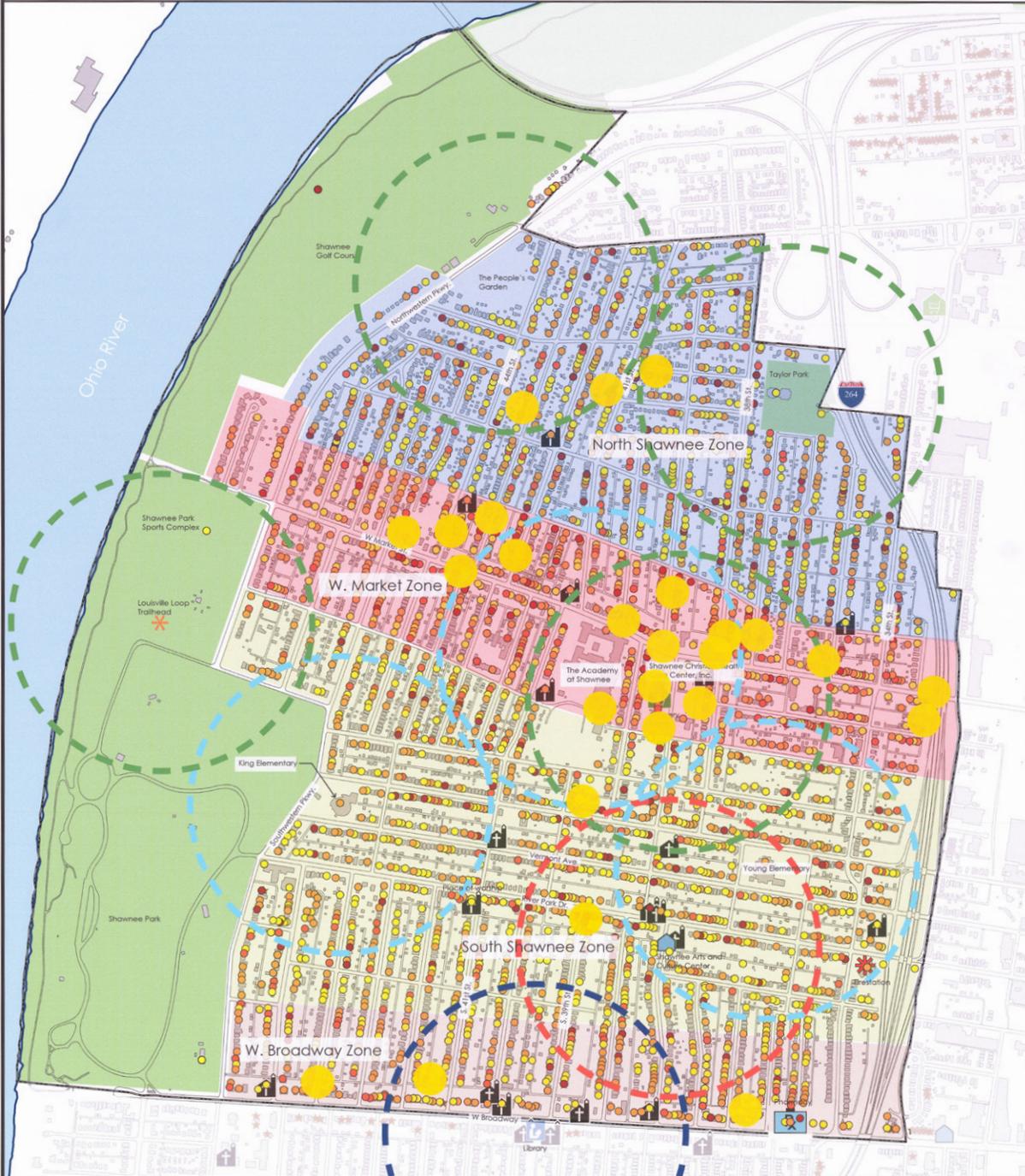
Shawnee community gardens at People’s Garden

PLAN ELEMENTS

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN Health

Legend

-  1/4 mi. Walk
-  Other Misdemeanors
-  Property
-  Simple Assault
-  Violent



1 inch = 400 feet
 0 400 800 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 3.6 HEALTH PREFERENCE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

HEALTH

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Promote the Shawnee Christian Health Center
2. Increase civic, social and community engagement for all ages
3. Develop strategies to promote a neighborhood free of crime and violence
4. Improve safety and general health by addressing alley conditions (improve visibility and cleanliness)
5. Promote more sustainable food opportunities like the People's Garden for larger scale agricultural production
6. Improve lighting throughout neighborhood

The highest ranking health goals from the community workshop are related to building greater community assets. Active living and pedestrian enhancements are discussed in the mobility section of this chapter.

There are several existing community assets that can be enhanced, such as Shawnee Park and the Shawnee Christian Healthcare Center. Another component increasing community assets will be to develop new assets that are strategically located to accommodate specific health needs. The Strategies to Prevent Violence in Louisville Metro report developed by Dr. LaQuandra Nesbitt and Dr. J. Blaine Hudson outlines several strategies that apply to the health goals for the Shawnee Neighborhood. Those goals have been summarized below:

- Recruit businesses to locate in a tightly defined geographic area where density and investment security can be achieved
- Encourage festival and other traffic-generating activities in strategic parks and other venues, connecting to city-wide celebrations
- Target public sector streetscape investments and increase police patrol and other associated infrastructure work in these asset corridors
- Engage national foundations in the development of unique tools to recruit businesses to target area(s).
- Truly coordinated funding efforts— federal, state, and local governmental tools (from incentives to department level funding priorities such as Public

Works, Metro Police, etc.), private sector, and local/national foundation support

- Convene community leadership that discusses what else is needed/could be created to support these efforts
- Utilize an expanded version of the Construction Pipeline program to prepare candidates for positions, while continuing to focus on recruiting pipeline participants from disadvantaged sectors.
- Replicate the New York City's Defy Ventures model which provides carefully selected, ambitious men who have criminal histories with life-changing entrepreneurship, leadership and career opportunities.
- Initiate Louisville Central Community Centers (LCCC) "do well in school" initiative that supports year-round employment for youth 12 to 15 years of age. The program ties student's school performance to pay in their job, i.e., the better the performance measured by consistent student improvement, the more hours a student is allowed to work and/or the more money per hour the student earns.

Use youth from neighborhood to clean up/maintain vacant homes and abandoned properties. Louisville Metro Government Council leadership and organizations such as YouthBuild Louisville, Habitat for Humanity and others should provide job training to disadvantaged youth. The Louisville Metro Department of Health and Wellness is a resource to develop programs, policies, and provide education that will promote the neighborhood health goals. Louisville Metro Parks, along with the Olmsted Parks Conservancy have been building active living infrastructure such as the Louisville Loop and park improvements to Shawnee park. There are also several existing initiatives that such as the Mayor's Healthy Hometown and Bike Louisville which could be utilized to promote active living. The University of Kentucky Agriculture Extension and the USDA both offer opportunities to develop community gardens in underserved neighborhoods. The above mentioned resources should be organized under a comprehensive health plan to coordinate efforts and resources.

PLAN ELEMENTS

HOUSING

- INTRODUCTION
- CONTEXT MAP
- GOALS
- RECOMMENDATIONS



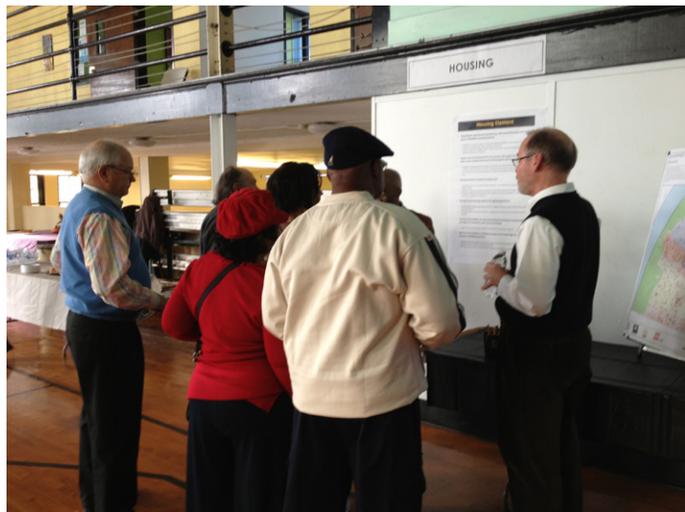
SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

PLAN ELEMENTS

HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

As discussed in the Neighborhood Identity chapter, housing is a critical component of the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan. The high vacancy rates, aging housing stock in disrepair, clusters of disinvestment, and areas of high crime create both liabilities and opportunities. In response to these issues, Shawnee was identified as one of the priority areas for implementing the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), funded through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This section will outline strategies to improve the housing condition in the Shawnee Neighborhood.



CONTEXT MAP

The map on the following page depicts vacant parcels (parcel colored in red), vacant parcels with a structure (same as vacant parcel with a purple dot), and historic properties (orange star) to illustrate the distribution of vacancies. A concentration of vacant properties exists at 38th and River Park Drive and along the West Broadway Zone. The general distribution of vacancies becomes increasingly sparse to the northeastern corner of Shawnee.

Several factors have influenced vacancy issues that currently face the Shawnee Neighborhood. The 1982 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan recalls a strong housing market with one of the highest owner-occupancy rates



Shawnee contains a diversity of housing styles

in Louisville Metro (88.6%) and 99% of houses being in “good repair” or only needing “moderate repair”. Since then, conditions have deteriorated, resulting in the existing housing condition.

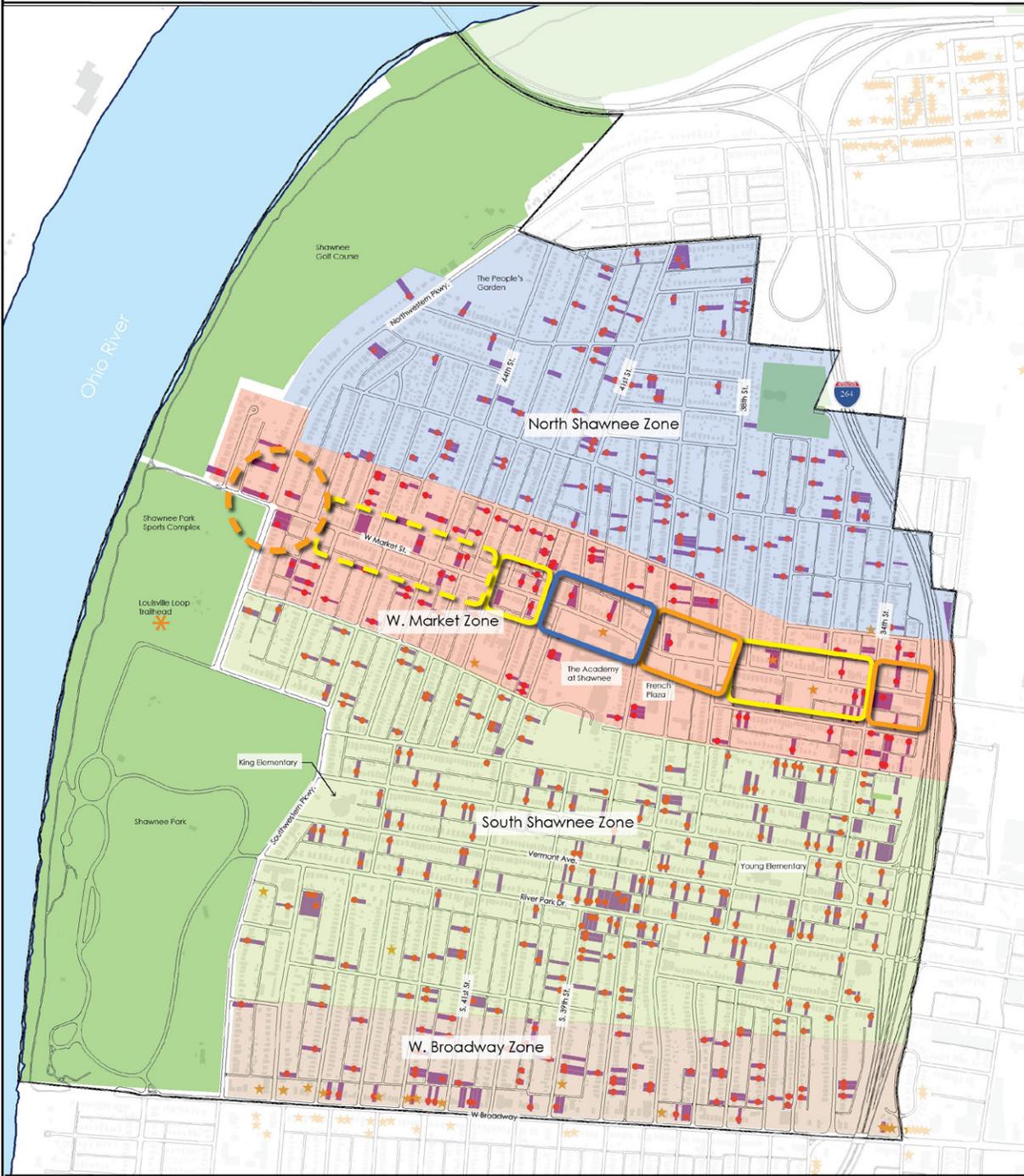
Vacant and abandoned properties decrease the value of adjacent occupied properties, and can cause further decline within a given proximity. The goals generated during the preplanning process offer guidance on how to best mitigate further decline, and create opportunities that can help stimulate neighborhood revitalization. Given the broad distribution of vacancy issues throughout the neighborhood, the consultant team utilized the Community Workshop and Meeting In a Box as a method to identify priority areas based on stakeholder feedback.

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Housing

Legend

- ★ Historic Property
- Vacant Parcel with Structure
- Vacant Parcel



1 inch = 400 feet
 0 400 800 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 3.7 HOUSING BASE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

HOUSING GOALS

H1- Rehabilitate abandoned, boarded-up, and vacant housing units applying green affordable housing practices

- Establish a training program to educate all groups (Metro, non-profits, for profits) building in Shawnee on green affordable housing practices or affordable housing incorporating sustainable building practices and materials
- Initiate and fund a “blight buster” research group to maintain background research on abandoned vacant properties

H2 - Increase owner-occupied housing rates

- Establish and fund a Shawnee down payment and closing cost assistance program (CBDG funds)
- Support foreclosure counseling programs like those offered through the Urban League
- Develop a robust marketing/outreach program to connect people to existing foreclosure assistance resources

H3 - Support the development of new market rate single-family housing to help create a balanced amount of housing for all income levels

- Establish a clearing house to track no cost/low cost land and housing (Land Bank Authority, REO properties) to help leverage market rate housing development activities
- Provide Skip Trace Training program to support demolition and acquisition in Shawnee area by tracking and locating owners of abandoned properties

H4 - Maintain and enhance existing housing stock using green affordable housing practices

- Establish a grant program for minor and preventative home repairs that incorporate green affordable housing practices
- Educate home owners on the benefits of green affordable housing practices

H5 - Provide more housing options for aging populations

- Coordinate housing assessment with the “Aging in Place” project with Community Services division
- Prioritize elderly housing in Shawnee Neighborhood during the revitalization RFP process

H6 - Increase accessibility of new and existing housing by incorporating designs that are inherently accessible to everyone, regardless of their age or abilities.

- Target or set-aside Ramp installation funding for Shawnee residents

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Housing

Legend

-  Historic Property
-  Vacant Parcel with Structure
-  Vacant Parcel

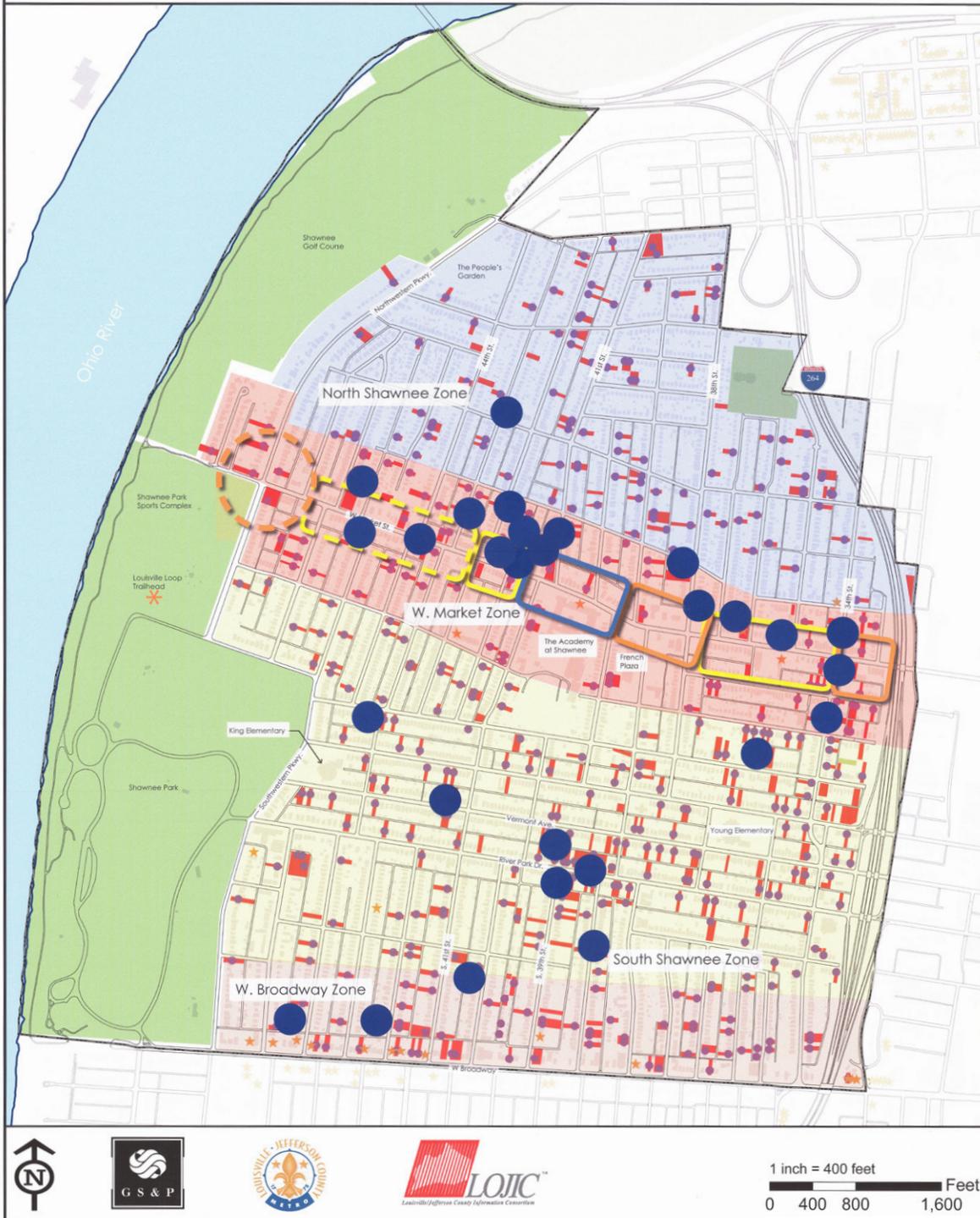


FIGURE 3.8 HOUSING PREFERENCE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

HOUSING

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Stabilize single family housing
2. Use high performance and green building practices
3. Increase owner occupied housing
4. Housing repair for senior citizens
5. Prioritize historic buildings
6. More housing options for aging
7. Provide financial aid to widows, elderly and disabled for housing repair
8. Maintain and enhance existing housing stock
9. Fund and promote housing repair and rehabilitation programs to improve such things as exterior repairs, weatherization
10. Find ways to get vacant/abandoned/foreclosed properties into the hands of CHDOs for rehab and to promote more home ownership.

