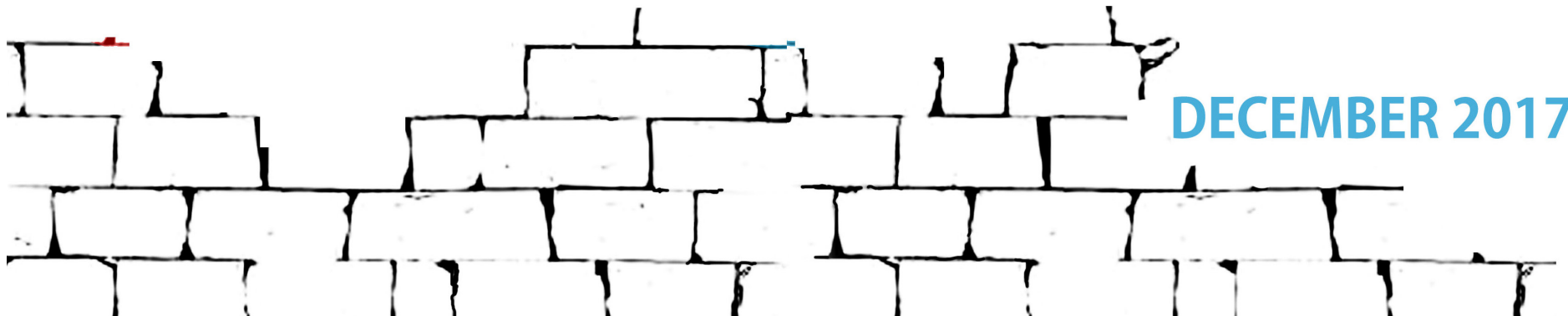


A DOCUMENT TO INFORM THE:

SMOKETOWN

NEIGHBORHOOD

PLAN



DECEMBER 2017



This page intentionally left blank.





## **Acknowledgments**

This Neighborhood Plan is a compilation of **community voices** documented by graduate students from the University of Louisville Master of Urban Planning Program, and supported by the Smoketown Neighborhood Association.

Those involved in the documentation of this planning process include:

Project Management | Eric Matravers, Kendra Harruff  
Community Engagement | Hannah Crepps, Brian Wortinger  
Data & Research | Jaime Crawford, Willow Dietsch, Wyatt Knuzman, Grant List  
Plan Document | Kendra Harruff, Jaime Crawford  
Class Instructor | Dr. Kelly Kinahan  
Smoketown Neighborhood Association | President, Randy Weber

We offer a special thanks to:

Meyzeek Middle School and YouthBuild Louisville for hosting community meetings,  
Steam Exchange for inviting us to work with youth,  
IDEASxLab and Project Heal for collaboration,  
and Shirley Mae's Cafe for providing helpful insight.

**Thank you to all residents, stakeholders, and leaders of the Smoketown Neighborhood.  
Your input, efforts, and voice are incredibly valued.**





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

●	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	3	●	Social Health: Neighborhood Level Services	52
●	<b>Table of Contents</b>	4	●	SteamExchange	52
●	<b>Neighborhood Vision Statement</b>	5	●	Ideas xLab	53
●	<b>Executive Summary</b>		●	Smoketown Laundry	53
●	Plan Process & Purpose	6	●	Wheelhouse Project	54
●	Word Cloud	9	●	Youth Build	54
●			●	KFTC	55
●			●	SNAP Locations	56
●			●	Reported Crime	58
●			●		
01	<b>Existing Conditions &amp; Neighborhood Identity</b>		02	<b>SWOT Analysis</b>	
●	Location	10	●	Strengths	61
●	Early History	12	●	Weaknesses	61
●	Redlining	16	●	Opportunities	62
●	Demographic Profile: Racial Composition	19	●	Threats	62
●	Age	20	●		
●	Educational Attainment	22	●	<b>Draft Plan Element Chapter: Introduction</b>	63
●	Economic Conditions: Household Income	23	●		
●	Employment	24	03	<b>Draft Plan Element Chapter: Land Use &amp; Community Form</b>	
●	Unemployment	26	●	Housing	65
●	Smoketown Businesses	27	●	Centers	69
●	Housing: Type & Tenure	28	●	Facilities & Amenities	71
●	Cost Burdened Renters	29	●	Business Locations	72
●	Mobility: Commuting Choice	30	●		
●	Commute Times	31	04	<b>Draft Plan Element Chapter: Mobility</b>	
●	Land Use	32	●	Pedestrian Safety	74
●	Form Districts	36	●	Balance of Transportation Methods	77
●	Traditional Neighborhood (TN)	36	●		
●	Traditional Marketplace Corridor (TMC)	36	05	<b>Draft Plan Element Chapter: Community Development</b>	
●	Downtown (DT)	36	●	Job Training	79
●	Transportation Infrastructure	38	●	Social Networks & Connectivity	80
●	Sidewalks	40	●	Engagement for Smoketown Youth	82
●	TARC Lines	40	●		
●	Environment: Air Quality	41	06	<b>Conclusion</b>	
●	Urban Heat Island (UH)	42	●	Next Steps	86
●	Watershed	44	●		
●	Lead Water Lines	46	●	<b>Appendix</b>	
●	Tree Canopy	48	●	A. Previous Goals & Objectives	88
●	Brownfields	50	●	B. Neighborhood Level References & Services	98
●			●	C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc.	103
●			●		
●			●	<b>Bibliography</b>	132






**Smoketown** is a harmonious place where all residents, long-term and new, feel connected to and respected by their community. The wellbeing of residents is at the forefront of decision-making. As a result, this is a neighborhood where locally-owned businesses thrive, quality healthcare and fresh food are accessible, and the cost of living is maintained. It is a vital neighborhood in Louisville that is proud of its African-American heritage.

Youth are encouraged and supported by their community, and are engaged in enriching activities. They live in a clean and attractive neighborhood infused with public art. Smoketown youth, like all Smoketown residents, are inspired by their surroundings to be hopeful and to pursue their dreams.

By honoring the past and working towards a bright future, Smoketown will nurture an attractive, accessible, and equitable environment.



**ATTRACTIVE,  
ACCESSIBLE,  
& EQUITABLE.**





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### Introduction

Smoketown is a neighborhood of perseverance. It is one of the first black-founded communities that still exists in Louisville today. Smoketown is home to a proud, majority African-American population with thriving church communities, active and capable non-profits, and successful businesses. Despite the systemic patterns of disinvestment and segregation produced by redlining practices, Smoketown residents have fought to make neighborhood housing, community facilities, and educational opportunities available to all.

In recent years, Smoketown has had a number of successes. Previous neighborhood documents have illuminated concerns and provoked action. The grassroots-led push against Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District's (MSD) proposed above-ground sewer overflow basin on Logan Street led to a redesigned plan. The new plan submerges the basin, and creates an additional park for the neighborhood on top. Along with the recently announced Boys and Girls Club expected to open in 2019, the highly anticipated opening of the Smoketown Family Wellness Center in 2018, and the excitement around the Smoketown Laundry Project, there can be no doubt that momentum is building towards a bright future for Smoketown.

The time is ripe for a new Smoketown neighborhood plan to charter the path for that bright future.

### Plan Purpose & Process

The Smoketown Neighborhood Association (SNA) reached out to the University of Louisville's Master of Urban Planning Program in mid-2017 to seek assistance in developing a new neighborhood plan. This document is the end result of work accomplished by seven graduate students as part of a Neighborhood Planning Studio course offered in Fall of 2017.

Over a period of sixteen weeks, students researched and analyzed existing conditions and trends in the neighborhood, and engaged with residents in a collaborative and interactive planning process. Three public meetings were held, numerous community events were attended by the students, and one exercise was hosted for youth at Steam Exchange. Through this engagement, the students crafted a neighborhood vision statement, identified key neighborhood assets and liabilities, and developed a set of draft recommendations for future neighborhood planning documents.

The vision statement and draft recommendations are based on themes that have emerged in discussions with the community about current and future assets, priority issues, and their overall hopes for the future. We offer these draft recommendations as a starting point. In moving forward, we suggest additional community engagement that will allow residents to add, edit, or create their own vision statement, and directly build their own goals, objectives, and policies which will make up their final Smoketown Neighborhood Plan document.





### Plan Purpose & Process, cont.

This neighborhood plan for Smoketown as it presently exists serves as a prototype for a future, official plan document. Neighborhood plans provide a proactive approach to the future development interests in a community. They identify a common understanding of a community's strengths and weaknesses, and make actionable recommendations to address them. Some of the notable concerns raised in community engagement for this plan include: rising cost of living and displacements, gang activity, and increased homelessness. The relatively short period of a semester limited the extent to which students were able to publicize their endeavor, build relationships in the community and gather extensive input. Consequently, the pieces crafted with community engagement, such as the vision statement, should be interpreted as *suggestions* for further refinement and exploration.

Following the final meeting held on December 1st, 2017, Councilwoman Barbara Sexton-Smith signaled her intent to support the formal process of initiating a new neighborhood plan for Smoketown.

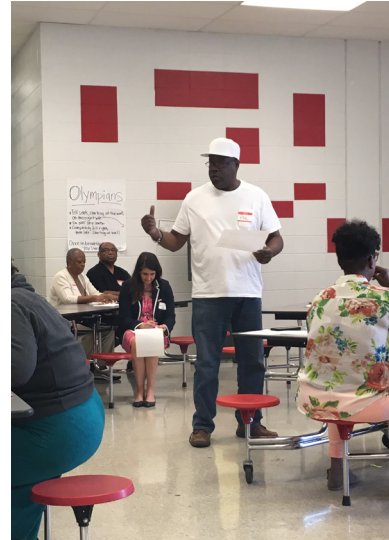


Figure 1 | Community Meeting #1, Smoketown Future News Headline Exercise



Figure 2 | Community Meeting #2, Asset Mapping Exercise





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### Plan Process

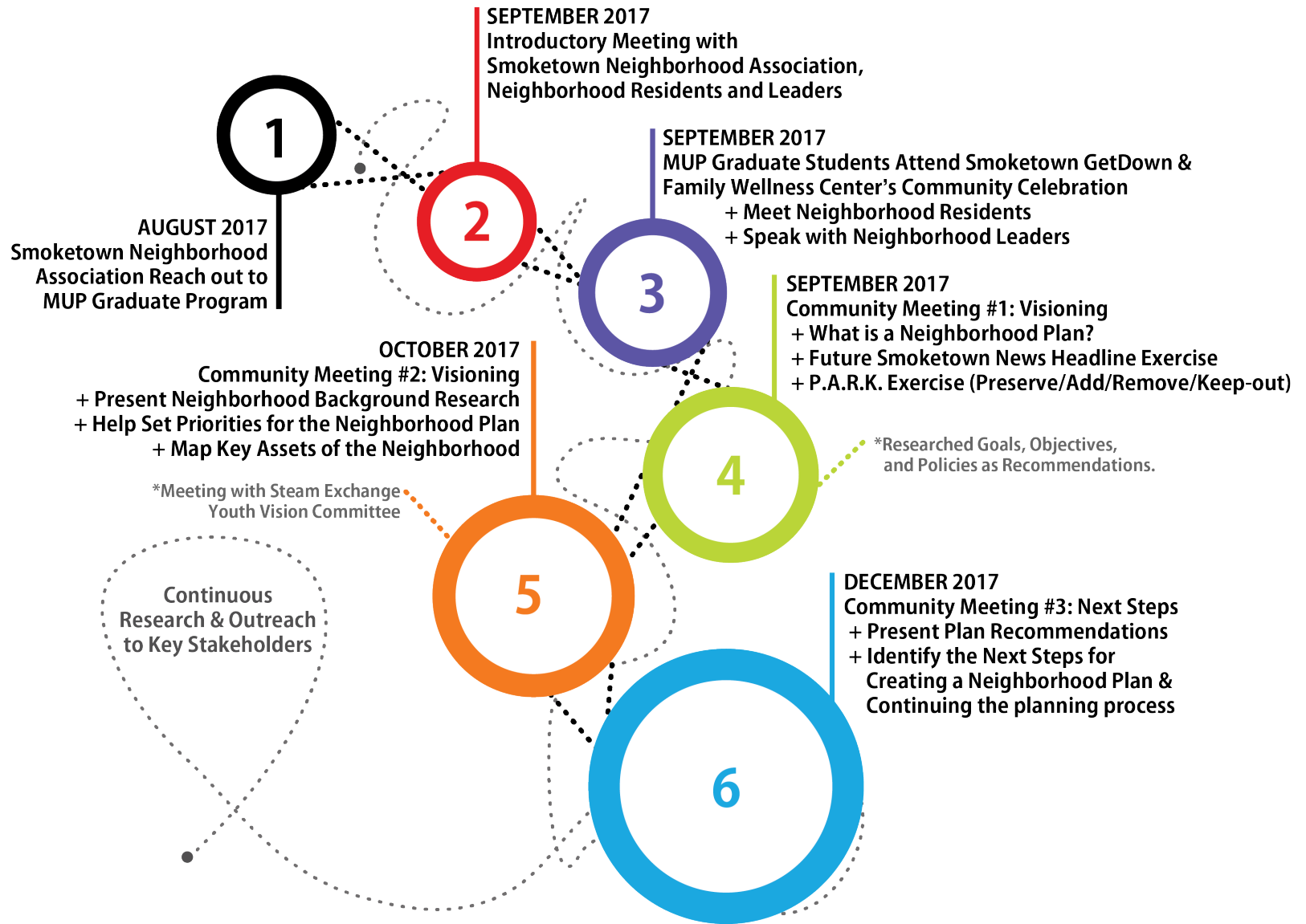


Figure 3 | MUP Graduate Student's Interaction with the Smoketown Neighborhood





### Word Cloud

To the left and below are word clouds representing neighborhood residents' favorite and least favorite things within their community. Residents identified these through the P.A.R.K. exercise in which they determined what they would preserve, add, remove, and keep-out of their neighborhood.

This community input guided all succeeding conversations between the neighborhood residents, graduate students, key stakeholders, and neighborhood leaders throughout the planning process.



Figure 4 | Smoketown Word Cloud - Where the Positive Outweighs the Negative



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### LOCATION

Smoketown is an inner city neighborhood close to downtown. Covering 253.3 acres, Smoketown lies just south east of downtown – from Floyd Street to Beargrass Creek, Broadway Street to Kentucky Street.

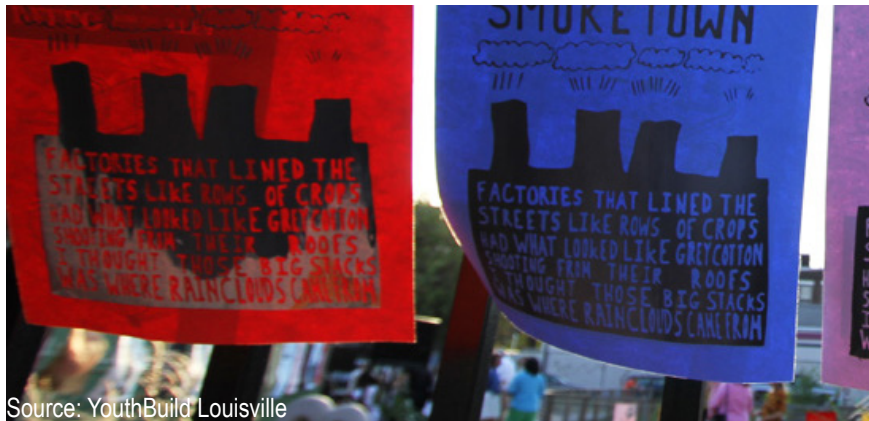
For the purposes of this neighborhood plan, the study area departs slightly from the traditionally viewed neighborhood boundaries as it includes a section of blocks between Brook Street and Floyd Street. The study boundary is encompassed in Census Tract 62, and stretches from Interstate 65 on the West, the South Fork of Beargrass Creek on the East, Broadway Street to the North, and East Kentucky Street to the south.

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (5-year estimates), 1,635 individuals within 875 households call Smoketown their home.



Source: Heine Brothers'

Figure 6 | Smoketown GetDown for Democracy Parade



Source: YouthBuild Louisville



Figure 5 | STEAM Exchange Printmaking Art Project in Smoketown

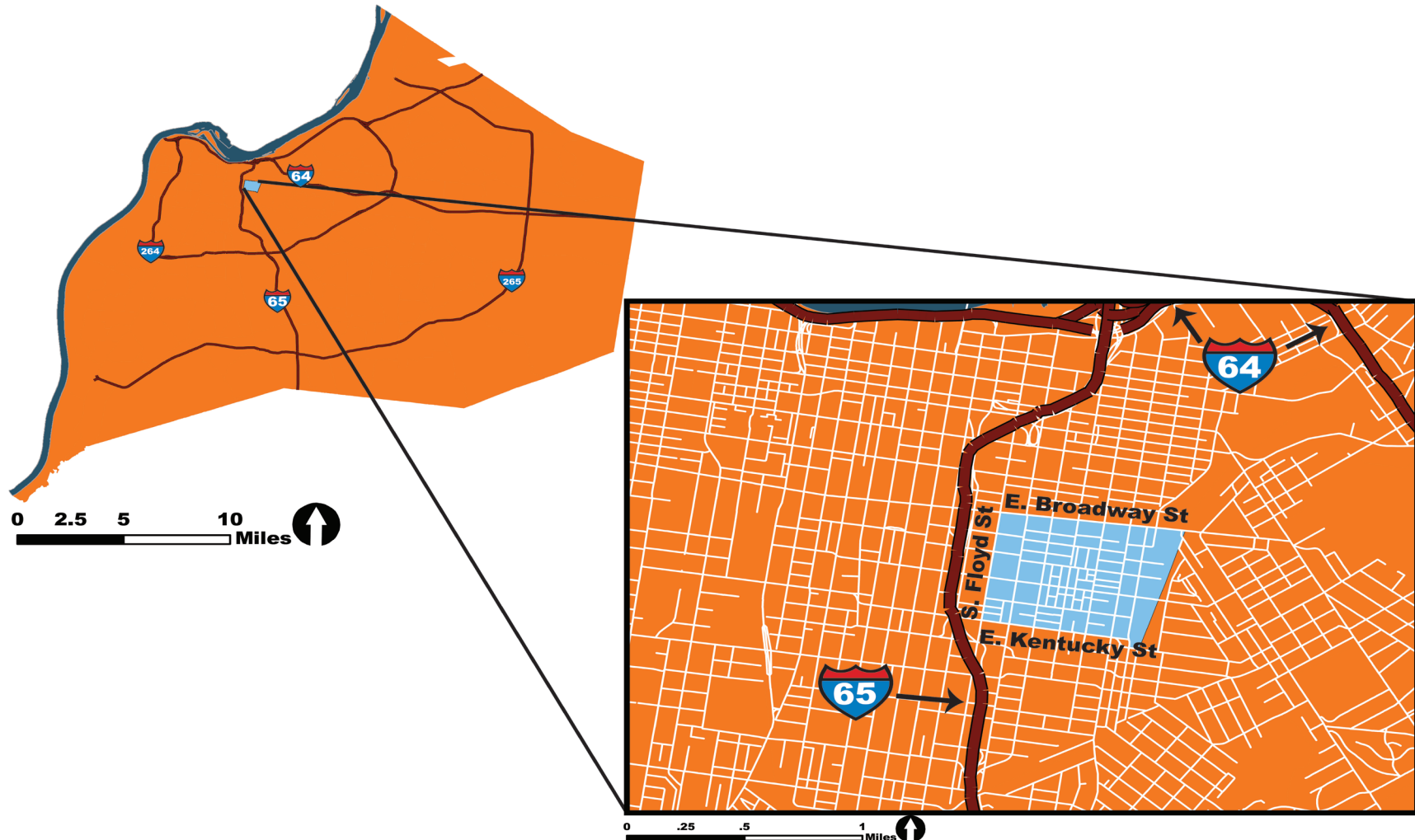


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 1 | Smoketown Location Map



### SMOKETOWN LOCATION



Jefferson County



Smoketown Neighborhood



Interstate System

<sup>1</sup> US 2011-2015 ACS Census (5-year estimates).



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### EARLY HISTORY

Smoketown is one of the first black-founded communities in Louisville today that still exists today. German immigrants were some of the earliest Smoketown settlers in the years leading up to the Civil War, but the post-war economic boom in Louisville saw an influx of black settlers in Smoketown. The neighborhood is the only Louisville community that continuously housed black residents between 1865 and 1944.<sup>1</sup> Today, part of the neighborhood is a National Register Historic District that contains a variety of buildings — residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and ecclesiastical — (Map 2) which reflect the socioeconomic and political conditions of Smoketown's black community during those significant years after the Civil War and through the Second World War.<sup>1</sup> The nation's recovery from its civil upheaval stimulated change and growth in varied ways, and blacks migrated up from the south into Louisville not only for the rapidly emerging employment opportunities after the war, but also prior because of a whisper of hope which had been carried down the great rivers about Union Commander General John Palmer and his efforts to deliver slaves to the relative safety of Northern states.

While Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the Confederate States, the decree did not extend to states loyal to the Union or those border states like Kentucky. By 1865, hundreds of blacks had flocked to the river city only to be largely overlooked and left deeply disappointed. Some continued farther north, but for those who sought to call Louisville their home, the Smoketown community became a hub for new arrivals.



Source: The University of Louisville's Digital Collections

Figure 7 | Hope Mission Playground, c.1920

<sup>1</sup> National Register of Historic Places Form Prepared by: Roy Hampton, Staff Helper



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



#### EARLY HISTORY, cont.

Henry Clay Weeden, a notable black historian, minister, and author of the 1897-book *Weeden's History of the Colored People of Louisville*, wrote of these early days in Smoketown revealing much about living conditions at the time. He tells how many black residents leased their land from white landowners on which they built frame houses. "[These] houses were not the finest," he writes, "but furnished a neat appearance...The war was over and everyone was free and equal" (Hampton, p. 67). As Smoketown developed, it began to take on characteristics of other black settlements including a network of alleys and side streets that produced a higher level of density. According to Smoketown's National Historic Register application, "the lots of the neighborhood were extremely narrow...[allowing] for maximum housing density, and maximum profits for rental property owners" (Hampton, p. 67). This and other late 19th century documents support Weeden's description, revealing the early racial divide between ownership and residency in Smoketown.

The city directory from the 1870's shows that Smoketown had a high concentration of black residents, but the 1876 Atlas of Louisville tells how the majority of property owners in the neighborhood were of German descent with only a few of the black landowners.<sup>1</sup> The wealthier white owners present in the neighborhood built ornate brick buildings, particularly along Logan Street. The majority black renter population built and lived in simpler wooden shotgun houses nestled close together along the neighborhood's alleys. When the leases expired in the 1870's and 80's, many were unable to renew.<sup>1</sup> Though other ethnic minorities endured similar loss, blacks at the time faced considerable financial limitations that left them especially vulnerable and hard-pressed to overcome this displacement.

<sup>1</sup> National Register of Historic Places Form Prepared by: Roy Hampton, Staff Helper

In 1909 Janet Kemp, a professional investigator, conducted a tenement living survey of the living conditions in Louisville's lower-income enclaves, including Smoketown.<sup>1</sup> The survey summary concluded that while residents of Smoketown took great pride in the homes they lived in, they were largely neglected by the city's sanitation and public works.



Source: The University of Louisville's Digital Collections

Figure 8 | Ballard Mills 912 E Broadway, c.1919



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### EARLY HISTORY, cont.

##### *Community Institutions*

Important economic and community institutions also emerged during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The 1866 installation of a streetcar line along Preston Street transformed the western edge of Smoketown into a mecca for industry. This early development pattern perseveres today as the western border is primarily used for commercial and industrial purposes. In 1898, Rev. John Little organized what would become the historic Presbyterian Community Center (PCC) at Roselane Court and Hancock Street. At the PCC, young blacks in Smoketown could attend different classes and learn skills. The center had a large gymnasium, and was later proud to have a young Muhammad Ali as a patron. However, while the early Presbyterian Mission did encourage black youth to learn trades and to do skilled labor, it did not encourage them to seek higher education or high status professions. From the 1993 National Registry nomination form:

“Unlike black settlements such as Parkland and Russell in the west end of Louisville, where black entrepreneurship was having reasonable success, most of the retail stores and businesses in Smoketown around 1910 were still owned by Germans or other whites. Smoketown was as much a neighborhood of low paid, unskilled workers as it had ever been, with African Americans still employed mainly in menial jobs like laborer, laundress, and janitor. Meanwhile, skilled jobs were constantly becoming harder for African Americans to find (Hampton, p. 71).”



Source: The University of Louisville's Digital Collections

**Figure 9 | Louisville Slugger Boxes 436 E Finzer, c.1939**



Source: The University of Louisville's Digital Collections

**Figure 10 | Jackson Junior High (Meyzeek) Construction, c.1928**



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



#### EARLY HISTORY, cont.

##### *Community Institutions, cont.*

Into this environment, Albert Ernest Meyzeek emerged as a white ally for the black community in early 20th century Louisville. He worked alongside prominent black leaders to help chart an independent path of civil rights leadership. Unlike other sympathetic whites, Meyzeek believed that the real problem facing America was segregation, and that power conceded nothing without a demand. He was a champion of education equality, and as his voice was louder as a white male, he was outspoken in both words and action about the need for black children in Louisville to have equal access to learning resources. At one point, an outraged Meyzeek approached the board of the Polytechnic Society Library demanding that if the Library insisted on continuing to refuse Central High School students access, (Meyzeek was principal of Central at the time), then the Library would need to assist in the creation of a new 'colored' library branch specifically for those young black students to use. His demands were heard, and in 1914 the Eastern Colored Branch Library opened in Smoketown. Other neighborhood institutions include the Grace Hope Mission, Jackson Junior High (later renamed after Meyzeek in 1977), and the Presbyterian Community Center (discussed above).

Another neighborhood institution was erected in 1944 and existed until 2012: Sheppard Square. This public housing development served Smoketown for almost seven decades, and the aftershocks of its transition from public housing to a mixed-income community through the federal HOPE VI program, which included the relocation of 267 households, continues to unfold.

Built by the Federal Housing Administration in 1942, Sheppard Square was ostensibly meant to house all-black war workers, and the development indicated the federal government's desire to replace deteriorating inner-city housing with new, more modern, segregated housing. Though Sheppard Square displaced some residents who were not eligible to live in the multi-bedroom, family-oriented apartments of the project, many young families of the area moved into the new complex. The modern plumbing facilities, low levels of necessary maintenance, and status as brand new buildings, characterized the project as an improvement over the perceived unsanitary conditions previously described in Harland Bartholomew's 1932 racially charged slum clearance report: *The Negro Housing Problem in Louisville*.



Source: The University of Louisville's Digital Collections

**Figure 11 | Sheppard Square Dedication, c.1942**

<sup>1</sup> National Register of Historic Places Form Prepared by: Roy Hampton, Staff Helper



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### REDLINING

Residential Security Maps were first drawn up by the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) in the early 1930's as a way to increase home-ownership during the Great Depression. With the veiled intent of identifying neighborhoods which posed the least risk to private-lenders, the HOLC, along with realtors and mortgage lenders, drew lines around city neighborhoods all across the country and graded them from A (best) to D (worst). "A" neighborhoods offered the strongest investment, lowest risks, and greatest returns on mortgages – these neighborhoods were described as having many "positive influences", mainly that the residents were wealthy and white (Marshall, 2017).

As with all other residential security maps, Louisville's neighborhoods were shaded a specific color corresponding to the grade: A was green, B was blue, C was yellow, and D was red. It was this red color around D neighborhoods that resulted in the term redlining – the practice of labeling black neighborhoods as "undesirable", allowing banks to refuse mortgage lending, making homeownership nearly impossible, and resulting in hypersegregation of these neighborhoods (Marshall, 2017).

Positive influences for these maps included things like public parks, access to public services and transportation, new housing, space for future development, white and high-income residents, and strong neighborhood restrictions. Neighborhood restrictions refers to covenants and deed restrictions explicitly prohibiting African Americans from owning property in the neighborhood (Division of Research and Statistics, 1937).

"D" neighborhoods, the lowest graded neighborhoods, almost always had a predominantly black population. These neighborhoods were described as having many "detrimental influences" such as old housing, apartment buildings, proximity to industrial sites and railroad corridors, poor utilities, poor maintenance of homes, low-income residents, and lack of or poorly enforced neighborhood restrictions. These neighborhoods were also described as being infiltrated by "a lower grade population" and lacking "homogeneity", referring to the presence of African-American residents in the neighborhood (Division of Research and Statistics, 1937).



Source: The University of Louisville's Digital Collections

Figure 12 | 1876 Smoketown Plat



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



#### REDLINING, cont.

Louisville's Residential Security Map was created in 1938 by a group of surveyors which included HOLC appraisers, local realtors, and loan and building associations. In their assessment of the city, the surveyors write that "some lenders may refuse to make loans in [D] neighborhoods" and that mortgages to C and D areas "should be made and serviced on a different basis than the A and B areas" (Division of Research and Statistics, 1937).

In Louisville, red-shaded D neighborhoods are concentrated in the center of the city. Surrounding them is a ring of yellow C graded neighborhoods providing a buffer from "infiltration" of "undesirable and low-grade populations" into A and B neighborhoods. Almost all A and B graded neighborhoods are east of Downtown Louisville (Poe, 2017).

Smoketown was included in an area that also covered Shelby Park and some parts of 1st and 2nd Streets. The area was designated D3, and had several "positive influences" like city conveniences, quality schools, churches, many business centers, and small parks. At the time of the designation, common occupations included: clerical, laborers, janitors, mechanics, and some professional men and executives. The estimated family income was \$600-\$3,000 a year. Most homes were single-story cottages and averaged around 40 years old. There was a 90% occupancy rate, 20% home-ownership rate, and most homes were in a "fair" or "good" condition (Division of Research and Statistics, 1937).

These numbers alone are not very different from areas in Louisville that were given a C designation, such as Old Louisville. Old Louisville's estimated annual family income was about \$900-\$2,000, most homes were around 50 years old, in good condition, with 90% occupancy and 20% home ownership rates. One thing that these neighborhoods did not have in common, however, was the presence of an African American population. Smoketown D3 had "20% Negroes", while Old Louisville C14 had none (Division of Research and Statistics, 1937).

Today, Smoketown, along with many other redlined neighborhoods in Louisville, has a high percentage of African Americans, high rates of poverty, high vacancy rates, and low-levels of home-ownership. The systemic devaluation and disinvestment in Smoketown based on race and class that began over 80 years ago still has its grips on the neighborhood (Poe, 2017). Acknowledging this, and understanding how this history has spatially, economically, and racially shaped Smoketown, is important for any planning moving forward.

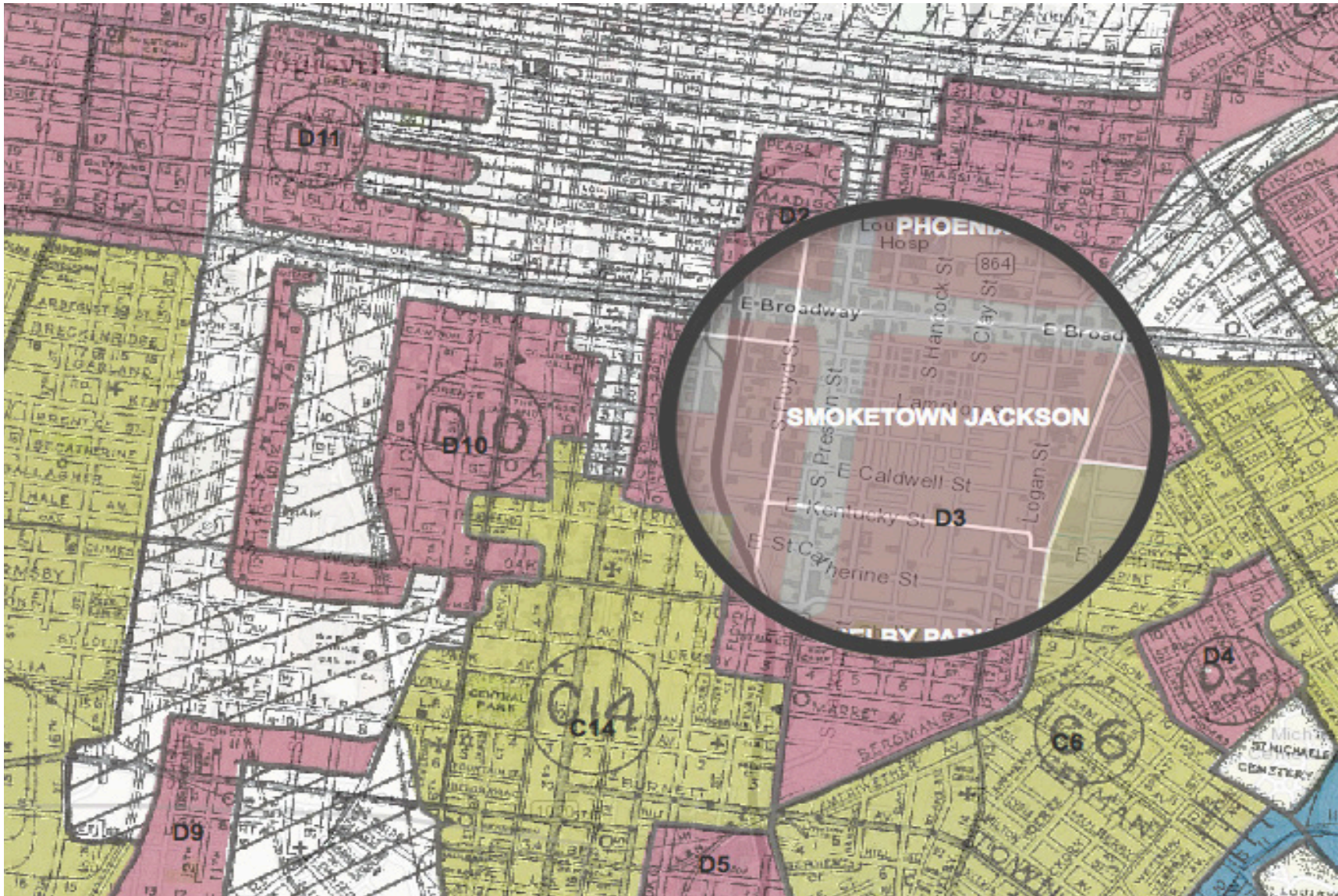
For more historical images of Smoketown, look at, *Louisville's Historic Black Neighborhoods, Kentucky (Images of America Series)*.



