#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS (CONTINUED)

In summary, the restrooms and the general cleanliness and maintenance seemed to be the biggest dissatisfiers among visitors to Chickasaw Park. While three in five were satisfied overall with this park, there is significant room for improvements in restrooms and cleanliness.

#### **Preferences And Improvements**

Most respondents liked the natural aesthetics and the nature-related aspects of Chickasaw Park. Seventy percent of the respondents mentioned that they liked the park most for its proximity to nature.

The social environment of the park was also an aspect that these visitors enjoyed. Safety did not seem to be as big of an issue in this park as it was for Shawnee Park in the earlier survey.

When asked about the improvements they wanted to see in this park, facility-related improvements were mentioned more often than any other. About 80 percent of the visitors wanted improvements in the park facilities.

- Restrooms were the biggest requirement for these visitors. More restrooms and cleaner restrooms received unaided mentions from almost one third of all visitors (a dramatic number for an unprompted response).
- The general cleanliness of the park was also mentioned as something that could be improved. The creek and the lawn areas were probably the areas that needed the biggest improvement in this direction.
- About one in five visitors suggested improvements for child-related facilities and the sports facilities.

As far as activities were concerned, about 20 percent of the respondents suggested improvements such as organized sports activities, more family and child-oriented activities, musical events, etc.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS (CONTINUED)

In summary, Chickasaw Park was in need of facility-related improvements as suggested by these visitors. The restrooms and general park cleanliness would be the first place to start this improvement. Needless to say, this would also have the biggest impact on the overall satisfaction of these park visitors.

# RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

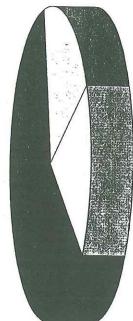
- · Measure Overall And Attribute-wide Satisfaction Among Visitors To Chickasaw Park
- · Understand Park Usage Behavior Among Those Visiting Chickasaw Park In Spring And Early Summer
- Understand Park-related Needs Of The Visitors
- · Understand The Demographic Profile Of Visitors To Chickasaw Park

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Two Primary Usage Areas Defined By Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy For Conducting Interviews.
- Lake/Walking Path Area (96 Interviews)
- Tennis Courts/Playground Area (104 Interviews)
- · 7 To 8-minute Intercept Survey Among Visitors To Chickasaw Park Between May 6 and 17, 1999.
- · All Interviewing Conducted By Trained Professional Interviewers Systematically Across Morning, Afternoon And Evening Hours.

# VISITS TO CHICKASAW PARK IN SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER AMONG PARK VISITORS

At Least Two
To Three Times A Week
(Heavy Users)
62%



Base = (200)

Once A Month Or Less (Light Users)

Once A Week Or Once Every Two Weeks (Medium Users)

AVERAGE VISITS IN A MONTH 10\* 3.5\* 7.7\* 0.7 6.1 8.7\* 6.2 7.0 \*8·9 9.0 TYPE OF USERS 55 Or Older DISABLED GENDER Under 34 INCOME Medium 35 To 54 Heavy Female Light Male AGE Yes 2°

# Axeroge Visits $\ln A Month = 7 Visits$

\* Statistically discernible at the 90 percent confidence level.

6.2

\$40,000 Or More

Under \$40,000

# SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICS\* VISITORS TO CHICKASAW PARK IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER\*\*

	,			USA	GE FREQUE	NCY
party, it may be a	<u>TOTA</u>		(2 to	HEAVY 3 Times/We (%)	ek) MEDIUM (%)	LIGHT (Once A Month Or Less)
GENDER			ī			(%)
Male	59			67	51	43
Female	41			33	49	57
AGE						
34 Years Or Less	35			29	46	43
35 To 54 Years	48			48	46	49
55 Years Or Older	18			23	7	9
[Average Age]	[40 Yea	ars]	I	42 Years]	[37 Years]	[38 Years]
CHILDREN						
At Least One Child	<u>48*</u>			<u>42</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>57</u>
1 To 4 Years Old	21			19	27	20
5 To 7 Years Old	18			10	32	29
8 To 14 Years Old	25		1	22	27	32
15 To 18 Years Old	18			20	12	14
No Children	<u>52</u>			<u>57</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>43</u>
PHYSICAL DISABILITY			4			
Have A Disability	12		4-3	17	5	3
Do Not Have A Disability	88			83	95	97
tals may not equal 100 percent due to room mong those with a response.	unding and	multiple r	esponses. 4		iscernibly Higher infidence Level.	At The 90 Percent

# SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICS\* VISITORS TO CHICKASAW PARK IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER (CONTINUED)\*\*

		USAGI	E FREQUE	NCY
poor is not transfer to the	TOTAL (%)	(2 to 3 Times/Week) (%)	MEDIUM (%)	LIGHT (Once A Month Or Less) (%)
EDUCATION				(///
High School Or Less	61	59	67	60
Some College/Technical School	27	24	28	34
4 Years Of College Or Higher	12	17	5	6
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>				
Employed Full Time	54	52	62	51
Employed Part Time	8	7	8	9
Unemployed	4	2	3	9
Retired	21	27	10	9
Homemaker	6	3	13	11
Student	8	9	5	11
ACCESS TO INTERNET				
Have Access	<u>44*</u>	48	<u>32</u>	<u>46</u>
At Home	23	27	12	17
At Work	30	33	24	23
From School	7	7	5	11
No Access	<u>56</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>54</u>

Discernibly Higher At The 90 Percent

Confidence Level.

\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding and multiple responses.

\*\*Among those with a response.

# SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICS\* VISITORS TO CHICKASAW PARK IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER (CONTINUED)\*\*

party in the second		USAGI	E FREQUEN	NCY
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD	<u>TOTAL</u> (%)	HEAVY (2 to 3 Times/Week (%)	<u>MEDIUM</u> (%)	LIGHT (Once A Month Or Less)
INCOME				(%)
Under \$40,000 \$40,000 To \$60,000	71 18	23	16	5
\$60,000 To \$80,000	7	10	-	5
\$80,000 Or More	4	5	-	5
[Average Income]	[\$35,800]	[\$39,800]	[\$28,200]	[\$32,700]
RACE				
Caucasian	4	_	7	14
African American	94	99	90	83
Other	2	1	3	3

Discernibly Higher At The 90 Percent Confidence Level.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding and multiple responses.

\*\*Among those with a response.

# SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICS\* VISITORS TO CHICKASAW PARK IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER (CONTINUED)\*\*

A 4		USAGI	E FREQUE	NCY
party of the same	TOTAL	HEAVY (2 to 3 Times/Week)	MEDIUM (%)	LIGHT (Once A Month
	(%)	(%)	(70)	Or Less)
EDUCATION				(%)
High School Or Less	61	59	67	60
Some College/Technical School	27	24	28	34
4 Years Of College Or Higher	12	17	5	6
EMDI OVMENT				is a
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>				
Employed Full Time	54	52	62	51
<b>Employed Part Time</b>	8	7	8	9
Unemployed	4	2	3	9
Retired	21	27	10	9
Homemaker	6	3	13	11
Student	8	9	5	11
ACCESS TO INTERNET				
Have Access	<u>44*</u>	48	<u>32</u>	<u>46</u>
At Home	23	27	12	17
At Work	30	33	24	23
From School	7	7	5	11
No Access	<u>56</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>54</u>