The Community Workshop map on the previous page illustrates the distribution of stakeholder prioritization for the Housing plan element. Based on this exercise, the West Market Zone has been identified as a high priority for implementation of the Housing goals and action items. The areas identified by the Meeting In a Box participants as priority areas are more evenly distributed throughout the four zones. Given the high rate and broad distribution of vacancies, it is recommended that housing action items be initially focused on the West Market Zone. By focusing efforts on a specific location, there is an opportunity to form a critical mass of desirable housing stock which can further spur investment and enhancement outward.

Housing goal H1 was identified as the highest priority. Goals H2, H3, and H6 were grouped closely, while goals H4 and H5 were lower priorities. Given the responses from stakeholders, the first layer in implementation should be to develop specific programs and funding to initiate the rehabilitation of vacant and abandoned properties. The next layer of enhancements would develop a maintenance program for home repairs, support market rate single-family residential development, and increase owner-occupancy rates. The final layer will be to provide housing options for

aging populations through programs such as the “Aging in Place” project with Metro Community Services and Revitalization. Along with providing housing options, a fund should be established to assist elderly home owners with repairs and maintenance. Universal design funding would further assist residents with special needs by providing ramp access into their homes. While all goals focus on enhancing the overall housing stock, it is important to note that the single family residential character should not be compromised in this process.

Shawnee has been designated by HUD as a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Study, resulting in the authorization of \$400,000 in funding for 2013 and the opportunity for a total of \$2 million over a 5 year period. Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization is currently drafting a NRSA study for the Shawnee Neighborhood that will include recommendations for how these funds will be used.

PLAN ELEMENTS

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

- INTRODUCTION
- CONTEXT MAP
- GOALS
- RECOMMENDATIONS



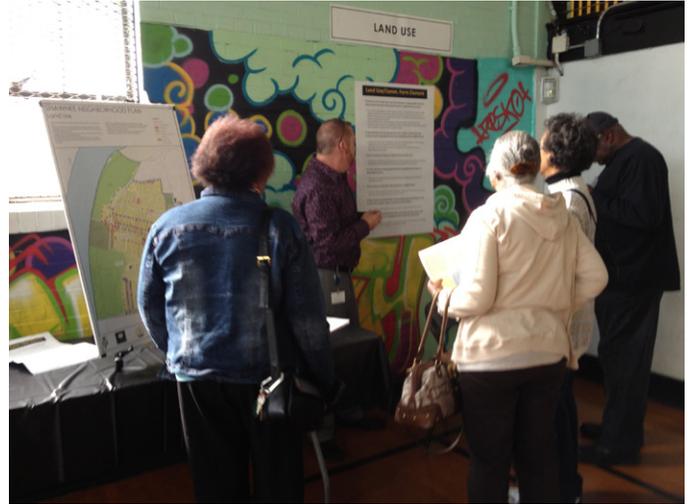
SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

PLAN ELEMENTS

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

INTRODUCTION

The Land Use/Community Form plan element is generally focused on evaluating existing land uses and promoting policies that will preserve the neighborhood character. Shawnee Neighborhood is a composition of residential uses in a Traditional Neighborhood Form District. Currently, there is a disparity between land use and zoning. Commercial and Multi-Family zoning currently exists where the predominant land use is single family residential. The disparity between land use and zoning could compromise the neighborhood character when future development occurs. This section will outline land use mapping, present the prioritized goals, and discuss recommendations that will help preserve the neighborhood character in Shawnee.



neighborhood character, which is a community asset. Several strategies have been developed to preserve the existing neighborhood character while promoting opportunities for further development through land use measures in the Recommendations section of this chapter.



Multi-family housing is scattered throughout the neighborhood

CONTEXT MAP

The land use map was created by comparing existing zoning to existing land use. Parcels on the map have been rendered with standard zoning colors and the individual buildings were rendered with standard land use colors. Discrepancies between land use and zoning will become evident by identifying buildings that do not share the same color as the lot in which they reside. These discrepancies are particularly important as they highlight potential threats to the existing

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Land Use

Legend

LANDUSE

- APARTMENTS CONDOS TRAILER
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL AND UTILITIES
- PARKS
- PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC
- SINGLE FAMILY
- VACANT

Zoning

- COMM RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- OFFICE/RES
- INDUSTRIAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD COMM
- RES MULTI-FAMILY
- RES SINGLE FAMILY



0 400 800 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 3.9 LAND USE BASE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

LU1- Increase decision-making opportunities by neighborhood leaders in the planning processes

- Empower the Shawnee Neighborhood Association through an engaged and well organized committee structure

LU2 - Protect existing and attract neighborhood serving retail

- Encourage investment and reinvestment in locations targeted for commercial use like W. Market/ Amy and W. Market/34th St. to create commercial “success stories”

LU3 - Promote a mix of land uses and housing types at appropriate locations while preserving and enhancing Shawnee’s single-family character

- Ensure that zoning districts within Shawnee reflect the neighborhood’s vision through implementation of an “Area-Wide Rezoning” that discourages future industrial use, guides multi-family uses to appropriate locations, strengthens commercial nodes, and protects single family character
- Fully implement the recommendations of the West Market Street Corridor Master Plan
- Develop a master plan for the Broadway Corridor modeled after the West Market Street Corridor plan to identify “character areas” to guide land use

LU4 - Create development at appropriate scale, location and density that is mass-transit ready & preserves the walkability of the neighborhood

- Implement the Shawnee Walkability Assessment recommendations to help make the neighborhood more walkable and transit more accessible.
- Encourage mixed use, higher densities at neighborhood nodes along the West Market/Broadway corridors

LU5 - Protect land use compatibility around neighborhood institutions such as churches, schools, library, and community facilities

- Ensure that the existing form districts within Shawnee, which reflect existing neighborhood character, are maintained

LU6 - Protect historic landmarks and properties in neighborhood

- Identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and educate/assist owners wishing to pursue individual or district listing in the National Register

LU7 - Incorporate green infrastructure like street trees into the streetscape to improve stormwater management and pedestrian experience

- Partner with MSD to provide green infrastructure solutions as part of future streetscape improvements like those planned for West Market Street

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Land Use

- The land use map was created using existing zoning and existing land use.
- Each parcel has been rendered with the existing zoning color of that particular area, and each building has been rendered with the existing land use of that structure.
- A quick look at the map should reveal patterns of discrepancy between

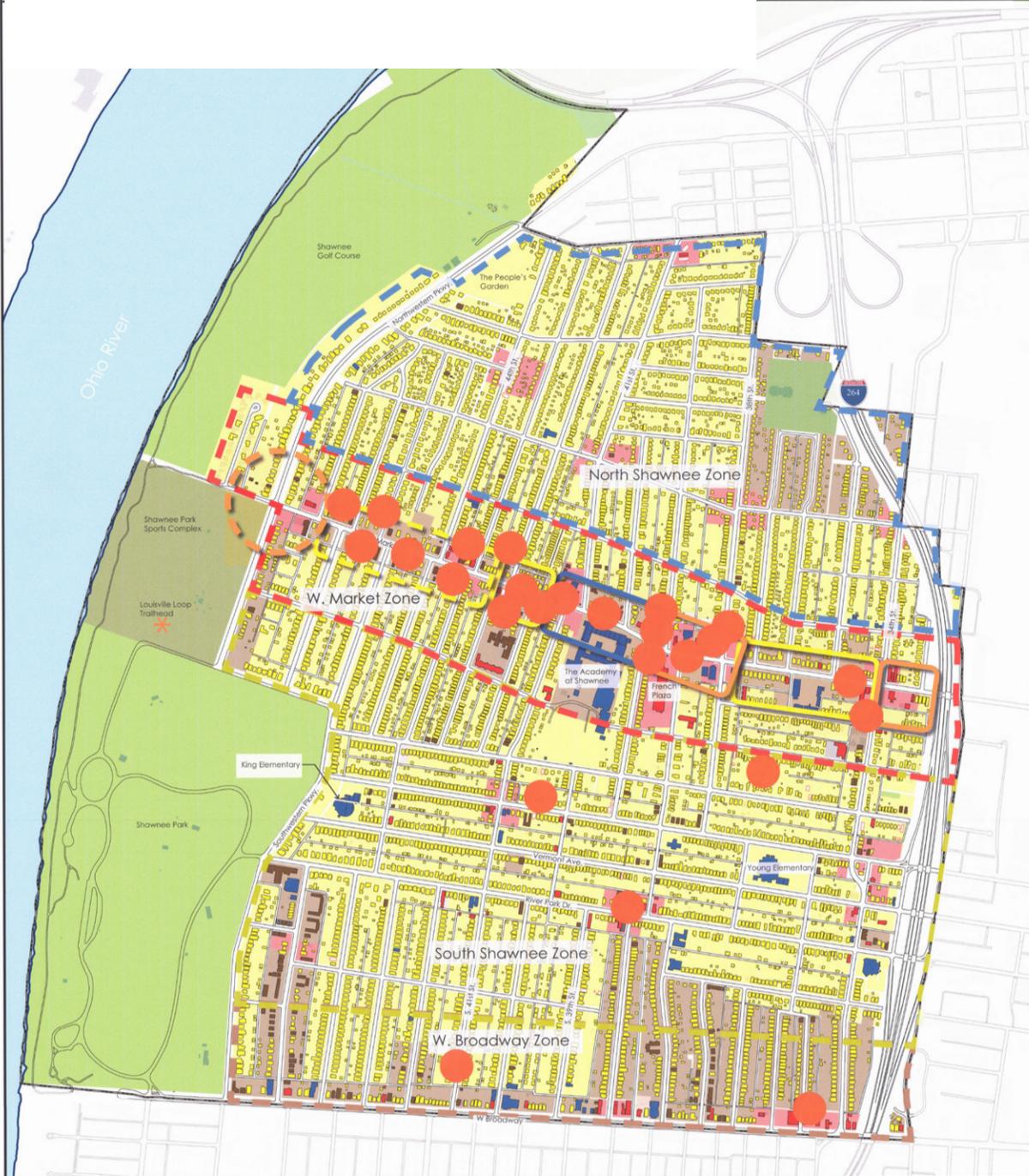
- The Shawnee neighborhood has been divided into four zones.
- When the land use representative has finished their explanation, there will be a short exercise in which you will be asked to evaluate each neighborhood zone independently.
- You will then be asked to place a sticker on the map which will represent your priority area as it pertains to land use.

Legend

Zoning vs. Land Use

[Pink]	COMM RESIDENTIAL
[Red]	COMMERCIAL
[Grey]	INDUSTRIAL
[Light Blue]	NEIGHBORHOOD COMM
[Light Green]	OFFICE/RES
[Brown]	RES MULTI-FAMILY
[Yellow]	RES SINGLE FAMILY

PLAN ELEMENT ZONE PREFERENCE








1 inch = 400 feet
 0 400 800 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 3.10 LAND USE PREFERENCE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide more opportunity for neighborhood involvement in zoning change requests
2. Address vacant and abandoned properties
3. Promote a mix of land uses and housing at appropriate scale
4. Incorporate green infrastructure
5. No more liquor outlet sales
6. Protect historic landmarks and properties
7. Provide access to the Ohio River

The plan Vision calls for the preservation of the existing neighborhood character along with the development of community centered place making that promotes cultural diversity, encourages economic vitality, and enhances the quality of life. A critical step to realizing this vision is to develop policies that will preserve the existing neighborhood character while promoting future development. Currently there is existing zoning inconsistent with the existing land use in several areas throughout the neighborhood. These areas of inconsistency are potential threats to the existing character of the neighborhood because they currently would allow a pattern of development that would disrupt the continuity and form of the existing neighborhood.

The most notable inconsistency is the amount of single family properties zoned as high-density residential (R6 and R7). The other widespread inconsistency is pockets of single family properties zoned for commercial use (CR, C1, C2). An area-wide rezoning, initiated by Louisville Metro Government, is recommended to correct these inconsistencies. In appropriate locations (see map) down zoning of R6 and R7 to either R5 or UN zoning is recommended to strengthen the single family residential character of the neighborhood and discourage development patterns uncharacteristic of the area. Urban Neighborhood (UN) zoning would be applied to multifamily zoned properties with smaller lot patterns (generally less than 6,000 square feet in area with widths of less than 35'). R5 zoning would be applied to all other multi-family zoning currently developed as single family to be consistent with most

of the neighborhood, which is zoned R5.

Retail within Shawnee should be neighborhood serving. To help ensure the success of these retailers, locating retail use should be limited and strategic. Beyond West Market and Broadway, retail should be limited and strategic to help ensure the success of these business and protect the character of the neighborhood. That said, corner stores within the neighborhood are a viable land use in the Traditional Neighborhood Form District. Eight existing "pockets" of commercial zoning currently existing outside of the Broadway and West Market corridors. It is unlikely that a neighborhood the size of Shawnee can support this many corner stores and some of these locations should be downzoned for residential use. Criteria for selecting appropriate corner store locations should at a minimum include:

- A centralized location to serve a broader market base
- Proximity to transit and bicycle routes
- Surrounding land use (multi-family; compatibility with schools or community facilities)

Another land use issue concerning the Shawnee Neighborhood and retail development is alcohol sales. Alcohol sales has been a divisive issue in the neighborhood for a number of years pitting property rights and business interests against rising crime and neighborhood character. Escalation of alcohol retail outlets led to the voting of four area precincts from "wet" to "dry" in 2007. There has been an ongoing effort by the Shawnee Neighborhood Association since that time to discourage new alcohol sales outlets within the "wet" precincts of the neighborhood. While alcohol sales cannot be prohibited within existing commercial zoning classifications that allow it, strong consideration should be given to restricting such use by the Planning Commission in future rezoning applications. Existing alcohol sales should be examined and addressed through public policy and community advocacy.

The Shawnee Neighborhood falls with the Traditional Neighborhood Zoning District (TNZD). This form district helps to preserve and protect the existing character of the neighborhood. Other traditional form districts were explored to determine their appropriateness for Shawnee, but no change in form district is recommended.

PLAN ELEMENTS

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

Although the form district standards help to ensure that future development is done in a manner consistent with the existing pattern of the neighborhood, rezoning requests are a purgative of any land owner. To further preserve and protect the future neighborhood character, the Shawnee Neighborhood Association should become a registered party of interest with Louisville Metro's Planning and Design Services so the SNA will receive notice of any zoning change application. The SNA can then coordinate with other neighborhood groups and interests to monitor and participate in the zoning process.

As was mentioned in the economic development plan element recommendations, vacant and abandoned properties should be given priority in redevelopment and future land use. Louisville Metro, at the time this plan was being developed, began a separate planning effort focused on the issue of vacant and abandoned properties city-wide. The recommendations of that planning effort should be implemented as they apply to properties in Shawnee. Until such time that the recommendations of that study can be implemented or the vacant and abandoned properties redeveloped, temporary solutions, such as community gardens, should be explored to minimize the current impacts of these properties on the neighborhood.

The Shawnee Neighborhood has a rich history that should be preserved and promoted. Preservation of historic properties and structures is one component of maintaining that history. Adaptive reuse of historic homes should be given high priority and incentivized. Educating home owners on tax incentives and other benefits of historic landmark designation should also be encouraged. Finally, the SNA should work with Louisville Metro's Historic Preservation Officer to identify interpretive opportunities within the Shawnee Neighborhood that can be memorialized through historic markers or other means as a way for area residents to build "pride of place."

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Land Use Recommendation Map

④ Ranked Priority Area

- North Shawnee Zone
- W. Market Zone
- South Shawnee Zone
- W. Broadway Zone

Legend

LANDUSE

- APARTMENTS CONDOS TRAILER
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL AND UTILITIES
- PARKS
- PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC
- SINGLE FAMILY
- VACANT

Zoning

- COMM RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- OFFICE/RES
- INDUSTRIAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD COMM
- RES MULTI-FAMILY
- RES SINGLE FAMILY



FIGURE 3.11 LAND USE RECOMMENDATION MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

MOBILITY

- INTRODUCTION
- CONTEXT MAP
- GOALS
- RECOMMENDATIONS



SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

PLAN ELEMENTS

MOBILITY

INTRODUCTION

The Mobility plan element is generally focused on evaluating existing transportation patterns and general connectivity to identify service gaps. In the Neighborhood Identity chapter, several mobility issues were identified. The mobility issues were illustrated on two separate maps and utilized during the public process to identify priority areas. The Shawnee Stroll Plan was integrated into this process as a guide and is reflected in both the mapping exercise and as well as the recommendations.

CONTEXT MAP

Two maps were developed to illustrate the existing mobility patterns and issues. The first map depicts bike routes (thin blue line), TARC routes (thick purple line), the Louisville Loop (dashed orange line), missing sidewalks (red line), Shawnee Stroll Plan recommendation points (blue dots), and critical pedestrian zones, defined by a quarter mile radius around each of the three schools (dashed red circle). The North Shawnee Zone is missing nearly 6 miles of sidewalks, which are critical to creating a walkable community. The major East-West connector streets are West Broadway, Vermont Avenue, and West Market Street, due to combined bike and TARC routes. The major North-South connector is South 41st Street along with Northwestern Parkway and Southwestern Parkway, which are also identified as an alternate Louisville Loop path.

The second map is focused on illustrating automobile traffic related issues by depicting Average Daily Traffic (ADT) and Auto Accidents (red dot). The highest volume streets are West Market and West Broadway, which is also where the highest concentration of auto accidents appear. There is also a concentration of auto accidents along 34th Street and South 41st Street. Creating safe environments for all modes of travel is critical to the success of any neighborhood and fundamental to this plan.