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### MAP 2 | Redlining Map



**Source:** Poe, J. 2017. Redlining Louisville: The History of Race, Class, and Real Estate. <http://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a73ce5ba85ce4c3f80d365ab1ff89010>. Accessed 11/2/17.



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



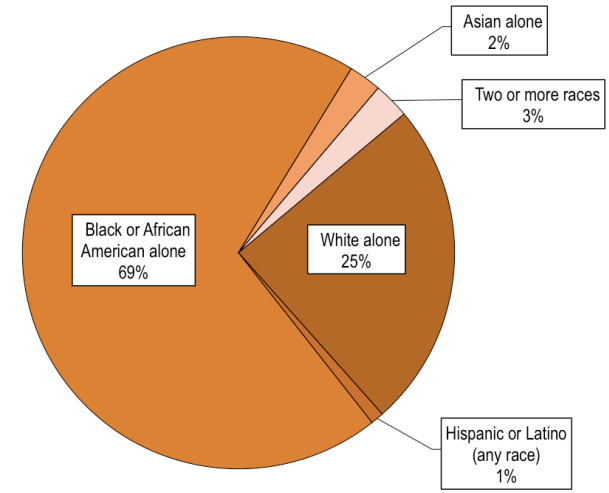
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: Racial Composition

As shown in Figures 14 and 15, Smoketown is more diverse than the greater Louisville Metro area<sup>1</sup>. Over 75% of neighborhood residents are from minority populations, with African Americans composing the largest share (69%). Citywide, African American populations compose only 20% of the population.<sup>1</sup>

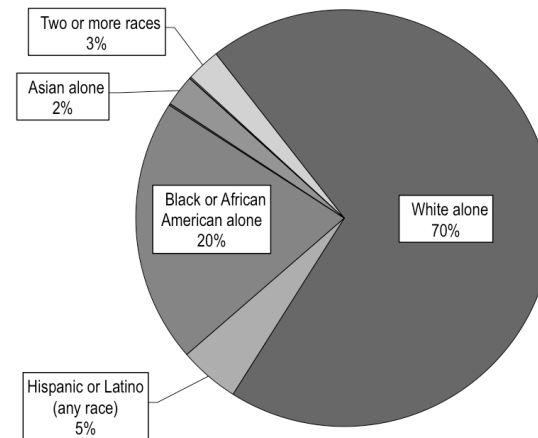
**Figure 13 | Smoketown Arts Event at YouthBuild Louisville**



Source: Creative Innovation Zoné, WordPress



**Figure 14 | Louisville Metro Racial Composition**  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates



**Figure 15 | Smoketown Racial Composition**  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates

<sup>1</sup> When referring to Louisville or Louisville Metro this plan document utilizes 2011-2015 ACS 5-year estimates for the consolidated Jefferson County.



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

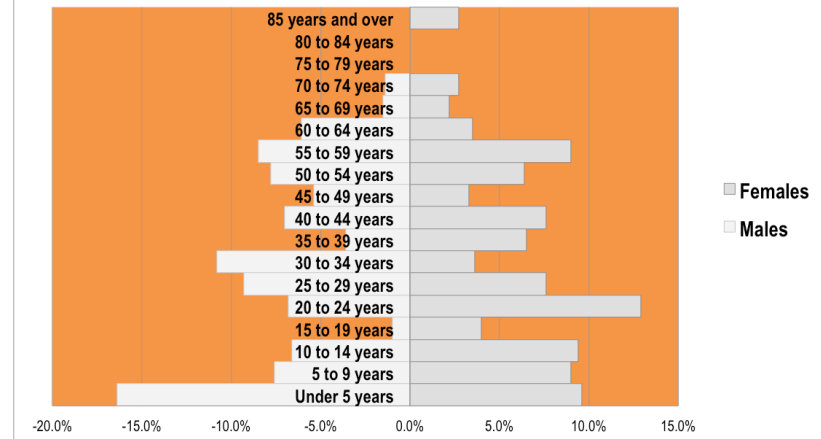
#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: Age

Smoketown is a youthful neighborhood; almost 30% of Smoketown's residents are under the age of 15. As seen in Figure 18, this is further highlighted by the high concentration of children under the age of 5 (13.2% of the total population). These levels are double Louisville Metro's portion of 6.5%. This is also reflected in the neighborhood's median age – 30.0 for Smoketown compared to 37.9 for Louisville.

The study area has a low portion of seniors. Only 5% of Smoketown residents are above the age of 65 while Louisville's senior population is 14.1%. This smaller elderly population balances the dependency ratios in Smoketown. Smoketown has a dependency ratio similar to Louisville (55.9 Smoketown; 58.5 Louisville).<sup>2</sup> A dependency ratio can show the added responsibility on the working individuals of a household as children and elderly are more often economically dependent upon these members.

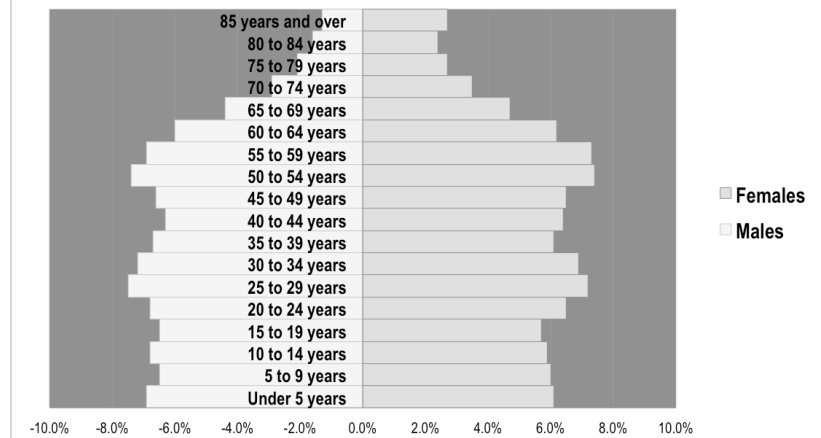
Figures 16 and 17 display age by sex. Louisville's age and sex ratio are uniform, while Smoketown has clear dominate categories. Smoketown has a high concentration of females between the ages of 20 and 24, and another high concentration of males between the ages of 30 to 34. Because of this, it is likely that Smoketown has younger heads of households than Louisville.

**SMOKETOWN AGE PYRAMID**



**Figure 16 | Smoketown Age Pyramid Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates**

**LOUISVILLE AGE PYRAMID**



**Figure 17 | Louisville Age Pyramid Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates**

<sup>2</sup> The dependency ratio is the number of vulnerable populations (0 to 14 years, and 65 years or over) compared to the working-age population (15 to 64 years old). It shows the number of vulnerable individuals supported by 100 persons of working-age.



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: Age, cont.

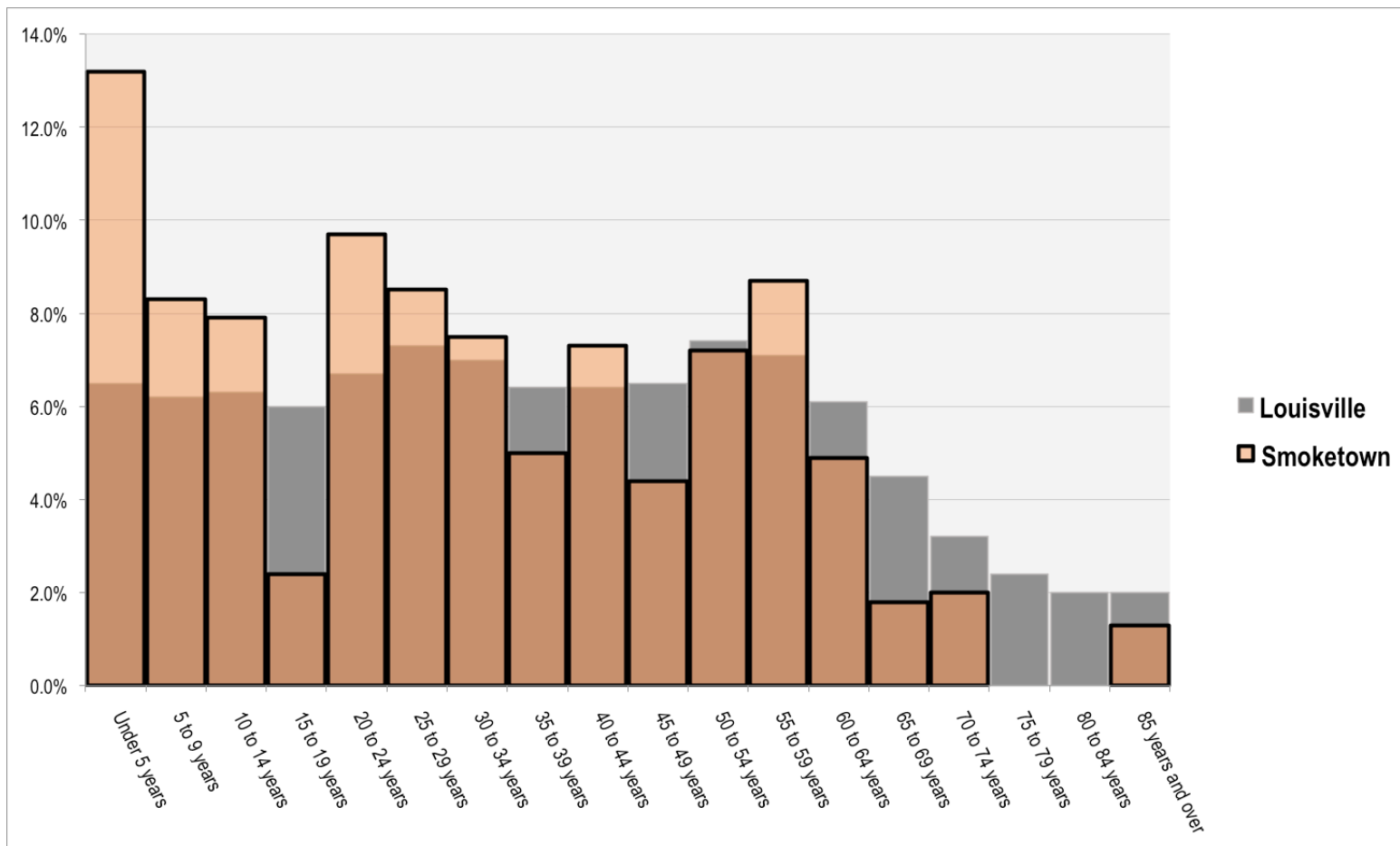


Figure 18 | Smoketown and Louisville Age Comparison  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

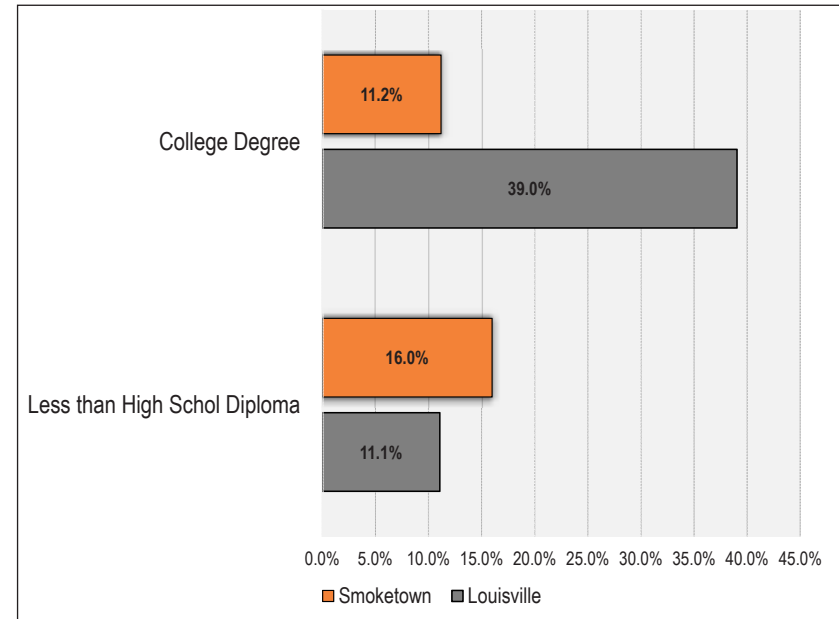
### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: Educational Attainment

Educational attainment can be a useful future economic gauge. Higher education rates are associated with lower unemployment, higher incomes, and better health. For the population over the age of 25, only 11.2% of neighborhood residents have a college degree, while college rates for all Louisvillians reach nearly 40%. Assuming that college acceptance requires high school completion (or equivalency), the combined levels of high school achievement for Smoketown covers 84% of the population over the age of 25. These levels are just slightly lower than Louisville's 88.9%.<sup>3</sup>



**Figure 19 | KCTCS Work Ready Scholarship Program**



**Figure 20 | Educational Attainment**  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates

<sup>3</sup> The combined categories include: High school graduate; Some college, no degree; Associate's degree; Bachelor's degree, and Graduate or professional degree. population (15 to 64 years old). It shows the number of vulnerable individuals supported by 100 persons of working-age. All educational attainment levels for Smoketown and Louisville can be found in table 06 on page 103 of the appendix.



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: Household Income

Median household income can be an overall measure of community wealth. In 2015, the median household income for workers in Smoketown was \$22,250, compared to Louisville Metro's median of \$48,695.

As seen in Figure 22, over half of Smoketown households earn less than \$24,999. Almost a third of all households in the neighborhood make less than \$10,000 (31.8%).<sup>4</sup> Comparatively, Louisville has a more even distribution of low, medium, and high income earners. In 2015, 58.8% of all individuals in Smoketown were estimated to be in poverty, while only 16.4% of all Louisvillians were in poverty.<sup>5</sup> Lower earnings and higher poverty rates for Smoketown residents supports the need of affordable amenities and appropriately priced housing options.



**SMOKETOWN  
MEDIAN INCOME  
\$22,250**

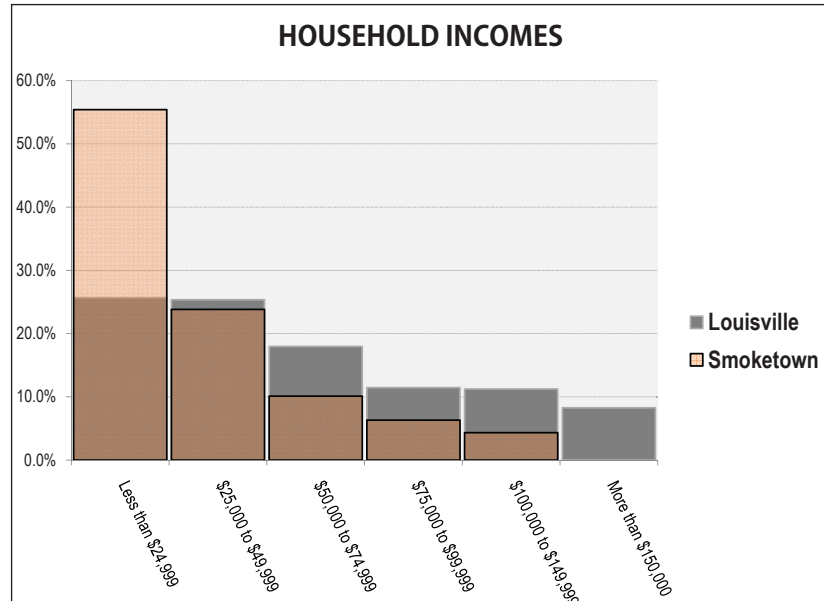


**LOUISVILLE  
MEDIAN INCOME  
\$48,695**

**Figure 21 | Household Incomes, Graphic**  
**Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates**

<sup>4</sup> See appendix page 104.

<sup>5</sup> "Poverty" is determined by the U.S. Census on a national level, and considers combined income and household thresholds (expenses).



**Figure 22 | Household Incomes, Graph**  
**Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates**



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: Employment

Smoketown's employment is heavily influenced by the service sector. 37% of all working adults in the neighborhood held service occupations. In Louisville, 16% identified as holding a service occupation. More than 50% of Smoketown residents working in the top two industrial categories ("Educational Services, and Health Care, and Social Assistance"; "Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services") held service occupations. Although nearly a quarter of all Smoketown workers identify as in a "Management, business, science, and arts occupation", this number is less than Louisville's 37%. The highest portion of management occupations are in the following industries: Educational services, and Health Care, and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services; and Manufacturing.



Source: WDRB

Figure 23 | Downtown Louisville's Hospitals' Campus

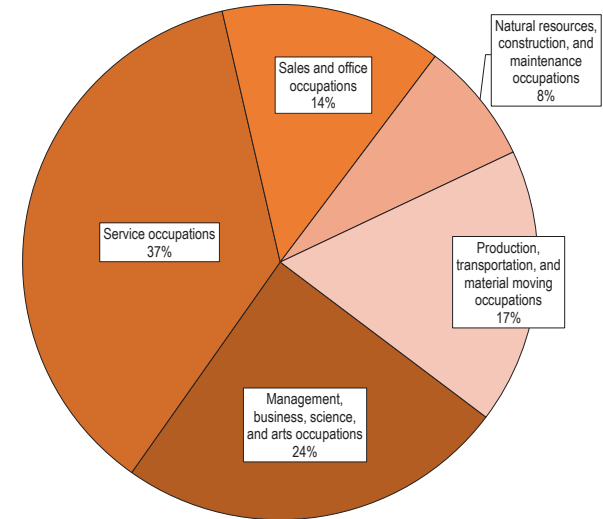


Figure 24 | Smoketown Occupations  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates

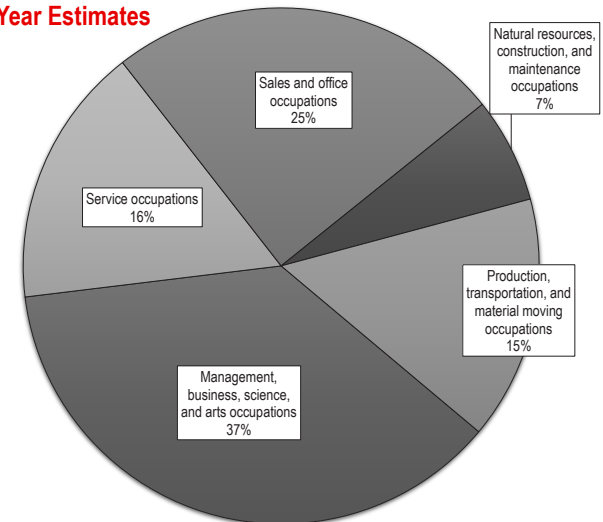


Figure 25 | Louisville Occupations  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates



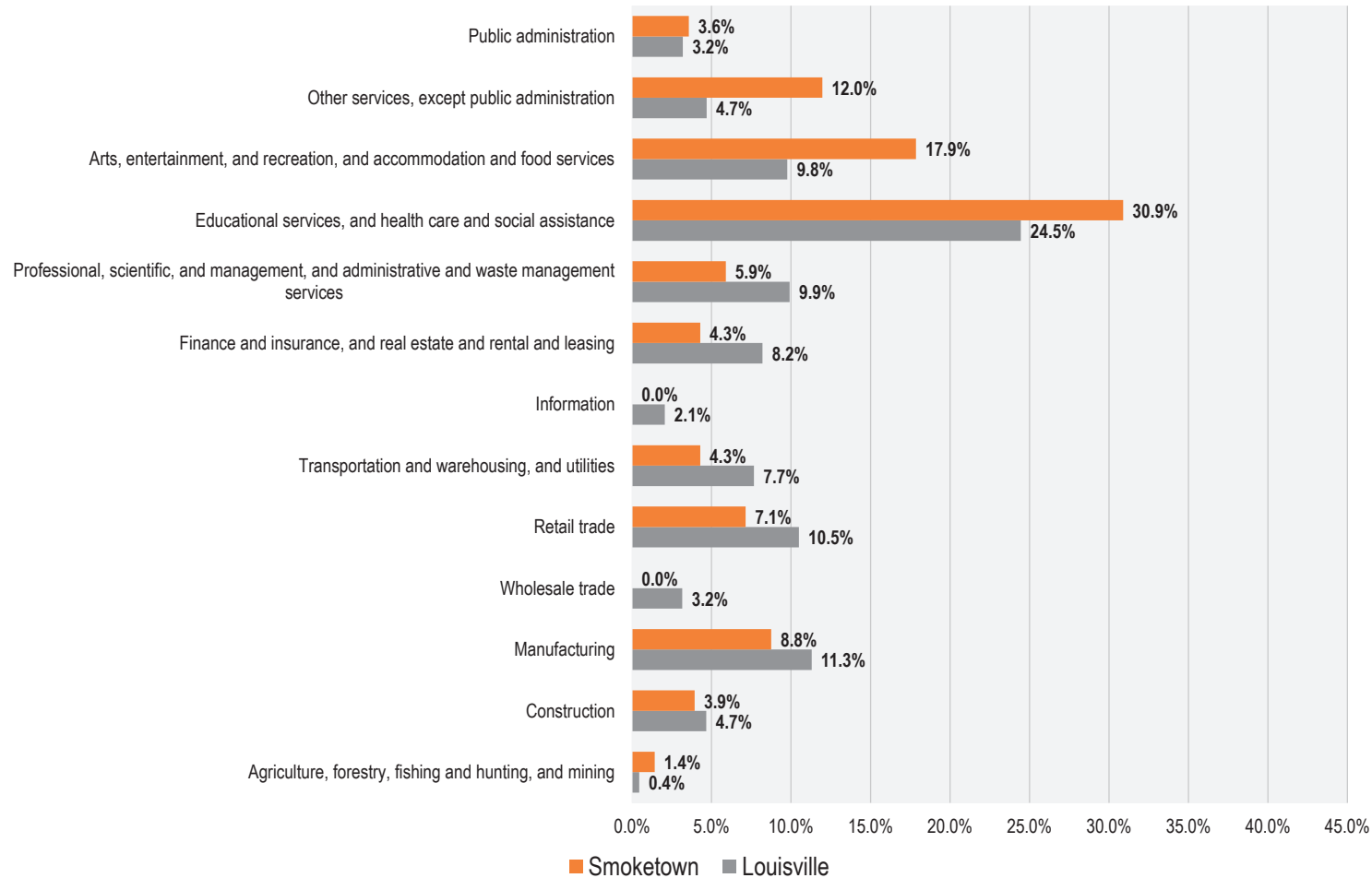
# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: Employment, cont.

#### INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT



**Figure 26 | Industry Employment**  
**Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates**



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: Employment, cont.

##### Unemployment

Smoketown's unemployment rate is 17.4% - more than double Louisville Metro's 8.4%.<sup>6</sup>



Figure 27 | Ben Carter Law, PLLC at Smoketown GetDown

SMOKETOWN  
UNEMPLOYMENT

17.4%



LOUISVILLE  
UNEMPLOYMENT

8.4%



Figure 28 | Unemployment Rate  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates

<sup>6</sup> These rates show the proportion of civilians 16 years and older "in the labor force", and do not include individuals in the Armed Forces or those identifying as "not in the labor force".



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: Employment, cont.

#### Smoketown Businesses

ESRI business survey data was used to determine businesses within a quarter mile of the center of Smoketown, and those between a quarter and a half-mile. Businesses offering “Other Services” followed by “Health Care and Social Assistance” were the most prevalent. Future planning efforts should consider a detailed business survey, which could be used to understand not only the extent of services offered in the neighborhood, but also the degree to which neighborhood residents are employed in these businesses.

Industry (By NAICS Code)	0 to 0.25 Miles		0.25 to 0.5 Miles	
	Estimate	Percent of Total	Estimate	Percent of Total
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	9	21%	45	16%
Health Care & Social Assistance	7	16%	61	22%
Retail Trade	6	14%	32	12%
Construction	4	9%	25	9%
Unclassified Establishments	2	5%	16	6%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	2	5%	15	5%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	2	5%	14	5%
Manufacturing	2	5%	14	5%
Wholesale Trade	2	5%	13	5%
Accommodation & Food Services	2	5%	8	3%
Information	1	2%	8	3%
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation	2	5%	14	5%
Finance & Insurance	1	2%	6	2%
Educational Services	1	2%	5	2%
Public Administration	1	2%	4	1%
Transportation & Warehousing	0	0%	2	1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0	0%	2	1%

Source: Copyright 2017 Infogroup, Inc.

**Date Note:** Data on the Business Summary report is calculated using Esri's Data allocation method which uses census block groups to allocate business summary data to custom areas.

**Smoketown Center:** Hancock St; between Lampton and Breckenridge - 85°44'39.192"W 38°14'27.744"N

Figure 29 | Share of Businesses within 1 mile of Smoketown



Source: Louisville Business First

Figure 30 | Kertis Creative, Marketing Agency located in Smoketown



Source: Palm Beach Post

Figure 31 | Shirly Mae, owner of Shirly Mae's Cafe' located in Smoketown



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

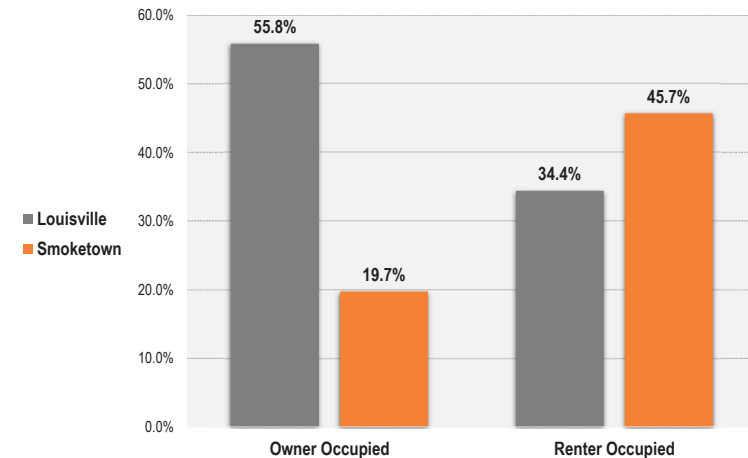
#### HOUSING: Type and Tenure

Smoketown has a higher share of renter occupied housing than Louisville metro (45.7% compared to 34.4%), and a lower share of owner occupied (19.7% in Smoketown; 55.8% in Louisville). Although these numbers show distinct differences between the neighborhood and the city at large, the health of a community is not wholly predicated on ownership rates. In 2015, an estimated 34.6% of Smoketown housing was vacant. Louisville had an estimated 9.8% of vacant housing.

In addition to vacant structures, parcel data from as recent as 2015 shows that 114 lots covering 8.4 acres of land are vacant. (Vacant here refers to the lack of land improvements – structures). 3.3% of total land in the neighborhood is developable. Louisville Metro currently offers five different programs that prioritize the purchasing of city owned lots and structures by neighborhood residents. Unfortunately, even with the wealth of available lots and structures in Smoketown, as of October 5th, 2017, neither Louisville Metro, the Landbank Authority, nor the Urban Renewal Commission owned property in Smoketown. In other words, all of the vacant lots in Smoketown are privately owned, which could create additional barriers to reuse.

Detached single-family homes are the most common form of housing in Smoketown at 50.2% of the housing stock (see appendix pg. 106). The majority of this housing was built before 1939 (63.3%). These estimates do not reflect the newly constructed Shepard's Square development, but they suggest a need for housing investments as older homes are less energy-efficient and generally require more maintenance and repairs.

#### HOUSING TENURE



**Figure 32 | Renter Vs. Owner Occupied**  
**Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates**



**Figure 33 | Example of a Vacant House in the Smoketown Neighborhood**



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



### HOUSING: Cost Burdened Renters

Housing is among the most basic family necessity, and rising housing costs can cut into household income used for other basic needs such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical expenses.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has identified “moderately cost burdened households” as those that spend 30% or more of their total income on housing alone. “Severely cost burdened households” are those that use 50% or more of their income strictly on housing costs (Aratani, Chau, Wight and Addy, 2011). Figure 35 shows that nearly half of all renters (46.3%) and homeowners (47.3%) living in Smoketown are cost-burdened. Nearly 35% of all neighborhood tenants and 14% of all homeowners are spending over half of their household income on housing alone. Having to dedicate large portions of monthly incomes towards rent implies a lack of available funds for other needs, and an overall reduction in saving potential for emergencies. Cost burdened households are less resilient to symptoms of neighborhood change, especially rising housing costs.



Source: Jaime Crawford

Figure 34 | Properties on East Kentucky Street in Smoketown

### SMOKETOWN COST BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS

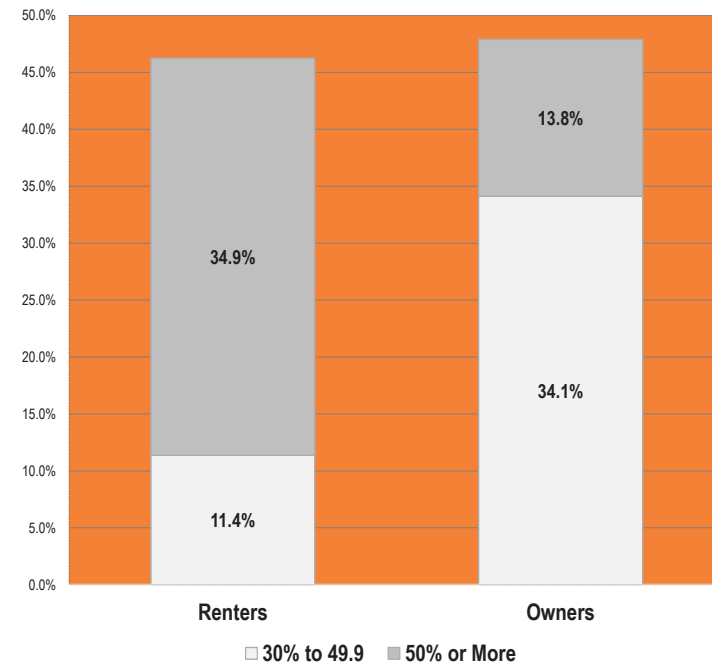


Figure 35 | Smoketown Cost Burdened Households  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### MOBILITY: Commuting Choice

Smoketown residents have slightly different commuting choices than Louisville at large. Neighborhood residents are more likely to ride public transit (9%) than the rest of the city (3%). Although a majority of workers in the neighborhood still drive alone to work, 8% choose to walk. This is larger than Louisville's 2%. This statistic could show how Smoketown's proximity to surrounding employment centers – downtown, Phoenix Hill, the University of Louisville, and Bardstown Road – provide employment opportunities, and result in a higher percentage of residents who choose to walk. 6.5% of households reported not owning a vehicle in the neighborhood (compared to 3.6% in Louisville), alternative transit modes – despite longer commutes – may be the only option available for household members.

Despite existing bike networks, biking is not a primary mode of transit to work for Smoketown residents, which is similar to Louisville at-large. This could be a result of a lack of equipment access, or from concerns about personal safety, however it may just be the result of a societal bias.



Source: Louisville Convention & Visitors Bureau

Figure 36 | TARC Zero Bus Riders in Louisville

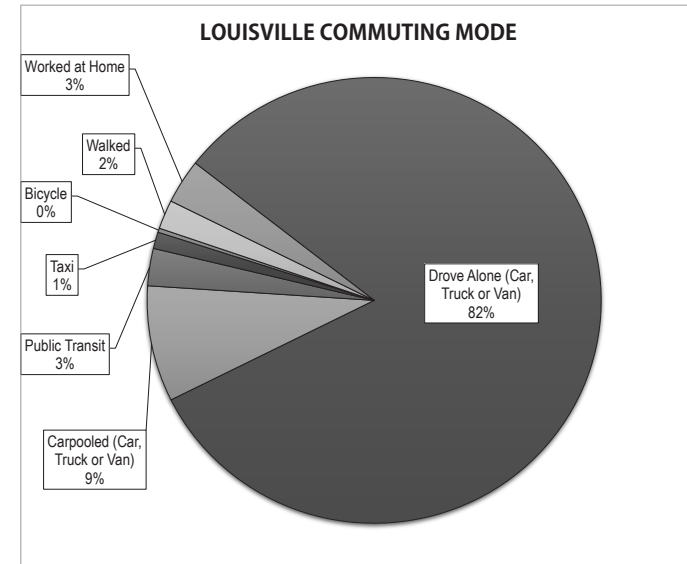


Figure 37 | Louisville Commuting  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates

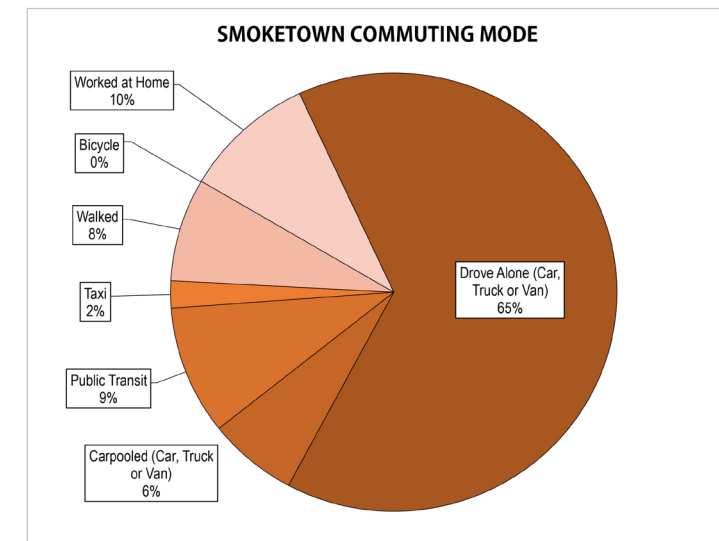


Figure 38 | Smoketown Commuting  
Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



#### MOBILITY: Commute Times

On average, Smoketown residents enjoy shorter commute times to work than other Louisvillians. The median commute time for Smoketown is between 15 and 19 minutes; the median commute time for Louisville is 20 to 24 minutes. American Community Survey commute time estimates do not consider the transportation mode of choice. Since larger portions of Smoketown commuters are riding public transit and walking, that may be a reason why 7.2% of neighborhood workers reported commuting an hour or more.