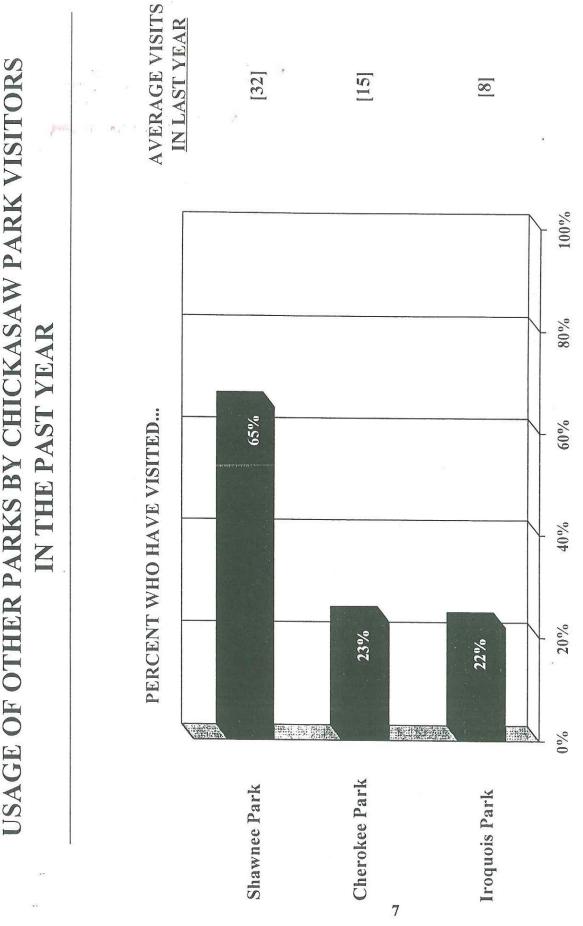
Discernibly Higher At The 90 Percent

Confidence Level.

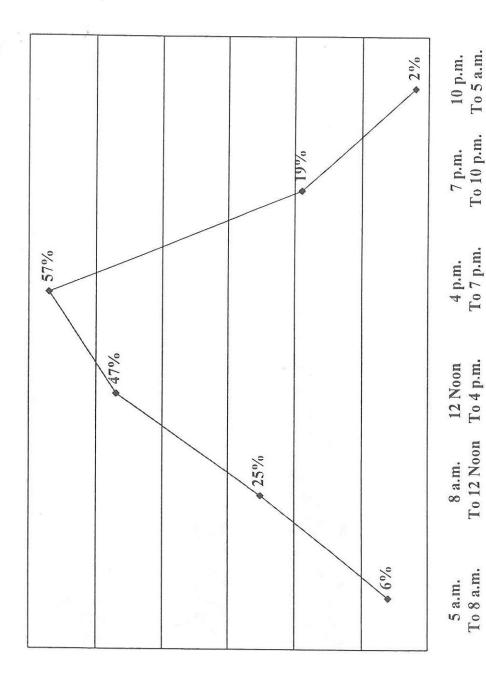
\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding and multiple responses.

\*\*Among those with a response.

# USAGE OF OTHER PARKS BY CHICKASAW PARK VISITORS



# AMONG VISITORS TO CHICKASAW PARK IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER TIME OF PARK USAGE\*



\* Totals may not equal 100 percent due to multiple responses.

To 5 a.m.

To 10 p.m.

To 4 p.m.

To 12 Noon

To 8 a.m.

Percentage

Visitors

# ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN WHILE AT CHICKASAW PARK TOP MENTIONS AMONG VISITORS IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER

#### **USAGE FREQUENCY**

	TOTAL (%)	HEAVY (%)	MEDIUM (%)	LIGHT (%)
BE ALONE/RELAX	<u>79</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>57</u>
Just Sat/Walked Around	76	77	85	57
Be Alone/Think Things Over	42	46	44	26
LESS STRENUOUS ACTIVITIES	<u>75</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>71</u>	74
Gone Walking	51	54	44	46
Gone Bird Watching	43	44	42	40
Gone Fishing	24	26	22	20
<u>OUTINGS</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>66</u>
Just Drove Around The Park	57	57	66	49
Gone On A Picnic	51	52	54	43
ACTIVE SPORTS/EXERCISE	<u>69</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>66</u>
<b>Used Exercise Stations</b>	43	44	42	40
Played Basketball	23	23	22	20
Played Tennis	20	23	15	14
CHILD-RELATED	<u>54</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>49</u>
Brought Kids To Play	54	50	68	49
BASE =	(200)	(124)	(41)	(35)

<sup>\*</sup> Statistically discernible at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding and multiple responses.