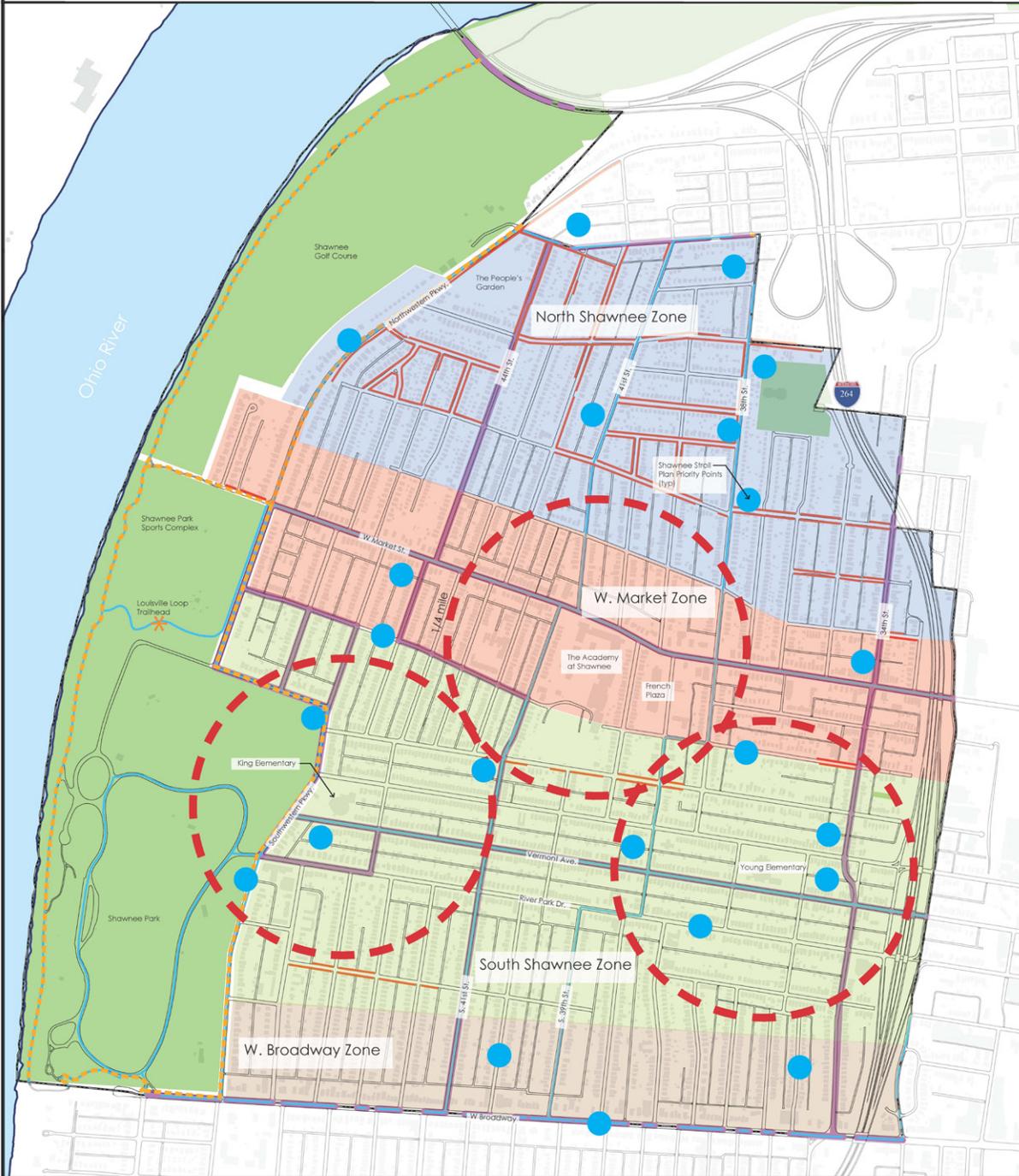


SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Mobility - pedestrian

Legend

- Missing Sidewalks
- - - Lou. Loop
- Bike Route
- TARC Route



1 inch = 400 feet
 0 400 800 1,600 Feet

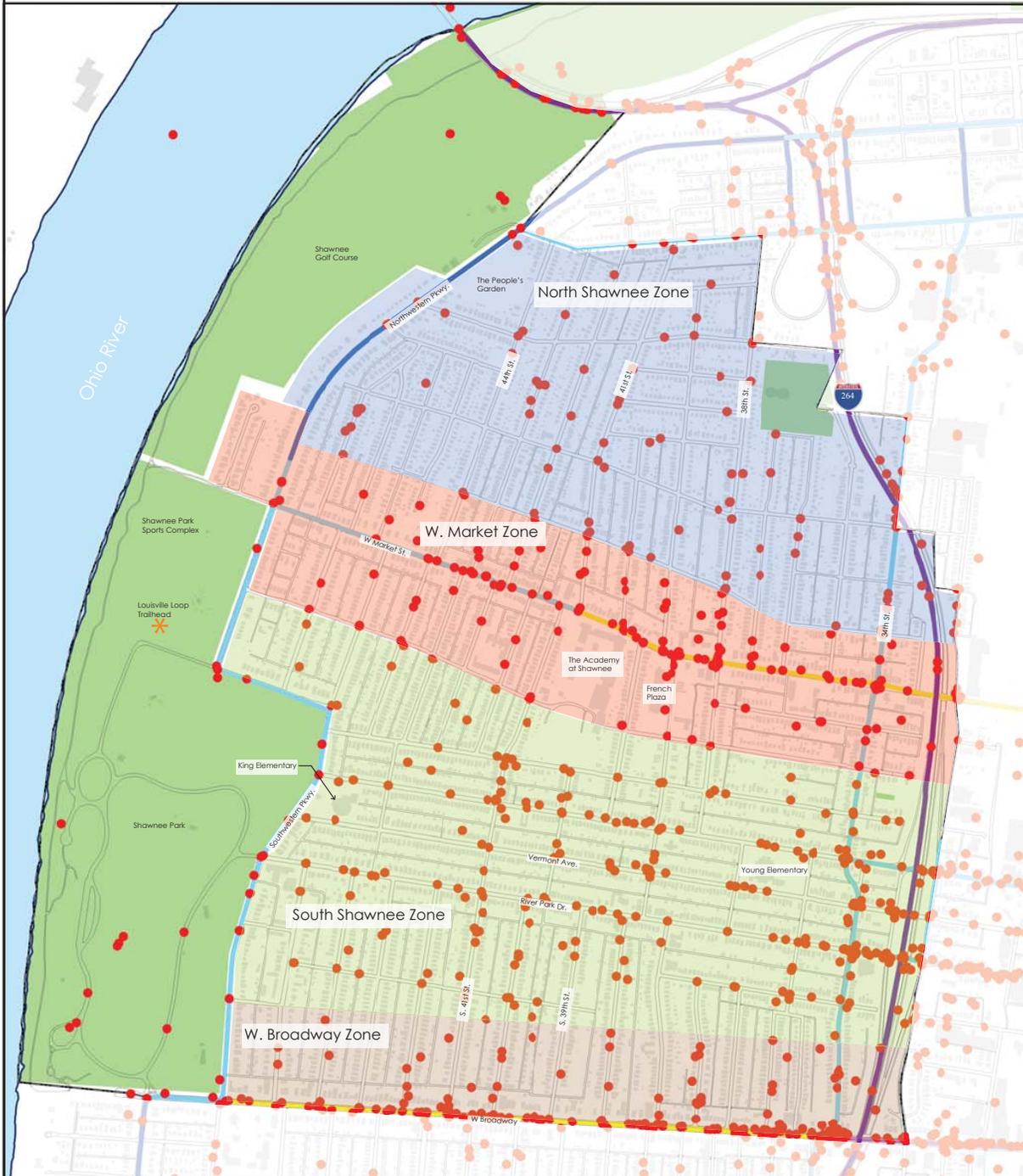
FIGURE 3.12 MOBILITY PEDESTRIAN BASE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Mobility - automobile

Legend

- Auto Accidents
- Average Daily Traffic (ADT)
 - < 3,000
 - 3,000-8,000
 - 8,000-15,000
 - 15,000-30,000
 - > 30,000



1 inch = 400 feet
 0 400 800 1 600 Feet

FIGURE 3.13 MOBILITY AUTOMOBILE BASE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

MOBILITY

M1- Create safe, quality environments for walking and biking

- Implement Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan recommendations for connections to Loop
- Repair and reopen washed out Loop section
- Work with Louisville Metro Public Works to implement the recommendations of the Shawnee Stroll Plan
- Work with Louisville Metro Public Works to implement the District 5 priority improvements found in the Metro Bike/Pedestrian Master plans
- Work with University of Louisville Signature Partnership Initiative in pursuing Transportation Alternatives funding (which now includes Safe Routes to School) for The Academy at Shawnee, King and Young Elementary Schools
- Coordinate with TARC to evaluate transit locations, stop safety, and appropriate design then make improvements including use of shelters, benches, and ramps

M2 - Calm traffic speed on residential streets

- Collect speed data within the neighborhood to identify problem streets (i.e., 38th Street from Bank to Market) then implement appropriate traffic calming measures. Prioritize streets with high pedestrian generator uses such as schools, parks, community centers, churches

M3 - Reduce motor vehicle collisions at high-incident intersections

- Collect crash data within the neighborhood to identify problem streets/intersections then implement appropriate counter measures for improving collision rates. Prioritize streets with high pedestrian generator uses such as schools, parks, community centers, churches

M4 - Improve pedestrian connections across major streets in the Neighborhood

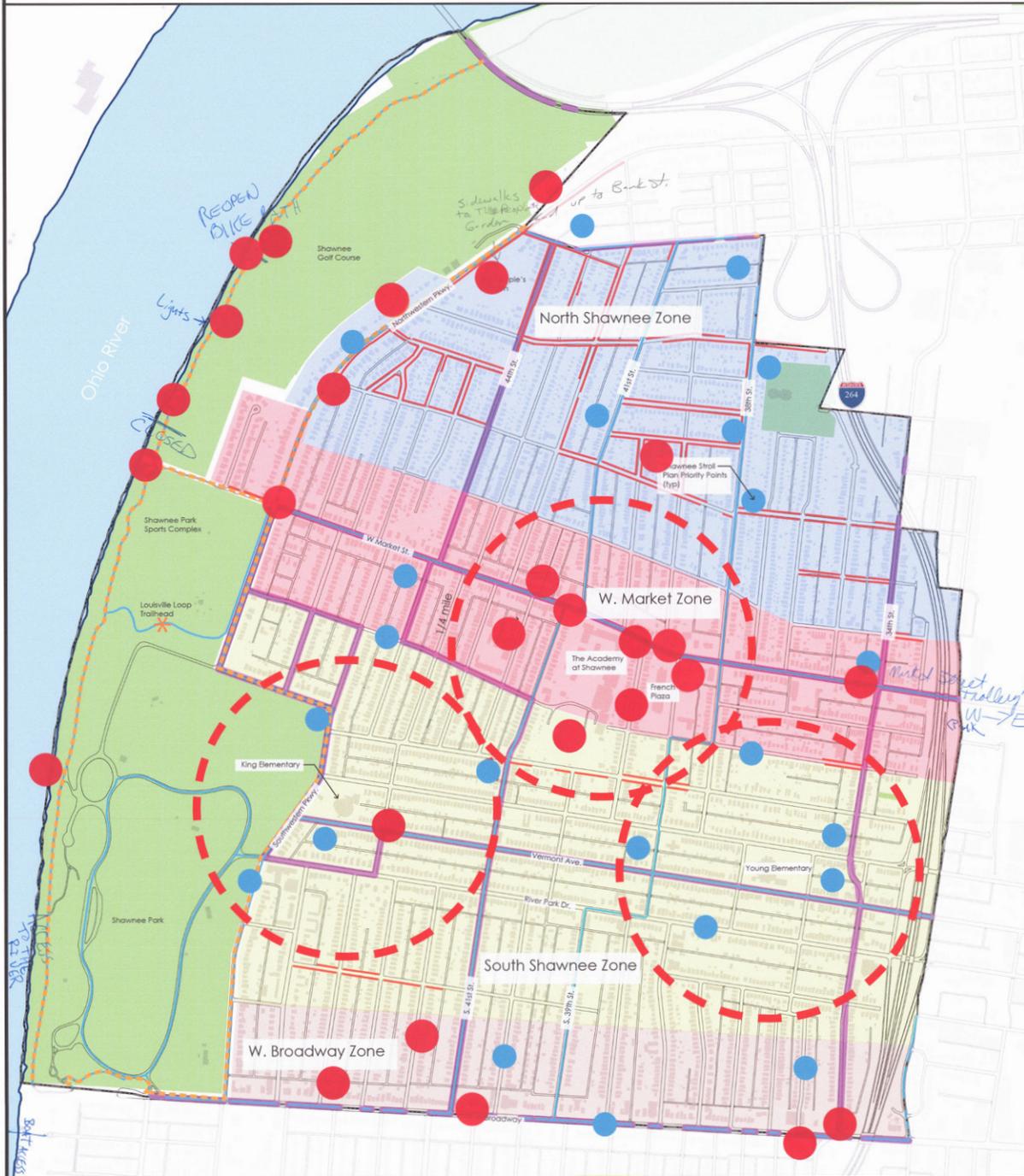
- Work with Metro Public Works and KYTC to evaluate existing pedestrian crossing conditions and determine needed improvements including the use of crossing signals, where warranted. Establish priorities for implementing recognized improvements and identify funding sources

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Mobility - pedestrian

Legend

- Missing Sidewalks
- - - Lou. Loop
- Bike Route
- TARC Route



1 inch = 400 feet
 0 400 800 1,600 Feet

FIGURE 3.14 MOBILITY PREFERENCE MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

PLAN ELEMENTS

MOBILITY

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Create a safe, quality environment for walking and biking
2. Improve maintenance of existing sidewalks and overall safety so people are comfortable walking
3. Reduce motor vehicle collisions
4. Calm traffic on residential streets
5. Repair Louisville Loop along Shawnee
6. Provide curb cuts at all TARC stops
7. Provide crosswalks and pedestrian signals
8. Alley repair and maintenance
9. Reduce number of TARC stops

The Community Workshop and the Meeting In a Box both revealed a high priority for creating a safe, walkable community that is designed for pedestrian connections to neighborhood assets. While mobility was the lowest ranked plan element, it is important to note that the mobility goals and action items would influence the top three plan elements of economic development, health, and housing in a positive manner. By creating safe pedestrian connections and calming vehicular traffic, businesses could expand their market. Safe and desirable pedestrian and bike networks promote active living lifestyles. Those same environments are desirable for home ownership, by creating a community network.

Mobility related issues represent some unique challenges to improving the Shawnee Neighborhood. The solutions to improving mobility in this area are complex, sometimes far reaching, and involve increasing choices. Some of the recommendations are broad-based, identifying a direction for more detailed study and analysis. The solutions fall into three general categories—increasing capacity, reducing vehicular trips, and traffic management. All of the recommendations, particularly those affecting future infrastructure improvements, should include a comprehensive public involvement component as part of the process.

In identifying geographic areas within the neighborhood where implementation of mobility goals were seen as most important, both the West Market and West Broadway corridors were given highest priority. The North and South Shawnee Zones were given relatively equal priority. Between the North

and South Shawnee zones, a portion of the Louisville Loop has been washed out due to flooding from the Ohio River. Both the Community Workshop and the M.I.B. yielded a strong desire to repair the washed out path and remediate future wash-outs, to create better access to the Louisville Loop from within the Shawnee Neighborhood. Emphasis in the South Shawnee Zone was given to areas around both King and Young Elementary. This area should utilize grants offered through the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration and the National Center for Safe Routes to School for pedestrian improvements around King and Young Elementary Schools.

The Shawnee Stroll Plan recommendations (see Appendix) provides a mix of policies, strategies, and specific physical improvements that would enhance the quality of the pedestrian infrastructure. In addition to the Shawnee Stroll Plan, the Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan offers several recommendations that would further the mobility goals of this report.

Issue #1 in the plan calls for creating designed controls to help reduce speeding through known transportation engineering design solutions that would create a safer environment without sacrificing fluid vehicular movement.

Issue #2 promotes enhancing pedestrian access and creating walkable/bikable to create better neighborhood connections.

Issue #5 is concerned with developing bicycle programming and facilities specifically targeting families and less experienced riders.