Source: Refugee Elder Program

Figure 39 | TARC Bus Riders in Louisville

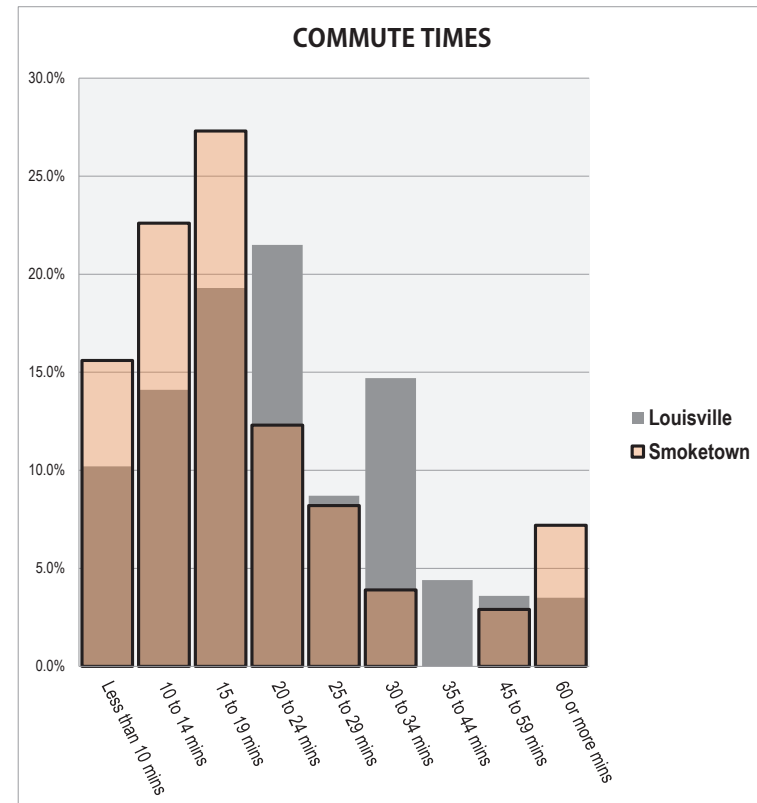


Figure 40 | Commute Times

Source: ACS 2015 5-Year Estimates



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### LAND USE

Smoketown's land use is characteristic of a traditional urban core neighborhood. As seen in Figure 42, Single-family housing is the most frequent parcel use and covers the most acreage (45.1 acres, or 17.8% of the neighborhood). Commercial uses are second in both parcel counts and acres. Although the neighborhood hosts a large amount of institutional land (39 acres), a 5 acre parcel in the southeastern corner of Smoketown will soon be converted into a public greenspace. This will raise Smoketown's parks coverage to 15 acres across three public parks. (Additional information regarding the new public greenspace can be found in the Watershed section of this document).



Source: Kendra Harruff

Figure 41 | Facing Broadway on South Shelby Street

Land Use	Parcel Count	Parcel Percent	Total Acres	Percent of Total
Single-Family	479	41%	45.1	18%
Commercial	214	18%	44.8	18%
Institutional	205	17%	39.0	15%
Industrial	118	10%	29.7	12%
Vacant	114	10%	8.5	3%
Multi-Family	28	2%	14.7	6%
Right-of-Way	13	1%	13.5	5%
Parks and Open Space	5	0%	10.0	4%

Figure 42 | Smoketown Land Use Table

Source: Kentucky State Data Center, 2015 Parcel Data



Source: Jaime Crawford

Figure 43 | Commercial/Industrial Buildings in Smoketown

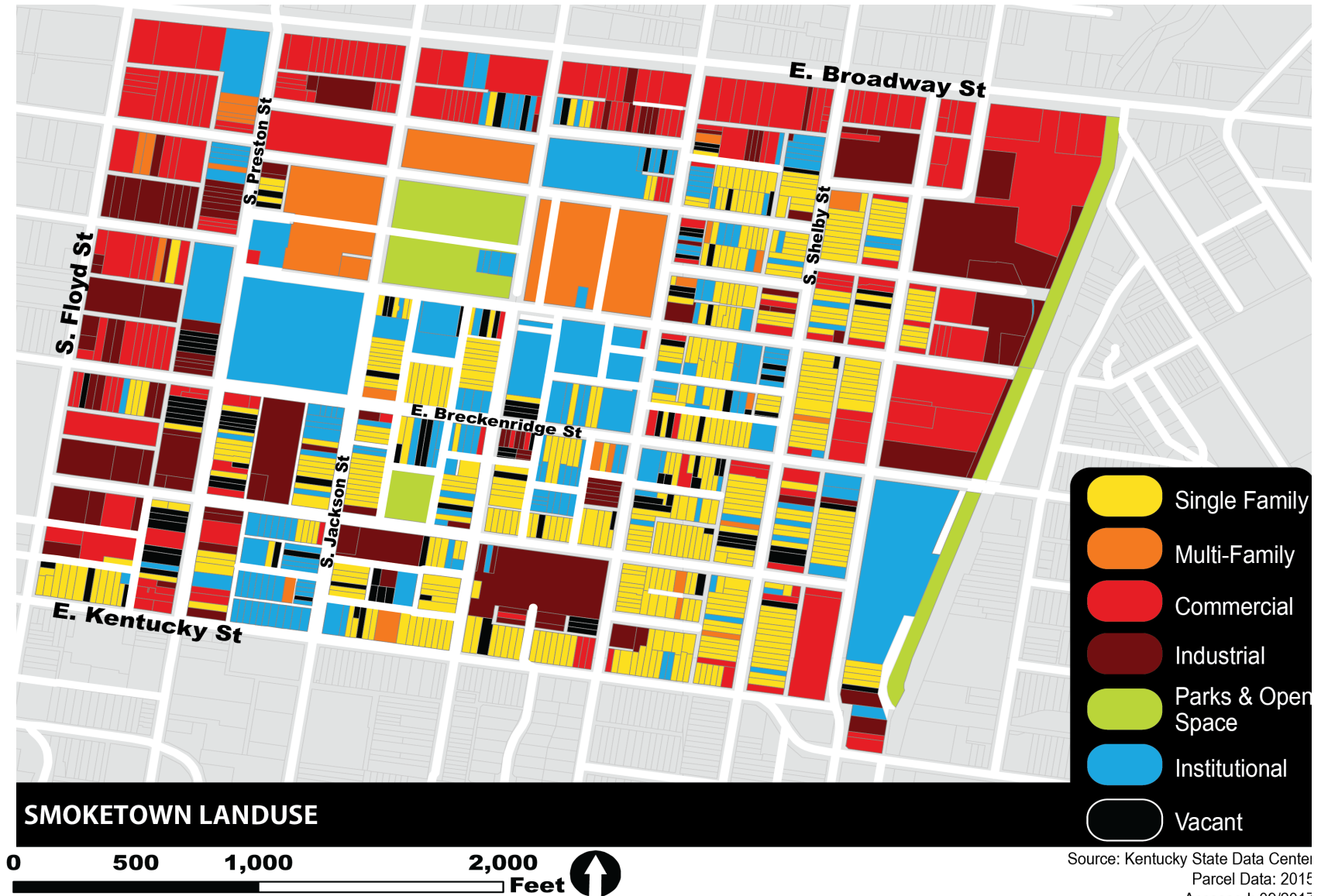


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 3 | Smoketown Land Use Map





# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### LAND USE, cont.

#### *Impervious Land*

Map 4 illustrates the parcel composition of impervious surfaces. Black parcels are almost entirely covered with structures, asphalt, or concrete (80 to 100%). Most all of these areas are located west of Preston Street and along Broadway Street. These coincide with the heavy industrial and commercial land uses seen in the previous map. High amounts of impervious surfaces can contribute to the creation of Urban Heat Islands, explored on page 42 of this document.



Source: Willow Dietsch

**Figure 44 | Examples of Impervious Surfaces in Smoketown**



Source: Willow Dietsch

**Figure 45 | Examples of Impervious Surfaces in Smoketown**



Source: Willow Dietsch

**Figure 46 | Examples of Impervious Surfaces in Smoketown**

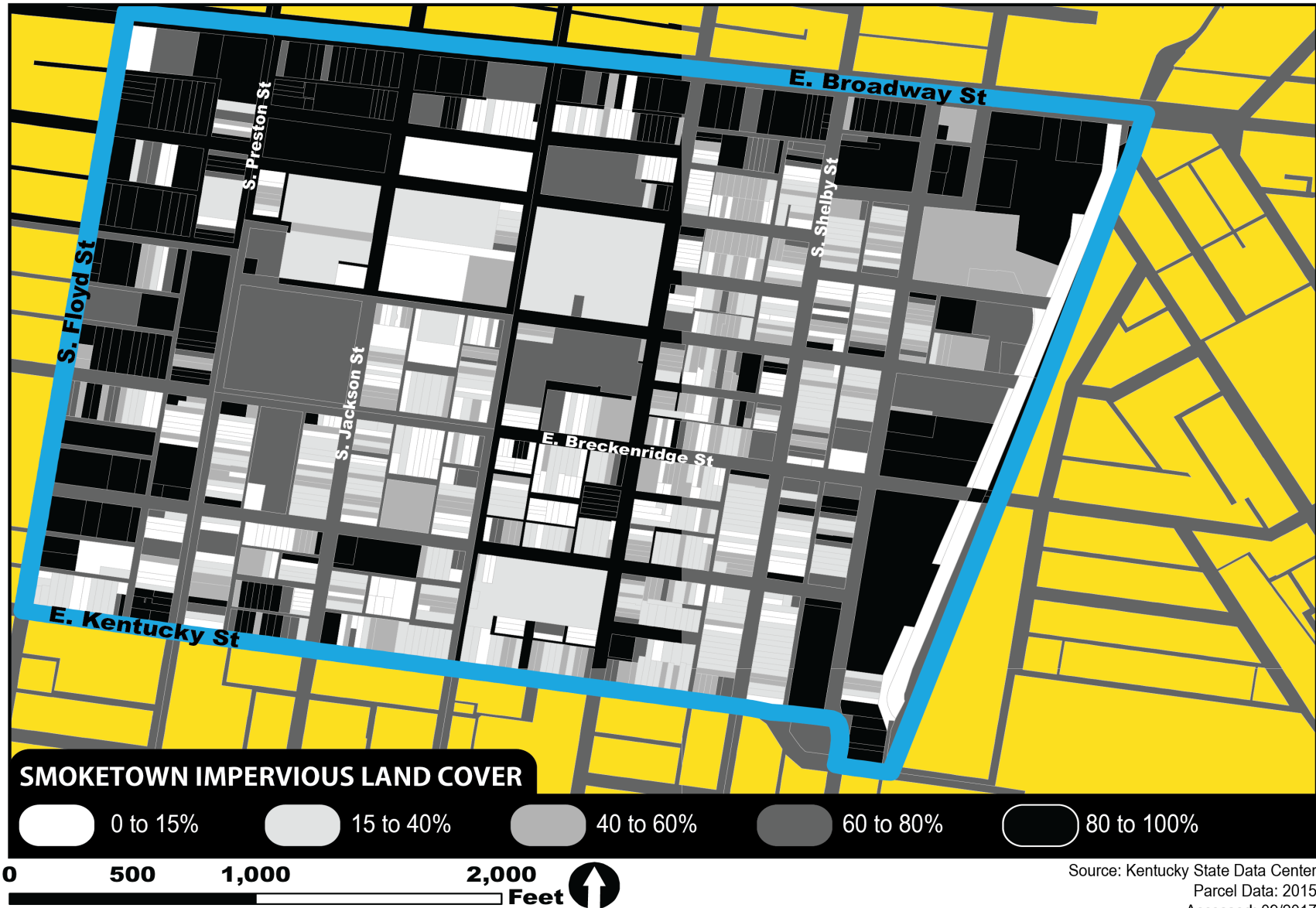


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 4 | Impervious Land Map





# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### FORM DISTRICTS

Three different Form Districts overlay the land use patterns in Smoketown: Traditional Neighborhood; Traditional Marketplace Corridor; and Downtown Form District. These districts specify the design and scale of the built environment to ensure compatibility of use and density.

#### *Traditional Neighborhood (TN)*

A majority of the Smoketown neighborhood is categorized under the Traditional Neighborhood form district. The Traditional Neighborhood Form intends to protect the character of the existing neighborhood, while ensuring that development/redevelopment efforts provide a mixture of land uses that are convenient for residents. This form welcomes commercial, parks or open space, and additional residential uses while outlining the specific ways these structures are integrated into the built environment.

#### *Traditional Marketplace Corridor (TMC)*

A Traditional Marketplace Corridor runs along the Eastern section of Broadway, just North of Smoketown. These corridors are characterized by low to medium density commercial buildings, with pedestrian access along the front and generally parking provided in the rear. Typically found along side Traditional Neighborhood areas, these corridors line the through fares that support heavy transit and pedestrian use. This form district tries to maintain the character of the corridor, while promoting alternative modes of transportation and supporting healthy transitions into the surrounding neighborhoods.

#### *Downtown (DT)*

The corridor along Broadway to the North of Smoketown lies in the Downtown form district. This form district intends to create a compact and walkable environment that promotes Louisville's central business areas as an active destination with a variety of land uses. There are no minimum lot sizes, depths or widths in this district. With small set backs (less than 15 feet from the roadside), the downtown form encourages ground floor entryways, windows, shops, and street features.

#### *National Register Historic District*

Smoketown is home to a National Register Historic District that covers 78 acres in the neighborhood. The district was created in 1993, and is meant to recognize the neighborhood's historic and cultural importance to the community, city, and state. Approximately 65% of the buildings within these boundaries are considered to be contributing to the area's historic significance. The status conferred by listing on the National Historic Register is honorary and is not tied to local zoning or land use regulations. However, contributing properties may be eligible for federal historic preservation funding and tax credits. The red parcels highlighted on Map 5 are historic properties recognized by the Metro Landmarks Commission, Kentucky Heritage Council, or the National Historic Landmarks.



Figure 47 | Smoketown National Historic Registry Sign on East Broadway

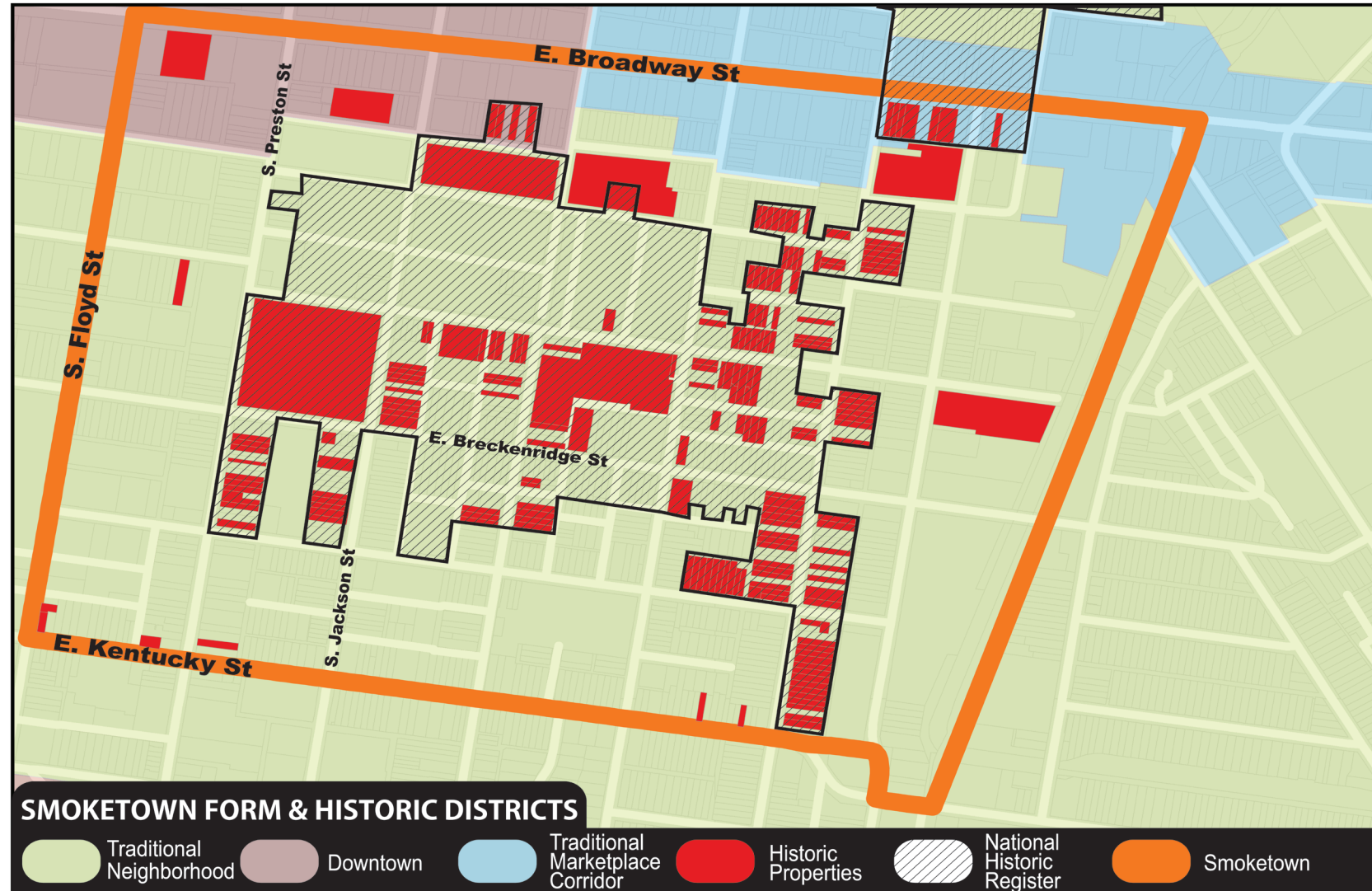


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 5 | Form Districts Map



### SMOKETOWN FORM & HISTORIC DISTRICTS

- Traditional Neighborhood
- Downtown
- Traditional Marketplace Corridor
- Historic Properties
- National Historic Register
- Smoketown

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: LOJIC Open Portal  
Louisville Historic Properties: 2007  
Accessed: 11/2017



# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Smoketown has three easily accessible transit lines servicing the neighborhood. These lines, along with four dedicated bicycle routes, are shown in Map 6. Every road in the neighborhood is two lanes (save those few brick alleys remaining), with street parking on one or both sides. There is an extensive use of two-lane one-way streets, which have been proven inefficient elsewhere in traffic mobility studies (Jaffe, 2015).



Figure 48 | South Jackson Street, One Way Street in Smoketown



Figure 49 | East Kentucky Street, One Way Street in Smoketown



Source: Gresham Smith & Partners

Figure 50 | Example of a Bike Lane in Downtown Louisville

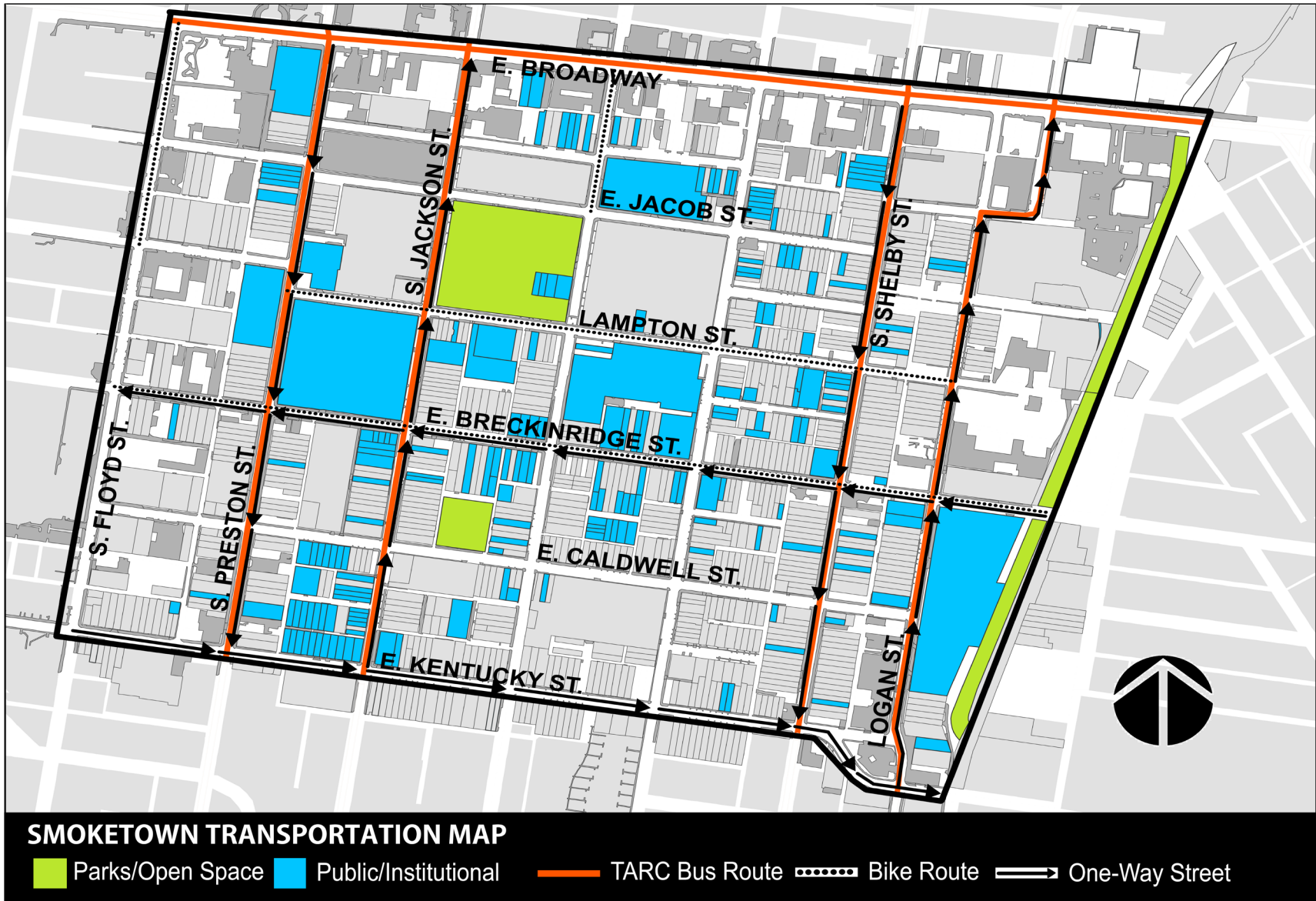


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 6 | Transportation Map





## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE, cont.

##### Sidewalks

Sidewalks are provided along both sides of every street except East Caldwell Street from South Shelby Street to mid block. Sidewalk quality conditions vary throughout the neighborhood. A sidewalk study was completed by Kentuckians For the Commonwealth, a grassroots organization with their local chapter based within the neighborhood. Sidewalks locations were separated into 18 different sections and ranked on a scale from 0 to 5, with 5 being the most severe (height differences over 3 inches). Six sections were labeled as severely deteriorated and are outlined in Figure 51.

##### TARC Lines

The Transit Authority of River City (TARC) provides public transportation options to the greater Louisville Metropolitan area. Serving the city since 1974, TARC provides wheelchair and bike accessible buses along major transportation routes around the city. There are three public transit lines that run north-south through Smoketown, as well as one that runs along the northern border on Broadway. However, there is potential for greater route frequency, additional bus stops, and increased service in Smoketown, particularly in the heart of the neighborhood between Jackson and Shelby Streets.

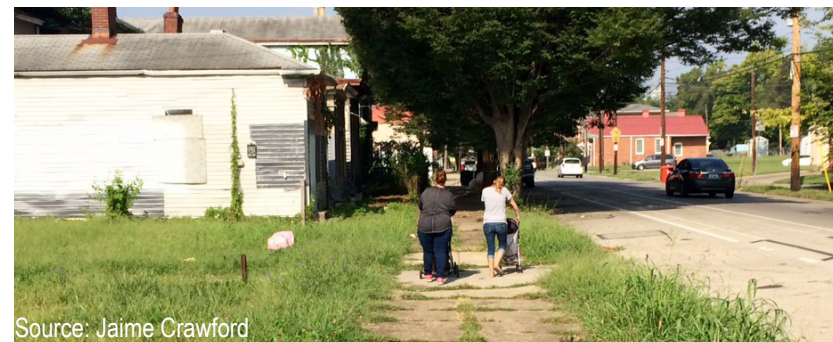
- Route 18: Services southbound along Preston Street, and northbound along Jackson – entering the neighborhood on East Broadway and exiting on East Kentucky Street. The line provides four stops southbound, and five stops northbound.

- Route 99: Mirroring Route 18, this line also provides southbound service along Preston Street, and northbound service along Jackson. This line shares all of Route 18's stops within the neighborhood, adding four stops along East Broadway at: Preston Street southbound; South Floyd Street eastbound; between Jackson Street and Preston Street westbound; and at South Floyd Street westbound.

- Route 43: Services southbound along South Shelby Street, and northbound along Logan Street – entering on East Broadway and exiting at East Kentucky Street. The line provides seven southbound stops, six northbound stops, five eastbound, and seven westbound.

Street Section	Sidewalk Rating	Explanation
Breckenridge North from West Clay to Hancock	5	Sidewalks were broken, cracked, and raised. Height difference is over 3 inches.
Breckenridge North from Firehouse to Hancock	5	
Breckenridge South from Hancock to Clay	5	
Breckenridge North from Logan to Shelby	5	
Breckenridge South from Jackson to Preston	5	
Finzer North from Preston to Jackson	5	

Figure 51 | Sidewalk Survey Completed by KFTC



Source: Jaime Crawford

Figure 52 | Parents pushing strollers along broken sidewalk in Smoketown



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



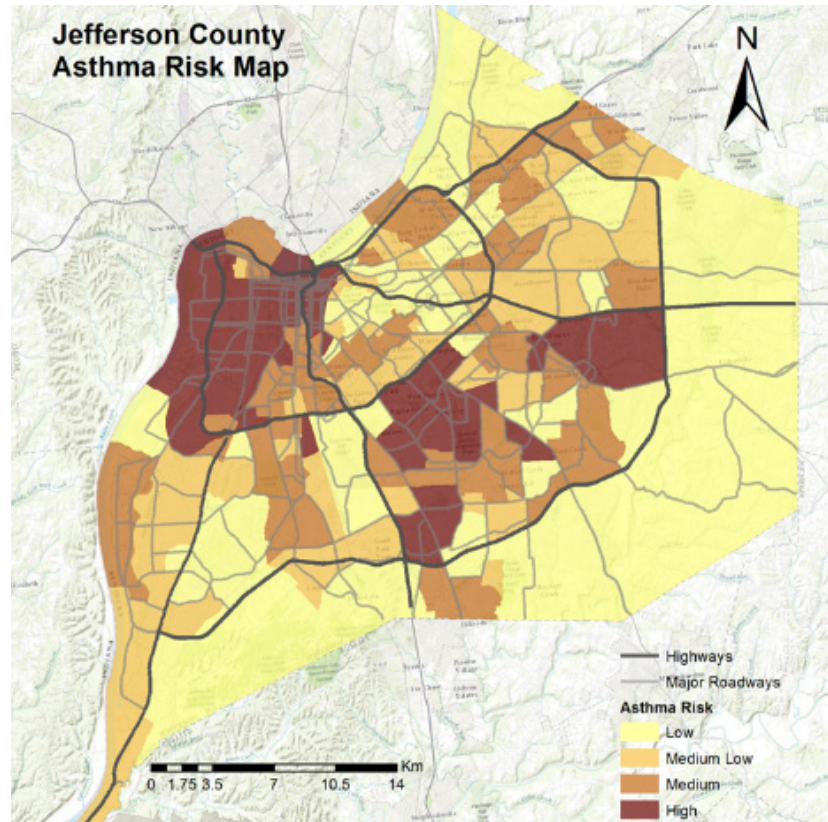
#### ENVIRONMENT: Air Quality

Due to Smoketown's proximity to I-65 and the major arterial road Broadway, there is a risk of harmful air pollutants from road and traffic pollution. While no study looks specifically at air quality in Smoketown, the 2016 State of the Air report for Jefferson County indicates there is a higher risk for asthma attacks in children and other harmful health effects for housing located between 0.2 and 0.3 miles from a highway. In Smoketown, Preston Street is approximately 0.3 miles from I-65 and therefore, housing West of Preston Street are likely at the most risk of adverse health effects from traffic pollution.

AIR Louisville, (a data-driven collaboration between public, private and non-profits), reported that Smoketown residents are at high risk of asthma from Nitrogen Dioxide, Ozone, and Sulfur Dioxide pollution. These pollutants typically come from the combustion of fossil fuels; nitrogen dioxide and ozone are specifically the result of motor vehicle exhaust.



**Figure 53 | Artist, Dominique Paul, educates children at Meyzeek Middle School with wearable art and an Air Beam monitor to illustrate changes in air quality. This session was sponsored by IDEAS xLab.**



**Figure 54 | Louisville Asthma Map**  
**Source: Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOGIC)**



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### ENVIRONMENT: Urban Heat Island (UHI)

The Urban Heat Island (UHI) describes the significant temperature increase found in highly developed areas. Concentrations of pavement and buildings, coupled with a lack of tree canopy contribute to higher temperatures in urban areas. The UHI can lead to unexpected costs on society such as increased energy consumption for the necessary cooling of buildings, increased pollution due to the increase in energy production, and heat-related illnesses or death. UHI's are present in Smoketown, according to the Louisville Urban Heat Management Study (2016). The average maximum daily temperature in Smoketown was higher than average during the hottest months of May through September.

The Louisville Urban Tree Canopy Assessment places Smoketown as one of the top 20 neighborhoods with the largest concentration of hot spots. Hot spots were defined as areas that reached temperature averages over 94.5°F by satellite imagery in July 2010. Smoketown measured 96°F, and 80% of Smoketown is a hot spot. Neighborhoods surrounding Smoketown are also on the Top 20 Hot Spot list: Shelby Park, Phoenix Hill, Paristown Pointe, Highlands, Limerick, and Old Louisville. In terms of heat related deaths, the Louisville Urban Heat Management Study found that Smoketown was on the low end, with only 0.09 deaths attributed to heat per year.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Annual deaths attributed to heat varied from 0 to 1.5 persons within Louisville neighborhoods. By comparison, Shelby Park had an average of 0.16, and Old Louisville estimated 1.00.



Source: Kendra Harruff

**Figure 55 | Looking Down South Floyd Street in Smoketown**



Source: Kendra Harruff

**Figure 56 | Parking Lot on South Shelby Street**



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



#### ENVIRONMENT: Urban Heat Island (UHI), cont.

Neighborhood	Size	Hot Spot Acres	Hot Spot (%)	Avg. Temp	Canopy	Impervious/Bare Soil
Central Business District	758	587	77%	97°	7%	84%
Algonquin	763	539	71%	96°	7%	71%
Fairgrounds	693	496	72%	97°	4%	79%
Old Louisville	767	452	59%	95°	13%	71%
University	522	446	85%	97°	8%	71%
Park Hill	643	430	67%	96°	8%	69%
South Louisville	496	383	77%	96°	12%	65%
California	787	357	45%	94°	6%	76%
Phoenix Hill	373	352	94%	98°	10%	73%
Southside	589	275	47%	94°	6%	73%
Schnitzelburg	371	211	57%	94°	17%	52%
Saint Joseph	387	209	54%	94°	16%	56%
Wyandotte	348	208	60%	94°	22%	47%
Smoketown	253	203	80%	96°	13%	66%
Highland Park	375	181	48%	94°	4%	55%
Shelby Park	260	156	60%	95°	13%	68%
Standiford	175	135	77%	97°	2%	65%
Limerick	145	108	74%	96°	12%	65%
Highlands	117	53	45%	94°	17%	64%
Paristown Pointe	43	35	81%	96°	12%	69%

Figure 57 | Top 20 Neighborhoods with the Largest Hot Spots  
Source: Louisville Urban Tree Canopy Assessment



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### ENVIRONMENT: Watershed

Smoketown is located within the Beargrass Creek watershed, meaning that all run-off during a rain event enters the creek. Logan Street borders Beargrass Creek on the Eastern edge of Smoketown. Beargrass Creek is prone to flooding and all homes East of Shelby Street, including those on Logan Street, are in the Beargrass Creek floodplain and at risk of flood damage during high rain events. The neighborhood also has a combined sewage overflow (CSO) system, meaning that in a high rain event, run-off and floodwaters mix with sewage and enter the creek simultaneously.

The Logan Street CSO Interceptor is one of many basins that the Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) is in the process of constructing around Louisville to comply with EPA point source pollution reductions into the Ohio River. The design of this basin has been contentious in the neighborhood. MSD, without community engagement, proposed a block long, windowless brick structure to sit atop the basin. “As Rev. Williams’s said, this building is an insult to Smoketown and ‘you cannot decorate an insult’” (Ben Carter Law, PLLC, 2016). Activism in Smoketown has forced MSD to re-conceptualize the development. Because of community efforts, the Logan Street site will dually serve the community – retaining overflows underground – while providing public greenspace on the surface.