Discernibly Higher At The 90 Percent Confidence Level.

#### ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN WHILE AT CHICKASAW PARK TOP MENTIONS AMONG VISITORS IN VARIOUS SEGMENTS

	posses, in the	. 7	<u>CHI</u>	ORS WITH ILDREN	DISABIL	LITY
		TOTAL (%)	HAVE CHILDREN (%)	NO CHILDREN (%)	DISABLED (%)	NO DISABILITY (%)
	BE ALONE/RELAX	<u>79</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>
-	Just Sat/Walked Around	76	75	76	79	75
	Be Alone/Think Things Over	42	43	41	46	42
The same of the sa	LESS STRENUOUS ACTIVITIES	<u>75</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>
	Gone Walking	51	55	47	46	51
	Gone Bird Watching	43	46	40	29	45
	Gone Fishing	24	21	26	42	22
	OUTINGS	<u>72</u>	77	<u>66</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>74</u>
	Just Drove Around The Park	57	62	52	50	59
	Gone On A Picnic	51	50	52	46	52
	ACTIVE SPORTS/EXERCISE	<u>69</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>72</u>
	Used Exercise Stations	43	46	40	29	45
	Played Basketball	22	23	21	4	24
-	Played Tennis	20	17	22	13	21
	CHILD-RELATED	<u>54</u>	74	<u>34</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>56</u>
	Brought Kids To Play	54	74	34	38	56
	Base =	(200)	(96)	(103)	(24)**	(174)

<sup>\*\*</sup> Caution: Small base size.

#### ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN WHILE AT CHICKASAW PARK TOP MENTIONS AMONG VISITORS IN VARIOUS SEGMENTS

parties in the second

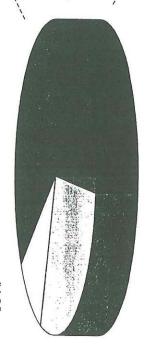
			GEND	<u>ER</u>		<u>AGE</u>	
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	UNDER 34		55 OR OLDER
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
	BE ALONE/RELAX	<u>79</u>	82	74	70	81	89*
1	Just Sat/Walked Around	76	78	72	66	78	89
	Be Alone/Think Things Over	42	45	37	41	42	43
	LESS STRENUOUS ACTIVITIES	<u>75</u>	69	83	67	78	80
1	Gone Walking	51	45	59	43	59	43
	Gone Bird Watching	43	36	53	43	40	51
	Gone Fishing	24	31	14	20	20	43
	<u>OUTINGS</u>	<u>72</u>	70	74	73	74	63
	Just Drove Around The Park	57	58	56	59	58	51
	Gone On A Picnic	51	49	54	44	57	49
-	ACTIVE SPORTS/EXERCISE	<u>69</u>	66	73	79	62	69
	Used Exercise Stations	43	36	53	43	40	51
	Played Basketball	22	29	12	37	16	9
	Played Tennis	20	23	15	21	18	20
	CHILD-RELATED	<u>54</u>	43	69	66	54	29
	Brought Kids To Play	54	43	69	66	54	29
	Base =	(200)	(119)	(81)	(70)	(95)	(35**)

\*\* Caution: Small base size.

Discernibly Higher At The 90 Percent Confidence Level.

# OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH CHICKASAW PARK AMONG THOSE WITH AN OPINION

Not Too/Not At All Satisfied 10%



Somewhat Satisfied

28%

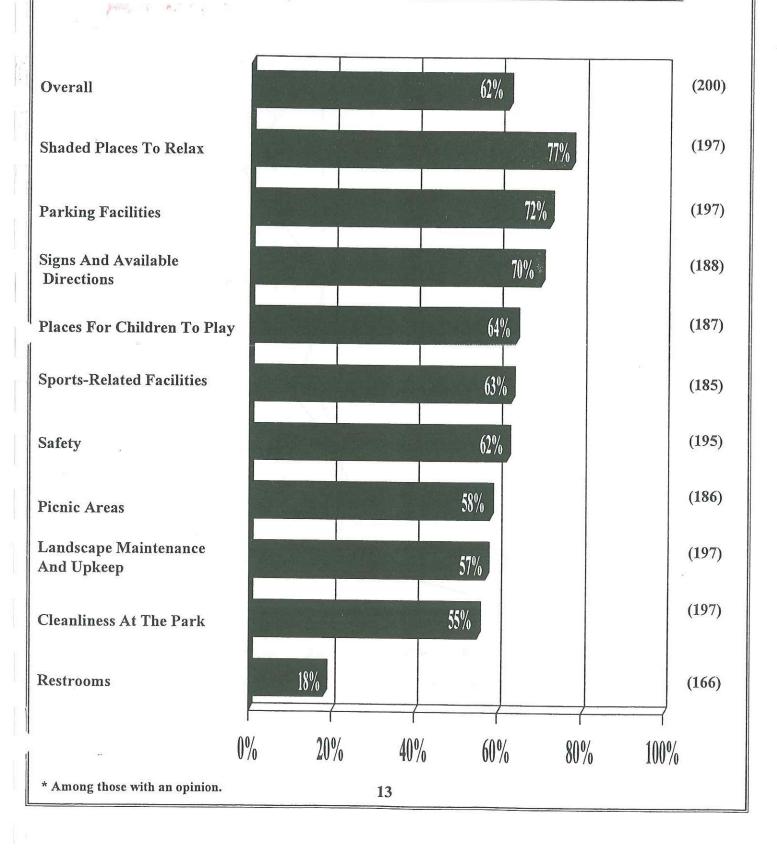
Extremely/Very Satisfied 62%

Base = (200)

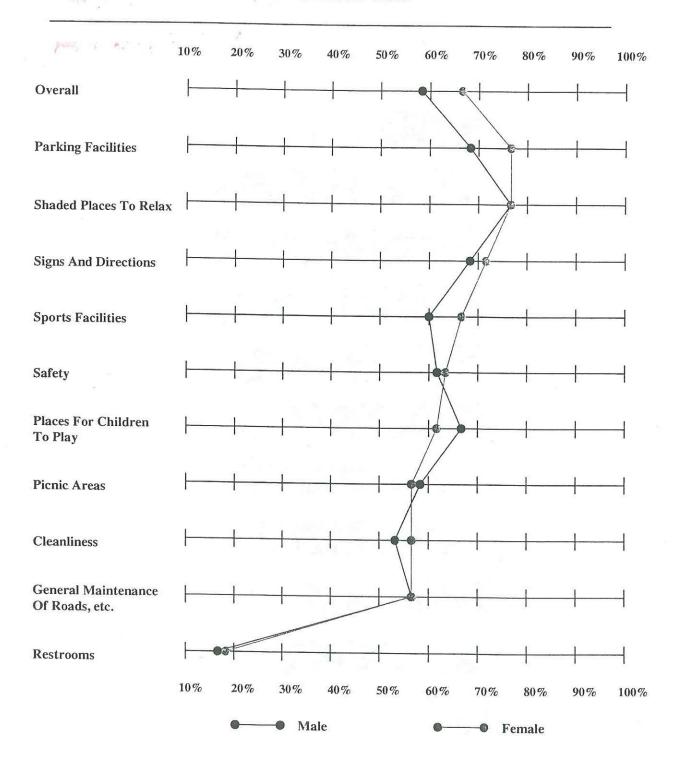
PERCENT EXTREMELY/VERY SATISFIED	Y/VERY SATISFIED
	E.
TYPE OF USERS	TOTAL
Heavy	(8)
Medium	
Light	63
GENDER	ė.
Male	58
Female	29
AGE	
Under 34	63
35 To 54	62
55 Or Older	57
DISABLED	
Yes	54
No .	62
INCOME	
Below \$40,000	73
\$40,000 Or More	***

\* Statistically discernible at the 90 percent confidence level.