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Mobility Recommendation Map

Legend

-  Evaluate appropriate traffic calming measures
-  Louisville Loop
-  Bike Route
-  TARC Route
-  Shawnee Stroll Plan recommendations
-  Intersection: Identify countermeasures for improving collision rates
-  Ranked Priority Area
-  North Shawnee Zone
-  W. Market Zone
-  South Shawnee Zone
-  W. Broadway Zone

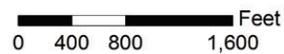
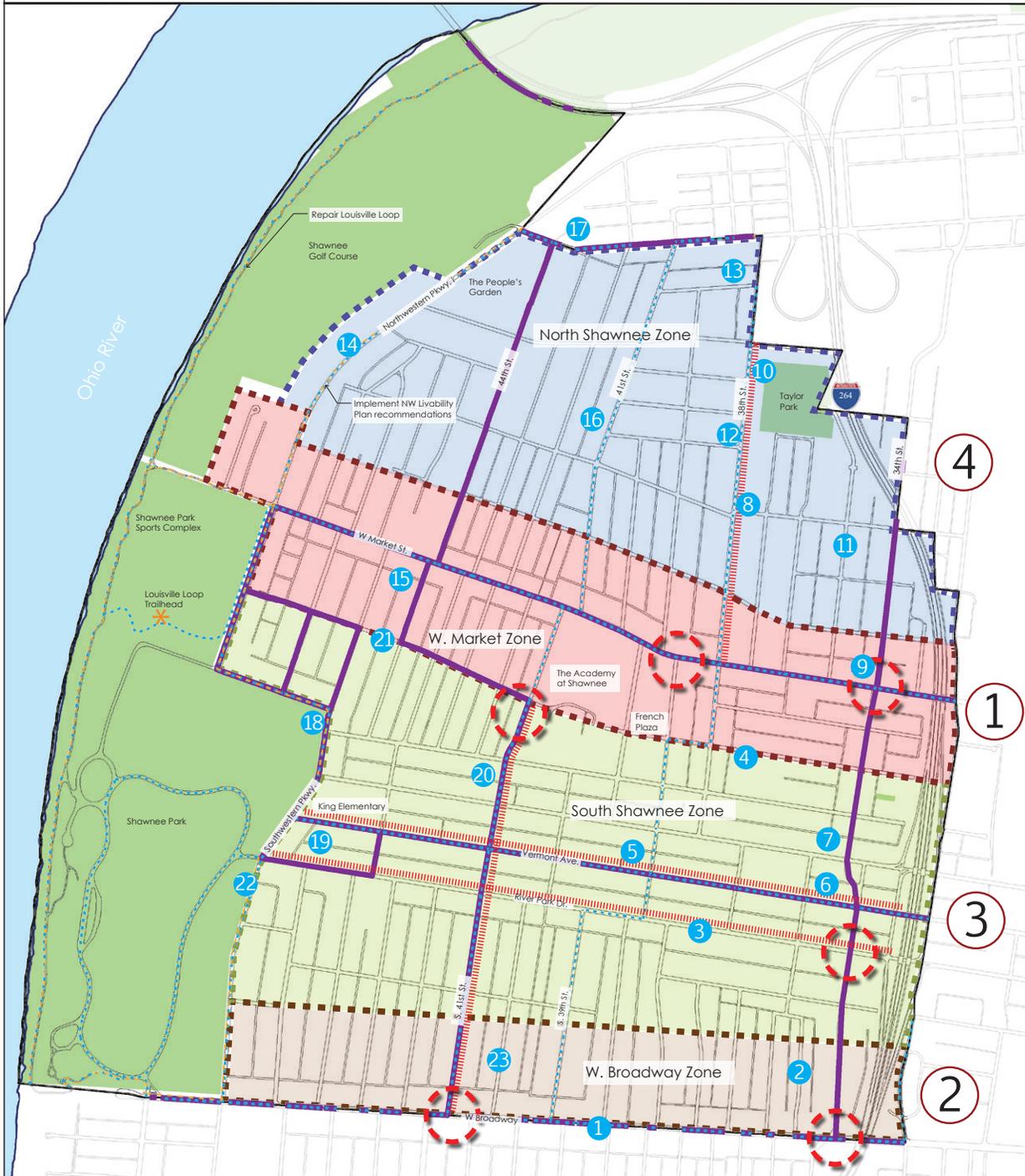


FIGURE 3.15 MOBILITY RECOMMENDATION MAP: To better view this map, access a digital copy through Louisville Metro department of Economic Growth and Innovation web site (see appendix)

CHAPTER 4:

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

- INTRODUCTION
- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- HEALTH
- HOUSING
- LAND USE
- MOBILITY
- NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE STRATEGIES



SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

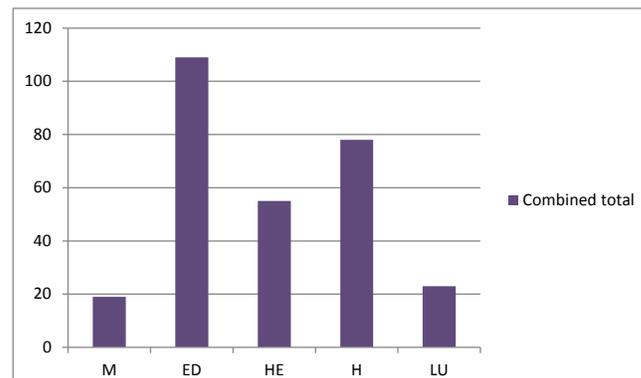
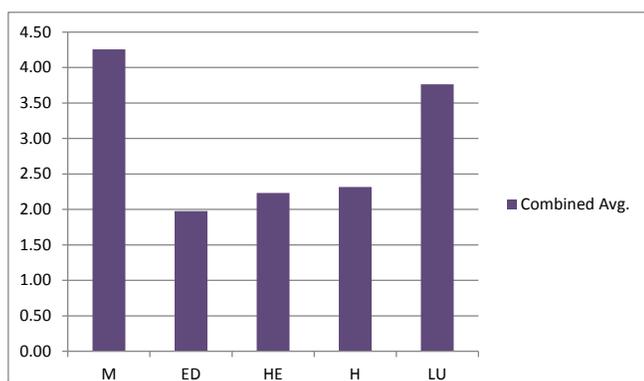
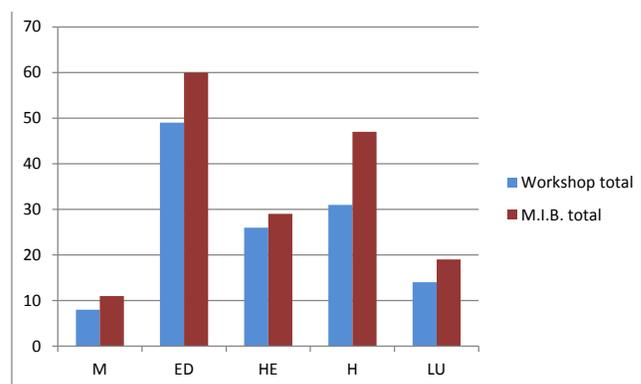
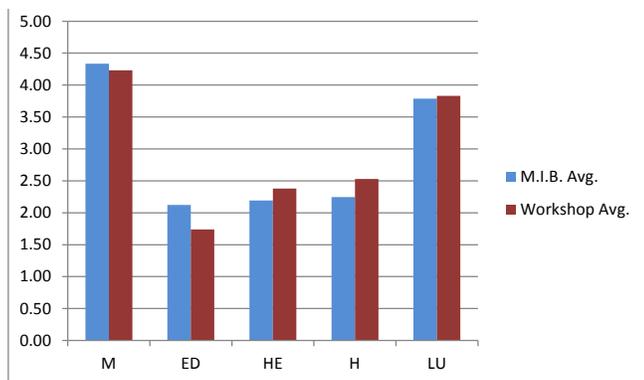
The implementation element of the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan is intended to outline the steps necessary to bring about the action items of the plan. Recommendations have been made for each of the five plan components—Land Use, Mobility, Housing, Economic Development and Health. Recommendations have been divided into 3 categories including: changes relating to Cornerstone 2020 or the Land Development Code, infrastructure or capital improvements, and recommendations of a policy or programmatic nature. The plan also indicates a suggested timeframe for initiating each recommendation. Timeframes are given in three ranges: short (less than one year), medium (1-3 years), and long (greater than 3 years). The timeframes associated with implementing the Mobility recommendations however, are greater than those for the other plan element recommendations. These longer timeframes reflect the fiscal and political realities of mobility infrastructure projects.

of two factors—priority established through the public engagement process of the plan and the inherent time requirements necessary to complete the task.

Implementation of the Shawnee plan, like all neighborhood plans, must first come from the leadership of the neighborhood. The Shawnee Neighborhood Association (SNA) will need to serve as the catalyst for initiating the plan recommendations, assisted by the office of Council District 5. There are however, a number of Louisville Metro agencies, organizations, and special interest groups with the skills and resources to assist with implementation. “Implementation Partners” have been identified for each of the plan recommendations that can work with the SNA to help carry it out.

Figures 4.1 represents a comparison of average rank ordering from the two exercises. The smaller the values represent a higher preference for the plan element. The prioritization trend between the two exercises follow a similar trend with Economic Development (ED) as

FIGURE: 4.1, 4.2 - Plan Elements Average Rank Order



Timeframes were determined based on a combination

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

FIGURE: 4.3, 4.4 - Plan Element Investment Exercise the highest priority and Mobility (M) as the lowest. Figure 4.2 represents a weighted average between the two methods, giving approximately a 2:1 favor to the M.I.B. method due to the larger response sample.

Figure 4.2 represents the investment or coin exercise described in the Planning Elements Chapter. Each participant was given 4 coins (each coin representing \$100k) each and asked to invest in the five plan elements. The charts above show the sum total of the exercise and display a perceived value for investment for each of the planning elements. Again, Economic Development ranks as the highest need for investment, with Mobility ranking the lowest. This exercise does not reflect the cost of implementation of each plan element, only a preference for how to

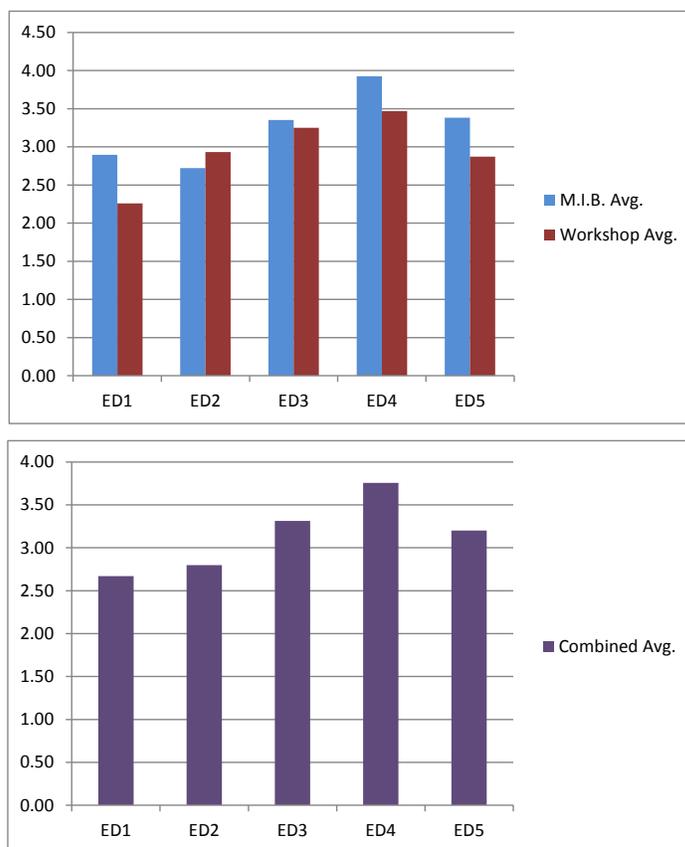


FIGURE: 4.5, 4.6 - Economic Development Goal Priority Ranking

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Short: < 1 year; Medium: 1-3 years; Long: >3 years

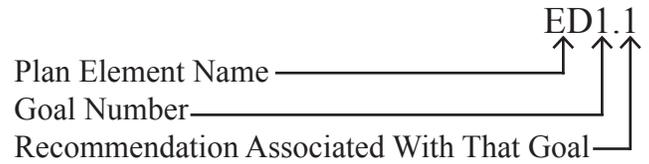
Economic Development as a plan element, was identified through the public engagement process as the highest priority for implementation. Shawnee represents a broad mix of residential, institutional, and retail/office development, much of which has occurred following historic development patterns in the area. Non-residential development in the area has developed in a linear fashion, predominantly along the West Market Corridor and to a lesser degree along Broadway. Established residential areas represent the overwhelming character and function of the neighborhood.

In identifying geographic areas within the neighborhood where implementation of economic development goals was seen as most important, both the West Market and Broadway corridors were given highest priority followed by the North Shawnee Zone then the South Shawnee Zone. The specific goals for Economic Development were rank ordered as follows—4,3,5,2,1, with Economic Development Goal 4 seen as the most important.

The following land use recommendations are intended to help restore a balance between the area's neighborhoods and business districts, by strengthening the character and function of each, while ensuring appropriate edges and transitions between each.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



ED	Recommendation	Implementation Partner	Implementation Category	Timeframe
ED1.1	Promote existing programs and build public/private partnerships with area employers to align training with needs	Louisville Metro Economic Growth and Innovation (EGI)	Policy/Programmatic	Short
ED1.2	Form a strong business association to support current businesses, redevelopment, and help leverage and coordinate available funds	Economic Growth and Innovation; West Louisville Business Association	Policy/Programmatic	Short
ED2.1	Work with existing organizations like Kentuckiana Works and programs like METCO	EGI, GLI	Policy/Programmatic	Short
ED3.1	Identify strategies specific to the Shawnee Neighborhood for the acquisition and disposition of vacant and abandoned properties	CSR; EGI; Metro Codes and Regulations	Policy/Programmatic	Medium
ED3.2	Market vacant commercial structures for small business entrepreneurs through organizations like GLI and their land tracking system	EGI; GLI; West Louisville Economic Alliance Advisory Committee	Policy/Programmatic	Short
ED4.1	Encourage property owners to work with the Metropolitan Business Development Corporation(METCO) to take advantage of various loan programs	EGI; West Louisville Economic Alliance Advisory Committee; Metro Bank	Policy/Programmatic	Short
ED4.2	Educate property owners with aging structures through organizations like Preservation Louisville on the opportunities and benefits of rehabilitation and reuse	EGI	Policy/Programmatic	Short
ED5.1	Develop a regional stewardship center in Shawnee Park to enhance parks, expand nature-based recreation, education and outdoor stewardship and access including increased access to the Ohio	Metro Parks; Jefferson Memorial Forest	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Medium
ED5.2	Identify and implement a city-wide event located in the neighborhood or build on existing events like the "Dirt Bowl" basketball tournament	Metro Parks	Policy/Programmatic	Short

Figure 4.7 - Economic Development Implementation Matrix

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

HEALTH

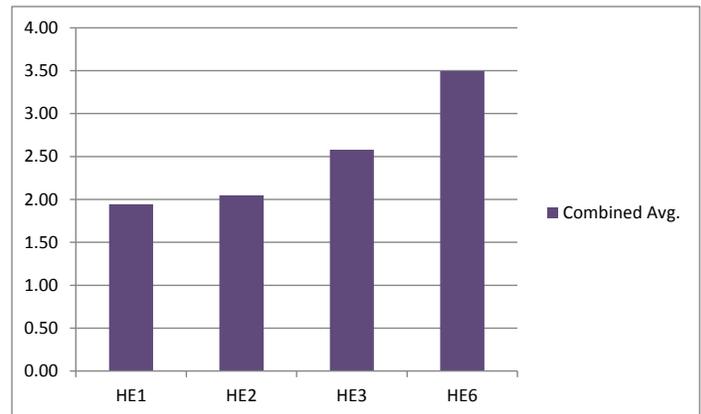
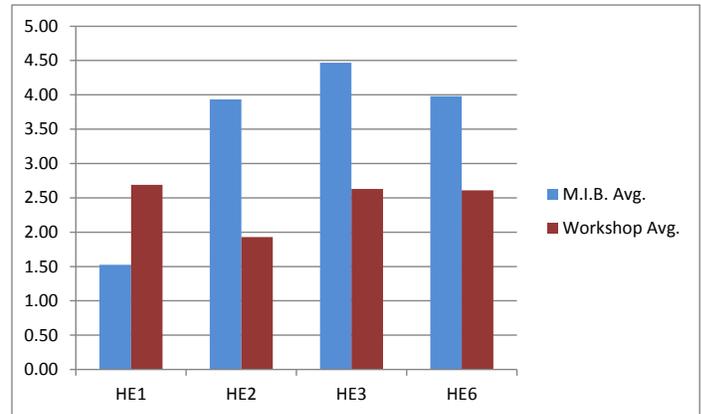
Short: < 1 year; Medium: 1-5 years; Long: >5 years

The Health plan element was ranked 2nd in priority among the five plan elements. The Health plan element is generally focused on two separate issues, physical health and safety. Health strategies seek to promote healthy lifestyle options, while fostering a safe neighborhood environment through civic engagement. Strategies to improve health are largely policy based and overlap several of the other plan elements, especially with regards to general quality of life issues. The relatively high ranking of the health plan element demonstrates an acknowledgement by stakeholders to the importance of health related issues in the more physical context of the neighborhood.

In identifying geographic areas within the neighborhood where implementation of health goals were seen as most important, the West Market Street corridor was given the highest priority by more than a 2:1 ratio. The North and South Shawnee Zones were given relatively equal priority. The Shawnee Christian Healthcare Center, located at 234 Amy Avenue in French Plaza, was identified as having a strong potential to expand services. French Plaza is also home to a Healthy in a Hurry Corner Store, which is tasked with providing fresh food in food deserts. Beginning with these two local anchors of health, French Plaza is an ideal location to begin implementing health goals. The specific goals for Health were rank ordered as follows—1,2,3,4, although Goals 1 and 2 were ranked comparatively close to each other.

The Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan completed in March 2012 addressed issues and action items that pertain to the health goals identified in this study.

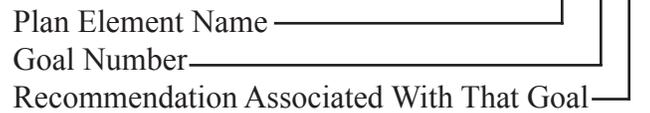
- Issue #3 pertains to lighting and security and lists several strategies to keep the streets better lit to enhance security.
- Issue #4 pertains to maintenance and service of the existing infrastructure. The action items associated with this issue calls for identification, repair, and maintenance of Louisville Metro streets, sidewalks, the Louisville Loop, street trees, and existing housing stock.
- Issue #6 pertains to further developing community programming within the neighborhood. These action items call for the utilization of existing community cultural institutions to identify opportunities and



gaps in service.

Figure 4.8, 4.9 - Health Goal priority ranking

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION



HEALTH

HE	Recommendation	Implementation Partner	Implementation Category	Timeframe
HE1.1	Implement the “Strategies to Prevent Violence in Louisville Metro” recommendations like improved neighborhood lighting, neighborhood policing, and continuing efforts to fight the saturation of establishments that sell alcohol	Mayor's Office; Metro Public Works; Metro ABC Office	Policy/Programmatic	On Going
HE2.1	Encourage community-based health services and prevention by providing and supporting neighborhood facilities like the Shawnee Christian Healthcare Center	Louisville Metro Health and Wellness	Policy/Programmatic	On Going
HE2.2	Work with area medical and treatment facilities to improve hours	Health and Wellness	Policy/Programmatic	Short
HE3.1	Implement the “Strategies to Prevent Violence in Louisville Metro” recommendations like a “do well in school” initiative that supports year-round employment for youth and promoting successful faith based community improvement programs	Mayor's Office	Policy/Programmatic	Medium
HE3.2	Expand community pride programs like vacant lot clean up blitzes, mural painting underpasses, and history walks to engage residents and strengthen the sense of neighborhood	Louisville Metro CSR; Operation Brightside	Policy/Programmatic	Short
HE4.1	Work with the Department of Economic Growth and Innovation’s Local Food Initiatives program to continue to develop strategies specific to the Shawnee Neighborhood including temporary use of vacant/abandoned sites as community gardens, where appropriate	Louisville Metro EGI; Louisville Metro Health and Wellness; YMCA	Policy/Programmatic	On Going
HE4.2	Work with existing area stores to add needed services through programs like the “Healthy in a Hurry Stores” mini grants, which makes it possible for grocers to carry fresh produce and other healthy foods that might otherwise not be available	Louisville Metro EGI; Louisville Metro Health and Wellness; YMCA	Policy/Programmatic	Medium
HE4.3	Expand opportunities for Fresh Stop locations and promote the development of a Shawnee Farmer’s Market	Louisville Metro EGI; Louisville Metro Health and Wellness	Policy/Programmatic	Medium

Figure 4.10 - Health Goal Implementation Matrix

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

HOUSING

Short: < 1 year; Medium: 1-5 years; Long: >5 years

The Housing plan element was ranked 3rd in priority among the five plan elements. The Housing plan element is generally focused on providing rehabilitation and maintenance of existing housing stock, supporting new single-family development, and providing housing options that are both physically and economically accessible. The intended result of this element would be to ultimately increase owner-occupied housing rates, while maintaining the single-family residential character of the neighborhood.