Source: Jaime Crawford

**Figure 58 | Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Construction Site at Logan Street**



Source: Broken Sidewalk

**Figure 59 | Rendering for Park-Topped CSO at Logan Street in Smoketown**

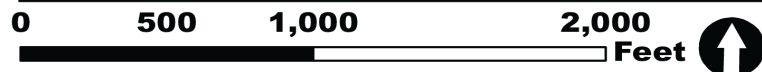


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 8 | Smoketown Flood Risk Areas Map



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)  
Accessed: 10/06/17



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### ENVIRONMENT: Lead Water Lines

There are currently about 7,700 lead service lines across Louisville, or about 2.8% of all service lines. Service lines are water pipes that run from the main line to an individual home or residence. Louisville water contains no lead contaminants as it leaves the treatment facility, and the Louisville Water Company is currently replacing all lead service lines around Louisville with copper pipes. They intend to complete this project by 2020. It is possible that some homes within Smoketown contain lead service lines. Residents can check to see if their homes are serviced by lead pipes by going to this website and entering their Louisville Water Company Account Number: <http://louisvillewater.com/servicelinelookup>.

Private lines may also be made of lead, those are lines on a customer's property leading to and within the structure. Approximately 6% of private lines are made of lead in Louisville and are not the responsibility of the Louisville Water Company. Lead water lines become hazardous if they are exposed to corrosion. Lead can then enter the drinking water and cause physical and mental damages to those who consume the water, especially children. If you have concerns about lead levels in your drinking supply, the Louisville Water Company will mail you a free water quality test kit.

In 2016, a pilot program was run through the Association of Community Ministries to provide assistance to homeowners seeking to replace their lead contaminated private lines. The Association of Community Ministries also provides financial assistance with water bills, among many other services. For more information, visit <http://www.louisvilleministries.org/services.php>, or call the Central Louisville Community Ministries at: (502)-587-1999



Source: Louisville Water Company

Figure 60 | Lead Line Replacement Program, Louisville Water Company

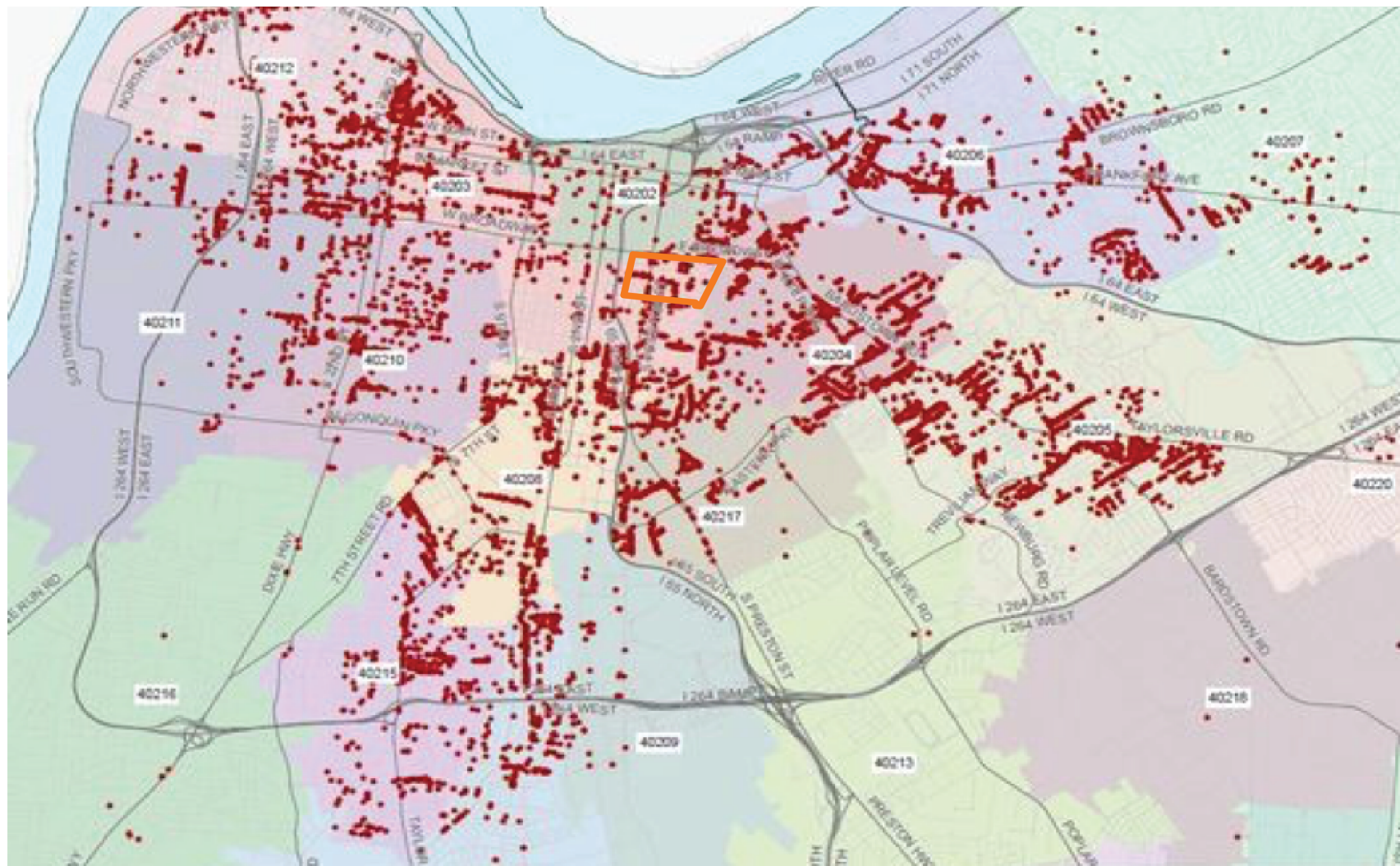


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 9 | Louisville Lead Lines Map



### JEFFERSON COUNTY LEAD PIPE REPLACEMENT



Smoketown



Lead Replacement Locations

Source: Louisville Water Co.  
<http://louisvillewater.com/leadservices>  
Accessed: 10/2017



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### ENVIRONMENT: Tree Canopy

High rates of neighborhood tree canopy have been linked to: water pollution prevention; reduction in energy consumption; cleaner air; temperature moderation; reductions in childhood asthma; increased property values; successful business districts; less crime; lower energy costs; better health; less noise; erosion prevention; pedestrian safe streets; and stronger, positive communities.<sup>8</sup>

In 2012, 16% of Smoketown had tree canopy coverage, or 39.39 acres of the neighborhood's 253.3 acres. Canopy rates across Louisville vary from 68% to 3%. As can be seen in Map 10, a majority Smoketown's tree canopy exists in the center of the neighborhood, as well as the eastern and southern edges, with a focus on the street sides. Interestingly, the parks and open spaces are not among the largest collectives of tree canopy, nor the vacant parcels.

The high level of developed land in the area is characteristic of urban core infrastructure, but between 2004 and 2012, Smoketown saw an estimated 7% reduction in canopy. The Louisville Urban Tree Canopy Assessment (2015) suggests that Smoketown's additional tree canopy could be as large as 21%, potentially covering 37% of the neighborhood.

Coverage Type	Total Acres	Percent of Total
Bare Soil	2.37	1%
Grass/Low-Lying Vegetation	56.48	22%
Open Water	0.4	0%
Tree Canopy	39.39	16%

**Figure 61 | Land Coverage by Acres**

**Source: Kentucky State Data Center, 2012 Tree Canopy**



Source: Kendra Harruff

**Figure 62 | Tree Preservation Adjacent to Sheppard Square**

<sup>8</sup> Benefits are outlined in the 2015 Louisville Urban Tree Canopy Assessment – referenced at the end of this document.

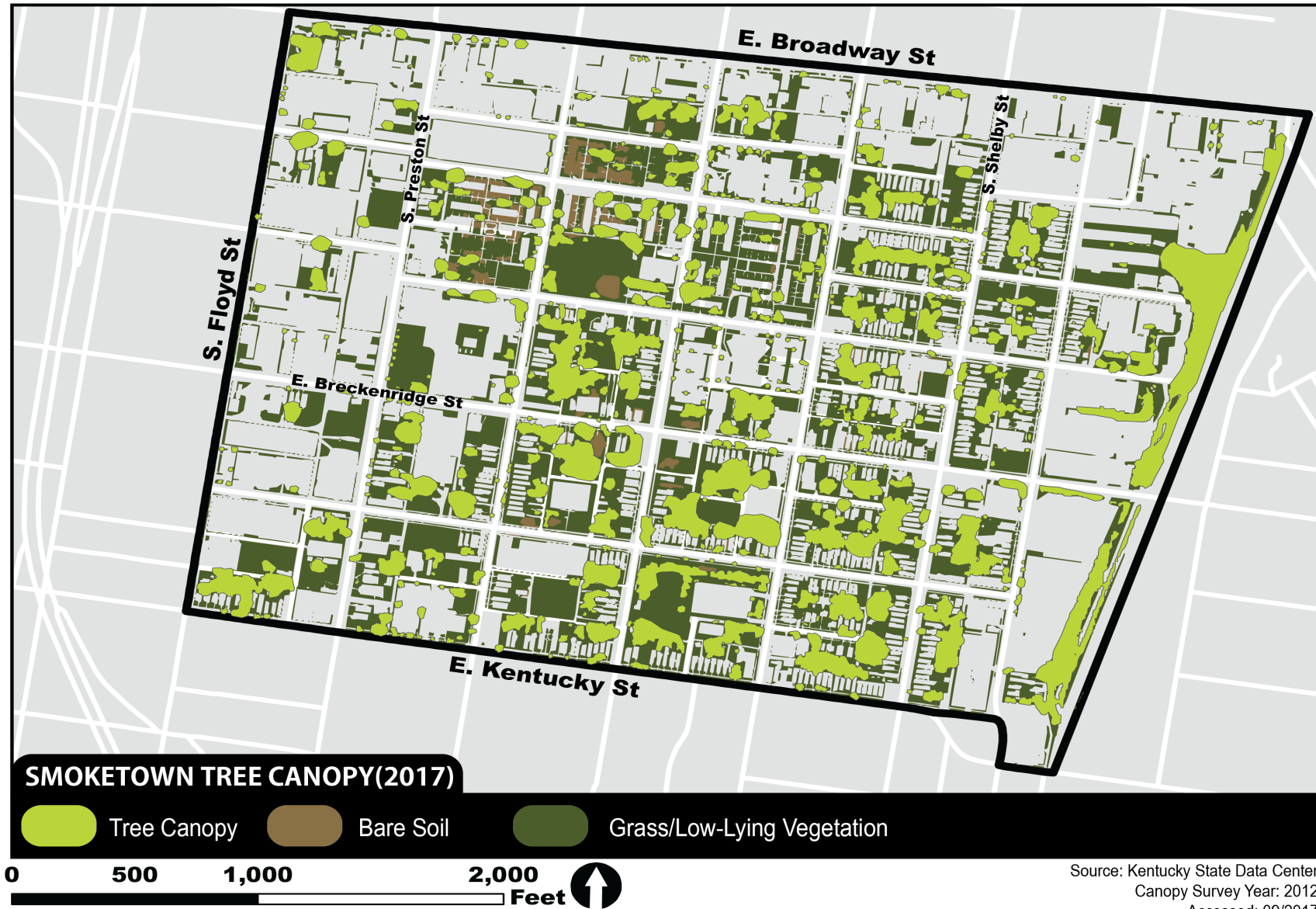


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 10 | Tree Canopy Map





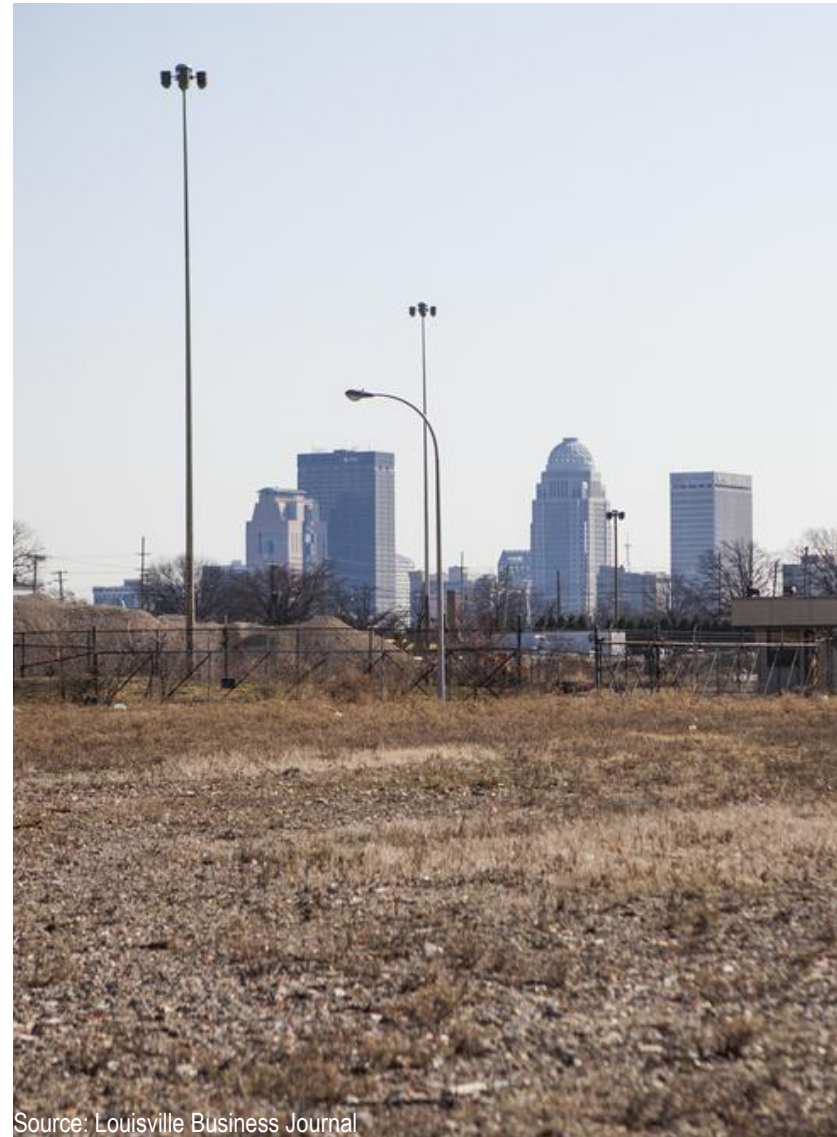
## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### ENVIRONMENT: Brownfields

Brownfields are previously developed sites where the reuse/use of the area may be complicated by the presence of potentially harmful substances. There are only two active state superfund sites in Smoketown. These are recorded under the Louisville Environmental and Property Search (LEAPS) website - <http://leaps.louisvilleky.gov/>. The website provides a full list of underground storage tanks, active pollution permits, and previous pollution permits.

One site at 812 S. Preston Street, the location of YouthBuild, is listed as an active petroleum cleanup. An underground storage tank containing diesel was present from 1982 to 1998. During this time, contaminants from this tank could have leached into the surrounding soils, dispelling toxic vapors. The other active site is at 919 S. Floyd Street, owned by Aramark. A full list of all 21 active and closed sites can be found in the appendix of this document (See pg. 115). All sites in the neighborhood are categorized simply as either a petroleum cleanup, or a state superfund.



Source: Louisville Business Journal

Figure 63 | Example of a Brownfield in Louisville

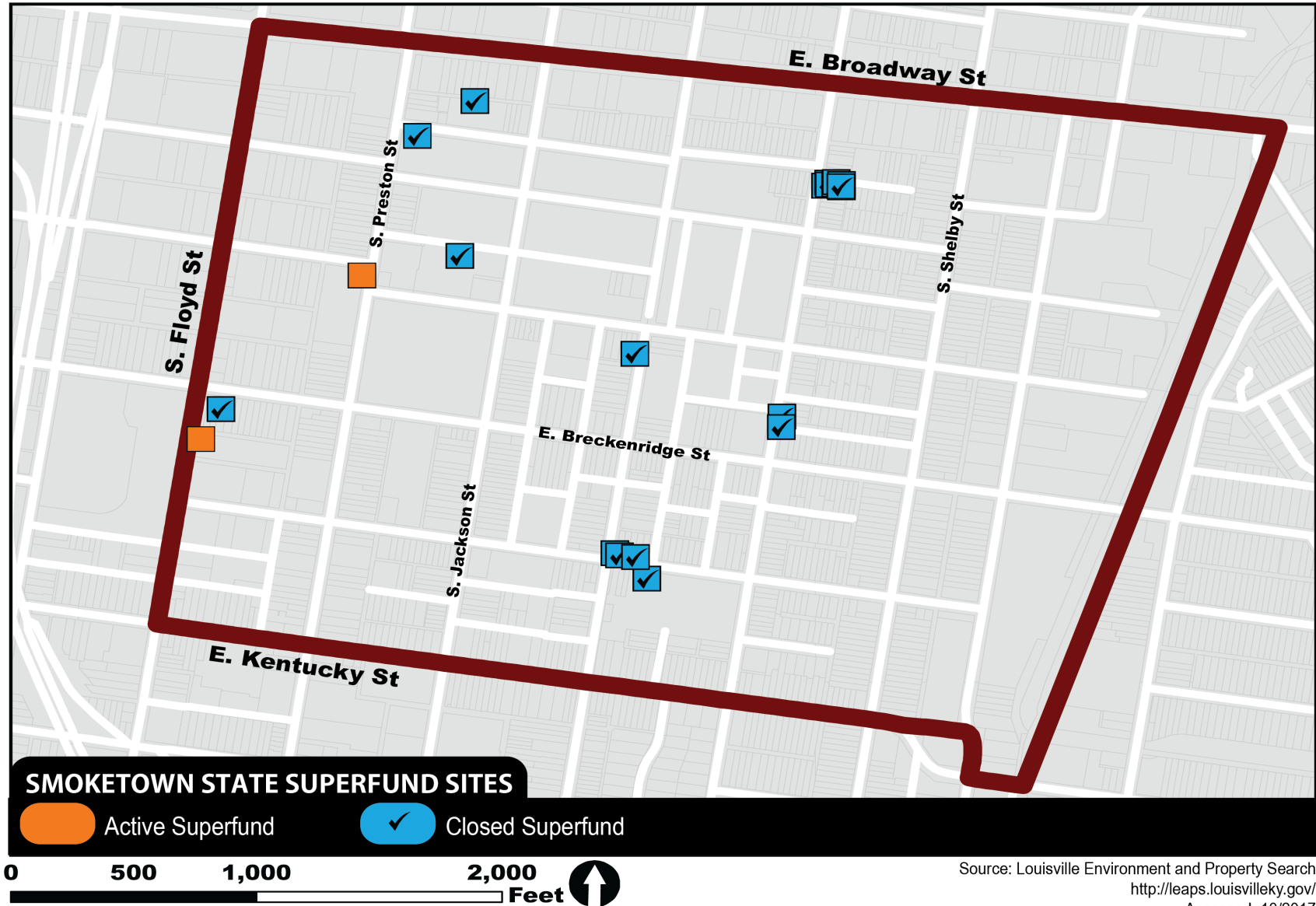


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 11 | Smoketown Snap Locations Map





## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### SOCIAL HEALTH: Neighborhood Level Services

Residents of Smoketown have an array of social service organizations dedicated to addressing neighborhood needs. From pregnancy counseling, to infant/child/teen services, to job placement training, clothing or food assistance, and elderly care, Smoketown benefits from the close availability of a variety of nonprofit organizations. Some of these services are located in Smoketown, while others are in other nearby neighborhoods (e.g. Shelby Park, Old Louisville, or Phoenix Hill). A handful of projects and organizations are highlighted below. A full list of resources is available in the appendix.

#### *Steam Exchange*

Steam Exchange is a community arts organization that is native to Smoketown. Creativity through art and play allows Smoketown youth to explore the pillars of science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Founded in 2014 by Caitlin Kannapell and Rachel Mauser, Steam Exchange provides a variety of art workshops, digital fluency classes, mentorships, summer camps, hands on math/science GED prep courses, and as of this fall a community and commercial screen printing shop at their new location (714 S. Clay Street). They are an integral organization in the development of Smoketown's Youth.



Source: Creative Innovation Zone

**Figure 64 | STEAM Exchange Print-Making, Place-making Art Project**



Source: Creative Innovation Zone

**Figure 65 | Smoketown Youth and STEAM Exchange**



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



#### SOCIAL HEALTH: Neighborhood Level Services, cont.

##### *Ideas xLab*

IDEAS xLab is a Louisville based organization with a national presence. IDEAS xLab partners communities with artist-led innovations, facilitating a connection between culture to health and wellbeing. IDEAS xLab has held a presence in Smoketown (funding the creation of Steam Exchange for example), and is currently engaged in a variety of neighborhood projects. Smoketown has been included in a three-year process to develop a nationally applicable community wellness program called Project HEAL. The Smoketown prototype for Project HEAL has networked artists with community members, building social, political, and economic capital that empower self-advocacy and a changing narrative surrounding community health.

##### *Smoketown Laundry*

IDEAS xLab has partnered with YouthBuild Louisville, Simmons College, Bates Memorial CDC, Jewish Family and Career Services, and Leadership Louisville's Bingham Fellows to create the Smoketown Laundry Project. Smoketown residents have identified the need for a laundromat in their neighborhood. This landromat will embrace ideas of intersectionality, hosting a minority owned small business incubator, as well as a Community Health Connector that will work to: raise awareness of healthy choices, create groups that meet local needs, and connect residents to support services. For more information, visit the Smoketown Voice website at <http://www.smoketownvoice.com/smoketown-laundry>.



Source: IDEAS xLab

Figure 66 | Culture of Health, IDEAS xLab



Source: IDEAS xLab

Figure 67 | Smoketown Laundry Rendering



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### SOCIAL HEALTH: Neighborhood Level Services, cont.

##### *Wheelhouse Project*

Created in 2015, the Wheelhouse Project is a partnership that has worked to elevate the needs of Smoketown residents. Through extensive visioning, the Wheelhouse Project has worked side-by-side with residents to support the creation of a new Boys & Girls Club on a central lot donated by Hillerich & Bradsby Co. to the Community Foundation of Louisville.

##### *YouthBuild*

YouthBuild is a global program that offers a local Louisville chapter within Smoketown. YouthBuild provides pathways to jobs for individuals between 16 and 24 through education, entrepreneurship, and other opportunities. Focusing on strengthening communities, between 2016 and 2017 YouthBuild Louisville has: helped 23 individuals gain their GEDs; rehabbed 4 houses; placed 46 students into full or part-time employment; helped 47 individuals earn Construction Certifications (PACT); and donated 19,172 hours of community service. They have been a supporting institution for Steam Exchange, and have been a partner for the Smoketown Laundry and the new Boys & Girls Club Wheelhouse Project. The YouthBuild building itself has been identified as a central building in the neighborhood by the Smoketown youth that participate in their programs.



Source: Insider Louisville, Courtesy of The Wheelhouse Project

**Figure 68 | Children Enjoying Ice Cream at an event for the Wheelhouse Project**



Source: Biz Journal, Louisville

**Figure 69 | YouthBuild Louisville**



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



#### SOCIAL HEALTH: Neighborhood Level Services, cont.

##### *Kentuckians For the Commonwealth*

Kentuckians For the Commonwealth (KFTC) is a grassroots organization with 10,000 members across Kentucky. The Jefferson County chapter is based in Smoketown, and has been dedicated to issues of economic justice, environmental justice, and voting rights across the county. In 2014, KFTC worked with Smoketown residents to identify future areas of community investment. Through extensive outreach, KFTC compiled the neighborhood's most recent planning document *Vision Smoketown* (referenced in the appendix of this document). KFTC organizes the annual "Smoketown Get Down for Democracy", a neighborhood block party that celebrates community cohesion.

##### *Smoketown Family Wellness Center*

The Smoketown Family Wellness Center (SFWC) seeks to build a culture of health by providing clinical care to Smoketown children in a community-based environment with a focus on healthy lifestyle behaviors for the entire family. The SFWC has a dream that every child will grow up healthy and prepared to be successful in achieving their goals, regardless of the neighborhood they are born into. The SFWC is expected to open in early 2018 and will be based in the center of Smoketown in the historic Presbyterian Community Center at 760 S. Hancock St., Suite B100.



Figure 70 | KFTC Environmental Justice for CSO in Smoketown Neighborhood



Figure 71 | Smoketown GetDown for Democracy Parade



Figure 72 | Smoketown GetDown for Democracy Sponsored by



## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### SOCIAL HEALTH: SNAP Locations

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federal program that offers nutrition assistance to eligible individuals and families. According to the 2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 44.8% of all Smoketown households were receiving SNAP assistance in 2015. SNAP users receive vouchers to access groceries assuring financial accessibility, however the physical accessibility of food options can also be a barrier. As of January 2017, only 5 SNAP retailers were within a half a mile radius of the center of Smoketown, and 24 retailers were within a mile. More options become available within a 2-mile radius of the center of Smoketown, but these options are more difficult to reach given the low car ownership rates and subsequent dependence upon indirect and infrequent transit lines. Complicating the issue is that 47.6% of those receiving SNAP benefits reported having one or more people in the home with a disability (2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). And although food options exist, whether these retailers offer fresh produce, dairy, and meat options requires additional research. A complete list of retailers can be found in the appendix of this document on page 114.



Source: Louisville Grows

Figure 73 | Louisville Grows, Providing Healthy Food Options



Source: NewRoots

Figure 74 | NewRoots, Providing Healthy Food Options



Source: NewRoots

Figure 75 | NewRoots, Providing Healthy Food Options

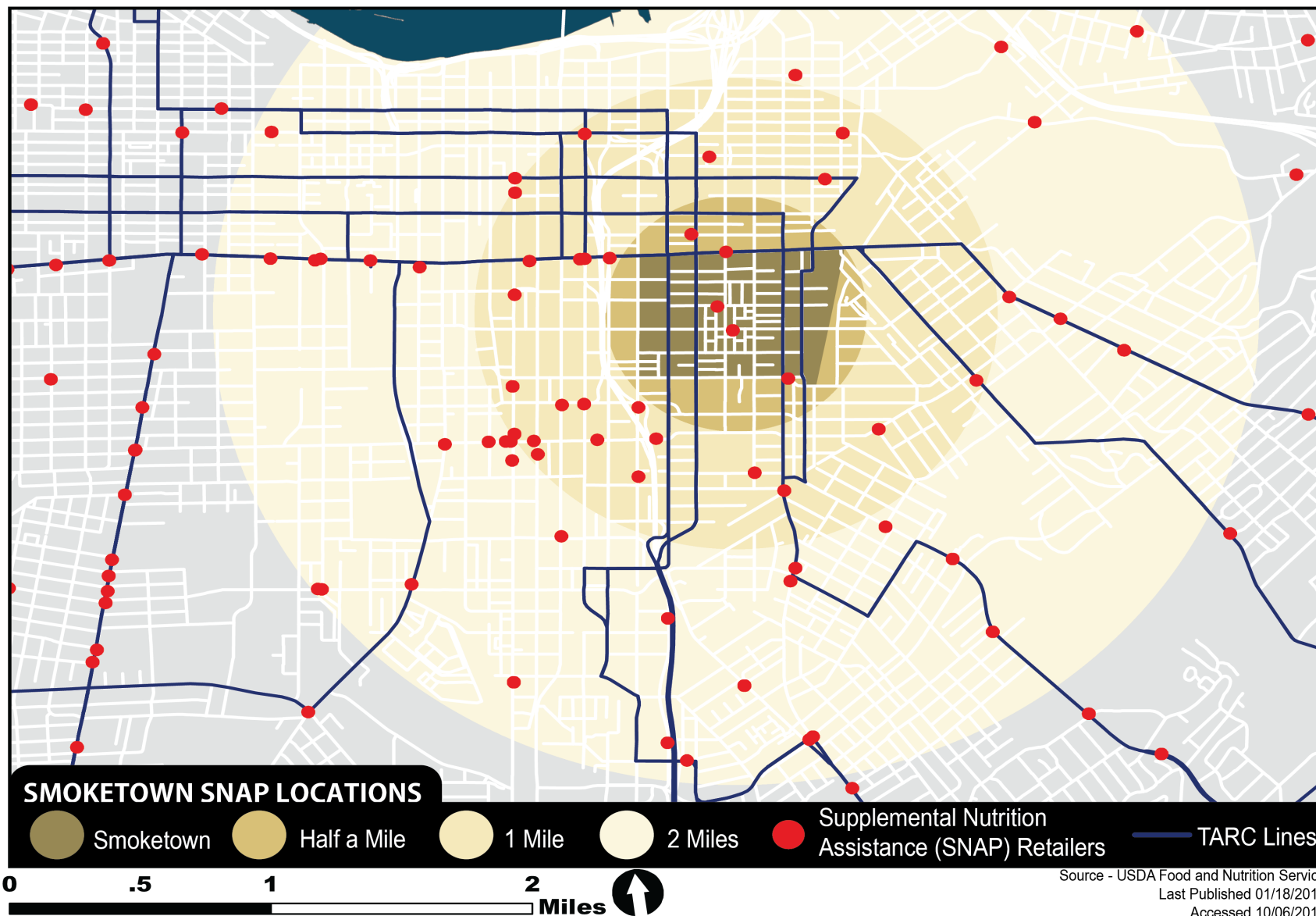


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 12 | Smoketown SNAP Locations Map





## EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### SOCIAL HEALTH: Reported Crime

An overview of crimes reported in 2017 was compiled through the Louisville Metro Open Data Portal. During this 9 month period, approximately 523 reported crimes occurred in Smoketown.<sup>9</sup> This is roughly 5% of the total crimes reported across these three zipcodes. As seen in Figure 77, Drugs/Alcohol violations were the most frequent, followed Assault and Other. Mapping these incidents through kernel density techniques,<sup>10</sup> there are visible concentrations of reported incidents along Broadway, Jackson, Breckenridge, and Clay. The highest concentration is at the intersection of Breckenridge and Jackson.



Source: WLKY News

**Figure 76 | Smoketown Residents Gather for Memorial**

Crime Type	Estimate	Percent
Drugs/Alcohol Violations	133	25%
Other	98	19%
Assault	97	19%
Theft/Larceny	52	10%
Vandalism	42	8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	23	4%
Vehicle Break-In/Theft	21	4%
Fraud	13	2%
Robbery	12	2%
Weapons	10	2%
Disturbing the Peace	2	0%

**Figure 77 | Smoketown Reported Crime, January-September 2017**  
Source: Louisville Open Data Portal

<sup>9</sup> Reported crimes from 01/01/17 to 09/30/17 were analyzed for only Smoketown, using three Smoketown zip codes (40203, 40201, and 40204). Reported crimes include a local block address. Zip codes were used as a way to narrow results specific to the neighborhood.

<sup>10</sup> Kernel density estimation is a non-parametric technique for estimating the probability density function of a random variable (e.g. reported crime).

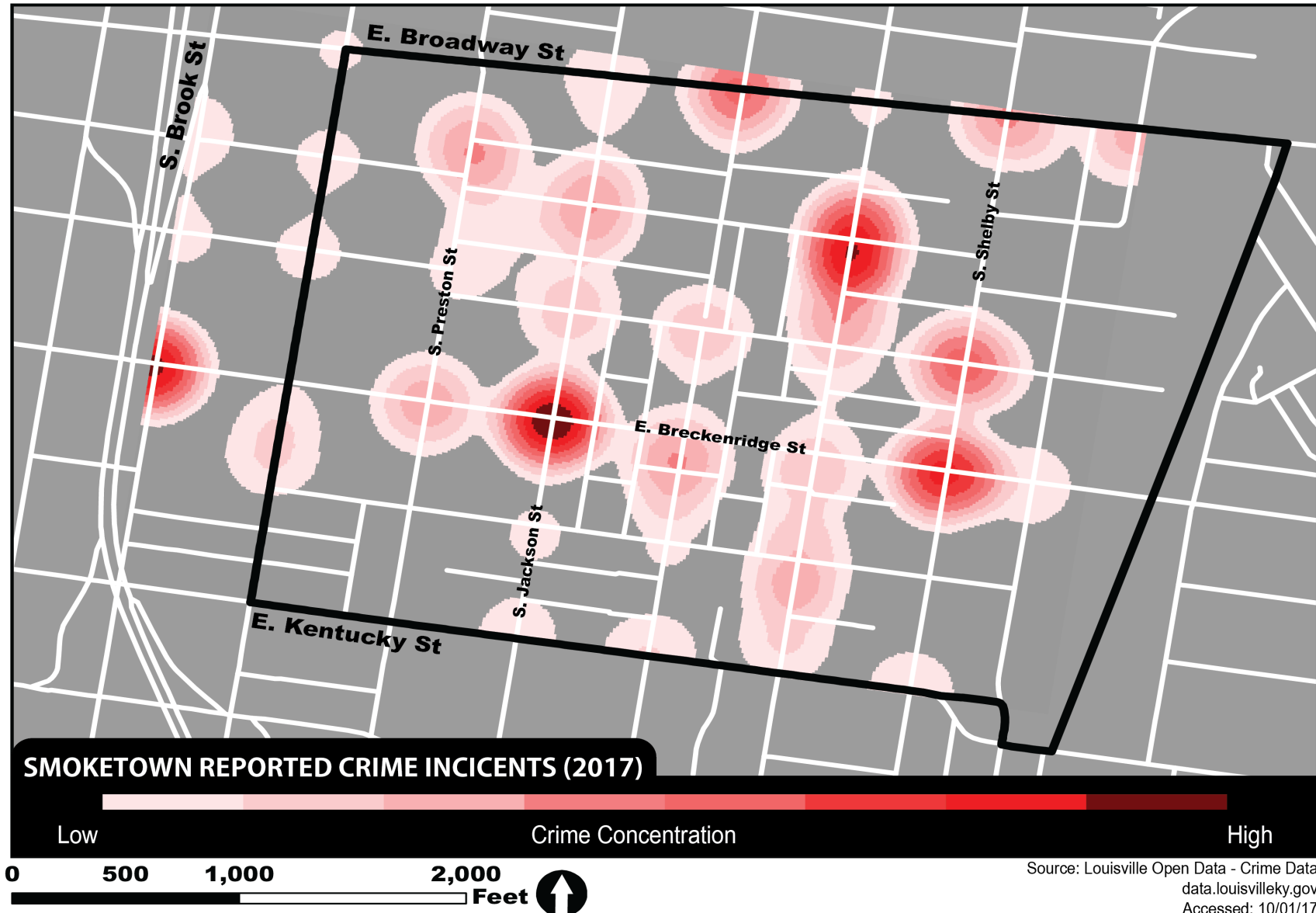


# EXISTING CONDITIONS & NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



MAP 13 | Smoketown Crime Map





### SWOT: Introduction

The analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) presented below reflects information gathered through an existing conditions analysis, conversations with community members, a youth visioning meeting, and two open community visioning meetings.