## ATTRIBUTE-WIDE EVALUATION OF CHICKASAW PARK PERCENT EXTREMELY/VERY SATISFIED\*



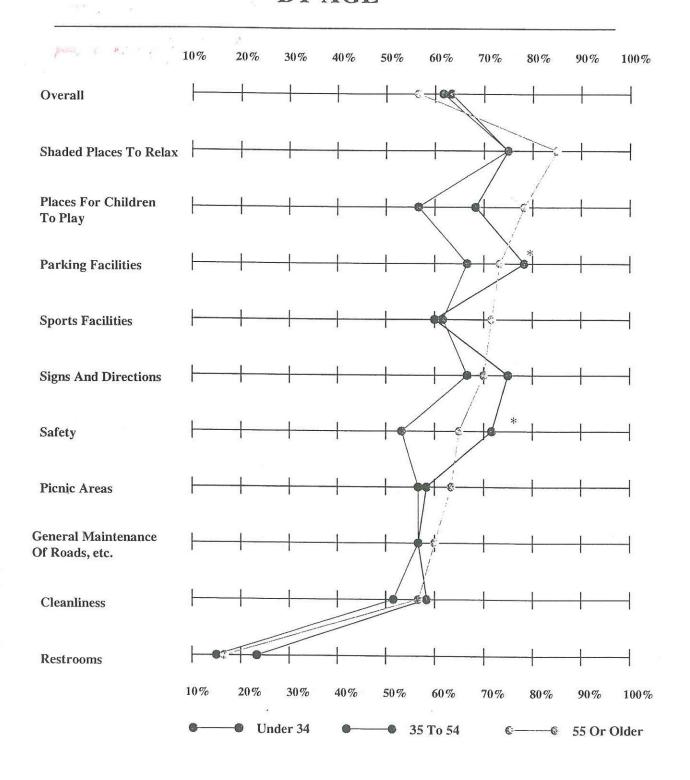
#### SATISFACTION WITH CHICKASAW PARK PERCENT EXTREMELY/VERY SATISFIED BY GENDER\*



<sup>\*\*</sup> No statistically discernible differences were noted.

<sup>\*</sup> Among those with an opinion.

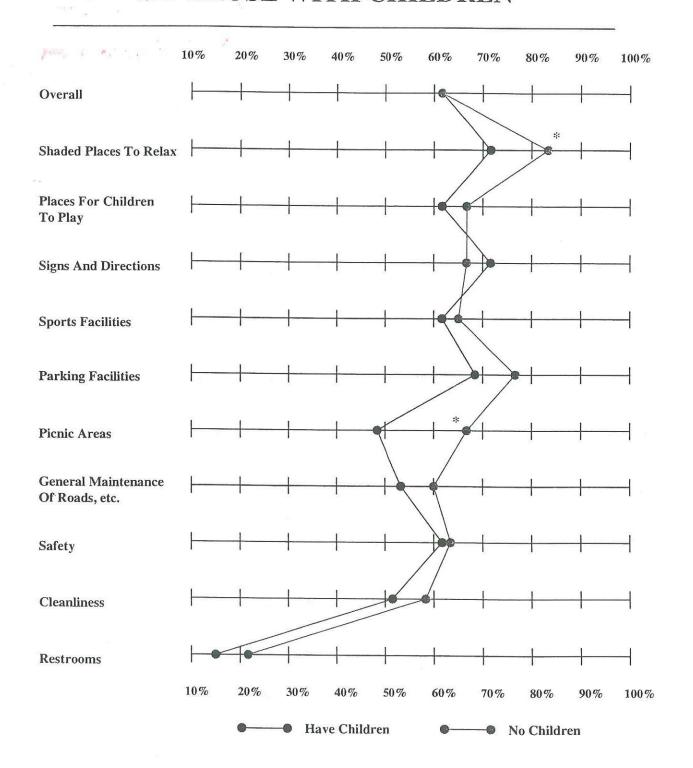
#### SATISFACTION WITH CHICKASAW PARK PERCENT EXTREMELY/VERY SATISFIED BY AGE\*\*



<sup>\*</sup> Statistically discernible at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Among those with an opinion.