Housing goal H1 was identified as the highest priority. Goals H2, H3, and H6 were grouped closely, while goals H4 and H5 were the lowest priority. Given the responses from stakeholders, the first layer in implementation should be to develop specific programming and funding available to initiate the rehabilitation of vacant and abandoned properties. The second layer of enhancements would be to develop a maintenance program for home repairs, support market rate single-family residential development, and ultimately increase owner-occupancy rates. The final layer will be to provide housing options for aging populations through programs such as the “Aging in Place” project with Metro Community Services and Revitalization. Along with providing housing options, a fund should be established to assist elderly home owners with repairs and maintenance. Universal design funding would further assist residents with special needs by providing ramp access into their homes. While all goals focus on enhancing the overall housing stock, it is important to note that the single family residential character should not be compromised in the process.

In identifying geographic areas within the neighborhood where implementation of housing goals were seen as most important, the West Market Street zone holds a slightly higher preference. The South Shawnee Zone and the West Broadway zone were given relatively equal priority, followed closely by the North Shawnee zone. The specific goals for Housing were rank ordered as follows—1,3,2,6,4,5, although Goals 2 and 6 were ranked comparatively close to each other.

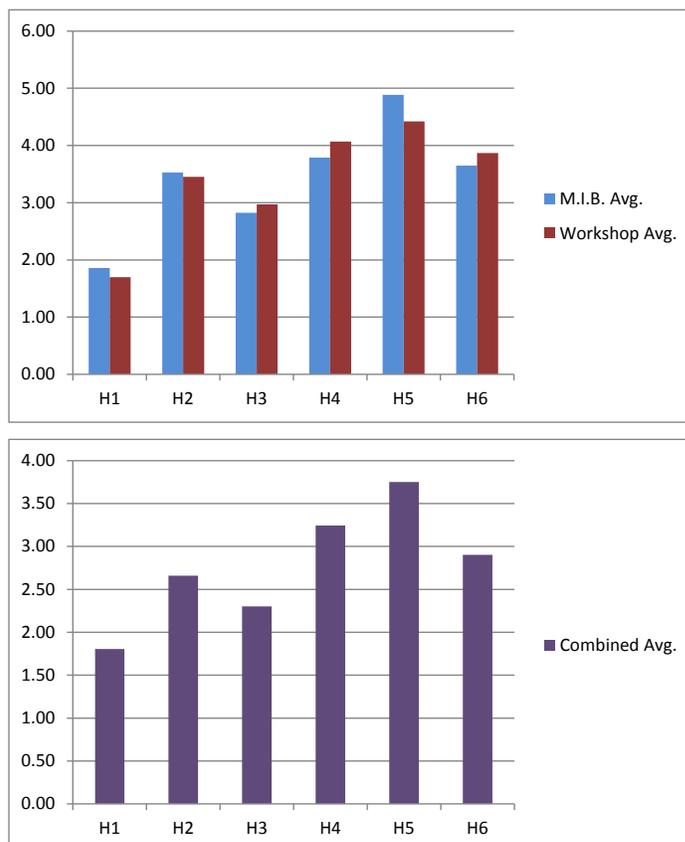
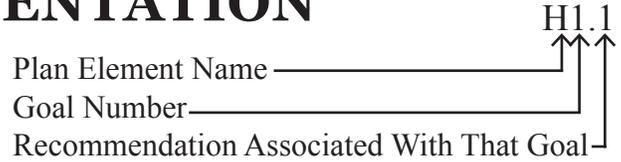


Figure 4.11, 4.12 - Housing priority ranking

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION



HOUSING

H	Recommendation	Implementation Partner	Implementation Category	Timeframe
H1.1	Establish a training program to educate all groups (Metro, non-profits, for profits) building in Shawnee on green affordable housing practices	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H1.2	Initiate and fund a “blight buster” research group to maintain background research on abandoned/vacant properties	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization; Metro Codes & Regs.	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H2.1	Establish and fund a Shawnee down payment and closing cost assistance program (CBDG funds)	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H2.2	Support foreclosure counseling programs like those offered through the Urban League	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization; Urban League	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H2.3	Develop a robust marketing/outreach program to connect people to existing foreclosure assistance resources	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization; GLI	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H3.1	Establish a clearing house to track no cost/low cost land and housing (Land Bank Authority, REO properties) to help leverage market rate housing development activities	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H3.2	Provide Skip Trace Training program to support demolition and acquisition in Shawnee area	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization	Policy/Programmatic	Medium
H4.1	Establish a grant program for minor and preventative home repairs that incorporate green affordable housing practices	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization; Urban League	Policy/Programmatic	On Going
H4.2	Educate home owners on the benefits of green affordable housing practices	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization; Urban League	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H5.1	Coordinate housing assessment with the "Aging in Place" project with Community Services division	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H5.2	Prioritize elderly housing in Shawnee neighborhood during the Revitalization RFP process	Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization	Policy/Programmatic	Short
H6.1	Target or set-aside Ramp installation funding for Shawnee residents	Public Works; CSR	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Medium

Figure 4.11 - Housing Goal Implementation Matrix

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM

Short: < 1 year; Medium: 1-3 years; Long: >3 years

The Land Use plan element was ranked 4th in priority among the five plan elements. Shawnee represents a broad mix of residential, institutional, and retail/office development, much of which has occurred following historic development patterns in the area. Non-residential development in the area has developed in a linear fashion, predominantly along the West Market Corridor and to a lesser degree along Broadway. Established residential areas represent the overwhelming character and function of the neighborhood. The following land use recommendations are intended to help restore a balance between the area's neighborhoods and business districts, by strengthening the character and function of each, while ensuring appropriate edges and transitions between each.

Cornerstone 2020, Metro Louisville's comprehensive plan for growth and development, introduced the concept of Form Districts as a tool for categorizing land use based on its physical form. While zoning districts control land uses and densities allowed within a given area, Form Districts prescribe the physical standards, including building placement, scale, and massing that set the character or pattern of development for an area. Many of the land use recommendations contained in the Hurstbourne Area Plan address current and future Form Districts.

In identifying geographic areas within the neighborhood where implementation of land use goals were seen as most important, the West Market corridor was given highest priority by nearly a margin of 2-1 over the remaining three zones, which were given relatively equal priority. Within the West Market Zone, the area around 38th and 34th Streets received the most attention. The specific goals for land use were rank ordered as follows—5, 7, 6, 2, 4, 1, 3, with Goal 5 ranked the highest.

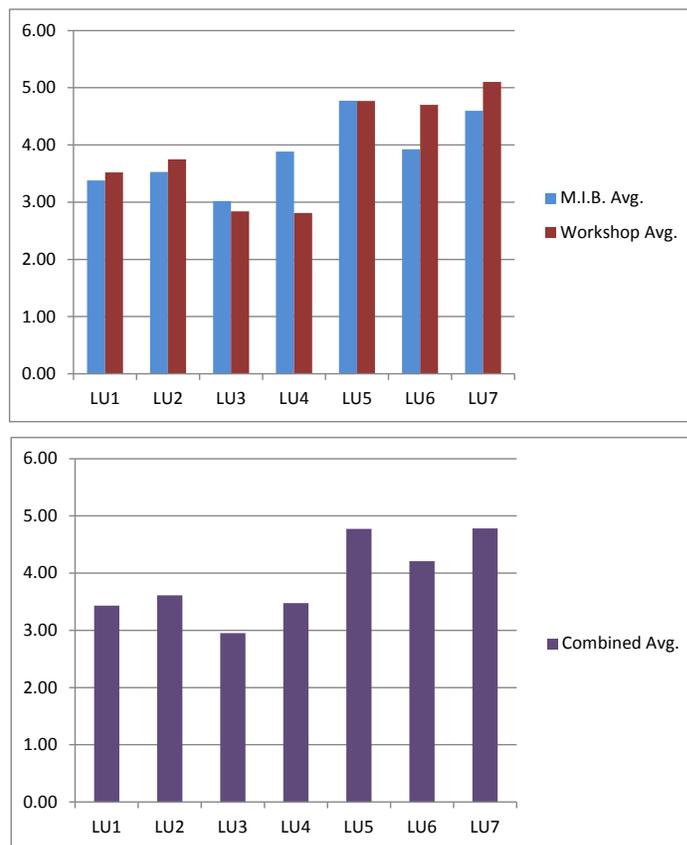


FIGURE: 4.12, 4.13 - Land Use Goal Priority Ranking

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

LAND USE/COMMUNITY FORM



LU	Recommendation	Implementation Partner	Implementation Category	Timeframe
LU1.1	Empower the Neighborhood Association through an engaged and well organized committee structure	Louisville Metro Councilwoman Hamilton's office; Shawnee Neighborhood Association (SNA)	Policy/Programmatic	Short
LU2.1	Encourage investment and reinvestment in locations targeted for commercial use like W. Market/Amy and W. Market/34th St. to create commercial "success stories"	Economic Growth and Innovation, SNA, Councilwoman Hamilton's Office; GLI	Policy/Programmatic - Infrastructure??	Medium
LU3.1	Ensure that zoning districts within Shawnee reflect the neighborhood's vision through implementation of an "Area-Wide Rezoning" that discourages future industrial use, guides multi-family uses to appropriate locations, strengthens commercial nodes, and protects single family character	Louisville Metro Planning and Design; Louisville Metro Councilwoman Hamilton's office; SNA	Cornerstone 2020/LDC	Short-Medium
LU3.2	Fully implement the recommendations of the West Market Street Corridor Master Plan	Louisville Metro Councilwoman Hamilton's office; Louisville Metro EGI; Public Works; SNA	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Short-On Going
LU3.3	Develop a master plan for the W. Broadway Corridor modeled after the West Market Street plan to identify "character areas" to guide land use	Louisville Metro Councilwoman Hamilton's office; Louisville Metro EGI; SNA	Cornerstone 2020/LDC	Short
LU4.1	Implement the Shawnee Walkability Assessment recommendations to help make the neighborhood more walkable and transit more accessible.	Public Works; TARC; Step Up Louisville (Health and Wellness)	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Short-Medium
LU4.2	Encourage mixed use, higher densities at neighborhood nodes along the West Market/W. Broadway corridors	Louisville Metro Planning and Design; SNA	Cornerstone 2020/LDC	Short-Medium
LU5.1	Ensure that the existing form districts within Shawnee, which reflect existing neighborhood character, are maintained	Louisville Metro Planning and Design; SNA	Cornerstone 2020/LDC	Short
LU6.1	Identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and educate/assist owners wishing to pursue individual or district listing in the National Register	Louisville Metro Planning and Design; Landmarks; Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization (CSR)	Policy/Programmatic	Medium
LU7.1	Partner with MSD to provide green infrastructure solutions as part of future streetscape improvements like those planned for West Market Street	Louisville Metro Councilwoman Hamilton's office; Louisville Metro EGI; Public Works; MSD	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Medium

Figure 4.14 - Land Use Goal Implementation Matrix

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

MOBILITY

Short: < 1 year; Medium: 1-5 years; Long: >5 years

The Mobility plan element was ranked 3rd in priority among the five plan elements. Mobility related issues represent some unique challenges to improving the Shawnee Neighborhood. The solutions to improving mobility in this area are complex, sometimes far reaching, and involve increasing choices. Some of the recommendations are broad-based, identifying a direction for more detailed study and analysis. The solutions fall into three general categories—increasing capacity, reducing vehicular trips, and traffic management. All of the recommendations, particularly those affecting future infrastructure improvements, should include a comprehensive public involvement component as part of the process.

In identifying geographic areas within the neighborhood where implementation of mobility goals were seen as most important, both the West Market and Broadway corridors were given highest priority. The North and South Shawnee Zones were given relatively equal priority. Emphasis in the South Shawnee Zone was given to areas around both King and Young Elementary. The specific goals for Mobility were rank ordered as follows—4,2,3,1, although Goals 4 and 2 were ranked comparatively close to each other as were Goals 3 and 1.

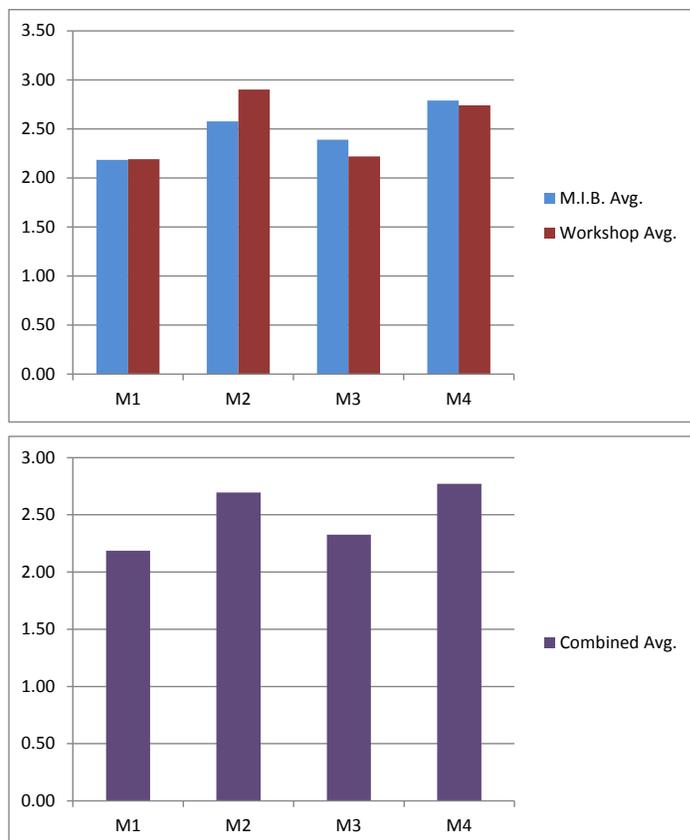


FIGURE: 4.15 - Mobility Goal Priority Ranking

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

MOBILITY



M	Recommendation	Implementation Partner	Implementation Category	Timeframe
M1.1	Implement NW Parkway Livability Plan recommendations for connections to Loop	Louisville Metro Parks; Louisville Metro Public Works; Mayor's Office	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Long
M1.2	Repair "washed out" section of Loop	Louisville Metro Parks; Louisville Metro Public Works; Mayor's Office	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Short
M1.3	Work with Louisville Metro Public Works to implement the recommendations of the Shawnee Stroll Plan	Public Works; Mayor's Office	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Short
M1.4	Work with Louisville Metro Public Works to implement the District 5 priority improvements found in the proposed Metro Bike/Pedestrian Master plans	Public Works	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Medium
M1.5	Work with University of Louisville Signature Partnership Initiative in pursuing Transportation Alternatives funding (which now includes Safe Routes to School) for The Academy at Shawnee, King and Young Elementary	Public Works	Policy/Programmatic	Short
M1.6	Coordinate with TARC to evaluate transit locations, stop safety, and appropriate design then make improvements including use of shelters, benches, and ramps	TARC; Louisville Metro Public Works	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Short
M2.1	Collect speed data within the neighborhood to identify problem streets (i.e., 38th Street from Bank to Market) then implement appropriate traffic calming measures. Prioritize streets with high pedestrian generator uses such as schools, parks, community centers, and churches	Public Works	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Medium
M3.1	Collect crash data within the neighborhood to identify problem streets/intersections then implement appropriate counter measures for improving collision rates. Prioritize streets with high pedestrian generator uses such as schools, parks, community centers, and churches	Public Works; LMPD	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Long
M4.1	Work with Metro Public Works and KYTC to evaluate existing pedestrian crossing conditions and determine needed improvements including the use of crossing signals, where warranted. Establish priorities for implementing recognized improvements and identify funding sources	Public Works; KYTC	Infrastructure/Capital Improvement	Long

Figure 4.16 - Mobility Goal Implementation Matrix

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

NEIGHBORHOOD WIDE

The Shawnee Neighborhood Plan brings together recommendations from several former and on-going efforts relative to the issues of land use, economic development, housing, health, and mobility within Shawnee and west Louisville. The Advisory Group discussed the need for coordination of all these efforts including using the Shawnee Neighborhood Association (SNA) as the nucleus for moving the collective vision forward. A similar recommendation was put forward in the Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan, though that study called for the creation of a new body to serve in this capacity. The expanded role of the SNA would include:

- Advocate for issues relating to the neighborhood including serving as a registered “interested party” with Planning and Design Services to receive notice on zoning matters.
- Monitor progress and seek funding for specific policy and physical recommendations identified in the plan element action items.
- Coordinate with other multi-neighborhood groups, such as the District 5 Neighborhood Advisory Committee, Portland NOW, Step UP Louisville Task Force, or the Northwest Coalition, Chickasaw Federation, Concerned Area Russell Residents.
- Provide more information to neighborhood residents of available metro public services, particularly services for the elderly and handicapped.

The role of education was also identified by the Advisory Group as critical to the success of the neighborhood and implementation of the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan. While the five elements of the plan address the physical needs for the neighborhood, it is the “Human Capital” that is the most important asset for sustaining Shawnee.

An overarching goal of the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan must include investing in the “Human Capital” of the neighborhood through a commitment to increase the number of college degreed and career-ready citizens. Improving educational opportunities at the Academy of Shawnee and King and Young Elementary Schools must be a community objective that can be achieved in part through support and implementation of the Jefferson County Public Schools Strategic Plan,

“Vision 2015,” and building on existing achievements like the International Baccalaureate program at Whitney Young Elementary.