At these events residents were asked to map their neighborhood's assets, and discuss things that they would like to see Preserved or Added.

They were also asked to think of attributes to Remove or Keep out of Smoketown. These exercises, along with the background research presented in this document, are summarized to the right in Figure 78.







#### Strengths

- Variety of active neighborhood institutions and organizations
- Neighborhood identity, heritage and pride
- Proximity to downtown
- Connected street networks
- Racially diverse and young population

These are features that enhance the quality of life in Smoketown, and need to be preserved, celebrated, or capitalized on. Smoketown is lucky to have so many strong and active social groups and institutions in the neighborhoods. Smoketown's proximity to Louisville's central business district, as well as concentrated medical centers, make the neighborhood a prime location to attract complementary businesses that offer living-wage jobs for residents. The grid street networks within the neighborhood provides easy access to all areas. And the high concentration of diverse school aged residents will ensure that the love for Smoketown will only continue to grow in the future.

#### Weaknesses

- Vacant properties
- Lack of accessible amenities (food choices)
- Graffiti and Trash
- Tree Canopy

These are features that detract from the quality of life of Smoketown residents and need to be addressed. Vacant properties depress home values and can harbor criminal activity, threatening community safety. A lack of accessible amenities, such as diverse food choices, forces neighborhood residents to travel and spend money outside of their neighborhood. Graffiti and trash throughout the neighborhood can suppress neighborhood pride, and can be physically harmful for Smoketown's active youth. The lack of tree canopy cover in the neighborhood contributes to rising Urban Heat Island effects and dissuades the use of parks and sidewalks. Increasing Smoketown's tree canopy could improve air and water quality.





### Opportunities

- Enhance youth involvement in the community
- Greater utilization of bike networks
- Increasing rates of homeownership
- Improving access to services for homeless population
- Harnessing intergenerational relationships

These are features that could become strengths in the neighborhood if they are nurtured. With such a high percentage of youth, youth-centered programs could encourage young citizens to engage within their neighborhood, contributing their vision to the neighborhood's future. There are opportunities to add streetscape improvements to sidewalks and streets to increase multi-modal safety in the neighborhood. Improvements could include park benches, trash cans, landscaping overgrowth, and buffers between cars and other street network users.

With the overwhelming availability of single-family housing, the neighborhood has an opportunity to increase homeownership. Increased homeownership is one way to build wealth and combat displacement.

Residents have expressed concern over the high concentration of homeless populations. Since homeless shelter houses and kitchens are present in the neighborhood, perhaps the expansion of available beds/services would help to satisfy present demand. Exploring a Housing First approach - a model that seeks to provide permanent, affordable housing as soon as possible for individuals and families experiencing homelessness, after which providing services and

community-based support to help them avoid homelessness in the future - may be an opportunity for the neighborhood. Vacant parcels could facilitate these efforts.

Finally, strengthening intergenerational relationships will build upon the strong social ties already present within Smoketown. Elders can provide history and context for the neighborhood in the past, and youth can inspire conversations about the neighborhood they'd like to see now and in the future.

### Threats

- Gang activity
- Rising rents and property values
- Addition of undesirable businesses
- Negative messaging on billboards

These are features that could become detrimental to the overall success of the neighborhood if not properly addressed. Inter-neighborhood gang activity prevents residents from feeling secure, and perpetuates violence on neighborhood streets. Rising rents and property values (property taxes) due to neighborhood change are a major concern for residents. Rising housing costs could strain the already cost-burdened homes, increasing resident displacement. The addition of undesirable businesses, like liquor stores, in the neighborhood could harm the Smoketown's identity, and does little to address the numerous wants and needs of residents that are going unserved. Negative messaging or advertising within the neighborhood can influence youth perceptions while preying on vulnerable populations.





### Draft Plan Element Chapters: Introduction

The following draft Plan Element chapters - Land Use and Community Form, Mobility, and Community Development - highlight the key themes that we recommend be considered in the final Smoketown Neighborhood Plan. These themes were selected based on both the information gathered from residents through our community engagement process and our background research and data analysis. Time limitations prevented our planning process from fully engaging residents in writing goals, objectives, and policies for the Plan Element chapters. However, we offer these draft Plan Element chapters that highlight broader themes and more specific information that could be useful in drafting the goals, objectives, and policies for the final Smoketown Neighborhood Plan.

The suggested draft Plan Element chapters and supporting key themes are listed to the right.

### 03 | Draft Plan Element Chapter: Land Use & Community Form

- Housing
- Centers
- Facilities and Amenities
- Business Locations

### 04 | Draft Plan Element Chapter: Mobility

- Pedestrian Safety
- Balance of Transportation Methods

### 05 | Draft Plan Element Chapter: Community Development

- Job Training
- Social Networks and Connectivity
- Engagement for Smoketown Youth



Key Themes for:

# Land Use & Community Form

Housing

Centers

Facilities and  
Amenities

Business Locations



Source: Broken Sidewalk, courtesy LMHA

Figure 79 | Sheppard Square Redevelopment Rendering



### HOUSING

Smoketown finds itself surrounded by changing neighborhoods like Germantown, NuLu, and Phoenix Hill. Several community engagement exercises sponsored by present and former planning initiatives have shown that residents are concerned about displacement and the loss of social identity as a result of these changes. These concerns are related to both new development within Smoketown, in nearby neighborhoods, and the ramifications of past planning decisions including the practice of redlining.

In addressing the security of Smoketown's housing stock and social identity, the answer involves rapid neighborhood activism, education, and empowerment to ensure that residents can secure their wealth and heritage. More importantly, it requires the efforts of Louisville Metro Government to take responsibility and plan for those groups who have previously gone under-served, under-resourced, and under-represented. The following recommendations are aimed at improving current housing, as well as planning for future housing that fits within the social, historical, and cultural structure of the neighborhood.



Figure 80 | Row of Houses in Smoketown

#### Draft Housing Goal:

*Secure the existing and future housing stock for all Smoketown neighborhood residents by ensuring they are key players and beneficiaries in the process and outcomes of neighborhood development decisions.*

#### Draft Objectives and Policies:

- The Smoketown Neighborhood Association should help connect residents, particularly those groups that are under-served, under-resourced, and under-represented, to planning workshops that educate residents on how to work with Louisville Metro Government for an equitable representation of Smoketown in development decisions. For example, the Center for Neighborhoods' Neighborhood Institute Workshop Group, Green Institute Workshop, and Community Workshops.
- Smoketown Neighborhood Association should establish a sub-committee that cooperates with the local councilperson, key stakeholders, developers, and adjacent Neighborhood Associations to communicate residents' concerns and resolve foreseeable conflicts regarding development decisions that potentially affect Smoketown. An example is the Clifton Community Council.
- Expand opportunities for meaningful community engagement that connects residents with key stakeholders, local leaders, and their councilperson. Examples include the Smoketown GetDown for Democracy, and the West Louisville Economic Development Forum.



## DRAFT PLAN ELEMENT CHAPTER: LAND USE & COMMUNITY FORM

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### HOUSING, cont.

##### Draft Housing Goal:

*Neighborhood improvements are the result of equitable practices that secure residents' housing options and preserve the social character of Smoketown.*

##### Draft Objectives and Policies:

- Promote fair housing practices and accessibility by those involved in the production, preservation, and operation of housing.
- Minimize displacement of homeowners at risk of unwanted sale or foreclosure with a property tax moratorium or property tax relief.
- Encourage future developments to include housing options at price points affordable to current residents of Smoketown through development review or tax incentives
- Use capacity-building tools to increase the wealth of current renters in the neighborhood who are at risk of displacement. For example, the Cornerstone Renter Equity program in Cincinnati, OH.<sup>1</sup> Another example is the renter equity program - Glencove Project - in Cleveland, OH. Renters who are artists might benefit from a similar program.<sup>2</sup>



Figure 81 | Glencove Project, Northeast Shores Development Corp.

The renter's equity has made a huge difference because I have earned savings by being a good resident. My equity has earned me furniture for my apartment; you know, the nicer things in life. Right now I am saving for a "rainy day" fund. It has become a safety net for me.

Mr. Clarence, resident since 2002



Figure 82 | Cornerstone Renter Equity @, Over the Rhine Neighborhood, Cincinnati, OH

<sup>1</sup> Cornerstone Renter Equity® (2017). Retrieved from: <https://cornerstone-equity.org/>

<sup>2</sup> O'Brien, E. (2015, June 10). "Artists to earn renter equity with innovative Glencove project." Freshwater. Retrieved from: <http://www.freshwatercleveland.com/devnews/glen-cove061015.aspx>



### HOUSING, cont.

#### Draft Housing Goal:

*Stabilize occupied homes, and preserve and restore vacant and abandoned properties to protect neighborhood residents' wealth and increase neighborhood pride through collective action.*

#### Draft Housing Objectives and Policies:

- Smoketown Neighborhood Association should advocate for an adequate supply of rental and owner housing options at varying price points that meet the financial capabilities of residents, through strategic partnerships with private investors and local affordable housing developers.
- Smoketown Neighborhood Association should work with their councilperson and Louisville Metro Government to reduce regulatory barriers for preserving, rehabilitating, and producing housing at all income levels and needs. An example is a split tax rate. This might lower the tax rate for buildings and increase the tax rate for land. Split tax rates “encourage the improvement and renovation of buildings while creating a disincentive for land speculation and vacant buildings.”<sup>3</sup>
- The Smoketown Neighborhood Association should promote available housing resources for both renters and owners through social media and other existing communicative platforms like the Smoketown Voice. An example of a housing resource is Louisville Metro’s Housing and Community Development Weatherization Assistance Program.

- Encourage construction training and skill building to increase home repair options, and ensure opportunities for assistance to low-income, elderly, or disabled households. The skill building facilitated by YouthBuild is a great example.



Figure 83 | Vacant and abandoned property in Smoketown

<sup>3</sup>Levy, Diane K., Comey, J., Padilla, S. (2006). “Keeping the Neighborhood Affordable: A Handbook of Housing Strategies for Gentrifying Areas.” The Urban Institute. Retrieved from: <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/50796/411295-Keeping-the-Neighborhood-Affordable.PDF> (p. 9-10)



## DRAFT PLAN ELEMENT CHAPTER: LAND USE & COMMUNITY FORM

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### HOUSING, cont.

- Encourage a partnership between community development programs in Smoketown and Louisville Metro Codes and Regulations to implement a strategic process for: identifying residents' complaints toward vacant or abandoned properties, inspecting vacant or abandoned properties, and reusing these resources for residents' benefit. An example of this is the City of Cleveland Code Enforcement Partnership.<sup>4</sup> A local partnership includes the New Directions Housing Corporation's Vacant Property Report "...intended to give neighborhoods a voice in regard to the most detrimental vacant properties in their neighborhood" (Neighborhood Roundtable – December, Vacant Property Report Facebook Event).<sup>5</sup>
- Use community land banks to increase resident ownership of vacant and abandoned properties for the use of entrepreneurship, green spaces, and affordable housing opportunities. For instance, the Newburgh, NY Land Bank Arts Program is a potential model for replication.

#### Draft Housing Goal:

*Improve partnerships between neighborhood institutions and Louisville's homeless advocate organizations to move towards preventing and ending neighborhood homelessness.*

#### Draft Housing Objectives and Policies:

- Advocate for an adequate supply of short-term and permanent housing with supporting services for all homeless people and those at risk of becoming homeless. Potential partnerships might include Wayside Christian Mission and St. Vincent de Paul.
- Identify creative solutions for generating development programs while providing food and/or shelter. A local example is Hotel Louisville.<sup>6</sup> Another comparable example is the L.A. Kitchen in the state of California.<sup>7</sup> The L.A. Kitchen reclaims local food that would otherwise go to waste as a way of empowering and feeding the homeless.

<sup>4</sup>Frater, M., Gilson, C. M., O'Leary, R. J. H. (2009). "The City of Cleveland Code Enforcement Partnership." Center for Community Progress. Retrieved from: <http://www.communityprogress.net/the-city-of-cleveland-code-enforcement-partnership-resources-7.php>

<sup>5</sup>"Neighborhood Roundtable – Vacant Property Report". New Directions Housing Corporation. Retrieved from: <https://www.facebook.com/events/926816787475894/>

<sup>6</sup>"Hotel Louisville". (2014). Wayside Christian Mission. Retrieved from: <http://www.hotellouisville.org/>

<sup>7</sup>Johnson, Cat. (2015, August 17). "Ex-cons at LA Kitchen Feed the Hungry with Food Waste". Shareable. Retrieved from: <https://www.shareable.net/blog/ex-cons-at-la-kitchen-feed-the-hungry-with-food-waste>



### CENTERS

Smoketown residents have strong pride in their neighborhood, which has fueled great initiatives and created a desire for others to cherish Smoketown in the same ways they do. Current efforts to physically build Smoketown in the residents' vision have included things like community murals, parks, and Habitat for Humanity of Metro Louisville's, "Love Your Neighborhood" events. Such efforts convey the strong social ties that Smoketown residents have to their community, but there is much more that could be done to that end.

Identifying and promoting physical centers in the neighborhood would give current residents a structural method for expressing this pride. It would foster belonging and ownership for residents, and it would place this pride on display for both residents and the broader Louisville community. The following recommendations address a few of the ways that Smoketown can create physical outlets of social connections in their community.

#### Draft Centers Goal:

*Smoketown is identifiable for commuters and visitors.*

#### Draft Centers Objectives and Policies:

- Install outdoor school banners at Meyzeek Middle School in coordination with Smoketown's previous QLAP (2011) objective to develop and enhance the physical environment.
- Mark entrances into the neighborhood – identified by residents and stakeholders – with locally designed arches/gateways.

- Create street furniture such as benches, trash/recycling cans, and pedestrian lighting that is unique to the neighborhood, as can be seen in other Louisville neighborhoods, and in coordination with *Vision Smoketown's* (2014) recommendation to rebuild social capital.

#### Draft Centers Goal:

*Promotion of Smoketown's heritage fosters community pride.*

#### Draft Centers Objectives and Policies:

- Partner residents with neighborhood historians to develop and build a collection of "heritage sites," similar to the African American Heritage Trail in Lexington, KY. Smoketown will identify important community landmarks and use signage to both educate as well as orient pedestrians to the neighborhood around them.<sup>8</sup>
- Implement a policy that restricts predatory advertising in communities that are in the process of reviving and rebuilding. Further information can be found in IdeasxLab's Project Heal report on billboards.



Figure 84 | An example of street furniture unique to Smoketown (located at S. Preston Street)

<sup>8</sup> "African American Heritage Trail". VisitLex. Retrieved from: <https://www.visitlex.com/things-to-do/afam-heritage-trail/>



## DRAFT PLAN ELEMENT CHAPTER: LAND USE & COMMUNITY FORM

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### CENTERS, cont.

##### Draft Centers Goal:

*Establish a Smoketown Youth District that enhances physical and social youth connections.*

##### Draft Centers Objectives and Policies:

- Encourage communication and user/program crossover between YouthBuild, Meyzeek Middle School, the Smoketown Family Wellness Center, and the future Boys and Girls Club of Kentuckiana. The physical relation of these four organizations already lends to the creation of a Smoketown Youth District (See map on p. 83).
- Create a comprehensive system of pedestrian pathways, wayfinding signs, and other land marks between Meyzeek Middle School, YouthBuild, the Smoketown Family Wellness Center, and the future Boys and Girls Club of Kentuckiana to identify the Youth District.
- Build a playground and recreational field in Lampton Park.
- Identify potential areas for safe crosswalks between youth programs through pedestrian studies. Match appropriate crossing types (marked, signaled, crossing guard programs) with each crosswalk connection.

##### Draft Centers Goal:

*Support neighborhood projects that strengthen residential centers both physically and socially.*

##### Draft Centers Objectives and Policies:

- Organize street art decoration whose purpose, location, and design meets residential consensus similar to the work of The City Repair project in Portland, OR.<sup>9</sup>
- Organize family friendly activities such as tree planting, campaigns, block clean ups, and other feasible tactical urbanism efforts.

##### Draft Centers Goal:

*Improve the natural environment in Smoketown and increase the green landscape with trees, grass, and shrubbery.*

##### Draft Centers Objectives and Policies:

- Encourage all new developments to consider their environmental impact and to strive to improve environmental conditions where possible, specifically by adding or preserving street trees to maintain or improve the existing tree canopy in Smoketown.
- Partnerships with Louisville Grows to increase the tree canopy, lending consideration to maintaining neighborhood safety, and planting the appropriate tree species that will thrive within the neighborhood. For example, tree planting grants can be acquired through LG&E and KU's Plant for the Planet Grant.
- Promote the removal of overgrowth on vacant or abandoned properties, streetscapes, and alleys.



### FACILITIES & AMENITIES

Residents of Smoketown are in need of amenities such as a grocery store, laundromat, temporary housing, and other basic services. While current vacant and abandoned properties are harmful to the neighborhood, they also present possible assets for meeting these needs. Providing strong financial incentives to encourage adaptive reuse of current properties can help Smoketown take advantage of these assets while increasing access to much needed services.

The following recommendations aim to ensure that Smoketown residents have access to amenities such as grocery stores, laundromats, and banks within their neighborhood by incentivizing the use and adaptive reuse of vacant and abandoned properties.

#### Draft Facilities and Amenities Goal:

*Reduce the number of vacant or abandoned properties in Smoketown.*

#### Draft Facilities and Amenities Objectives and Policies:

- Promote land use strategies for the reuse of existing structures as opposed to constructing new buildings.
- Coordinate with within the neighborhood to obtain ownership of vacant and abandoned properties, with an eye towards promoting local ownership or amenity development.
- Provide incentives to locate a grocery store in the neighborhood.

#### Draft Facilities and Amenities Goal:

*Increase resident-owned businesses over the next 5 years.*

#### Draft Facilities and Amenities Objectives and Policies:

- Ensure residents who buy properties for the purpose of adaptive reuse are given comprehensive knowledge regarding applicable tax incentives to their development.



Figure 85 | Row of houses in the Smoketown Neighborhood



## DRAFT PLAN ELEMENT CHAPTER: LAND USE & COMMUNITY FORM

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### BUSINESS LOCATIONS

Business growth in Smoketown is near stagnant, and most residents continue to commute to work outside of the neighborhood. For Smoketown to succeed as a neighborhood where residents can live, work, dine, and shop its economic potential must be realized. A concerted, multi-pronged effort must be made to reduce unemployment and increase entrepreneurship and business presence.

#### Draft Business Locations Goal:

*Smoketown has twenty new businesses operating in the neighborhood by 2025.*

#### Draft Business Locations Objectives and Policies:

- Partner with local startup organizations and lending institutions to provide frequent, free entrepreneurship and business finance workshops at community centers in the neighborhood.
- Partner with creative lending organizations like credit unions and micro lenders, as well as finance-oriented non-profits like Community Ventures to maximize funding opportunities for new businesses in Smoketown.
- Support fledgling companies by providing access to co-working office space at a very modest rate, to ensure that a Smoketown business incubator, such as the Smoketown Laundry, comes to fruition.
- Establish and promote incentive programs for property owners in Smoketown that will earn them property tax deduction by renting to new local businesses at a certain percentage below market rate.

- Encourage neighborhood businesses to give residents consideration for employment first, within the context of fair labor practices.



Figure 86 | Rendering of future Smoketown Laundry as an example of adaptive reuse. Source: Smoketown Voice.



Source: Community Foundation of Louisville

Figure 87 | Wheelhouse Project Land Donation



Key Themes for:

# Mobility

Pedestrian Safety

Balance of  
Transportation  
Methods



Source: Insider Louisville

Figure 88 | Example of Multi-Modal Transportation



### PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

One of the key concerns voiced by residents relates to safe passage through the neighborhood by pedestrians. Residents noted that they avoid letting their children walk or bike to the existing green spaces and facilities in the area because they fear for their children's safety. Some safety concerns are related to crime, others are involve the existing transportation networks and the speed at which traffic travels through the neighborhood. The following draft recommendations presented could be ways to help create safer streets in Smoketown.

#### Draft Pedestrian Safety Goal:

*Improve safety conditions for Smoketown pedestrians and help prevent potential criminal activity.*

#### Draft Pedestrian Safety Objectives and Policies:

- Improve street lighting around the neighborhood where needed, especially in alleyways and tree-lined streets. Ensure that all lighting is compliant with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.
- Work with neighborhood residents and LMPD to provide additional enforcement in higher crime areas in accordance with the recommendations in *QLAP* and *Vision Smoketown*.
- Promote the removal of overgrowth on vacant or abandoned properties, streetscapes, and alleys to improve visibility of and by pedestrians.

#### Draft Pedestrian Safety Goal:

*Promote the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists, particularly at traffic intersections.*

#### Draft Pedestrian Safety Objectives and Policies:

- Improve pedestrian and cyclist safety and visibility at intersections and crosswalks.
- Ensure that the pavement at intersections is even and its condition is compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Set sidewalks farther away from the road for increased safety, and clearly mark and separate bicycle paths from traffic.
- Increase wayfinding ability for both pedestrians and cyclist by improving visibility of street signs and adding signs where necessary.
- Ensure that any future traffic redesign, street improvement and/or repair, and future developments maintain safe practices to maximize motorist, pedestrian, and bicyclist safety.
- Improve street safety and access for Smoketown youth within the Youth District by constructing a comprehensive system of safe sidewalks, crosswalks, and signs and flashing lights signaling drivers to slow down.



#### PEDESTRIAN SAFETY, cont.

##### Draft Pedestrian Safety Goal:

- *Improve sidewalk repair, reconstruction, and pedestrian connectivity within the neighborhood through partnerships with Metro Public Works and existing or new local businesses.*

##### Draft Pedestrian Safety Objectives and Policies:

- Require all new developments to provide pedestrian access and connections to the existing sidewalk network to ensure that the current pedestrian sidewalk network is completed and maintained regardless of the type of development bordering all streets.
- Work with Metro Public Works to coordinate sidewalk and bicycle construction in tandem with street repair projects.
- Work with Metro Public Works to coordinate traffic calming devices and pedestrian focused street designs in tandem with street repair projects as part of a larger goal towards Complete Streets – streets that are designed for safety, accessibility, and ease of use for all transportation types and street users of all ages and abilities.<sup>10</sup> For example, use traffic calming devices include features such as curb extensions, lane thinning, and a large tree canopy.<sup>11</sup> Some pedestrian focused designs might include sidewalks separated from the street and protected pedestrian crossings.<sup>12</sup>

- Work with Metro Public Works to conduct regular sidewalk maintenance to meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards, with inspections at least once a year.



Figure 89 | Uneven sidewalk in Smoketown

<sup>10</sup> “What are Complete Streets?”. Smart Growth America. Retrieved from: <https://smartgrowthamerica.org/program/national-complete-streets-coalition/what-are-complete-streets/>

<sup>11</sup> “Complete Streets Implementation: A Brief Guidebook”. Smart Growth America. Retrieved from: [https://smartgrowthamerica.org/app/uploads/2016/09/Changing-Complete-Streets-Policy\\_Brief-Guidebook.pdf](https://smartgrowthamerica.org/app/uploads/2016/09/Changing-Complete-Streets-Policy_Brief-Guidebook.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> “Complete Streets Policies”. U.S. Department of Transportation. Retrieved from: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/complete-streets-policies>



## DRAFT PLAN ELEMENT CHAPTER: MOBILITY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### PEDESTRIAN SAFETY, cont.

##### Draft Pedestrian Safety Goal:

*Improve physical connectedness neighborhood-wide with a network of maps marked with Smoketown locations and amenities including key institutions, sites, and open spaces.*

##### Draft Pedestrian Safety Objectives and Policies:

- Collaborate between the Smoketown Neighborhood Association and Smoketown stakeholders such as the Metro Councilperson, neighborhood religious institutions or neighborhood community organizations to establish which Smoketown sites to include in potential way-finding maps. Examples of potential sites could include the Boxing Gloves, YouthBuild, the Sheppard Square Leasing Office, and Metro United Way. Further, partners for creating the way-finding plaques might include Kertis Creative, YouthBuild or Smoketown's Metro Councilperson.



Source: Sherman Carter Barnhart Architects

Figure 90 | Sheppard Square Boxing Gloves



#### BALANCE OF TRANSPORTATION METHODS

25% of Smoketown residents use non-private means of transportation (public transit and walking) to get to work. Residents also occasionally use bicycles as transport though not often for commutes, yet much of the current transportation network caters specifically to the personal automobile, making other modes of travel dangerous. The future of inclusive mobility in Smoketown lies in the strength of its neighborhood walkability and multimodal system. The following recommendations will help direct improvements in pedestrian infrastructure, public transit access, and the bicycle network to increase safety for non-automobile users.

##### Draft Balance of Transportation Methods Goal:

*Further develop Smoketown's cycling infrastructure.*

##### Draft Balance of Transportation Methods Objectives and Policies:

- Create a network of bicycle paths throughout the neighborhood that connect to places of interest, such as the Smoketown Youth District, or the newly established Logan Street Basin.
- Encourage infrastructure coordination between Smoketown's bike network and public transit hubs.

##### Draft Balance of Transportation Methods Goal:

*Create a multimodal transportation network by 2030.*

##### Draft Balance of Transportation Methods Objectives and Policies:

- Expand the east-west public transit service in Smoketown by working with TARC to provide a bus service line along Kentucky Street and Breckinridge Street.
- Convert all streets to two-way directional traffic use
- Encourage the multi-modal use of all roadways within Smoketown by limiting roadway improvement that would increase the average driving speed.



Source: News Tribune, Staff Photo by: Josh Hicks

Figure 91 | Louisville's Bike Share Program



Key Themes for:

# Community Development

Job Training

Social Networks and  
Connectivity

Engagement for  
Smoketown Youth



Figure 92 | Community Development Inspiration



### JOB TRAINING

Residents of Smoketown have repeatedly expressed a need for jobs that provide financial stability for themselves and their families. In other words, jobs that pay a living wage with stable hours. With the neighborhood's proximity to multiple downtown hospitals and the Central Business District, vocational training in the medical and public health industry, as well as other trade industries should be accessible to Smoketown residents. The following recommendations aim to increase job preparedness of Smoketown adults and young adults.

#### Draft Job Training Goal:

*Decrease the unemployment rate in Smoketown over the coming years by five percent.*

#### Draft Job Training Objectives and Policies:

- Expand existing and proposed programs for local job training services and job search assistance such as those at YouthBuild Louisville and the proposed Smoketown Laundry.
- Expand the Kentucky Career Center SummerWorks program in Smoketown to increase the number of employed neighborhood youth, ages 16-25, through the established Kentuckiana Works program.<sup>13</sup>
- Provide a tax credit to incentivize businesses that hire and train at-risk-youth, ages 16-25 who live in areas of concentrated poverty and are currently out of school and work.
- Partner residents with job training in the medical and public health

sectors and with UPS, Amazon, and Humana to provide residents with the skill-based knowledge needed to obtain a job or career in one of these areas.



Source: Kentuckiana Works website

Figure 93 | Kentuckiana Works, Summer Works Program

<sup>13</sup>SummerWorks. Retrieved from: <https://www.summerworks.org/>



### SOCIAL NETWORKS AND CONNECTIVITY

Many organizations are currently working to build community within Smoketown, such as the Smoketown Voice, the Smoketown Neighborhood Association, YouthBuild, ideasXLab, Steam Exchange, the Smoketown Family Wellness Center, and a host of church-sponsored groups, just to name a few. It is clear these local organizations and institutions are invested in Smoketown.

Each of these groups is dedicated to improving Smoketown, and each have their own specific focus. This is a strength for the neighborhood. As Smoketown works to build on its collective assets and navigate past existing challenges, effective communication across these organizations could only compound their efforts. These groups should prioritize working together towards implementing the shared collective vision for Smoketown.

Reliable and inclusive communication within Smoketown will be essential for implementing strategies developed through the neighborhood planning process. Communication fosters connectedness and helps lay the groundwork for a strong sense of community. The viability of Smoketown's future depends on healthy channels of communication within the neighborhood foremost, and then beyond, to the larger Metro Louisville community.

The following recommendations aim to promote a Smoketown community that is collectively strong and united; one that thrives on a vibrant network of community-supported communication – both physical and digital – with the help of community organized and managed institutions that enable neighborhood members to stay up-to-date on neighborhood news.

### Draft Social Networks and Connectivity Goal:

*Connect and support existing community organizations, residents, and stakeholders in Smoketown.*

### Draft Social Networks and Connectivity Objectives and Policies:

- The Smoketown Neighborhood Association (SNA) should conduct and facilitate a series of networking events that focus on certain themes pertaining to Smoketown (i.e., Health, Youth, Arts, etc.) with groups/organizations describing their current efforts and progress towards achieving certain theme-related goals. Potential meeting sites could be Manhattan on Broadway, YouthBuild, the Smoketown Family Wellness Center, or the planned Smoketown Laundry. A list of existing organizations can be found in the UofL Urban Planning Student Contact List and on the Smoketown Voice Community Resources Webpage.
- Establish a Wash and Learn Program at the Smoketown Laundry modeled off of the successful program in the Bronx, NY which innovated a laundromat to double as a community source for tutoring and enrichment activities for people of all ages and cultural backgrounds.<sup>14,15</sup> Potential partners could be the Louisville Free Public Library, Americana World Community Center, Kentucky Refugee Ministries, Meyzeek Middle School, Spalding University, Steam Exchange, Simmons College, or YouthBuild.

<sup>14</sup> "Wash & Learn": Creating Pop-up Learning Spaces in Laundromats in the Bronx". (2017, July 17).

<sup>15</sup> Libraries Without Borders. Retrieved from: [https://www.librarieswithoutborders.org/wash\\_and\\_learn\\_bronx/](https://www.librarieswithoutborders.org/wash_and_learn_bronx/)



### SOCIAL NETWORKS AND CREATIVITY, cont.

- Develop Resident Councils throughout the neighborhood, where each council has a representative in SNA to ensure a diversity of voices and coverage of neighborhood needs. Resident Councils can help foster residents' involvement in community-building by organizing participation in housing management and maintenance. For example, a Resident Council is currently being organized in the renovated PCC Building, a part of the Sheppard Square Housing Development, by residents within the building. Partnerships between this, and other resident councils, and with the SNA can help the SNA distribute news, plans, and ideas to the Smoketown community while helping residents feel connected to the neighborhood.

- Support, preserve, and promote traditional community events like the Smoketown GetDown for Democracy, and the Smoketown Family Wellness Center's Community Celebration.

#### Draft Social Networks and Connectivity Goal:

*Provide a network of community announcement boards neighborhood-wide.*

#### Draft Social Networks and Connectivity Objectives and Policies:

- Repurpose unused phone booths to become nodes of communication where neighborhood announcements, upcoming events, and resources/services contacts are all provided in either digital or physical form.

- Identify existing key neighborhood locations that can host a physical community board (i.e. cork-board) with announcements, local advertisements, SNA meeting agendas, etc.

#### Draft Social Networks and Connectivity Goal:

*The Smoketown Neighborhood Association (SNA) is a guiding force of neighborhood communication.*

#### Draft Social Networks and Connectivity Objectives and Policies:

- Encourage the SNA to publish meeting agenda + minutes both digitally on the Smoketown Voice, and at key neighborhood sites for those who are not online.
- Establish a resident council representative within the SNA to help keep the association connected to Smoketown residents and vice versa.
- SNA board and members should organize Smoketown Organizations/ Stakeholder Networking Events.



Figure 94 | Smoketown GetDown Block Party, 2016.



### ENGAGEMENT FOR SMOKETOWN YOUTH

Almost 30% of Smoketown residents are 15 years old or younger, and 13% are under the age of 5. Children are the future of any neighborhood, and the health and wellbeing of the children will determine the health and wellbeing of the neighborhood for years to come. Smoketown residents are clear that enriching the lives of Smoketown youth should be prioritized in neighborhood decision making.

In September 2017, the proposed development of a new Boys and Girls Club in Smoketown was announced. This club will benefit to the community in many ways, including the provision of resources, programs, and connectivity that Smoketown youth are currently lacking. However, completion of the project is not expected until 2019 and the Boys and Girls Club is only one component of improving youth connections in the neighborhood. There are several other ways the community can improve educational and recreational opportunities, while providing a safe and welcoming atmosphere where kids can walk, bike, and play freely.

The following recommendations help outline ways in which the community can provide a better future for its children and as a result a better future for the community as a whole.

#### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Goal:

*Create a “Youth District” connecting resources for the children and young adults of Smoketown.*

#### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Objectives and Policies:

- Develop a physical and programmatic collaboration between YouthBuild, Meyzeek Middle School, the Smoketown Family Wellness Center (SFWC), and the future Boys and Girls Club that connects all four with overlapping programs and volunteer opportunities, as well as providing a physical environment where children can walk easily and safely from one establishment to another.
- Establish connectivity between YouthBuild, Meyzeek Middle School, the Smoketown Family Wellness Center (SFWC), the future Boys and Girls Club and the rest of the community through volunteer activities and promotional events. This may be achieved by including YouthBuild, Boys & Girls Club and SFWC representatives at Meyzeek Promotional Events (i.e. Back-to-School celebrations and Open House events where booths are available). Further, volunteer opportunities for Meyzeek students could be offered by YouthBuild, the SFWC, and the future Boys and Girls Club.
- Create a comprehensive physical link between the four sites with way-finding signage, street art as landmarks, and improved street lighting and crosswalks.