CHAPTER 5: APPENDIX



SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

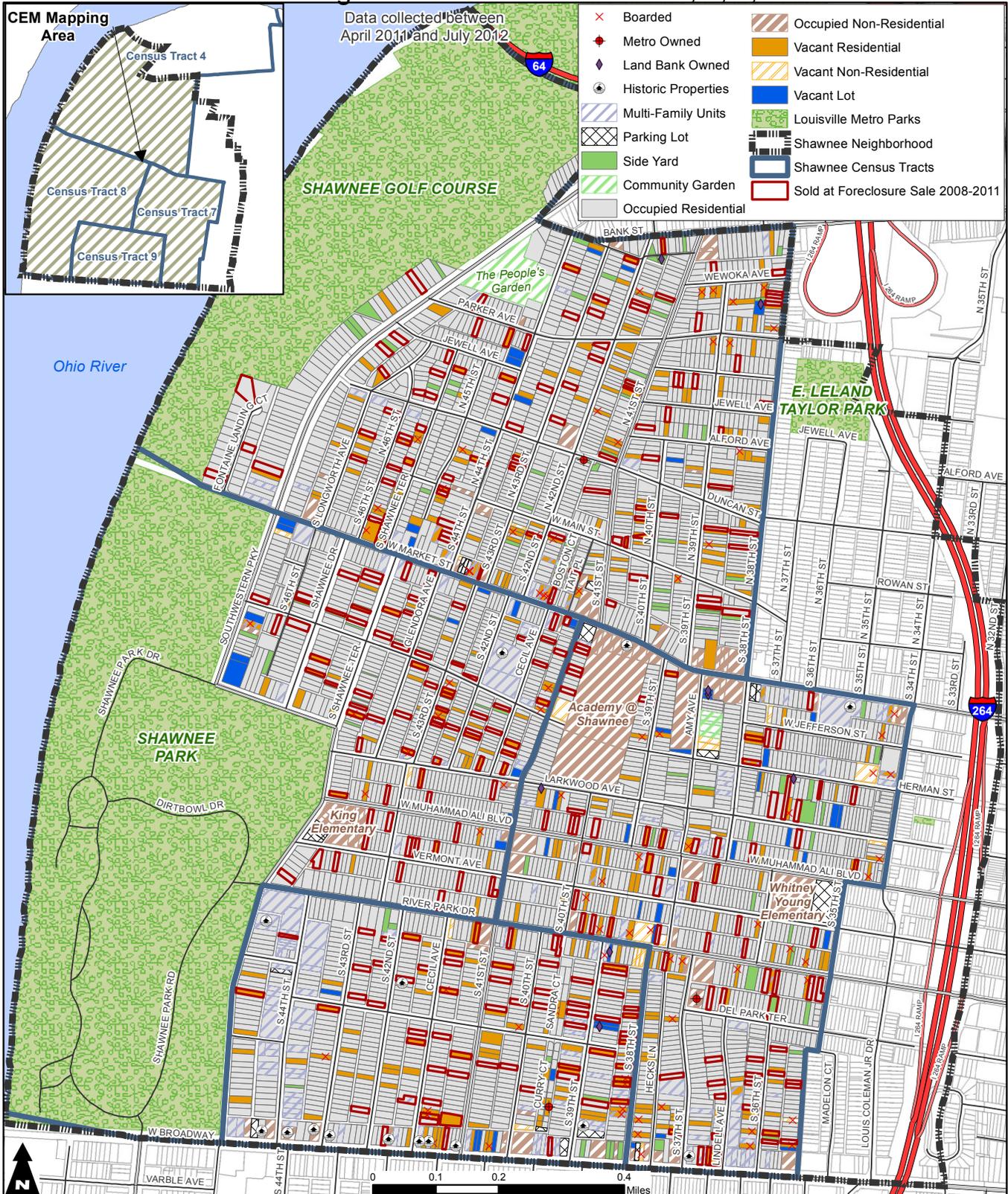
REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. Bike Master Plan
<http://www.louisvilleky.gov/BikeLouisville/bikefriendly/2010bikemasterplan.htm>
3. Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan
<http://www.louisvilleky.gov/MetroParks/planninganddesign/projects/shawneeportland.htm>
4. Pedestrian Master Plan
<http://www.louisvilleky.gov/HealthyHometown/StepUpLouisville/pedmasterplan/>
5. Shawnee Neighborhood Plan Web Site
<http://www.louisvilleky.gov/PlanningDesign/Neighborhood+Plans/shawnee.htm>
6. Shawnee Stroll – Walkability Assessment
http://www.louisvilleky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/17EB1825-9235-4614-A26F-1C61ACB9E81F/0/ShawneeStroll_finalreport_sm.pdf
7. Strategies to Prevent Violence report
www.louisvilleky.gov/.../10-25-12-violence_prevention_report.htm
8. West Market Street Corridor Improvement Study
<http://www.louisvilleky.gov/economicdevelopment/AdvancedPlanning/WestMarketStreetCorridor>.
9. 1982 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan
http://www.louisvilleky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/A8DFB294-B2B0-42C6-925A-F7FA9EA11115/0/ShawneeNeighborhoodPlan_82.pdf
10. Louisville Metro Government - Community Services and Revitalization
<http://www.louisvilleky.gov/CSR/>
11. Network Center for Community Change (NC3)
<http://prezi.com/dqn3lu1qxz88/community-engagement-mapping-shawnee-neighborhood/>

(see NC3 Community Engagement graphics on the following pages)

Community Engagement Mapping

Shawnee Neighborhood - Census Tracts 4, 7, 8, and 9



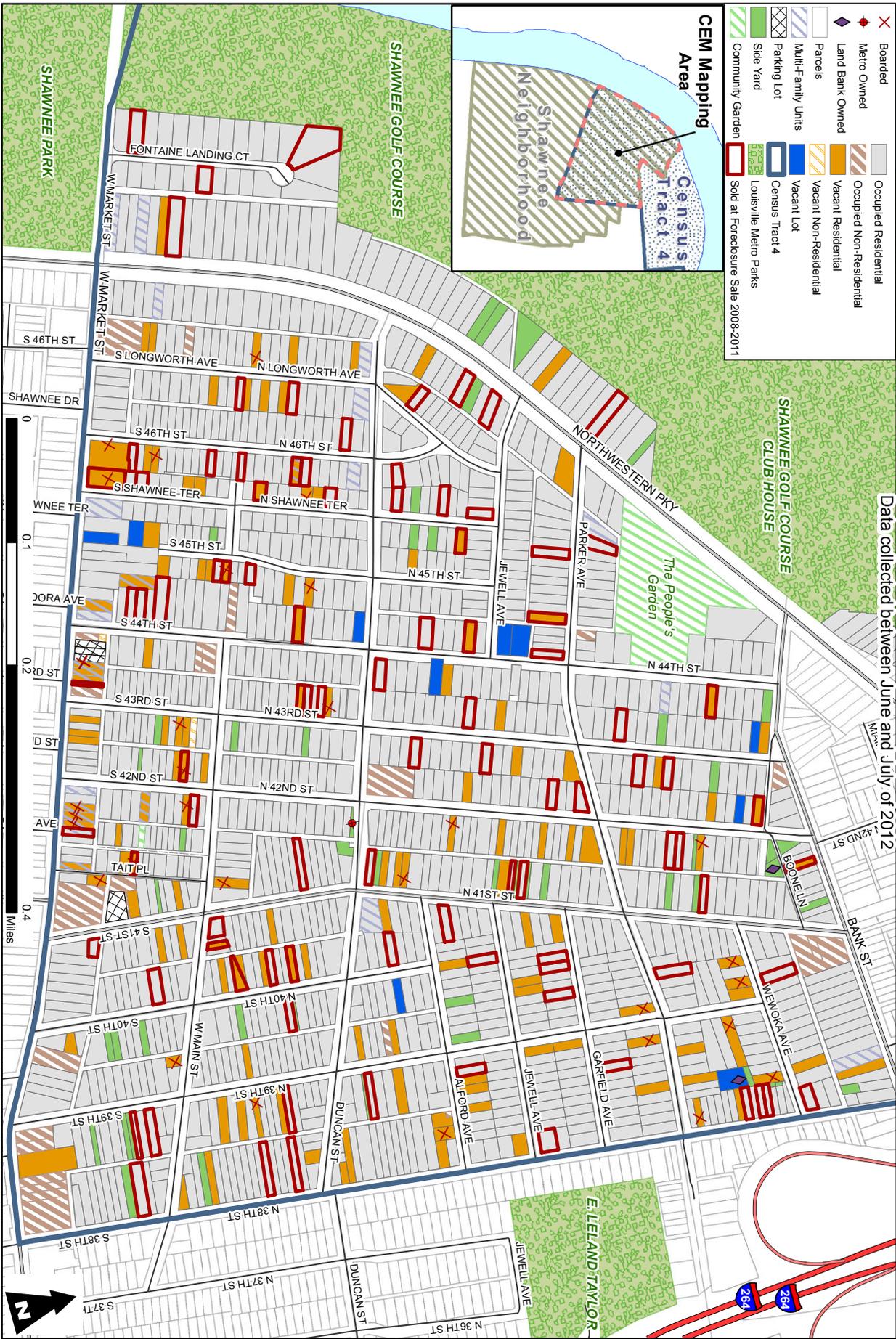
Map Created on August 23, 2012
 Map Product of Network Center for Community Change
 Data Collected by Network Center for Community Change and Volunteers
 Other Data Sources Include: Jefferson County PVA, Louisville Metro Government, and LOJIC

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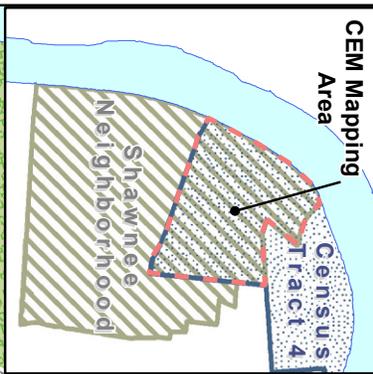


Community Engagement Mapping Shawnee Neighborhood - Census Tract 4

Data collected between June and July of 2012



- ✕ Boarded
- ◆ Metro Owned
- ◆ Land Bank Owned
- ▭ Occupied Residential
- ▭ Occupied Non-Residential
- ▭ Vacant Residential
- ▭ Vacant Non-Residential
- ▭ Vacant Lot
- ▭ Vacant Lot
- ▭ Community Garden
- ▭ Sold at Foreclosure Sale 2008-2011
- ▭ Census Tract 4
- ▭ Louisville Metro Parks
- ▭ Side Yard
- ▭ Parking Lot
- ▭ Multi-Family Units
- ▭ Parcels



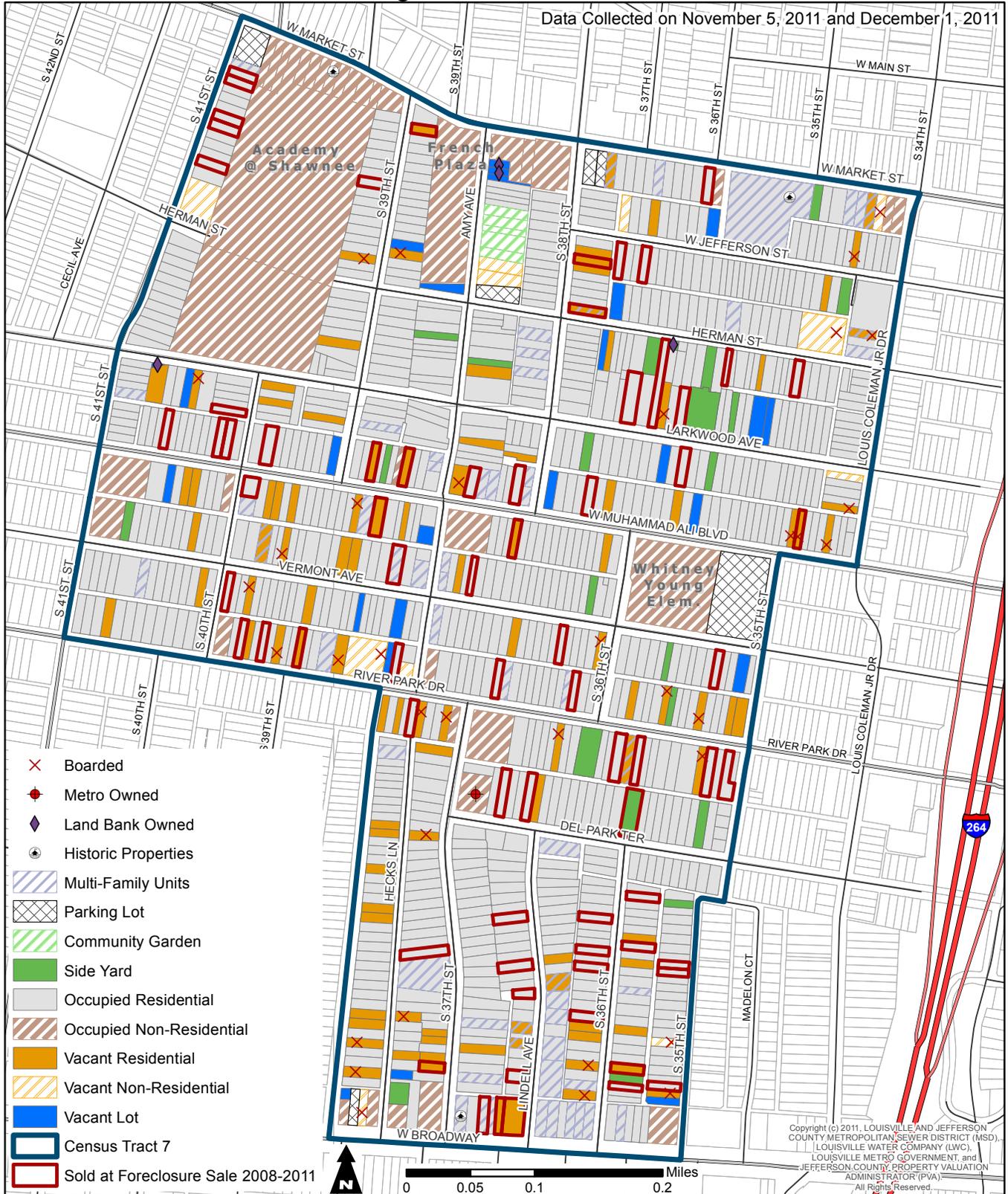
NETWORK
CENTER FOR
COMMUNITY CHANGE
A COMMUNITY MOVEMENT
POWERED BY THE PEOPLE

Map Created on August 13, 2012
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Community Engagement Mapping

Shawnee Neighborhood - Census Tract 7



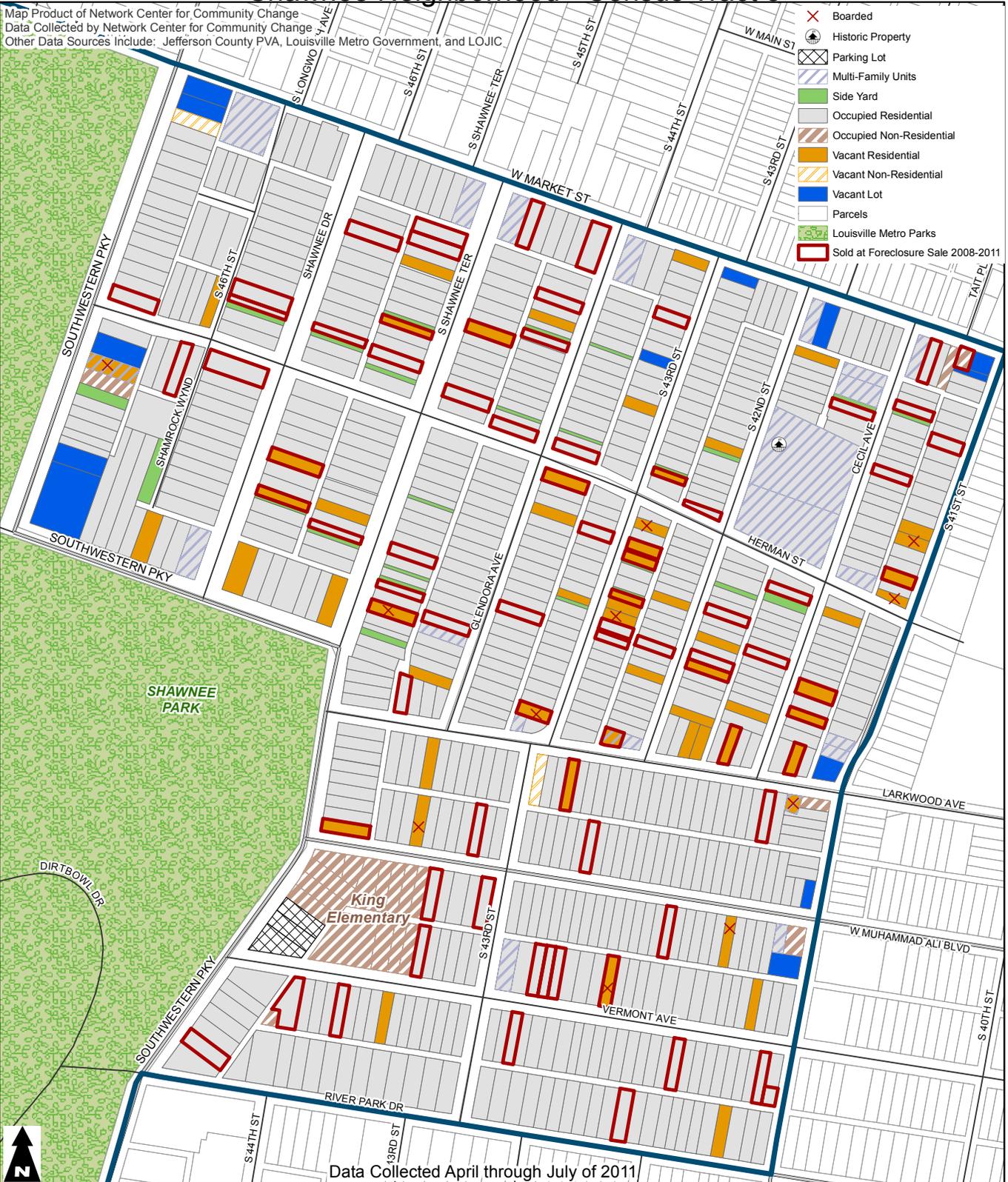
Map Product of Network Center for Community Change
 Data Collected by Network Center for Community Change,
 PNC Bank, Shawnee Neighborhood Association, and Youth for Christ
 Other Data Sources Include: Jefferson County PVA, Louisville Metro Government, and LOJIC



Community Engagement Mapping

Shawnee Neighborhood - Census Tract 8

Map Product of Network Center for Community Change
 Data Collected by Network Center for Community Change
 Other Data Sources Include: Jefferson County PVA, Louisville Metro Government, and LOJIC



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles

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Community Engagement Mapping Shawnee Neighborhood - Census Tract 9