### ENGAGEMENT FOR SMOKETOWN YOUTH, cont.

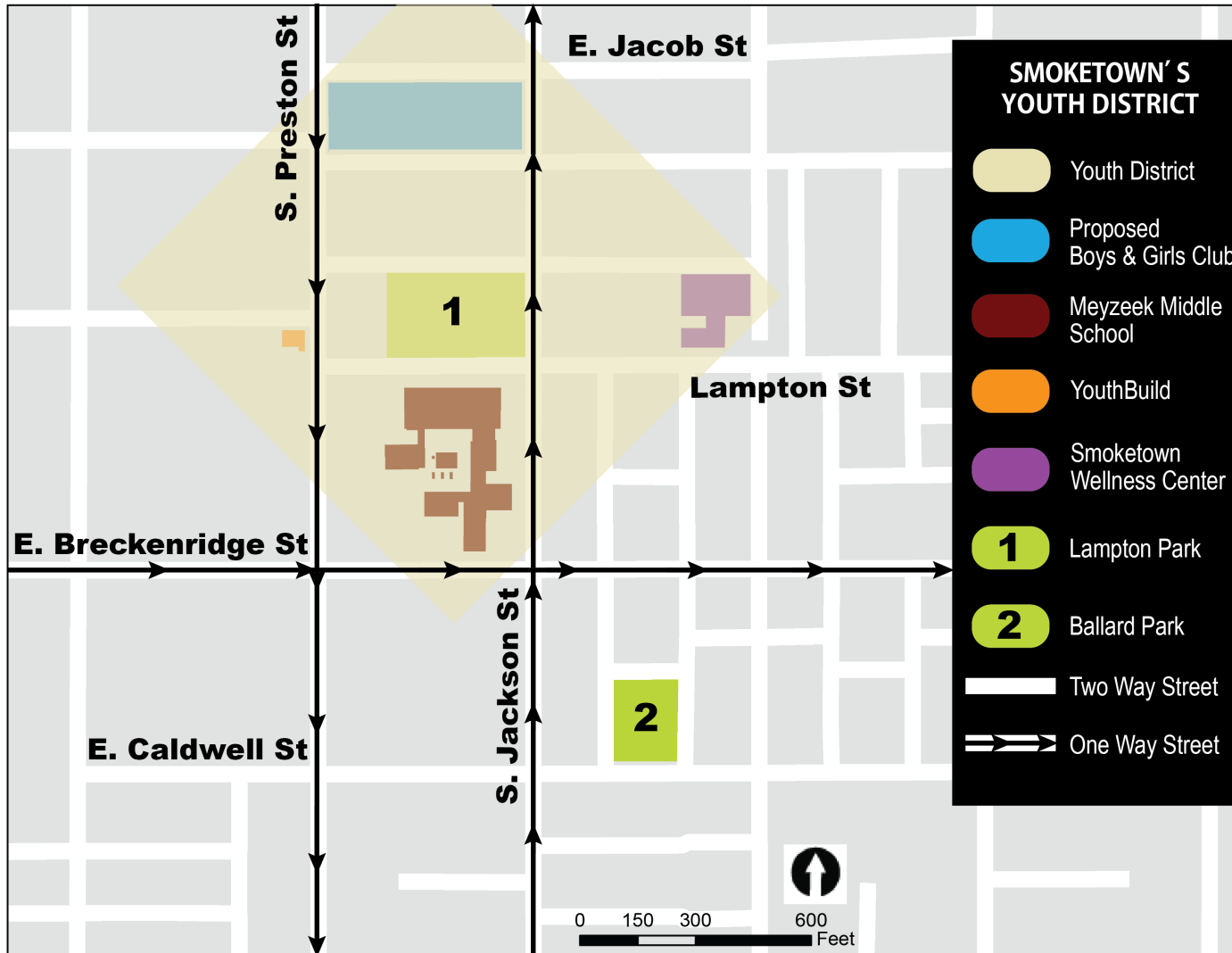


Figure 95 | Smoketown "Youth District"



## DRAFT PLAN ELEMENT CHAPTER: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### ENGAGEMENT FOR SMOKETOWN YOUTH, cont.

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Goal:

*Connect Smoketown youth with existing youth organizations that already function in Smoketown.*

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Objectives and Policies:

- Create a list with brief descriptions of current youth resources in and around Smoketown that can be shared on the Smoketown Voice, at youth organizations in Smoketown, and posted on physical community boards/phone booths around the neighborhood. Potential resources to list include YouthBuild, Steam Exchange, Presbyterian Development Center, local church youthgroups, Meyzeek Community Schools program, and the Smoketown Family Wellness Center.

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Goal:

*Improve connections between Meyzeek Middle School and the Smoketown community.*

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Objectives and Policies:

- Enhance the Community Schools Program at Meyzeek to reach more Smoketown youth by partnering with other institutions.
- Create partnerships between Meyzeek's Beta Club and local organizations that service Smoketown.

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Goal:

*Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS) playgrounds are open to the community after school hours and over the summer to be used by Smoketown youth.*

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Objectives and Policies:

- Establish Joint Use Agreements between JCPS and neighborhood organizations and/or businesses, as per California State's "Toolkit for Increasing Physical Activity Through Joint Use Agreements" to open school playgrounds after hours.<sup>16</sup> Opening school playgrounds to community children can increase children's physical activity and social connections, but will require strong commitments between JCPS and public or private entities willing to take on the responsibility in terms of potential costs and risks associated with opening school property after hours. The SNA could take on the initiative of contacting JCPS and potential partners for a Joint Use Agreement.

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Goal:

*Encourage Smoketown Youth to establish a Youth Council that will inform and influence future planning decisions within the neighborhood.*

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Objectives and Policies:

- Create the space and opportunity for neighborhood Youth to organize and actively participate in shaping the neighborhood for their current and future needs.

<sup>16</sup> Ogilvie, Robert S. and Zimmerman, Jason. (2012). "Opening School Grounds to the Community After Hours". Changelab Solutions. Retrieved from: [http://www.changelabsolutions.org/sites/default/files/CA\\_Joint\\_Use\\_Toolkit\\_FINAL\\_%28CLS\\_20120530%29\\_2010.01.28.pdf](http://www.changelabsolutions.org/sites/default/files/CA_Joint_Use_Toolkit_FINAL_%28CLS_20120530%29_2010.01.28.pdf)



#### ENGAGEMENT FOR SMOKETOWN YOUTH, cont.

##### Draft Engagement for Smoketown Youth Goal:

*Improve the maintenance and care of Smoketown's parks through the Adopt-A-Park program.*

- Identify community organization(s) that can take financial responsibility and muster the support needed to improve and maintain Smoketown's parks. These organizations would partner with Louisville Metro Parks under the Adopt-A-Park program.<sup>17</sup> Other neighborhood parks around Louisville have been adopted by neighborhood associations, local businesses, churches, and community organizations such as the YMCA, and other Boys and Girls Clubs. Potential partners for adopting Smoketown's parks may be the Smoketown Neighborhood Association, the future Boys and Girls Club of Kentuckiana, the Smoketown Family Wellness Center, Bates Memorial Church, Sojourn in Shelby Park, or a future Youth Council.



Source: WFPL website. Photo By: J. Tyler Franklin

Figure 96 | Ballard Park in Smoketown

<sup>17</sup> "Adopt-a-Park". LouisvilleKY.gov. Retrieved from: <https://louisvilleky.gov/government/parks/adopt-park>





## CONCLUSION

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

The foregoing neighborhood plan document is meant for the Smoketown community to take into their own hands and to cultivate to completion. While it is intentionally structured according to the specifications of Louisville Metro Government for plan adoption, in order for the future fully formed neighborhood plan to have an impact on the community, “to have teeth,” it will need to be based on continued inclusive outreach and participation by Smoketown residents.

The current iteration of the plan contains the most recent relevant information regarding the existing conditions and neighborhood identity of Smoketown. This information is based in part on the collaborative semester-long effort of seven graduate students in the Master of Urban Planning program at the University of Louisville, but it is also based on the contributions of knowledge shared by the community. For four months, the UofL graduate students delved into the most recent census data, existing neighborhood studies, and online resources; they also spent time experiencing Smoketown, listening to and learning from residents and stakeholders alike. Three public meetings were co-hosted in the community by the Smoketown Neighborhood Association and the UofL graduate students. These initial gatherings were meant to inform residents about the planning process and to get the word out about the need for neighborhood plan in Smoketown.

The vision statement included in this document was co-written by the UofL graduate students but is informed by and centered on feedback from the community. It is a draft statement that the community can choose either to tweak or to re-write entirely. Essential “plan elements” - Land Use & Community Form and Mobility – as well as a Community Development chapter, have been outlined and elaborated on by the UofL graduate students, and include proposed goals and objectives under each element intended for the community to consider as they move forward. As suggestions, these goals and objectives are founded on student research and knowledge gained from their engagement with the community.

The content of this prototype plan remains to be explored further and expanded upon by the Smoketown residents according to their collective aspirations and objectives. There are numerous stakeholders in the community and a diverse array of residents, all of whom have unique perspectives on Smoketown and its future.

***From the UofL Urban Planning graduate students: we hope this neighborhood plan prototype will help light the way towards a bright, buoyant, and emboldened future Smoketown.***





## Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, p.1

### Disclaimer:

Over the years, there have been multiple planning documents focused on supporting and improving the quality of life in Smoketown: Vision Smoketown (2014); Quality of Life Action Plan (2011), and the Smoketown-Shelby Park Neighborhood Plan (2002). Varying degrees of community input have informed their recommendations. These existing recommendations cover a wide range of topics, but all aim to nurture the neighborhood residents, and rebuild Smoketown's infrastructure. However, goal setting is just the beginning of a larger process. Goals and objectives require collective action for implementation. Although some of the previous goals and objectives set by neighborhood stakeholders in years past have been achieved, many remain unfulfilled. Without concrete metrics to evaluate these goals and objectives, it is difficult to track progress towards completion. As Smoketown begins to build community consensus around a neighborhood plan, stakeholders should think about framing recommendations with achievable metrics. Ensuring that recommendations have clear metrics will increase accountability, and allow for retrospective evaluation regarding actions that have worked and did not work in this community.





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.1)

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Smoketown Vision (2014)	Reopen a "Neighborhood Community Center" that serves as a local hub for connecting residents with each other and various services.	Provide after-school activities such as a Boys & Girls Club; a computer lab and volunteer tutors to help with homework	New Boys & Girls Club is set to open in 2019. Additionally, The Family Wellness Center and the Presbyterian Child Development Center meet some of these needs	Completed
		Provide recreational activities for seniors		No trackable progress
		Enable residents to become better informed about issues concerning both the city and the neighborhood	The Laundryroom Project could serve as a communication/information hub for the community	Completed
	Re-establish a Neighborhood Association to enable residents to become educated about and organize efforts around issues that directly impact their continued enjoyment of the neighborhood		The Smoketown Neighborhood Association has been established, and meets every 3rd Monday of the month.	Completed





**Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.2)**

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Smoketown Vision (2014)	Rebuild social capital by addressing the problem of vacant and abandoned properties as well as deteriorating infrastructure	Better inform residents about resources for “taking back their neighborhood”. For example, residents should be made aware of Louisville’s VAP-Stat program.	Louisville has limited properties in the neighborhood, but more could be done to educate homeowners on available city programs for improvements and financial assistance	No trackable progress
		Beautification of the neighborhood, in terms of planting trees and flower gardens, or raised beds could bring the neighborhood together and increase community pride	There is a community garden next to the Sheppard Square Leasing office.	Continuing Progress
		Upgrading infrastructure in the form of new streetlights, leveling out sidewalks, adding “speed bumps” to certain high-trafficked streets, and installing benches at bus stops.	There have been streetscape improvements with the development of Sheppard Square, but none found outside of this area.	Continuing Progress





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.3)

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Smoketown Vision (2014)	Curb crime and delinquency through better coordination with Louisville Metro Police. Increased police presence will mitigate some of the criminal activity and make residents feel safer in their neighborhood.	It is important to prevent alienation and apprehension of law enforcement through community wide meetings and police reports during Community Council or Neighborhood Association meetings.	Crime and delinquency has increased somewhat since 2014, though total crime is down 4.23% between 2016 and 2017 so far.	Continuing Progress
	Increase availability of amenities so as to increase the quality of life for the neighborhood	Develop businesses that meet the needs of existing Smoketown residents (ie grocery store, restaurant, hardware store, clinic, daycare). New businesses will give residents access to more amenities within the neighborhood, eliminating the need for them to travel to a different neighborhood for such services	Multiple clinics and daycares can be found through the Smoketown Voice website. Other amenities are still needed to meet resident needs.	Continuing Progress





**Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.4)**

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Quality of Life Action Plan (2011)	Reduce the amount of abandoned housing in Smoke-town and Shelby Park by 20 percent in five years (80 properties).		Between 2014 and 2016, 12 properties have been rehabilitated by Habitat For Humanity	Continuing Progress
	Create a block-by-block neighborhood redevelopment strategy to impact ten blocks in five years	By 06/12, two housing agency partners (New Directions, Habitat for Humanity, Fuller Center and or/Louisville Metro Housing Authority) will work on a block project together. By 12/12, at least four housing partner agencies will work on a block project together.	Although Habitat for Humanity has been active in the neighborhood on a home by home level, we have not found records of a coordinated block project	No trackable progress
	Increase the number of residents who say they want to live in Smoketown by 20% in five years	Initial baseline study was completed by Hope VI in 11/10.	No follow up study was found to track this metric	No trackable progress
	Build and support resident connections including neighborhood associations and relationships with Louisville Metro police department	Support the strengthening of the neighborhood association to build new resident and stakeholder membership	Follow up with the neighborhood association will be needed to assess this objective	No trackable progress





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.5)

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Quality of Life Action Plan (2011)	Build and support resident connections including neighborhood associations and relationships with Louisville Metro police department	Enhance relationships with Louisville Metro Police Department by hosting basketball and other sports activities, or the Youth Police Academy	No information found	No trackable progress
		Convert five vacant lots into community gardens	Currently, one community garden	Continuing Progress
	Develop and enhance the physical environment to increase the safety, health and appearance of Smoke-town	YouthBuilt will establish one community garden by 06/11		Completed
		Habitat for Humanity will undertake a beautification project	Habitat has held at least 14 "Love Your Neighbor" events between 2015 and 2016	Completed
		Meyzeek Middle School and Jefferson County Public Schools creates and establishes a Safe Routes to School project	Out for construction bid as of 12/16	Completed
		Meyzeek Middle School will install outdoor school banners	none noted	No trackable progress





**Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.6)**

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Quality of Life Action Plan (2011)	Establish or connect Smoke-town to mentoring, tutoring and other after-school activities and programs offered in the neighborhood	Project Ready and the Truancy Court at Mey-zeeek Middle School will continue to enroll and support students		No trackable progress
		Family and Children First CLASP program has 70% of kids improve one letter grade by 06/12	No information found	No trackable progress
	Encourage and coordinate more community involvement from faith-based institutions by linking students to existing congregational programs and after-school activities		No trackable metrics	No trackable progress
	Provide parents with information, tools and techniques to help improve students educational performance	CLASP Program will coordinate sexual abuse training - Darkness to Light in 09/11, and hold Family Nights	No information found	No trackable progress





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.7)

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Quality of Life Action Plan (2011)	Build on job preparation support systems like those already at YouthBuild		YouthBuild has been exceeding their targets. They enroll 40 individuals for 9 months in training. This has resulted in at least two students going on to start their own businesses	Completed
		YouthBuild will open a Jobs Office	The Laundryroom Project, a collaboration effort with YouthBuild, will include a business incubator and support system	Completed
	Create a comprehensive neighborhood economic development plan with a business development component	Economic Development Committee will explore components of business district revitalization plans.	No information found	No trackable progress
	Encourage the establishment of a business association that includes the congregational communities	By 12/11, the Federal Reserve Bank of Saint Louis, Louisville Branch, will convene an organizing meeting of closely-held and micro-businesses	No information found	No trackable progress





**Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.8)**

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Quality of Life Action Plan (2011)	Identify the business corridors and potenetial business districts to support business creation, development and expansion.		No information found	No trackable progress
	Create a business directory to promote businesses in the area. Recognize that those businesses hire residents from the community today, or can be enabled to hire from the neighborhood in the future		The Smoketown Voice serves this purpose for the neighborhood	Completed
	Economic Development advocates explore the Shock the Block partnership idea		No information found	No trackable progress
	YouthBuild will complete its \$2.4 million dollar Green Campus		Funded and currently under construction	Completed
Louisville Downtown Development Plan (2003)	Allow commercial “nodes” to spur economic redevelopment and link surrounding neighborhoods		No information found	No trackable progress





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.9)

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Louisville Downtown Development Plan (2003)	Use the area-wide rezoning process to realign existing zoning to reflect current development patterns and to eliminate future uses that have a negative impact on residential areas		No information found	No trackable progress
	Identify specific parcels to be considered for rezoning. These rezonings would attempt to accomplish the goals and recommendations of the plan by making existing zoning more consistent with existing land uses, allowing infill development that is consistent with surrounding land uses, and keeping high density residential and commercial or industrial sites separate from single-family residential		No information found	No trackable progress





Appendix A. Previous Goals and Objectives, cont. (p.10)

Plan Document	Goal	Objective)	Comments	Completed/Continuing/Not Trackable
Louisville Downtown Development Plan (2003)	Work with Public Works, LDA and the Smoketown/ Shelby Park Coalition to convert some one-way streets to two-way to slow traffic and to create a neighborhood feel – including sidewalks, enhanced landscape treatment, a unified system of signage, and streetscape elements such as pedestrian lighting and public seating. Use the Downtown Plan and the Old Louisville/Limerick Neighborhood Plan as guidelines for which streets to change		Shelby Street, from Ormsby to Main, will be converted into a two-lane two-way road. This will start in the spring of 2018	Continuing Progress
	Work with TARC to consider better alignment of the TARC routes through the area closer to the center of the residential core.		No information found	No trackable progress





# APPENDIX

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### Appendix B: Neighborhood Level References & Services cont.

Category	Institution	Address	Contact Information
Affordable Housing Providers	Louisville Metro Housing Authority	801 Vine Street	
	Metropolitan Housing Coalition		
	Sheppard Square Leasing Office	526 E Lampton Street	
	Habitat for Humanity Metro Louisville	1620 Bank Street	
Home Repair	Julius Schnurr & Sons, Inc.	820 Logan Street	502-585-2967
	Paul Davis Restoration of Louisville	945 S Floyd Street	502-583-1668
	Huber Linoleum & Carpet Co Inc	937 S Shelby Street	502-587-6871
Auto and Bike Repair	Nate's Automotive	400 E Breckenridge Street	502-408-7743
	Fall's City Community Bike Works	1217 Logan Street	502-509-3308*
	Quality Auto Painting & Body	700 E Broadway	502-583-0717
	Mike's Tire & Trailer Repair	301 E Breckenridge Street	502-340-0018
	Louisville Frame & Fender	430 E Broadway	502-589-3548
	Jones Motor Services LLC	769 S Preston Street	502-589-2886
	David L's Paint & Body Shop	943 S Shelby Street	502-561-9939
	Don Ott's Auto Body Inc	705 Logan Street	502-585-5728
	Auto-Motion Inc	636 E Broadway	502-589-1155
	Tachyon Performance LLC	725 Logan Street	502-584-6969
Homeless Shelters	Franciscan Shelter House	748 S Preston Street	502-589-0140
	Blue Cross Animal Hospital	827 E Broadway St	502-587-6677
	Warren Electric Company INC.	327 E Caldwell Street	502-584-0360
	Phoenix (Your Printing Experts)	310 E Breckenridge Street	502-266-8777
	Red Star Pictures	930 Mason Ave, Suite A	855-522-5272
	Lightspeed Photos	810 E Broadway	502-581-9558
	Muldoon Memorials	808 E Broadway	502-584-1129
	Precision Stone	930 Mason Ave	812-283-7625
	Airgas Dry Ice Storage	935 Lampton Street	502-584-1260
	Preston Street Poultry Market	941 S Preston Street	502-587-6751
	Barbee Co. (Paint)	418 E Breckenridge Street	502-584-2155
	Roppel Industries Inc	829 Logan Street	502-581-1004





Category	Institution	Address	Contact Information
Homeless Shelters	Office Resources, Inc.	816 E Broadway	502-589-8400
	WAVE3 News	725 S Floyd Street	502-585-2201
Employers and Job Training	Jewish Family & Career Services		
	YouthBuild Louisville	800 S Preston Street	502-290-6121
	Malone Staffing	310 E Broadway #101	502-947-3740
Churches	Bates Memorial Baptist Church	620 E Lampton Street	502-636-0523
	Coke Memorial United Methodist Church	428 E Breckenridge St.	502-587-0437
	Grace Hope Presbyterian Church	702 E Breckenridge Street	502-583-3304
	Christway Missionary Baptist Church	237 E Breckenridge St.	
	Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church	443 E Kentucky Street	502-585-2022
	Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church	714 S Shelby Street	502-589-7070
	First Lutheran Church	417 E Broadway	502-584-4926
	Unity of Louisville	757 S Brook Street	
	Mt Hermon Christian Church	951 S Floyd Street	502-822-1447
	Spalding Memorial AME Zion	971 S Preston Street	502-587-0684
	Trinity AME Church	811 S Jackson Street	502-561-0404
Church Programs	River City Love Squad	820 S Clay Street	502-533-72570
Arts, Culture, and Community Engagement	Kertis Creative	786 S Shelby Street	502-550-1549
	Steam Exchange		<a href="mailto:connect@steamexchange.org">connect@steamexchange.org</a>
	Calliope Arts	324 E College Street	502-693-5083
	The Special Project	PO Box 4236	<a href="mailto:judithjennings1947@gmail.com">judithjennings1947@gmail.com</a>
	Ideas xLab	803 E Market Street	812-786-0026
	Project Heal	803 E Market Street	812-786-0026
	Creative Agents of Change	803 E Market Street	812-786-0026





# APPENDIX

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### Appendix B: Neighborhood Level References & Services cont.

Category	Institution	Address	Contact Information
Community Outreach Programs	Smoketown Neighborhood Association	800 S Preston Street	
	Bates Community Development Corporation	1128 Jackson Street	
	St. Vincent de Paul	1015 S. Preston Street	
	Metro United Way	334 E Broadway	502-583-2821
	Kentuckians for the Commonwealth	735 E Lampton St	502-589-3188
Community Outreach Programs	Smoketown Friends	PO Box 2155	
	Center for Neighborhoods	507 S 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street	502-589-0343
Daycare Centers, Schools and Continuing Education	Presbyterian Child Development Center	630 Finzer Street	502-583 – 8913
	Ernest Camp Edwards Education	701 S Hancock Street	502-485-7677
	Spradling Development Center	726 S Preston Street	502-450-5420
	Baker Early Learning Center	726 S Preston Street	502-450-5420
	Dawson Orman Early Childhood	900 S Floyd Street	502-485-7008
	Meyzeek Middle School	828 S Jackson Street	502-485-8202
Meyzeek – Community School Program (1:00-8:00pm)	CLASP ( Cooperative Learning After School Program)		502-584-8603
	E.Y.L (Emergining Young Leaders)		
	Music Box		
	Zumba Classes		
Farmers Markets	Gray Street Farmers Market	400 E Gray Street	Thursdays 10:30am-1:30pm
	Schnitzelburg Community Farmers Market	1481 S Shelby St.	10:00am-1:00pm
	New Roots Fresh Stop		
Fitness Programs	BAREfit Adventure Training	1207 Logan Street	





Category	Institution	Address	Contact Information
Care Providers and Physicians	Smoketown Family Wellness Center		
	Harambee Health Center	800 S Preston Street	
	Family Health Centers	834 E Broadway	502-583-1981
	House of Ruth	607 E Catherine Street	
	Louisville Prosthetics	742 E Broadway	502-584-2959
	Seven Counties Services	914 E Broadway #125	502-589-1100
	Parsley Waldman Hair Center	310 E Broadway	502-585-5249
	Fresenius Kidney Care Louisville	720 E Broadway	800-881-5101
	Centerstone of KY	914 E Broadway	502-587-8833
Restaurants	Shirley Mae's Café	802 S Clay Street	502-589-5295
	Chopsticks	416 E Broadway	502-589-9145
	Long John Silver's	400 E Broadway	502-589-1080
Food Pantries	St Vincent DePaul	1026 S Jackson Street	Open Hands Kitchen   Lunch @ 12pm
	Franciscan Kitchen	748 S Preston Street	502-589-0140
	Salvation Army	911 S Brook Street	502-671-4900
	Bates Food Distribution	1228 S Jackson Street	Dare to Care   Fridays 10:30am – 1:00pm
			Grab-n-Go, Mid-day Meal   Saturdays 12pm – 1:30pm
Local Artisans	Earthy Brown Natural Products	770 S Preston Street	
	Deven 7 Studios	307 E Breckenridge Street	502-599-5892
	Daniel Chaffin Furniture Makers	804 E Broadway	502-582-3368
	Architectural Salvage	618 E Broadway	502-589-0670
Clothing, Hair and Beauty	Exclusive Wear	630 E Broadway	502-589-5703
	Fashion Mart	706 E Broadway	502-585-8070





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### Appendix B: Neighborhood Level References & Services cont.

Category	Institution	Address	Contact Information
Variety Stores	Neighborhood Food Mart Inc	542 Lampton St	502-583-2762
	Shelby Mart	901 S Shelby Street	502-384-1800
Services	Manhattan on Broadway	716 E Broadway	502-600-1003
	Uhaul Truck Moving Rental	510 E Broadway	502-584-6469
	Boston's Floral Couture	735 E Broadway	502-618-2415
	Sturgeon Pest Control	612 E Broadway	502-587-6596
	BJB Restoration	958 Logan Street	502-582-2833
	BluegrassNet Internet Service Provider	321 E Breckenridge St.	502-589-4638
	Clarksdale TV Sales Service	706 S Shelby Street	502-896-2573
	GR Mason Funeral Home	977 S Preston Street	502-587-1963
	Rodgers-Awkard & Lyons Funeral Home	951 S Preston Street	502-584-3945
	Louise Cecil Costume Rentals	817 S Floyd Street	502-589-6707





Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Educational Attainment for the Population 25 and Over (\$1501)

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Population 25 Years and Over</b>	515,934		957	
<b>Highest Education</b>				
Less than 9th grade	18,357	3.56%	74	7.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	38,753	7.51%	79	8.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	141,802	27.48%	312	32.6%
Some college, no degree	115,561	22.40%	385	40.2%
Associate's degree	38,948	7.55%	31	3.2%
Bachelor's degree	94,641	18.34%	48	5.0%
Graduate or professional degree	67,872	13.16%	28	2.9%
Less than high school diploma	57,110	11.07%	153	16.0%
College degree	201,461	39.05%	107	11.2%





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

## Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Household Income in the Past 12 Months (B19001); Selected Economic Characteristics (DP03)

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total Population</b>	306,915		554	
<b>Household Annual Income</b>				
Less than \$10,000	25,948	8.5%	176	31.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18,245	5.9%	33	6.0%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17,418	5.7%	14	2.5%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17,239	5.6%	84	15.2%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	16,617	5.4%	42	7.6%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	16,581	5.4%	29	5.2%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	15,704	5.1%	11	2.0%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	15,655	5.1%	34	6.1%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	13,259	4.3%	16	2.9%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	25,071	8.2%	23	4.2%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	30,097	9.8%	33	6.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35,177	11.5%	35	6.3%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	21,624	7.0%	10	1.8%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	12,884	4.2%	14	2.5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12,240	4.0%	0	0.0%
\$200,000 or more	13,156	4.3%	0	0.0%

#### Summary Characteristics

Median Age	37.9	39.7	30.0	29.1
Sex Ratio (m to f) per 100	93.3		112.9	
Dependency Ratio per 100	58.5		55.9	
Old-Age Dependency	22.4		8.0	
Child Dependency	36.1		47.9	





Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Household Income in the Past 12 Months (B19001); Selected Economic Characteristics (DP03)

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Median Income</b>	\$48,695		\$22,250	
Employment Totals	602,071		1,151	
In the labor force	395,319	65.7%	678	58.9%
Civillian	394,720	65.6%	678	58.9%
Employed	361,510	60.0%	560	48.7%
Unemployed	33,210	5.5%	118	10.3%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>		<b>8.4%</b>		<b>17.4%</b>
Armed Forces	599	0.1%	0	0.0%
Not in the labor force	206,752	34.3%	473	41.1%

Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Demographic and Housing Estimates (DP05)

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total Population</b>	755,809		1,635	
<b>Race</b>				
White Alone	525,430	69.52%	401	24.5%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	35,322	4.67%	16	1.0%
Black or African American Alone	154,852	20.49%	1,134	69.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,031	0.14%	0	0.0%
Asian Alone	18,398	2.43%	40	2.4%
Native Hawaiina and Other Pacific Islander	204	0.03%	0	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	812	0.11%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	19,760	2.61%	44	2.7%





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

## Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04); Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	340,132		847	
<b>Housing Tenure</b>				
Vacant	33,217	9.8%	293	34.6%
Occupied	306,915	90.2%	554	65.4%
Owner Occupied	189,914	55.8%	167	19.7%
Renter Occupied	117,001	34.4%	387	45.7%
<b>Housing Type</b>				
1 unit, detached	220,593	64.9%	425	50.2%
1 unit, attached	13,991	4.1%	35	4.1%
2 unit	7,557	2.2%	68	8.0%
3 or 4 units	22,566	6.6%	69	8.1%
5 to 9 units	27,658	8.1%	69	8.1%
10 to 19 units	20,919	6.2%	74	8.7%
20 or more	21,638	6.4%	99	11.7%
Mobile Home	5,044	1.5%	8	0.9%





Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04); Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	340,132		847	
<b>Housing Age</b>				
Built 2014 or later	296	0.1%	9	1.1%
Built 2010 to 2013	3,424	1.0%	0	0.0%
Built 2000 to 2009	38,987	11.5%	51	6.0%
Built 1990 to 1999	37,996	11.2%	78	9.2%
Built 1980 to 1989	28,876	8.5%	53	6.3%
Built 1970 to 1979	54,150	15.9%	10	1.2%
Built 1960 to 1969	47,417	13.9%	11	1.3%
Built 1950 to 1959	52,818	15.5%	32	3.8%
Built 1940 to 1949	24,598	7.2%	67	7.9%
Built 1939 or earlier	51,570	15.2%	536	63.3%
<b>Total Rooms</b>				
1 room	5,737	1.7%	81	9.6%
2 rooms	6,906	2.0%	28	3.3%
3 rooms	32,711	9.6%	136	16.1%
4 rooms	63,419	18.6%	197	23.3%
5 rooms	67,630	19.9%	280	33.1%
6 rooms	58,368	17.2%	98	11.6%
7 rooms	37,633	11.1%	13	1.5%
8 rooms	27,684	8.1%	5	0.6%
9 rooms	40,044	11.8%	9	1.1%
Median Rooms	5.4		4.4	





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

## Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Selected Housing Characteristics (DP04); Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	340,132		847	
<b>Bedrooms</b>				
No Bed	6,280	1.8%	81	9.6%
1 bed	43,158	12.7%	211	24.9%
2 bed	95,964	28.2%	261	30.8%
3 bed	128,822	37.9%	253	29.9%
4 bed	53,591	15.8%	36	4.3%
5 or more bedrooms	12,317	3.6%	5	0.6%
<b>Start of Tenure</b>				
Moved in 2015 or later	4,006	1.2%	15	1.8%
Moved in 2010 to 2014	99,326	29.2%	260	30.7%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	109,683	32.2%	155	18.3%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	43,927	12.9%	53	6.3%
Moved in 1980 to 1989	19,325	5.7%	21	2.5%
Moved in 1979 and earlier	30,648	9.0%	50	5.9%





	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Median Home Value</b>	\$150,400		\$75,000	
<b>% of Gross Income Dedicated towards Monthly Rent (Owner Only)</b>	127,645 with Mortgages; 62,269 without		70 with Mortgages; 97 without	
<b>Computable Units</b>	189,914		167	
Less than 10%	36,971	33.8%	27	16.2%
10% to 14.9%	36,044	32.9%	36	21.6%
15% to 19.9%	35,493	32.4%	24	14.4%
20% to 24.9%	24,854	22.7%	0	0.0%
25% to 29.9%	15,355	14.0%	0	0.0%
30% to 34.9%	10,059	9.2%	19	11.4%
35% to 39.9%	6,356	5.8%	8	4.8%
40% to 49.9%	7,886	7.2%	30	18.0%
50% or More	15,838	14.5%	23	13.8%
<b>% of Gross Income Dedicated towards Monthly Rent (Renters Only)</b>				
<b>Computable Units</b>	109,507		387	
Less than 10%	4,842	4.4%	30	7.8%
10% to 14.9%	10,578	9.7%	39	10.1%
15% to 19.9%	14,447	13.2%	50	12.9%
20% to 24.9%	14,881	13.6%	35	9.0%
25% to 29.9%	12,567	11.5%	24	6.2%
30% to 34.9%	9,735	8.9%	6	1.6%
35% to 39.9%	7,247	6.6%	17	4.4%
40% to 49.9%	8,620	7.9%	21	5.4%
50% or More	26,590	24.3%	135	34.9%





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

## Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Commuting Characteristics by Sec (S0801); Means of Transportation to Work (B08301); Tenure by Vehicles Available (B25044); Travel Time to Work (B08303)

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Total Surveyed</b>	354,543		539	
<b>Mode</b>				
Drove Alone (Car, Truck or Van)		82.0%		64.7%
Carpooled (Car, Truck or Van)		8.4%		6.5%
Public Transit		2.7%		9.5%
Taxi		1.2%		2.0%
Bicycle		0.3%		0.0%
Walked		2.1%		7.6%
Worked at home		3.2%		9.6%
<b>Commute Time</b>				
Less than 10 mins		10.2%		15.6%
10 to 14 mins		14.1%		22.6%
15 to 19 mins		19.3%		27.3%
20 to 24 mins		21.5%		12.3%
25 to 29 mins		8.7%		8.2%
30 to 34 mins		14.7%		3.9%
35 to 44 mins		4.4%		0.0%
45 to 59 mins		3.6%		2.9%
60 or more mins		3.5%		7.2%
<b>Vehicles Available</b>				
No Vehicle		3.6%		6.5%
1 Vehicle		25.3%		57.5%
2 Vehicles		44.6%		30.1%
3 or more Vehicles		26.5%		5.9%





Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - FOOD STAMPS/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (S2201); Poverty Status in the Past 12 months (S1701)

	Louisville/Jefferson County		Smoketown	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
<b>Households</b>	306,915		554	
With one or more people in the house 60 years and over	107,258		114	
Households receiving SNAP	45,630	14.9%	248	44.8%
Receiving SNAP: With one or more people in the house 60 years and over	11,307		55	
Receiving SNAP: No people in the household 60 years and over	34,323		193	
Households with one or more people with a disability	82,998		239	
Receiving SNAP: With one or more people with a disability	21,510		118	
Population for whom poverty status is determined	740,545		1,635	
Below Poverty Level: Under 18	40,856		392	
Below Poverty Level: 18 to 64	71,514		563	
Below Poverty Level: 65 and Over	9,313		7	
Total Individuals in Poverty	121,683	16.4%	962	58.8%





# APPENDIX

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

### Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

	Smoketown						
	Estimate	%	Management, business, science, and arts occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	560		24.50%	36.60%	13.90%	7.70%	17.30%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	8	16.3%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Construction	22	44.9%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Manufacturing	49	100.0%	40.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	59.20%
Wholesale trade	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	40	81.6%	35.00%	0.00%	55.00%	0.00%	10.00%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	24	49.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Information	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	24	49.0%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	75.00%	0.00%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	33	67.3%	15.20%	36.40%	48.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	173	353.1%	31.80%	55.50%	10.40%	0.00%	2.30%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	100	204.1%	24.00%	57.00%	12.00%	0.00%	7.00%
Other services, except public administration	67	136.7%	0.00%	41.80%	14.90%	0.00%	43.30%
Public administration	20	40.8%	25.00%	60.00%	0.00%	15.00%	0.00%

Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Industry by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over (S2405)





	Louisville		Management, business, science, and arts occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation , and material moving occupations
	Estimate	%					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	361,510		37.00%	16.40%	24.80%	6.60%	15.30%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,600	0.4%	31.60%	14.40%	5.90%	43.40%	4.60%
Construction	16,864	4.7%	18.30%	0.30%	7.20%	70.60%	3.60%
Manufacturing	40,848	11.3%	23.70%	1.70%	12.50%	4.90%	57.10%
Wholesale trade	11,396	3.2%	18.50%	0.70%	53.30%	4.40%	23.20%
Retail trade	37,947	10.5%	11.70%	3.20%	70.60%	3.20%	11.20%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	27,699	7.7%	14.50%	1.10%	23.90%	5.80%	54.70%
Information	7,455	2.1%	48.20%	3.50%	35.70%	9.20%	3.40%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	29,661	8.2%	48.70%	3.00%	45.40%	1.80%	1.10%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	35,825	9.9%	49.50%	16.20%	20.20%	3.70%	10.40%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	88,421	24.5%	65.30%	20.00%	11.90%	0.80%	1.90%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	35,309	9.8%	18.70%	63.70%	13.30%	0.70%	3.50%
Other services, except public administration	16,951	4.7%	29.50%	35.20%	13.90%	12.00%	9.40%
Public administration	11,534	3.2%	40.60%	31.70%	22.60%	2.60%	2.50%

Data from ACS: 2011-2015 - Industry by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over (S2405)





## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

## Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Title - SNAP Retailers within 1/2 Mile of Smoketown

Source - USDA Food and Nutrition Service

Retailer	Address
Gray Street Farmers Market	485 E Gray St
Smoketown Neighborhood Fresh Stop	610 E Breckinridge St
Kentucky Food Max	800 E Kentucky St
Neighborhood Food Mart Inc.	542 Lampton St
Boone DBA Chevron Food Mart	601 E Broadway

Title - SNAP Retailers within 1 Mile of Smoketown

Source - USDA Food and Nutrition Service

Retailer	Address
JR's Quick Mart	701 Camp St
Walgreens	200 E Broadway
Speedy Mart	1054 Barret Ave
Jimmy's Corner Market	1100 S 1st St
Oak Street Food Mart	331 E Oak
Brother's Food Mart	1163 S 4th St
Webb's Market	944 E Muhammad Ali Blvd
Food Market and S Floyd Tobacco	1271 S Floyd St
Sunshine Grocery	125 E Oak St
Save-A-Lot	1311 S Shelby St
Phoenix Holl Nulu Farmer's Market	1007 E Jefferson St
Nulu Edge Food Market	528 E Liberty St
Abraha Food and Tobacco Mart	1103 S 2nd St
Brian's Deli	531 S 4th St
The Hillebrand Market	1235 S 3rd St
Broadway Market	332 W Broadway St
Oak Food Mart	1056 E Oak St
Wayside Christian Mission	120 W Broadway
Minute Mart	1123 S Floyd St
Old Louisville Fresh Stop Market	809 S 4th St
Oak's Food Mart LLC	325 W Oak St
Z & H Smoker's LLC	1032 S 4th St
Bader's Food Mart	300 S 1st St
Thornton's 28	100 W Broadway

Title - SNAP Retailers within 2 Miles of Smoketown

Source - USDA Food and Nutrition Service

Retailer	Address
Zayed LLC Expressway Mart	1420 W Broadway
World Food Market Inc	737 S 8th St
Walgreens	800 Eastern Parkway
Walgreens	990 Baxter Ave
Value Market	1250 Bardstown Rd
Stop & Go Food Mart	700 W Oak St
Speedway	1422 Poplar Level Rd
Speedway	1101 Bardstown Rd
Speedway	2210 Arthur St
Schitzelburg Community Farmers Market	1481 S Shelby St
Save More Food Mart	1219 W Hill St
Rite Aid	409 W Oak St
Puritens Mart	1244 S 4th St
Preston Corner	2044 S Preston
Mosaic Grocery and Tobacco	2044 S Preston
Mo's Food Mart	1036 Goss Ave
Mellwood Valero	1500 Mellwood Ave
Kroger	1265 Goss Ave
Jerry's Market	841 E Washington St
Jay Sai LLC	1927 S 4th St
Family Dollar	1250 Bardstown Rd
Family Dollar	1419 W Jefferson St
Family Dollar	431 W Oak St
Family Dollar	790 Eastern Parkway
Family Dollar	1234 W Broadway
Duramart	1480 S 7th St
Dongar Food MART	1397 S 2nd St
Dongar Food Mart & Deli	1401 Lexington Rd





Title - Smoketown Superfund Sites

Source - Louisville Environmental and Property Search (Louisville Metro)

Site Address	Regulatory Description	Status	Closure Option
919 S FLOYD ST	state superfund	active	none
812 S PRESTON HWY	petroleum cleanup	active	none
726 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
316 E BRECKENRIDGE ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
430 ROSELAND ST	petroleum cleanup	closed	option C restored
714 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
719 FINZER ST	petroleum cleanup	closed	unfounded
820 S HANCOCK ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
620 E CALDWELL ST	state superfund	closed	option A no action necessary
603 E CALDWELL ST	petroleum cleanup	closed	option A no action necessary
613 E CALDWELL ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
823 S CLAY ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
708 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
710 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
712 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
718 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
720 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
724 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
724 FINZER ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
821 S CLAY ST	state superfund	closed	option C restored
605 E CALDWELL ST	petroleum cleanup	closed	option A no action necessary



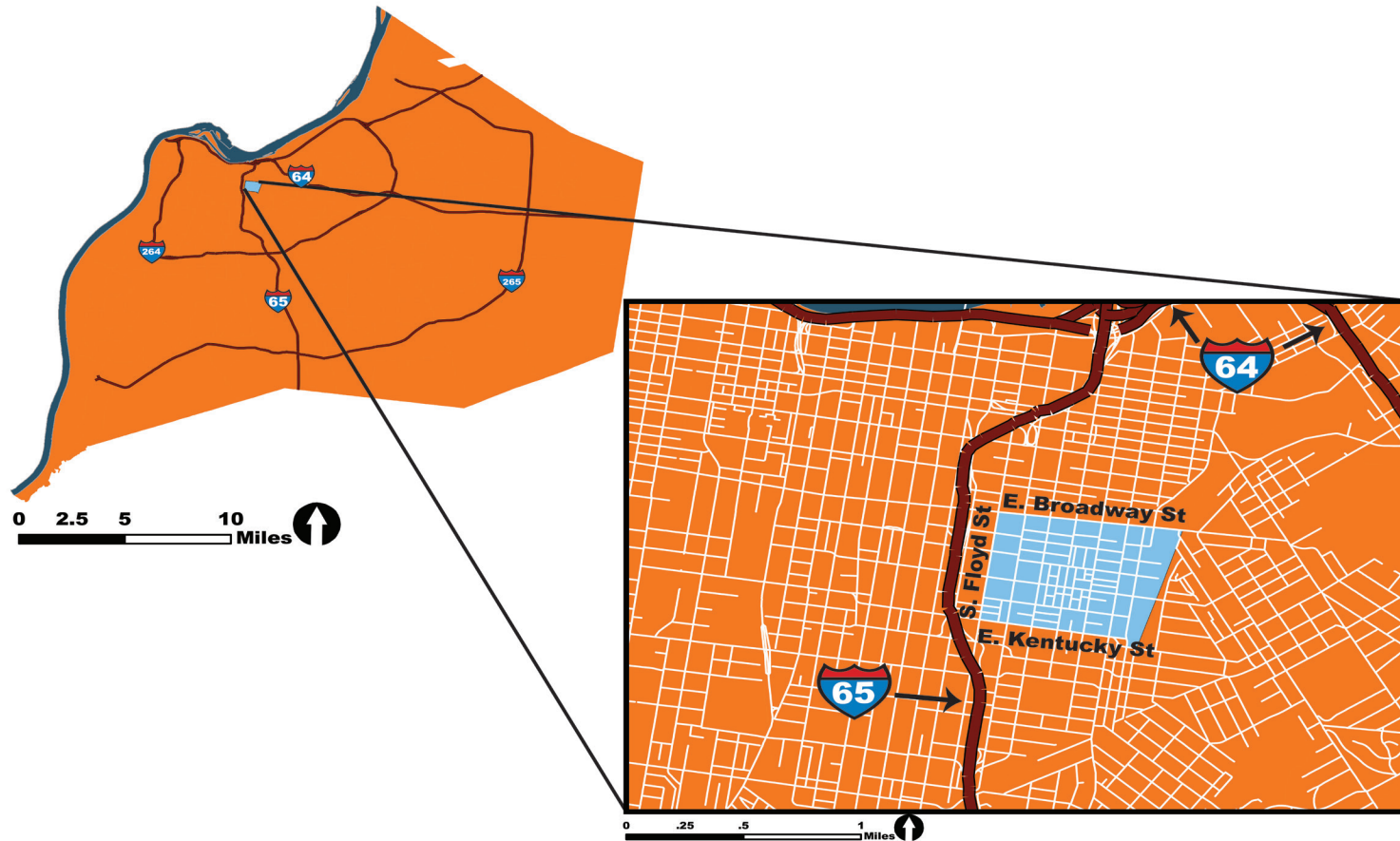


# APPENDIX

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Map 1 | Location Map



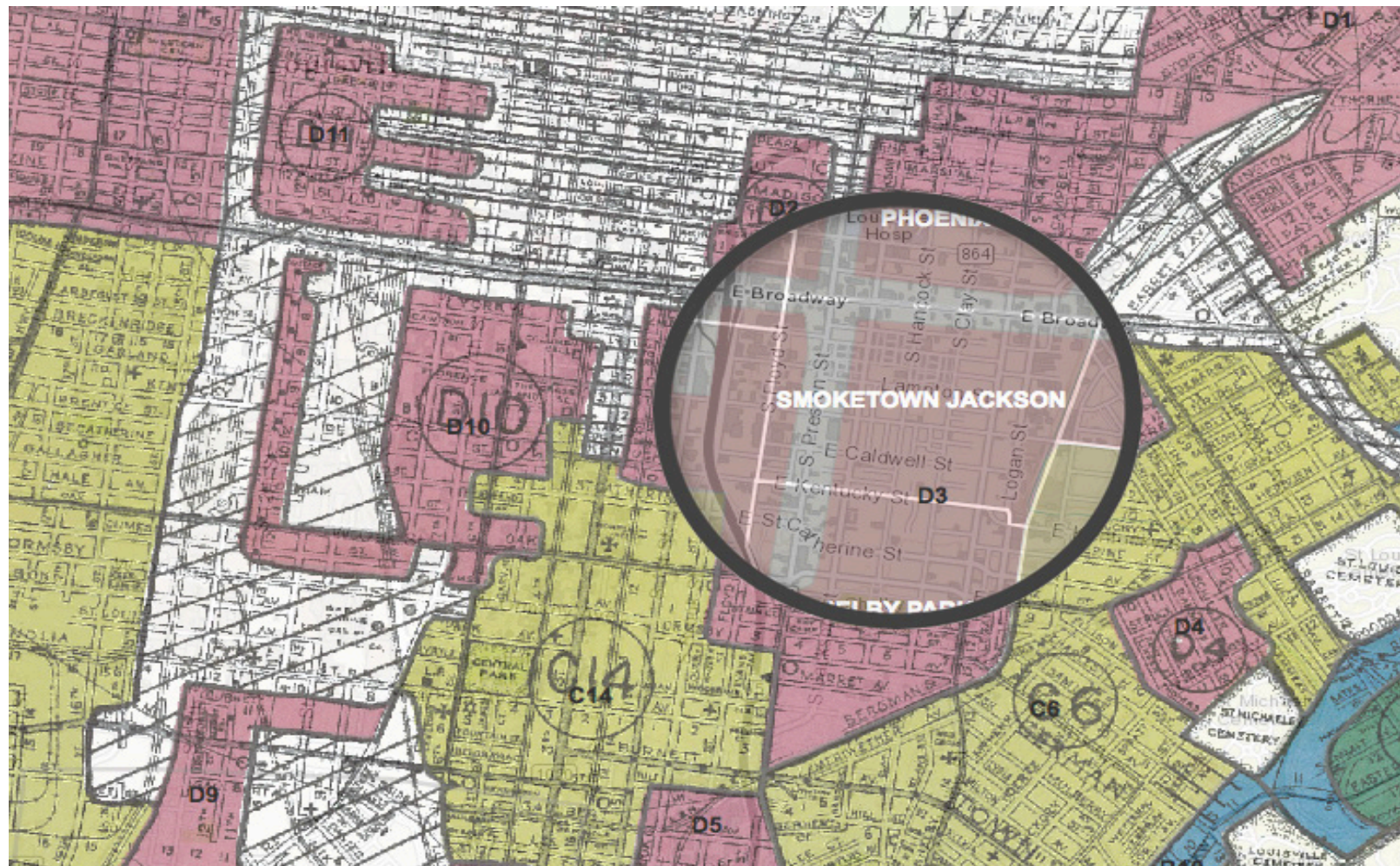
### SMOKETOWN LOCATION

- Jefferson County
- Smoketown Neighborhood
- Interstate System





Map 2 | Redlining Map





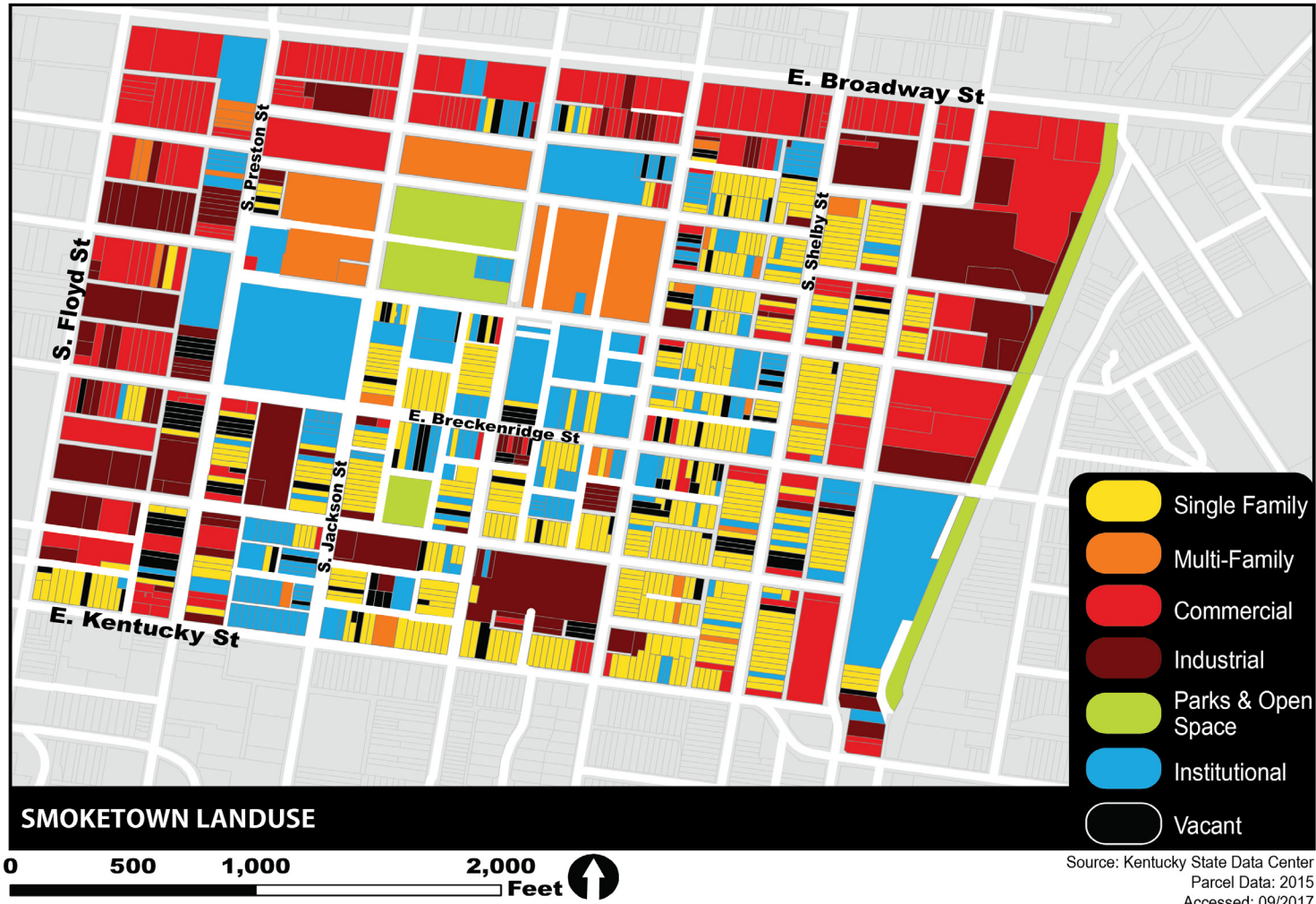


## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

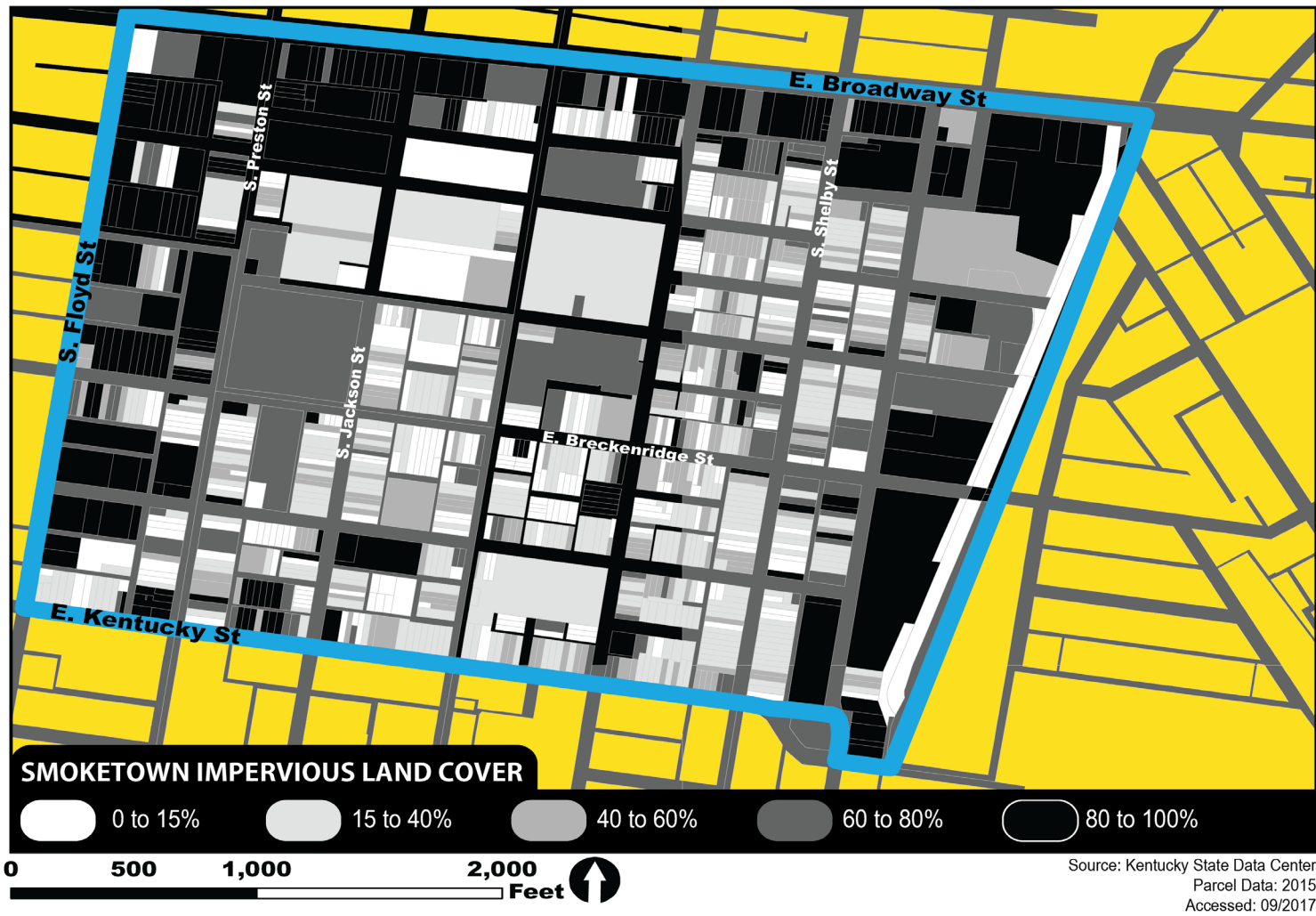
Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Map 3 | Land Use Map





Map 4 | Impervious Land Map





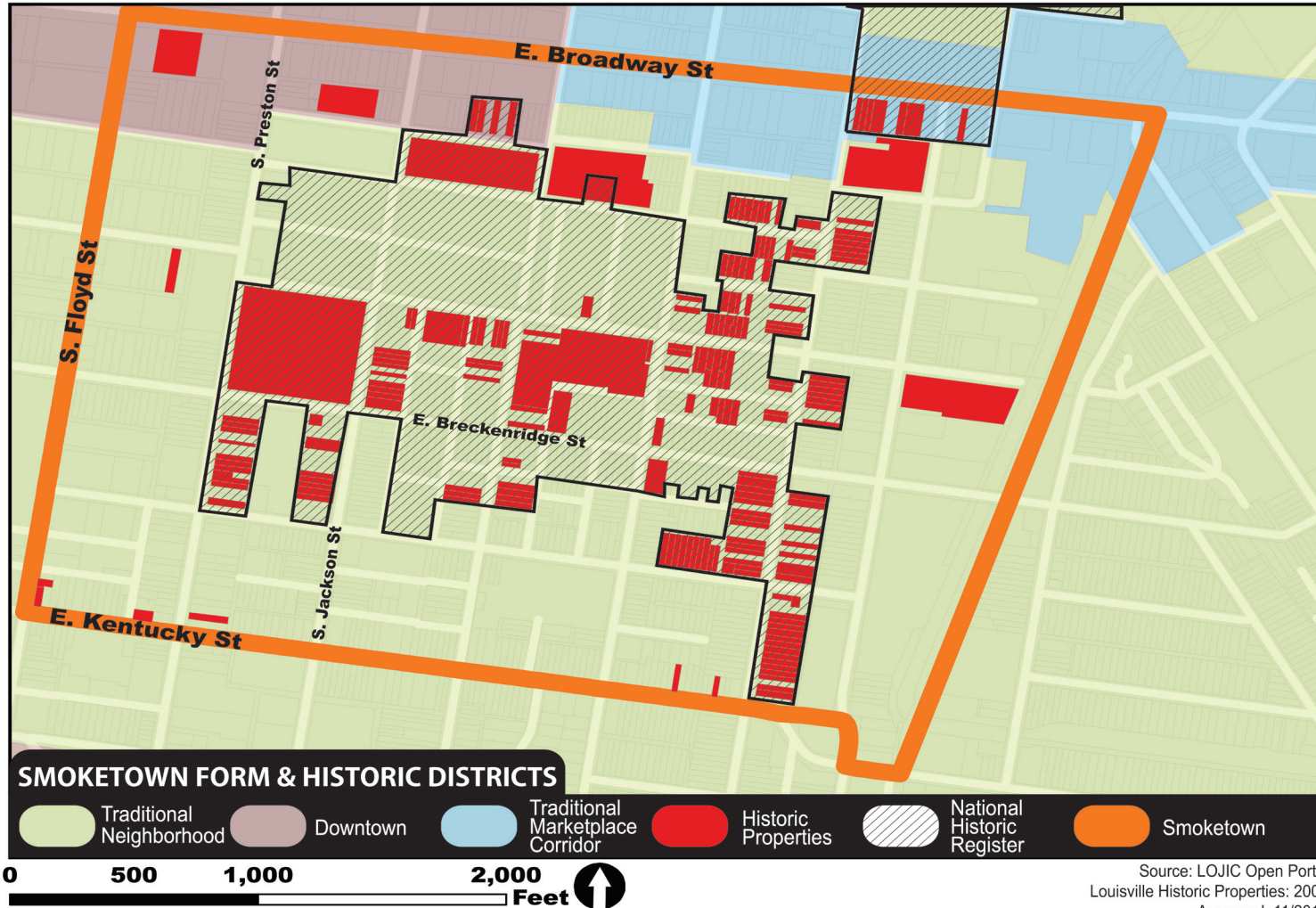


# APPENDIX

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

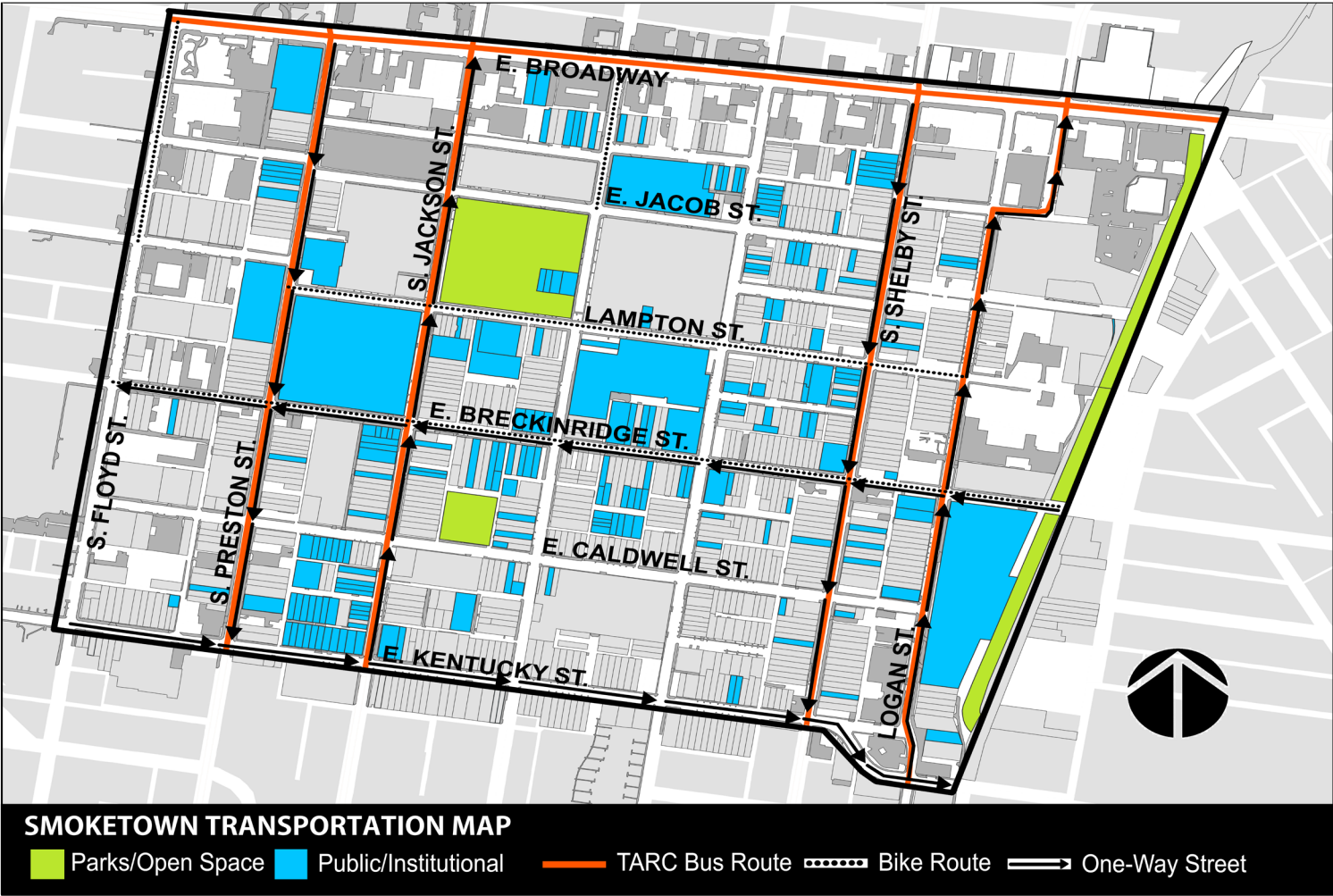
Map 5 | Form Districts Map



Source: LOJIC Open Portal  
Louisville Historic Properties: 2007  
Accessed: 11/2017



Map 6 | Transportation Map





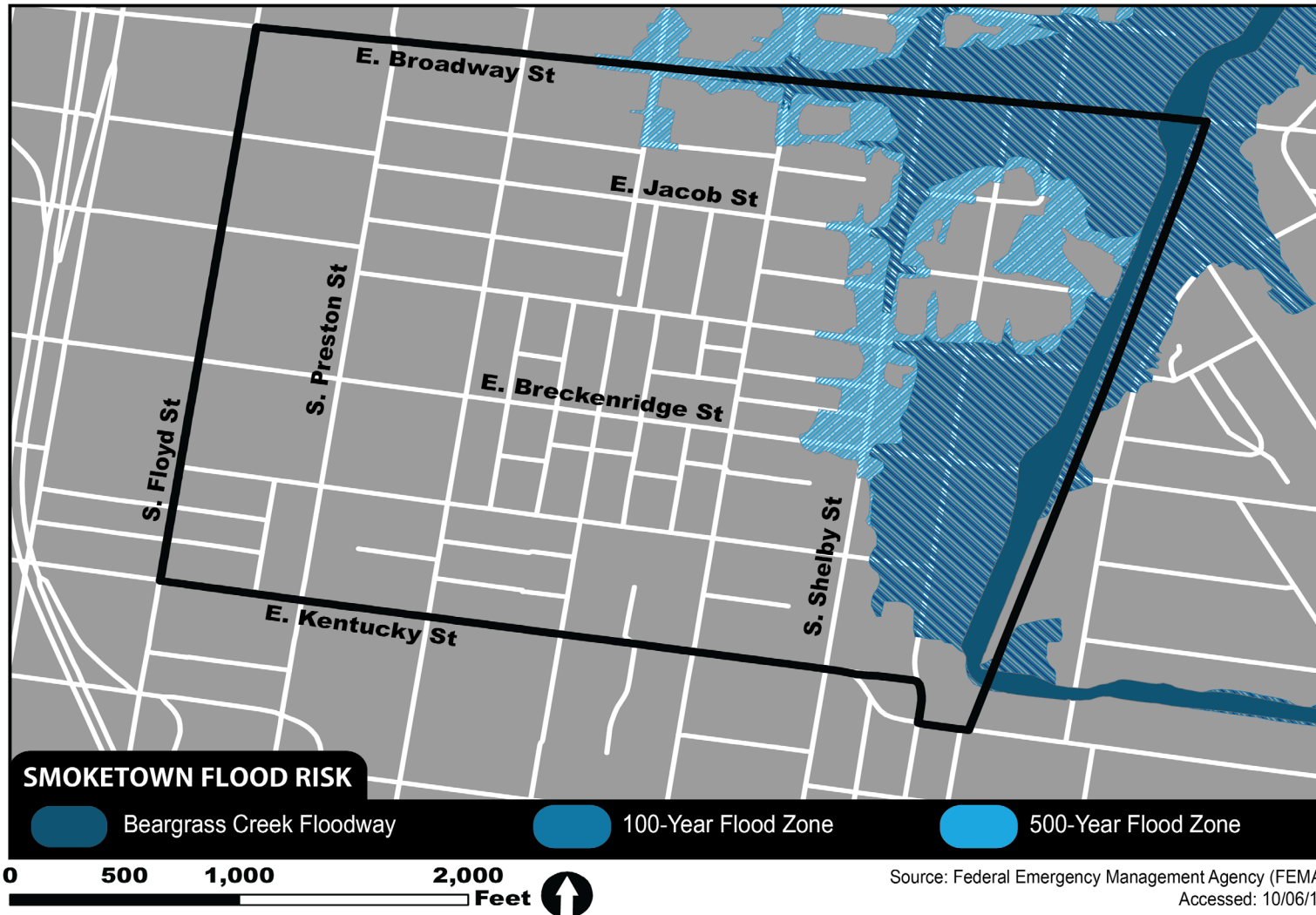


# APPENDIX

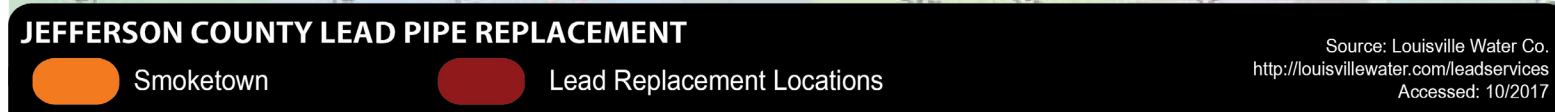
## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Map 7 | Flood Risk Areas Map