Data Collected on April 25, 2012 and May 1, 2012

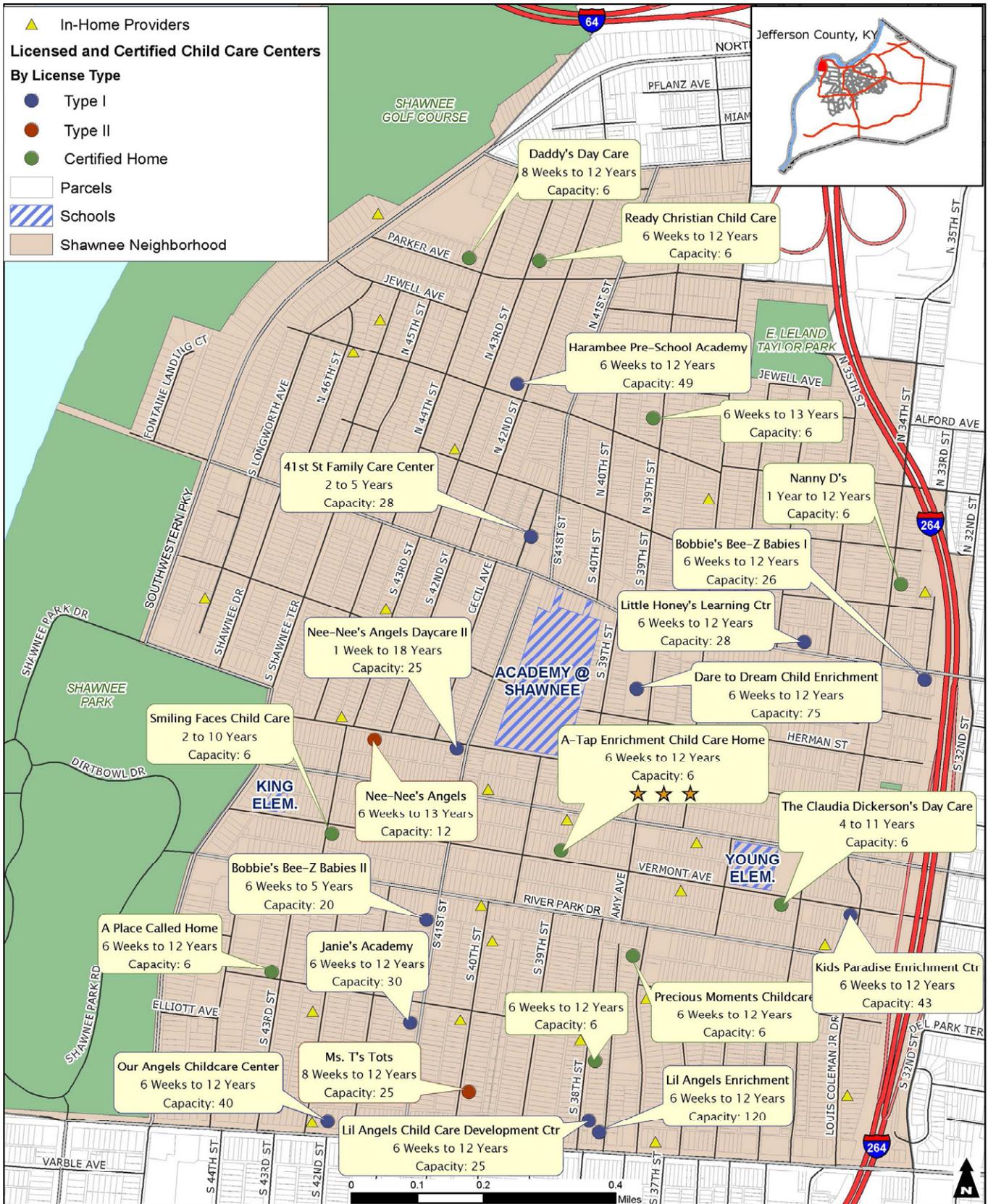


Map Created on May 21, 2012
 Map Product of Network Center for Community Change
 Data Collected by Network Center for Community Change and Volunteers
 Other Data Sources Include: Jefferson County PVA, Louisville Metro Government, and LOJIC

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Child Care in Shawnee Neighborhood



Map Created by Network Center for Community Change
Created on September 12, 2012

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Food Access in Shawnee Neighborhood



NETWORK CENTER FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE
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Map Created by Network Center for Community Change
Created on July 17, 2012

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Shawnee ACS Data; Brief Summary and Discussion

2010 Census Tracts and the American Community Survey
Discussion and Analysis by the Network for Community Change
May 2012

Shawnee is a large residential neighborhood in West Louisville. The total population is estimated at 12,062. The goal of this analysis is: 1) to view Shawnee in whole by aggregating data from four 2010 Census Tracts: 4, 7, 8, and 9, 2) to discuss differences between the four distinct Shawnee tracts, and 3) to compare Shawnee to the larger Louisville Metropolitan area or Jefferson County. Population demographics, employment, education, housing, poverty and other social and economic statistics are discussed. All 'Shawnee' averages and percentages are weighted by the number of units from each of the four tracts.

Contents:

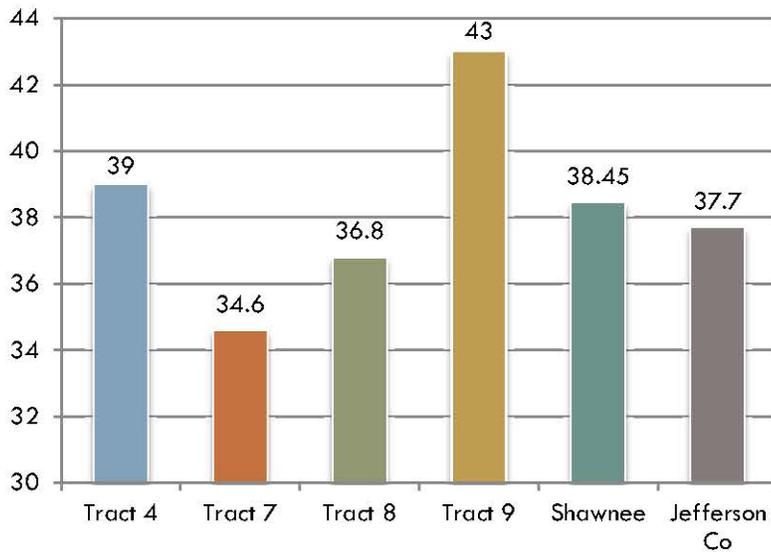
- Shawnee age and sex demographics and population pyramids
 - *Shawnee is 53.32% female to 46.68% male*
- Shawnee race and ethnicity demographics
 - *Shawnee is 88.68% African American and 9.34 % White.*
- Economic data: unemployment, occupation class, median household income, commute time, public assistance
 - *Median household income for Shawnee is \$28,254, for Jefferson County it is \$45,352.*
- Poverty by age, sex, and family make up
 - *Tract 8 has a particularly high percentage of families with children who are below the poverty level – 48%.*
- Education attainment
 - *Shawnee population is less likely to go to college and if they do go, they are less likely to attain a degree.*
- Housing: age of structures, rent to own ratio, frequency of moving, unit value, costs as percentage of income
 - *41.09% of Shawnee home owners with a mortgage pay over 30 percent of their income on housing costs; 29.5% of Jefferson County spends over 30 percent.*



This analysis uses ACS data estimated from the last five years on the 2010 Census tract level. Tracts 4, 7, 8, and 9 were used to represent the Shawnee neighborhood. Tracts 7, 8, and 9 are completely within Shawnee, however a section of Tract 4 is outside of the neighborhood boundary. Small sections of tract 6 and tract 3 are in Shawnee however they were not included.

Age and Gender

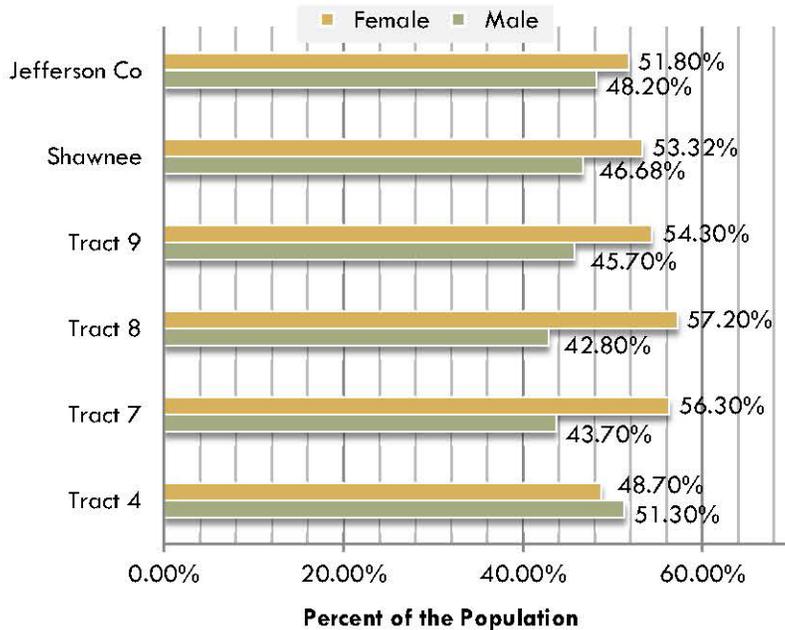
Median Age (years)



The median age for Shawnee is slightly higher than Jefferson County's. A high percentage (49%) of Tract 9's population is middle age and older; the median age is **43**. 20% of the total population is from ages 45-54; another 20% of Tract 9 is over the age of 65. Tract 7's median age is **34.6** where only 0.5% of the population is 85 years old or over. Nearly **31%** of Tract 8's population is between the ages of 10 and 19 – a very high teenage population. Though worth noting is the low amount of children below the age of 10 in Tract 8.

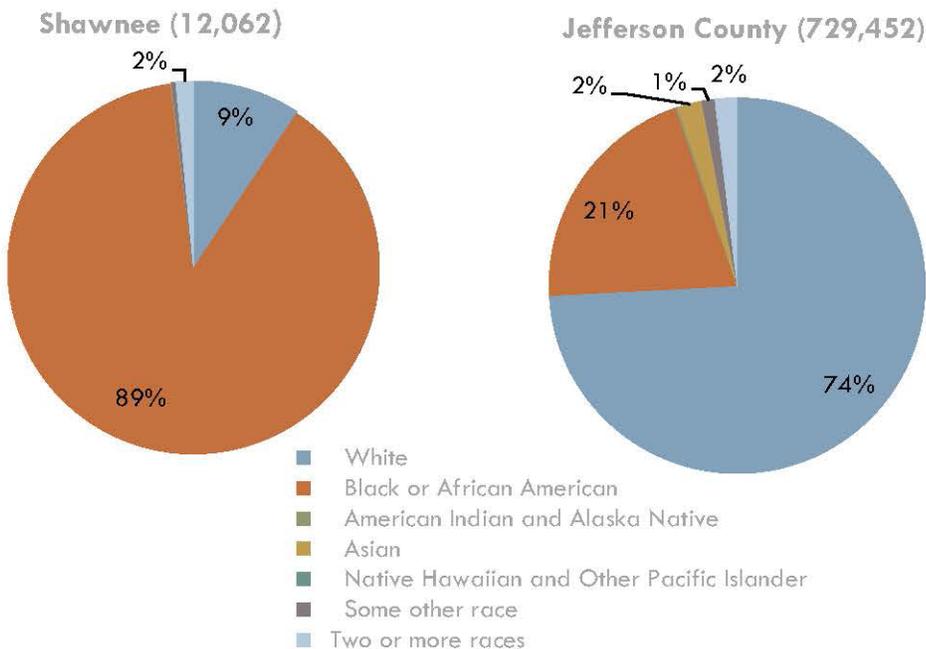
See the Appendix: Section 1 for population pyramids for Jefferson County, Shawnee and each tract. The population pyramids give the population percentages across age ranges and by sex.

Female to Male ratio



Jefferson County shows a male and female population difference that is representative of most population distribution. Similarly there are more females in Shawnee than males but the difference is more pronounced. Tract 8 shows the most drastic difference, 57.2% female to 42.8% male. Tract 4 is unusual in that there are more males; 51.3% male to 48.7% female. The Tract 4 population pyramid below shows that there are a large amount of males who are below the age of 14. The gap between female and male percentages widens as age ranges increase. Generally females are expected to live longer. In Jefferson County there are three females over the age of 65 for every two males. However in Tract 9 the ratio is 3 to 1.

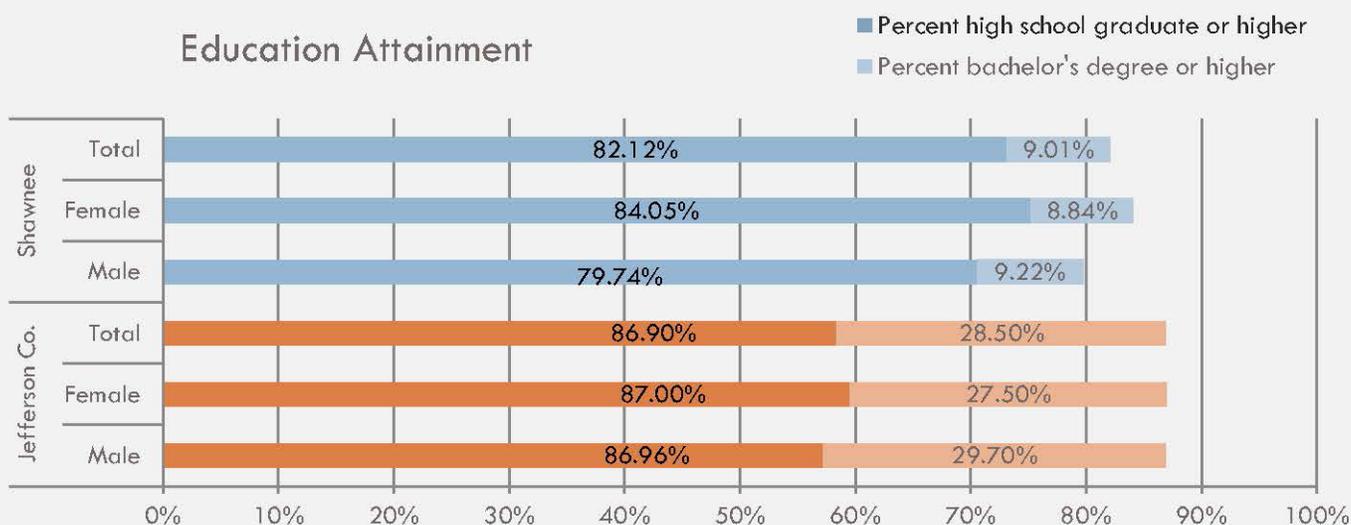
Racial Demographics



Shawnee is 88.68% African American and 9.34 % white. Jefferson County is at 20.5% African American and 74.1% white.

See Appendix: Section 2 for a tract percentages and diversity study on [Census Tracts by mixedmetro.org](http://CensusTractsByMixedMetro.org)

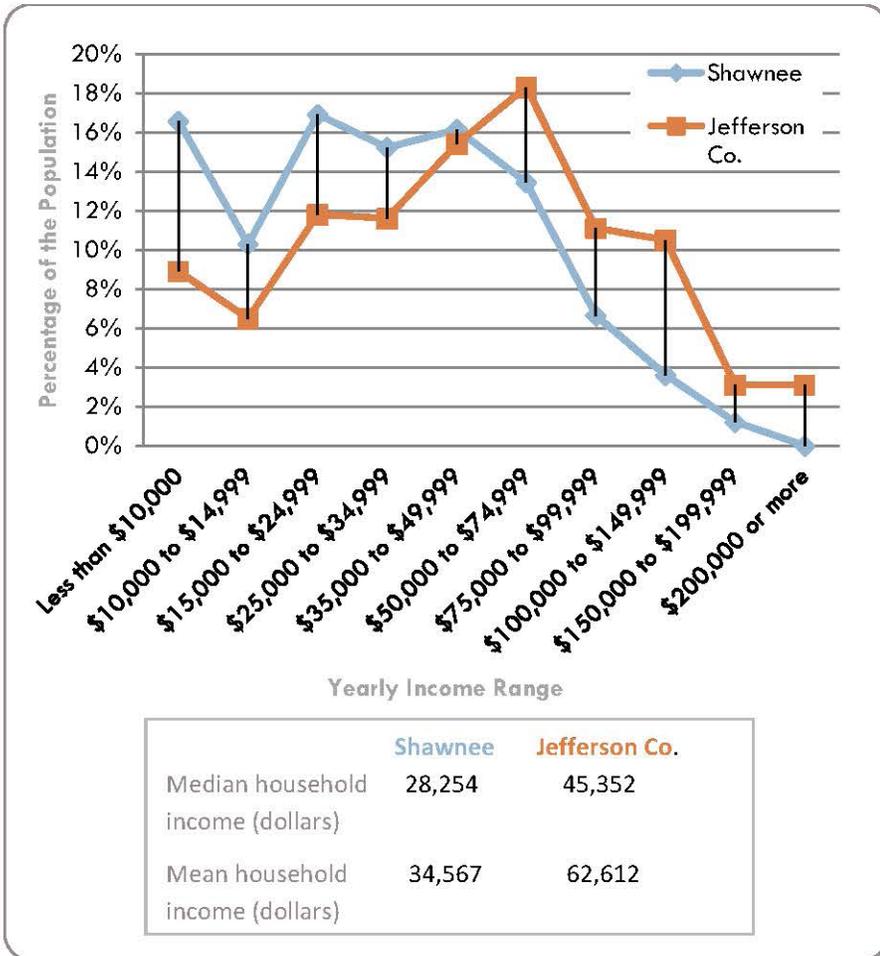
Education Attainment



The table above shows high school graduates and bachelor degrees for the population over 25. Shawnee has a lower high school graduation percentage than Jefferson County, but the larger difference is seen in attaining a college degree. **44.12%** of Shawnee's population have gone to college - **16.88%** have earned an Associate's degree or higher. Compare this to Jefferson County's rate: 57.6% of the population have gone to college and 35.1% hold an Associate's degree of higher. This means that Shawnee is less likely to go to college and, if they do go they are less likely to attain a degree.

See Appendix: Section 3 for Tract percentages

Economic and Employment data



As ACS reports, of the Shawnee population over the age 16 and in the labor force - **12.43%** are unemployed. ACS estimates a **5.7%** rate for Jefferson County. See [Appendix: Section 4a](#) for discussion on ACS reporting methods compared to other sources.

The Median Household income:

- Tract 4 - \$33,100
- Tract 7 - \$25,106
- Tract 8 - \$28,064
- Tract 9 - \$21,857

Tract 9 is below the national poverty level for a four person family which is \$22,350 (US Department of Health and Human Services).

Percent of population below poverty level

(whose poverty level can be determined)

	Shawnee	Jefferson Co
Total Population	23.68%	17.00%
AGE	Under 18 years	31.55%
	18 to 64 years	22.71%
	65 years and over	12.69%
SEX	Male	21.43%
	Female	25.65%

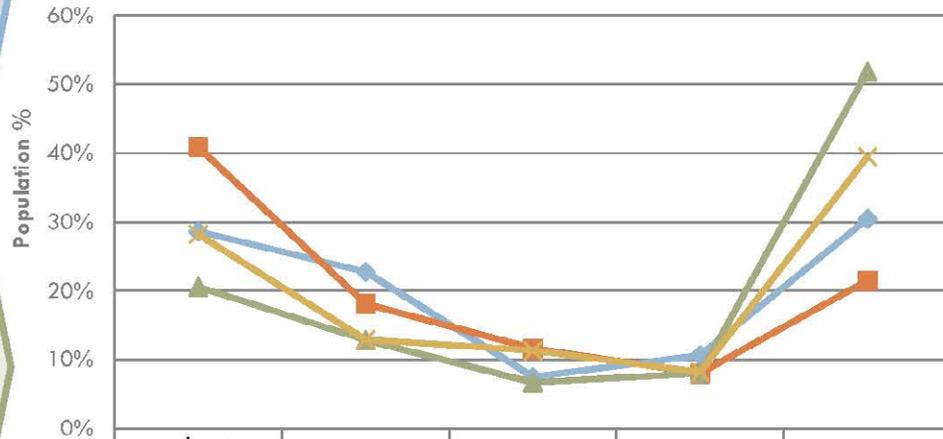
See [Appendix: Section 4c](#) for discussion and Tract percentages.