Source: Louisville Water Co.  
<http://louisvillewater.com/leadservices>  
 Accessed: 10/2017



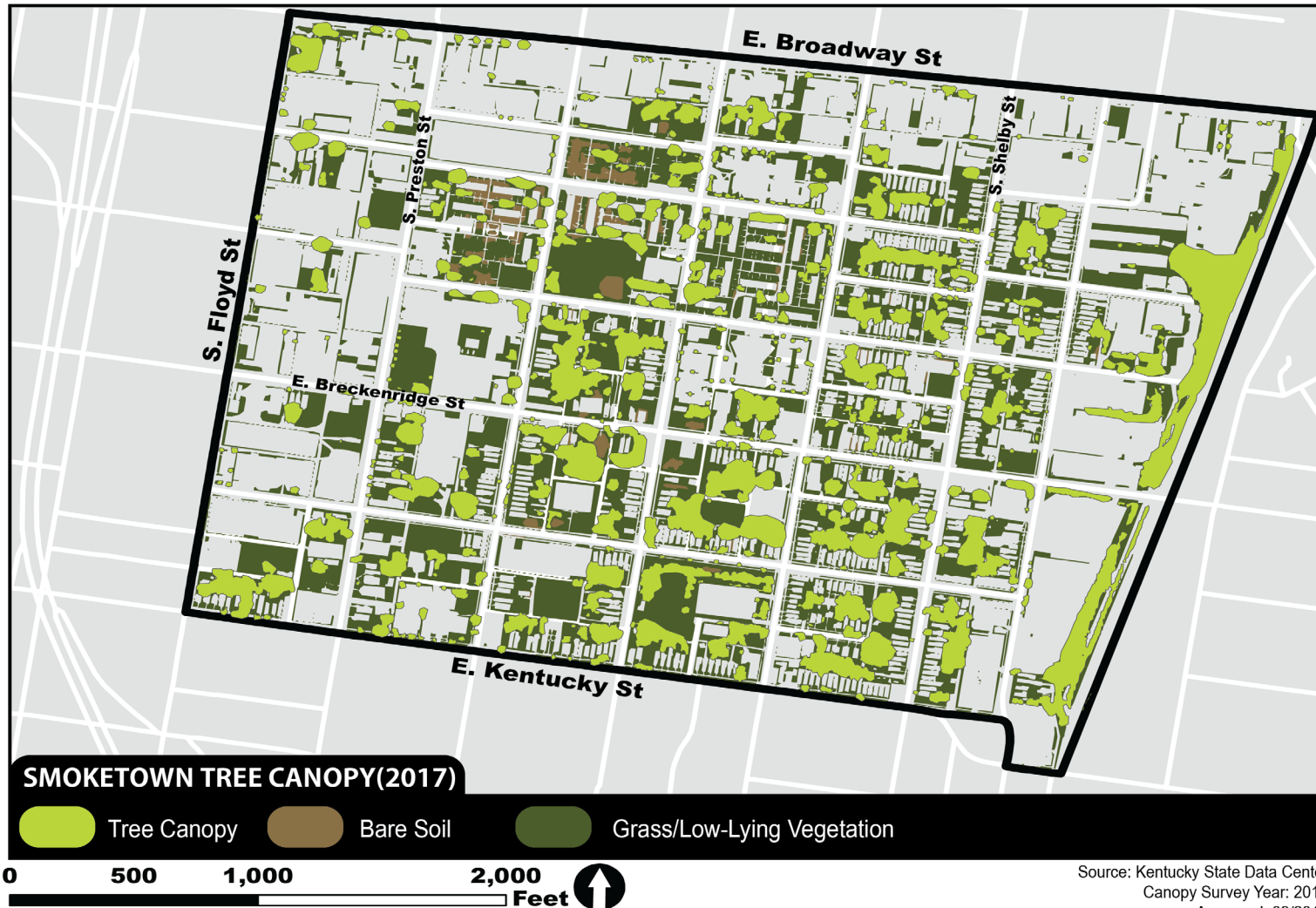


# APPENDIX

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

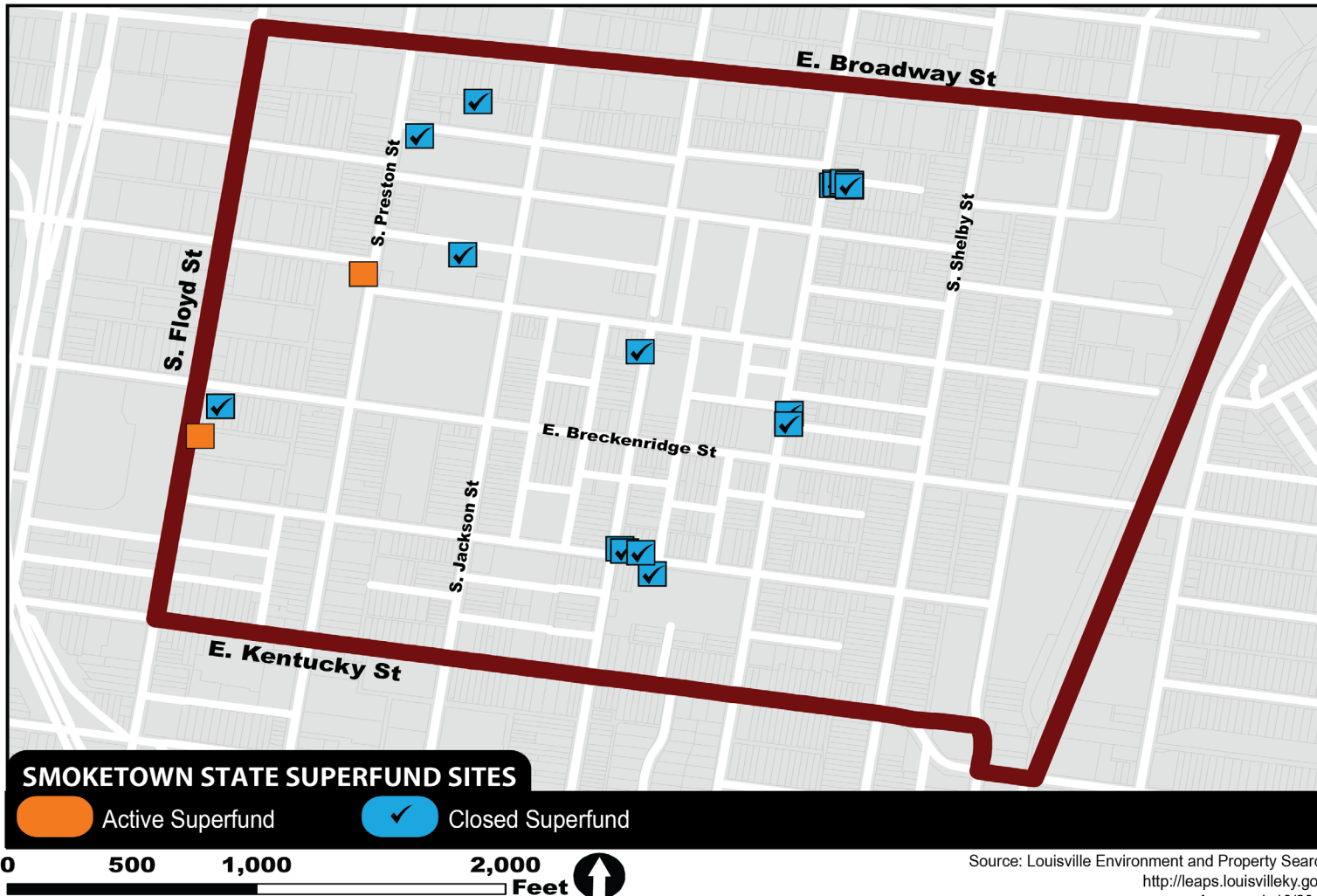
Map 9 | Tree Canopy Map







Map 10 | SuperFund Sites Map





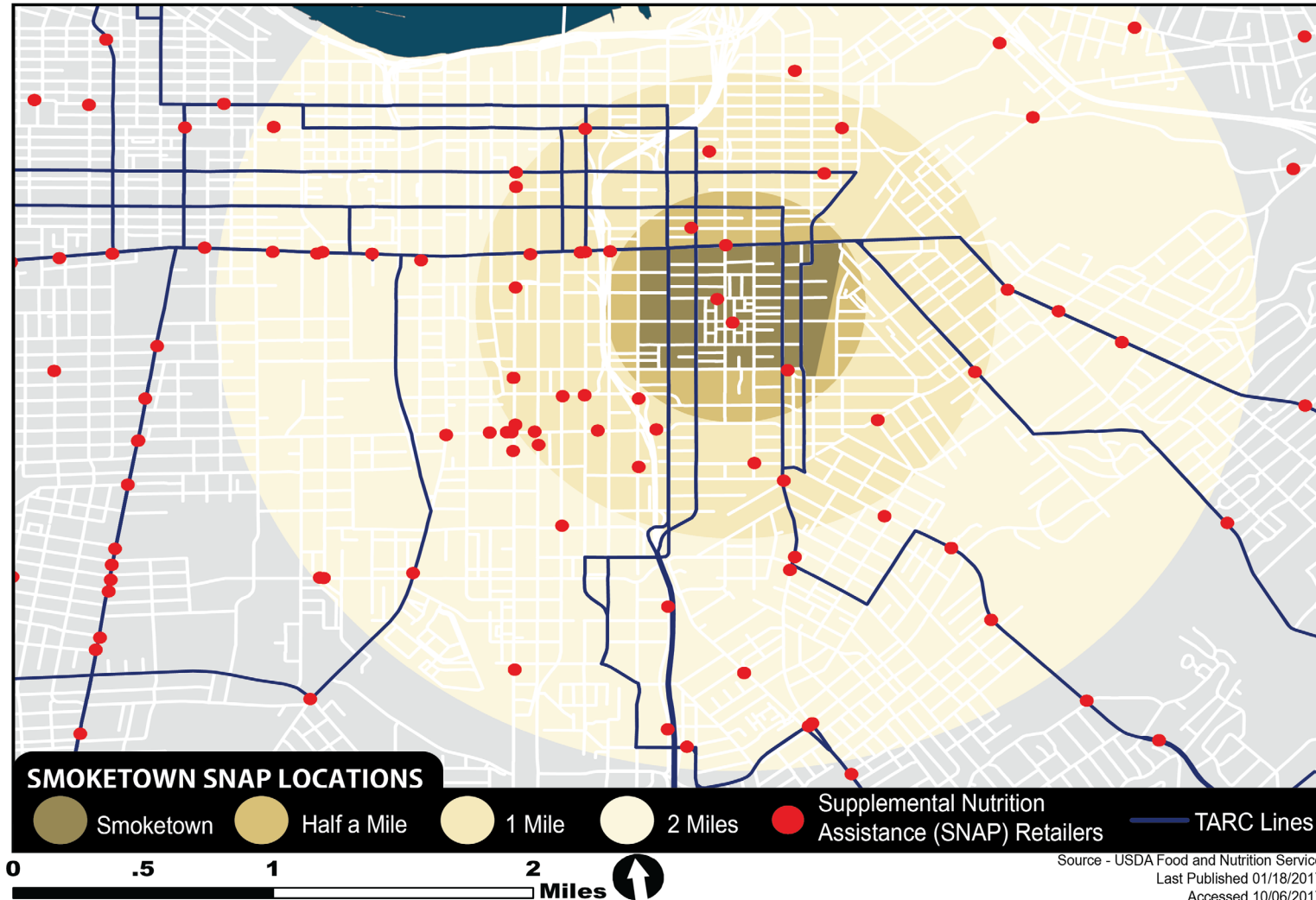


# APPENDIX

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

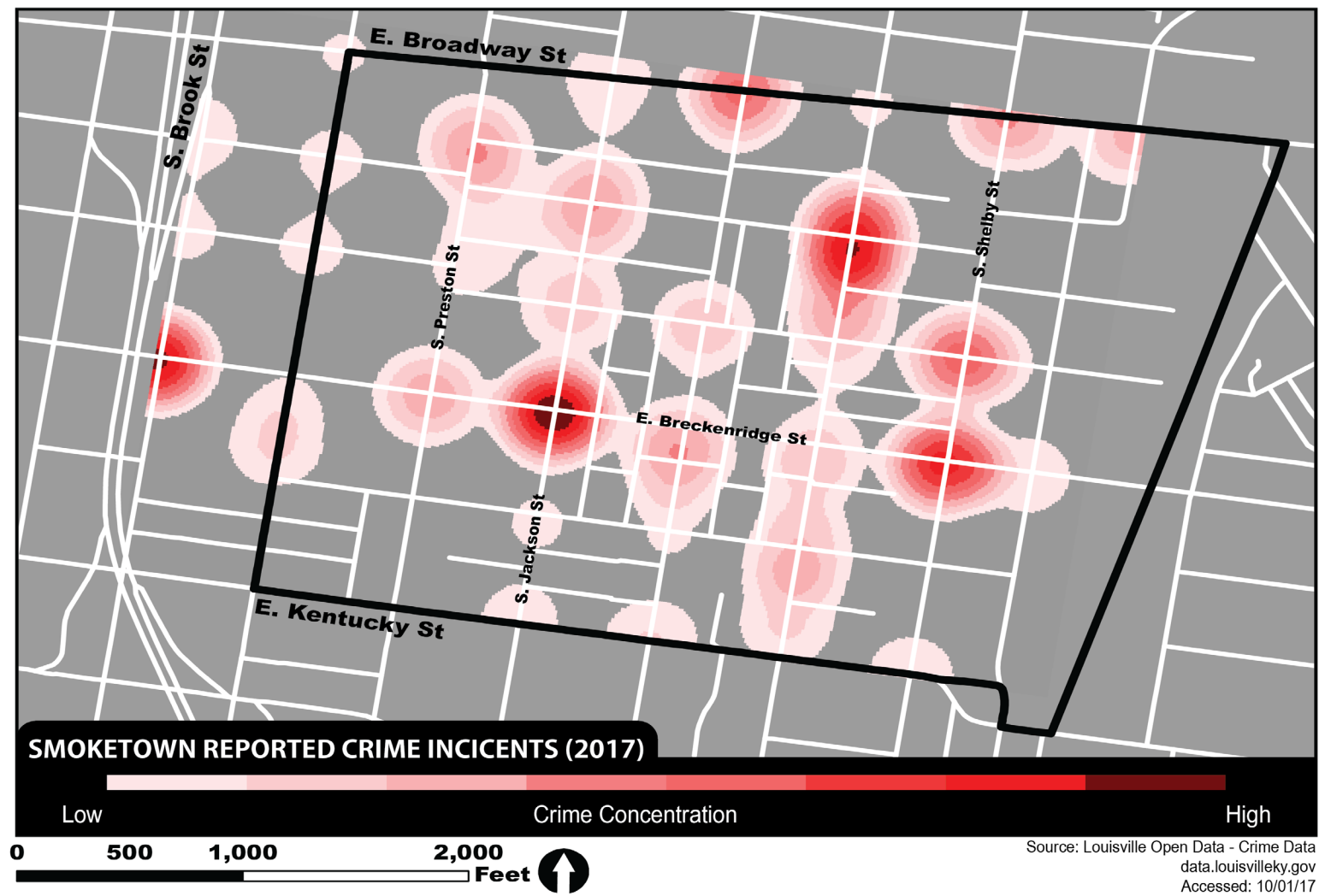
Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Map 11 | SNAP Locations Map





Map 12 | Reported Crime Map





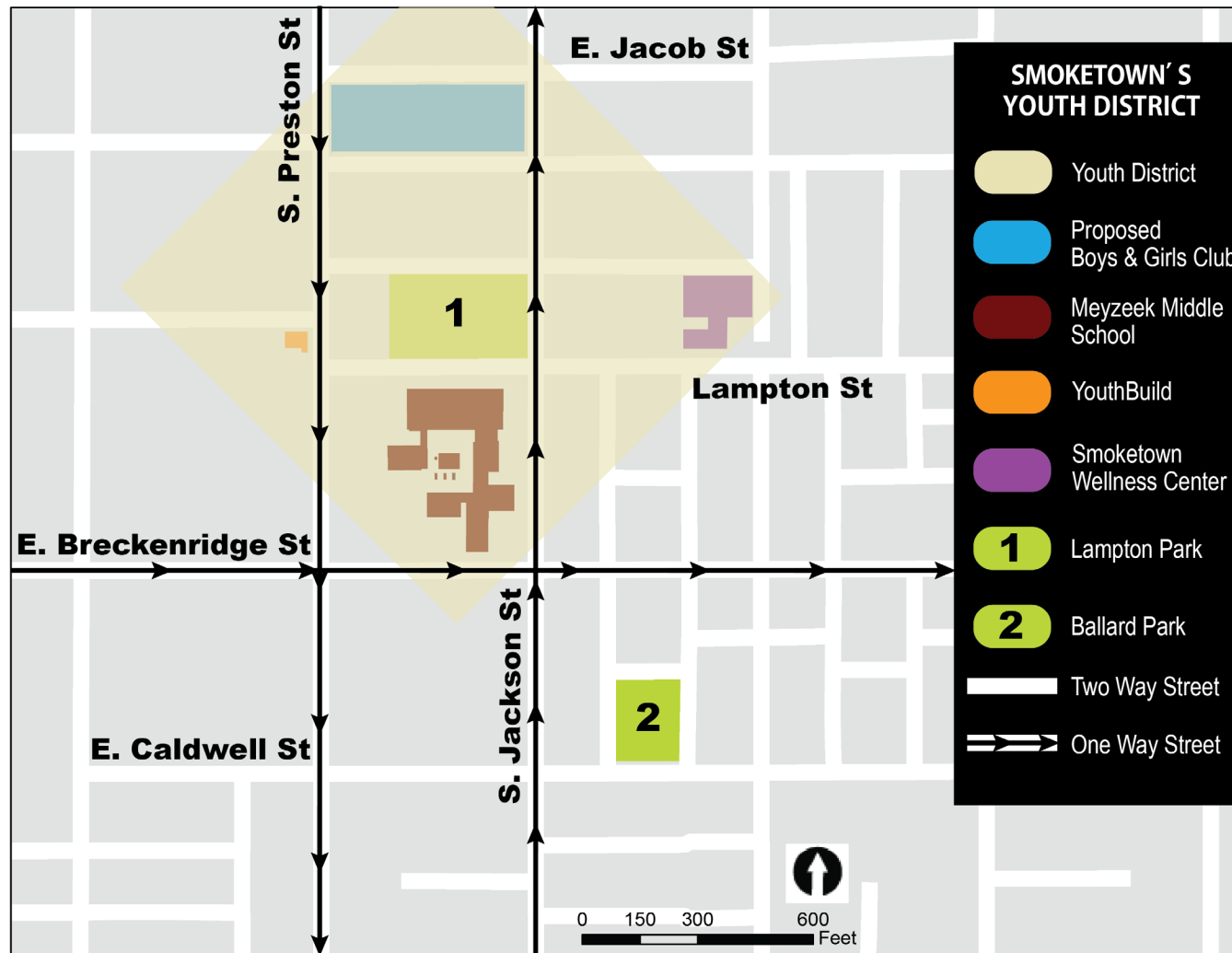


## APPENDIX

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

#### Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

Map 13 | Youth District Map







## Adopt a Park | Application Form

**Application Form**

The completed Application Form and Volunteer Application packets should be returned to the Metro Parks Volunteer Office to be eligible for partnership under the Mayor's Adopt-A-Park Program.

Return by mail to: Metro Parks Volunteer Program, PO Box 37280, Louisville KY 40233-7280, or fax to: 502/456-3247. Questions call 502/456-3256 or email [andrew.brooks@louisvilleky.gov](mailto:andrew.brooks@louisvilleky.gov).

Organization/Business/Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Volunteer Leader 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Volunteer Leader 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Volunteer Leader 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of park your group would like to adopt for the upcoming year: \_\_\_\_\_

Is there a specific area within the park you'd like to focus on? If so indicate: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the specific activities/tasks your group would like to perform at this park:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Please indicate the level of commitment of your group.**

Number of service projects/year: \_\_\_\_\_

Donations: ☐ In-Kind ☐ Monetary

\_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Signature

Date

**Office Use Only:**

☐ Approved ☐ Denied Staff signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation if denied: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Training date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Started: \_\_\_\_\_





# APPENDIX

## SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Appendix C. Charts, Maps, Application Forms, etc. cont.

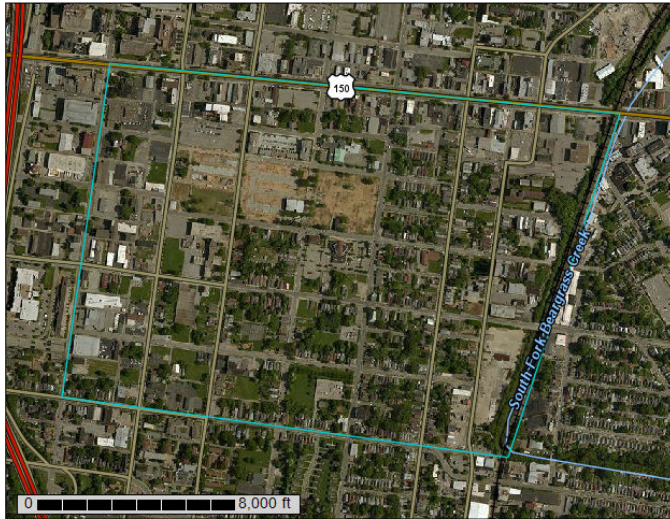
### Jefferson County, Soil & Water Report



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture  
**NRCS**  
Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

A product of the National  
Cooperative Soil Survey,  
a joint effort of the United  
States Department of  
Agriculture and other  
Federal agencies, State  
agencies including the  
Agricultural Experiment  
Stations, and local  
participants

### Custom Soil Resource Report for **Jefferson County, Kentucky**



October 29, 2017





## Sidewalk Assessment Example

### Sidewalk Assessment

*Categorized from most to least severe according to the Public Works sidewalks rating scale.*

*Includes location, rating, explanation of sidewalk issue, and photos.*

#### PUBLIC WORKS SIDEWALKS RATING SCALE

- 0 — height difference is less than 1/4 inch
- 1 — sidewalk is rough or holds water; height difference is greater than 1/4 inch and less than 1/2 inch
- 2 — height difference is great than 1/2 inch and less than 1 inch
- 3 — height difference is between 1 and 2 inches
- 4 — height difference is between 2 and 3 inches
- 5 — height difference is over 3 inches

Breckenridge N. from west Clay to Hancock

**Rating & Severity: 5**

**Explanation:** Sidewalks were broken, cracked, raised. Sidewalk broken 610. Sidewalk raised 618, 622. Litter 618, 622. Graffiti 624. Vacant 610.







## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

AARP Government Affairs, Stefanie Seskin, Hanna Kite, and Laura Searfoss (2015, April). "Evaluating Complete Streets Projects: A Guide for Practitioners". AARP

"Adopt-a-Park". LouisvilleKY.gov. Retrieved from: <https://louisvilleky.gov/government/parks/adopt-park>

"African American Heritage Trail". VisitLex. Retrieved from: <https://www.visitlex.com/things-to-do/afam-heritage-trail/>

AIR Louisville UK Health Management and Policy <http://systemsforaction.org/sites/default/files/documents/AIR%20Louisville%20UK%20Health%20Management%20and%20Policy.pdf>

"Complete Streets". State of New Jersey Department of Transportation. Retrieved from: <http://www.state.nj.us/transportation/eng/completestreets/>

"Complete Streets Implementation: A Brief Guidebook". Smart Growth America. Retrieved from: [https://smartgrowthamerica.org/app/uploads/2016/09/Changing-Complete-Streets-Policy\\_Brief-Guidebook.pdf](https://smartgrowthamerica.org/app/uploads/2016/09/Changing-Complete-Streets-Policy_Brief-Guidebook.pdf)

"Complete Streets Policies". U.S. Department of Transportation. Retrieved from: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/complete-streets-policies>

"Community Resources". Smoketown Voice. Retrieved from: <http://www.smoketownvoice.com/smoketown-initiatives/>

"Community Schools". JCPS. Retrieved From: <https://www.jefferson.kyschools.us/about/community-schools>

Cornerstone Renter Equity® (2017). Retrieved from: <https://cornerstone-equity.org/>

Division of Research and Statistics, 1937. Louisville, Kentucky Residential Security Map Explanation.

"East Portland Action Plan (EPAP): Involuntary Displacement Prevention Recommendations for East Portland." (2015, February). East Portland Neighborhood Office. Retrieved from: <http://eastportlandactionplan.org/sites/default/files/2015.12.07%20EPAP%20Involuntary%20Displacement%20Prevention%20Recommendations%20for%20East%20Portland.pdf>

"Education and Training". (2015). Center for Neighborhoods. Retrieved from: <http://www.centerforneighborhoods.org/education-training-velopment.org/start-a-community-development-corporation.html>

Frazer, M., Gilson, C. M., O'Leary, R. J. H. (2009). "The City of Cleveland Code Enforcement Partnership." Center for Community Progress. Retrieved from: <http://www.communityprogress.net/the-city-of-cleveland-code-enforcement-partnership-resources-7.php>





“Healthy Places: Strategies.” (2013). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from: [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/healthtopics/gentrification\\_strategies.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/healthtopics/gentrification_strategies.htm)

“Helping Louisville’s homeless population, not with a hand-out, but with a hand-up”. Wayside Christian Mission. Retrieved from: <http://wcm1.weebly.com/>

“Homeowner Resources.” (2017). Housing & Community Development. Retrieved from: <https://louisvilleky.gov/government/housing-community-development/homeowner-resources>

“Hotel Louisville”. (2014). Wayside Christian Mission. Retrieved from: <http://www.hotellouisville.org/>

“Housing Goals, Objectives, Policies and Programs.” (2013). Los Angeles Department of City Planning. Retrieved from: <https://planning.lacity.org/HousingInitiatives/HousingElement/Text/Ch6.pdf>

Johnson, Cat. (2015, August 17). “Ex-cons at LA Kitchen Feed the Hungry with Food Waste”. Shareable. Retrieved from: <https://www.shareable.net/blog/ex-cons-at-la-kitchen-feed-the-hungry-with-food-waste>

“L.A. Kitchen” (2016) L.A. Kitchen. Retrieved from: <http://www.lakitchen.org/#>

Leah Shahum (2017, October 20). “Safe Streets: Insights on Vision Zero Policies from European Cities”. Urban and Regional Policy, The German Marshall Fund. Retrieved from: <http://www.gmfus.org/publications/safe-streets-insights-vision-zero-policies-european-cities>

Leung, Carolyn C. (2005, October). “Resident Participation: A Community-Building Strategy in Low-Income Neighborhoods”. NeighborWorks America

Levy, Diane K., Comey, J., Padilla, S. (2006). “Keeping the Neighborhood Affordable: A Handbook of Housing Strategies for Gentrifying Areas.” The Urban Institute. Retrieved from: <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/50796/411295-Keeping-the-Neighborhood-Affordable.PDF> (p. 9-10)

Louisville Environmental and Property Search (LEAPS) website - <http://leaps.louisvilleky.gov/>.

Louisville Urban Heat Management Study [https://louisvilleky.gov/sites/default/files/advanced\\_planning/louisville\\_heat\\_mgt\\_revision\\_final\\_prelim.pdf](https://louisvilleky.gov/sites/default/files/advanced_planning/louisville_heat_mgt_revision_final_prelim.pdf)

Louisville Urban Tree Canopy Assessment (2015) [https://louisvilleky.gov/sites/default/files/community\\_forestry/community\\_forestry\\_files/louisvilleutcreport-24march2015\\_draft.pdf](https://louisvilleky.gov/sites/default/files/community_forestry/community_forestry_files/louisvilleutcreport-24march2015_draft.pdf)

Marshall, A. 2017. Louisville’s Dividing Lines: The Result of Redlining in the City. Louisville Magazine





## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### SMOKETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

“Mayor Emanuel Announces 24,000 job opportunities available for youth through One Summer Chicago 2015.” (2015, April 16). City of Chicago, Family and Support Services. Retrieved from: <https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/fss/provdrs/youth/news/2015/april/mayor-emanuel-announces-24-000-job-opportunities-available-for-y.html>

“What is a Complete Streets Policy?”. New Jersey Bicycle & Pedestrian Resource Center. Retrieved from: <http://njbikeped.org/services/what-is-a-complete-streets-policy/>

O'Brien, E. (2015, June 10). “Artists to earn renter equity with innovative Glencove project.” Freshwater. Retrieved from: <http://www.freshwater-cleveland.com/devnews/glencove061015.aspx>

Office of Neighborhood Involvement Crime and Prevention Program (2015). “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design” (2015) City of Portland. Retrieved from: <https://www.portlandoregon.gov/oni/article/320548>

Ogilvie, Robert S. and Zimmerman, Jason. (2012). “Opening School Grounds to the Community After Hours”. Changelab Solutions. Retrieved from: [http://www.changelabsolutions.org/sites/default/files/CA\\_Joint\\_Use\\_Toolkit\\_FINAL\\_%28CLS\\_20120530%29\\_2010.01.28.pdf](http://www.changelabsolutions.org/sites/default/files/CA_Joint_Use_Toolkit_FINAL_%28CLS_20120530%29_2010.01.28.pdf)

“Pathways for Youth Employment: Federal Resources for Employers” (2015, February). The White House. Retrieved from: [https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/pathways\\_for\\_youth\\_employment\\_federal\\_resources\\_for\\_employers\\_feb\\_2015.pdf](https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/pathways_for_youth_employment_federal_resources_for_employers_feb_2015.pdf)

Pfeiffer, Laura. (2013). “The Planner’s Guide to Tactical Urbanism”. Regina Urban Ecology. Retrieved from: <https://reginaurbanecology.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/tuguide1.pdf>

Poe, J. 2017. Redlining Louisville: The History of Race, Class, and Real Estate. <http://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a73ce5ba85ce4c3f80d365ab1ff89010>. Accessed 11/2/17

“Proposal offers property tax relief in gentrifying areas of Lexington” (2017, September 17). WKYT. Retrieved from: <http://www.wkyt.com/content/news/Proposal-offers-property-tax-relief-in-gentrifying-areas-448196973.html>

Rent Burden, Housing Subsidies and the Well-being of Children and Youth [http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text\\_1043.pdf](http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_1043.pdf)

“Resident Participation: A Community-Building Strategy for Low-Income Neighborhoods” (2005). Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University

“Safe Streets for Chicago”. City of Chicago. Retrieved from: <https://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/app/legacy/documents/cs/policy/cs-il-chicago-safestreets.pdf>

Schulman, Ben. (2017, October 11). “Lifting a Small Town Through a Land Bank Arts Program.” CityLab. Retrieved from: <https://www.citylab.com/equity/2017/10/lifting-a-small-town-through-a-land-bank-arts-program/542625/>





“Services and Programs.” (2017). YouthBuild Louisville. Retrieved from: <http://yblky.org/services-and-programs/>

“Services for Low-Income Seniors.” (2017). Los Angeles Housing + Community Investment Department. Retrieved from: <http://hcidla.lacity.org/low-income-sr>

Simpson, Edwin. (2016, September 15). “Smoketown GetDown Block Party”. Retrieved from: <http://shirleymaescafe.com/smoketown-getdown-block-party/>

Smoketown National Historic Registry doc

State of the Air 2016 <http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/healthy-air/state-of-the-air/sota-2016-full.pdf>

Stefanie Seskin and Barbara McCann. “Complete Streets Local Policy Workbook”. Smart Growth America, August, 2012.

SummerWorks. Retrieved from: <https://www.summerworks.org/>

The City Repair Project. <http://www.cityrepair.org/>

The Many Benefits of Making One-Way Streets Two-Way <https://www.citylab.com/solutions/2015/07/the-many-benefits-of-making-one-way-streets-two-way/398960/>).

TimeBanks USA. Retrieved from: <https://timebanks.org/>

“Wash & Learn’: Creating Pop-up Learning Spaces in Laundromats in the Bronx”. (2017, July 17). Libraries Without Borders. Retrieved from: [https://www.librarieswithoutborders.org/wash\\_and\\_learn\\_bronx/](https://www.librarieswithoutborders.org/wash_and_learn_bronx/)

“What are Complete Streets?”. Smart Growth America. Retrieved from: <https://smartgrowthamerica.org/program/national-complete-streets-coalition/what-are-complete-streets/>

“Why Start a Community Development Corporation.” Useful Community Development. Retrieved from: <https://www.useful-community-development.org/start-a-community-development-corporation.html>

Working to Redesign MSD’s Logan CSO Interceptor Project in Smoketown <http://bencarterlaw.com/blog/msd-smoketown-cso-interceptor>

US 2011-2015 ACS Census (5-year estimates)

Vision Zero San Francisco. <http://visionzerosf.org/>