Shawnee's labor force holds more 'Service occupations' and more 'Production, transportation, and material moving occupations' than any other occupation type. See [Appendix: Section 4b](#) for percentage chart.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban development states that affordable housing should not exceed 30 percent of a household's income. **41.09%** of Shawnee home owners with a mortgage pay over 30 percent of their income on housing costs; 29.5% of Jefferson County spends over 30 percent.

Across the county, occupants paying rent are *more* likely to be paying over 30 percent of their household income on housing than those paying a mortgage - however, the percentages are much higher for Shawnee renters.

Housing Cost as a Percentage of Household Income

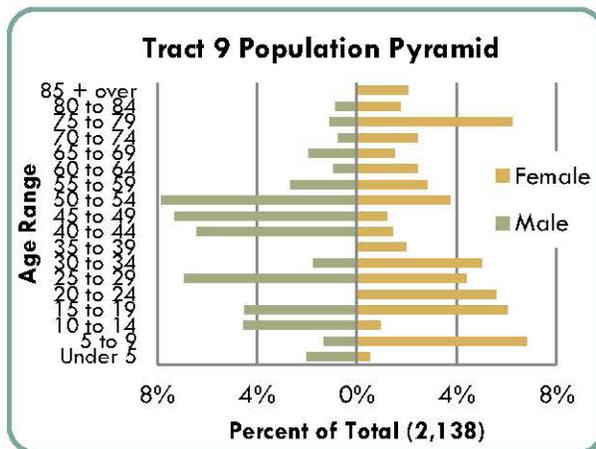
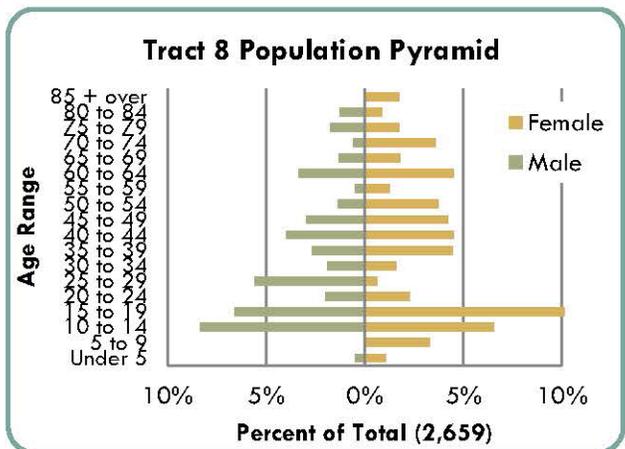
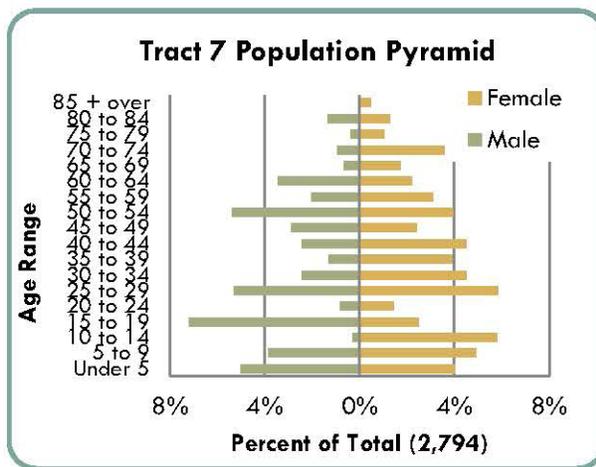
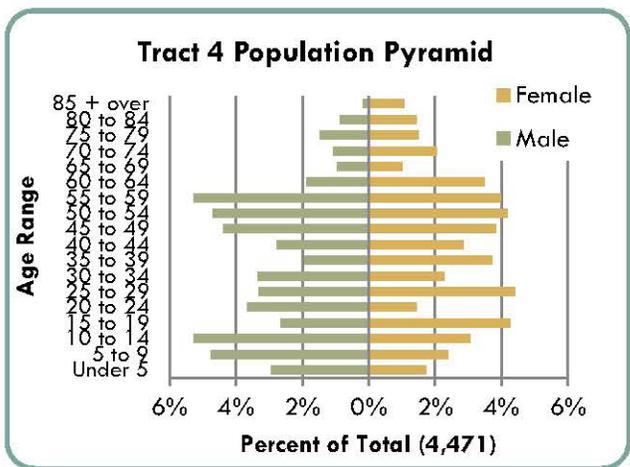
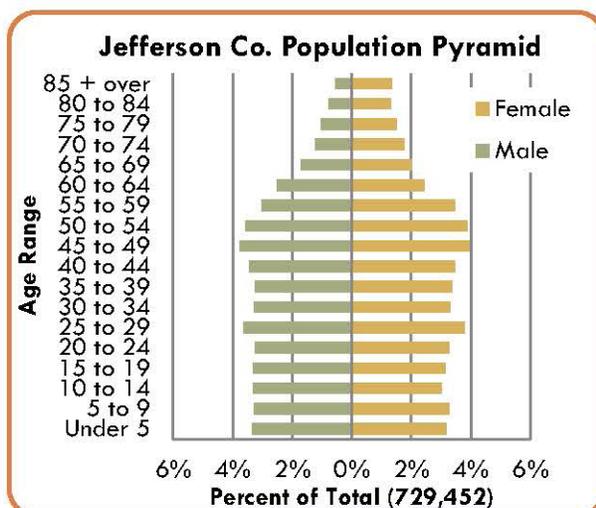
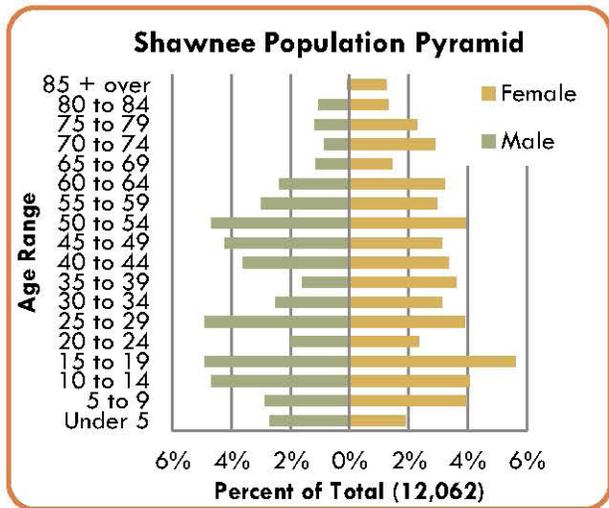


	Less than 20.0 percent	20.0 to 24.9 percent	25.0 to 29.9 percent	30.0 to 34.9 percent	35.0 percent or more
Shawnee (w/ mortgage)	28.62%	22.75%	7.49%	10.65%	30.44%
Jefferson Co. (w/ mortgage)	40.90%	18.10%	11.60%	8.00%	21.50%
Shawnee (w/ rent)	20.55%	12.84%	6.70%	8.03%	51.87%
Jefferson Co. (w/ rent)	28.20%	12.90%	11.30%	8.20%	39.50%

See [Appendix: Section5b](#) for Tract percentages and discussion.

Appendix:

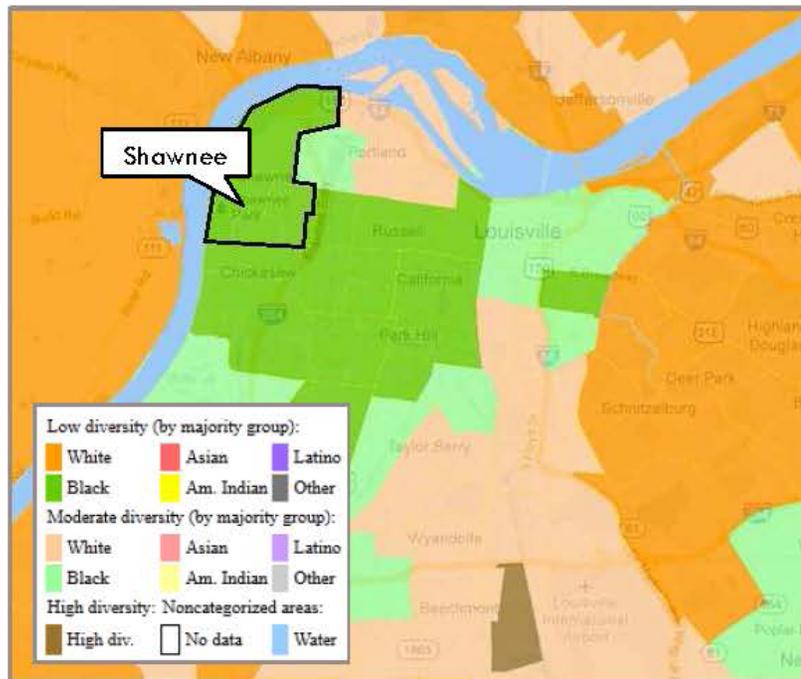
Section 1: Population pyramids give the population distribution across age ranges by sex.



Section 2: mixed metro study

This map is from mixedmetro.org, a study that uses a location quotient to compare Census Tract diversity numbers to the whole metro area's population. Their study echoes the ACS race statistics for Shawnee tracts and Jefferson County; that Louisville is a racially segregated city. Their map can put Shawnee in context to their surrounding Tracts.

Source: mixedmedia.org



Section 3: Education percentages by Tract

Inside Shawnee, Tract 4 has the highest high school graduate percentage - 85.4%, but a low bachelor degree obtainment number - 6.9%. Tract 7 has both the lowest high school graduate percentage - 78.3%, and the lowest bachelor degree percentage - 6.3%. Tract 8 has an 81.5% high school graduate percentage and the highest bachelor degree percentage - 13.4%. Tract 9 is at 80.9% for high school and 12.7% bachelor degree.

Section 4a: Unemployment reporting discussion

Of the Shawnee population over the age 16 and in the labor force - **12.43%** are unemployed. ACS estimates a **5.7%** rate for Jefferson County. This type of data is subject to change fairly quickly and is difficult to compare using a five year estimate. Also different data sources use different employment parameters and come up with different statistics. "Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection" (ACS statement). For example, as of May 2012 the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated the Louisville Metro area's unemployment at 9.0%. This is a snapshot of the current unemployment in Jefferson County, while 5.7% is an estimate of the unemployment from 2006-2010. Using ACS, it is safe to say that **Shawnee was at a consistently higher unemployment rate from 2006 - 2010 than the rest of Louisville.**

Section 4b: Occupation and Income tables and discussion:

OCCUPATION	Shawnee	Jefferson Co.
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,630	347,688
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	16.33%	35.10%
Service occupations	28.08%	16.50%
Sales and office occupations	25.70%	26.50%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	5.81%	7.20%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	24.08%	14.60%

The table above shows occupation categories for those employed in the civilian labor force (not in government position or armed forces). Shawnee's labor force holds more 'Service occupations' and more 'Production, transportation, and material moving occupations', while holding less 'Management, business, science, and arts occupations'. Different occupation categories have a difference in wages. The table below compares the yearly income of employed households in Shawnee to those in Jefferson County. These two charts show that the Shawnee labor force holds less paying jobs than the larger county, and one possible factor is occupation class.

INCOME	Shawnee	Jefferson Co.
Total households	4,675	300,561
Less than \$10,000	16.56%	8.90%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10.29%	6.50%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.90%	11.80%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.21%	11.60%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.15%	15.40%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13.43%	18.30%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6.65%	11.10%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3.61%	10.50%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1.20%	3.10%
\$200,000 or more	0.00%	3.10%
Median household income (dollars)	28,254	45,352
Mean household income (dollars)	34,567	62,612

Section 4c: Poverty Tables and Discussion

Percent of population below poverty level (whose poverty level can be determined)						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Shawnee	Jefferson Co
Total Population	17.00%	27.10%	30.90%	24.00%	23.68%	17.00%
AGE						
Under 18 years	18.90%	36.60%	48.80%	24.60%	31.55%	23.30%
18 to 64 years	17.60%	27.10%	25.20%	25.30%	22.71%	13.90%
65 years and over	10.00%	6.40%	14.90%	19.20%	12.69%	9.10%
SEX						
Male	16.90%	29.30%	21.90%	21.60%	21.43%	14.10%
Female	17.10%	25.40%	37.70%	26.10%	25.65%	16.80%

The population below the poverty level is not evenly dispersed across the Shawnee neighborhood. Nor is poverty evenly dispersed across age, gender or family types. The charts above and below show peoples and families whose income in the last 12 months is below the poverty level for all Shawnee tracts and Jefferson County. 'All families' and 'All people' in Shawnee tracts have a higher percentage below poverty level than in Jefferson County. However, Tract 4 shows a lower poverty percentage for families with children and for 'single female households with no husband present' than the rest of the county. Tract 8 has a particularly high percentage of families with children who are below the poverty level – 48%. For all geographies, people over the age of 65 are less likely to be below the poverty level. The most pronounced difference between senior citizens and the rest of the population is in Tract 7. Note that ACS uses poverty thresholds determined by the Office of Management and Budget rather than the Department of Health and Human Services which was quoted in the previous section on income.

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL *					
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Jefferson Co.
All families	15.20%	22.70%	30.00%	27.90%	11.90%
All people	17.00%	27.10%	30.90%	24.00%	15.50%
Families with Children under 18 years	17.00%	33.50%	48.00%	27.30%	19.30%
65 years and over	10.00%	6.40%	14.90%	19.20%	9.10%
Single mother households	19.40%	29.00%	41.80%	38.60%	32.80%

* Totals are not given for this section of ACS, thus 'Shawnee' percentages could not be calculated

Section 5a: Housing Discussion

Shawnee is one of Louisville's older neighborhoods in terms of built structures. **88.68%** of the homes were built prior to 1960, 54.74% were built prior to 1940. Compare that to larger Louisville metro - only 39.8% of Jefferson County's homes were built before 1960. Of the Shawnee Tracts, Tract 8 has the largest concentration of old structures; 67.9% of its homes were built before 1940. Few structures have been constructed recently - 3.47% of Shawnee's homes have been built since 1990. Shawnee homes are more likely to use utility gas for heat – 80.7%. Median room count for the Shawnee is 6. This is slightly higher than the county median of 5.4 rooms per unit.

Section 5b: Tenure and Stability

	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Shawnee	Jefferson Co.
Occupied housing units	1,810	1,124	951	790	4675	300561
Owner-occupied	67.80%	50.30%	65.20%	43.40%	58.95%	64.70%
Renter-occupied	32.20%	49.70%	34.80%	56.60%	41.05%	35.30%

ACS data shows that Shawnee Tracts vary in housing tenure percentages. Tract 4 and Tract 8 have a high ratio of owner to renter occupancy – a ratio that is higher than Jefferson County's. Tract 9 has more renter occupied units than owner occupied.

Shawnee has a large population that has been in their homes for over 20 years. **32.59%** moved in 1989 or before. Only 21% of Jefferson County's population has been in their homes that long. However, Shawnee has another large population that has moved in since 2005 – **39.2%**. Jefferson County has a similar number - 37.0%. Tract 9 has the newest population concentration with 53.9% moving in since 2005. This could be reflected in Tract 9's higher renter occupancy rate.

Section 5c: Housing value and Housing Costs

Housing Data	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Shawnee	Jefferson Co.
Value: Median (\$)	84,800	66,800	91,300	83,400	82,398	145,900
Monthly Owner Cost (housing units with a mortgage): Median (\$)	891	922	782	1,215	914	1,220
Housing Cost as a percentage of Household Income (housing with mortgage)						
Less than 20.0 percent	33.80%	16.20%	35.50%	17.50%	28.62%	40.90%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	23.30%	25.20%	20.00%	21.30%	22.75%	18.10%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	6.90%	4.90%	15.80%	0.00%	7.49%	11.60%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	10.50%	19.70%	3.70%	8.10%	10.65%	8.00%
35.0 percent or more	25.40%	33.90%	25.10%	53.10%	30.44%	21.50%
Rent						
Gross Rent: Median (\$)	650	658	833	887	739	667
Rent as a percentage of Household Income						
Less than 15.0 percent	10.80%	6.30%	15.40%	11.60%	10.53%	14.70%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	8.80%	17.60%	0.00%	10.10%	10.02%	13.50%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	18.10%	7.10%	13.10%	12.30%	12.84%	12.90%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	12.50%	5.20%	3.70%	2.80%	6.70%	11.30%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	12.60%	8.60%	4.40%	3.80%	8.03%	8.20%
35.0 percent or more	37.20%	55.10%	63.40%	59.50%	51.87%	39.50%

While the following discussion refers to the ACS housing data chart above, it should be mentioned that the Jefferson County PVA – Property Value Administrator, has a different method for assigning property value. As explained before, the ACS is one of many sources of data. In this case, the median values from the PVA are significantly different. The chart below shows PVA’s median values for the same geographies. Parcels with a value of zero were not included in the calculation.

PVA Data *						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Shawnee	Jefferson Co
Median Parcel Value (dollars)	46,140	38,840	55,340	54,400	47,223	116,720

*Parcel values from May 30, 2012

Housing units in Shawnee have a lower median assessed value than the rest of the county. Tract 7 has the lowest median value of Shawnee tracts; Tract 8 has the highest. It is considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban development that affordable housing should not exceed 30 percent of a household’s income. Anything over 30 percent is considered a burden. **41.09%** of Shawnee home owners with a mortgage pay over 30 percent of their income on housing costs; 29.5% of Jefferson County spends over 30 percent. Tract 9 pays the highest monthly cost with a median amount of \$1,215. 61.2% of Tract 9 owners are paying over 30 percent of their income on housing.

Households renting in Tract 8 and Tract 9 are paying considerably more for rent than the Jefferson County median, though housing values are not higher in these tracts, nor are there more rooms per unit in these tracts. Across the county, occupants in paying rent are *more* likely to be paying over 30 percent of their household income on housing - however, the percentages are much higher for Shawnee.

Home owners in Tract 8 with a mortgage are paying the least monthly cost of all the tracts - \$782. And housing cost and income percentages are near those of Jefferson County. However, those who rent in Tract 8 are paying some of the highest housing costs as a very high percentage of their income. In this case, mortgages and rent costs are unrelated.