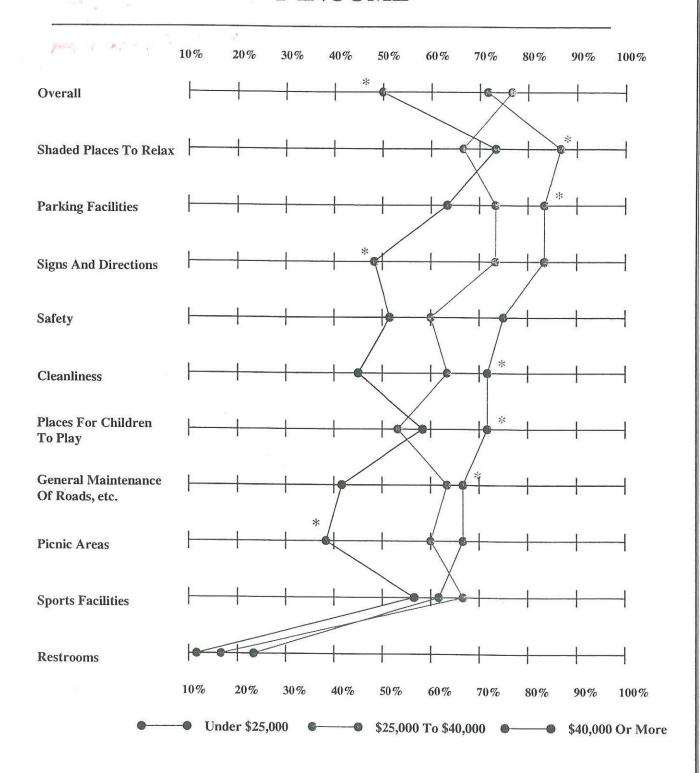
#### SATISFACTION WITH CHICKASAW PARK PERCENT EXTREMELY/VERY SATISFIED BY THOSE WITH CHILDREN\*\*



<sup>\*</sup> Statistically discernible at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Among those with an opinion.

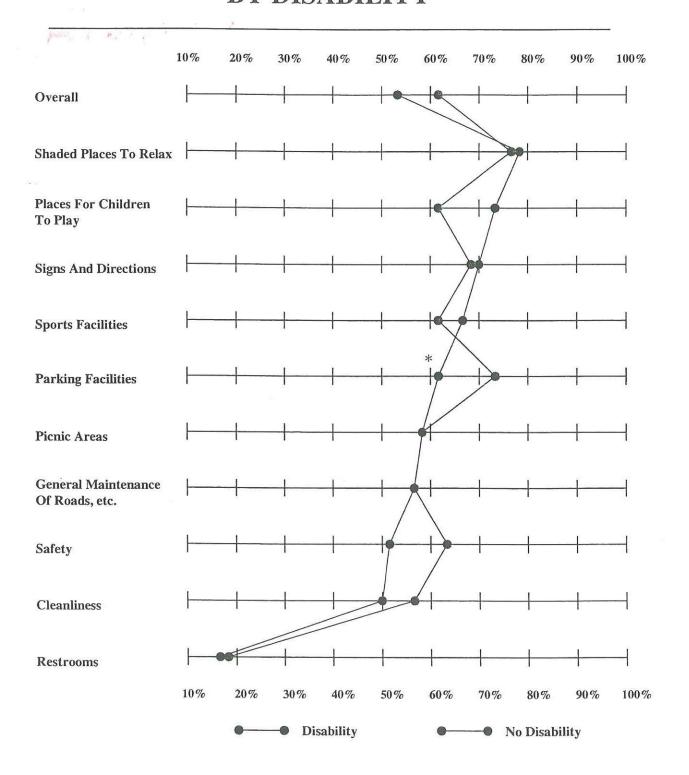
## SATISFACTION WITH CHICKASAW PARK PERCENT EXTREMELY/VERY SATISFIED BY INCOME\*



<sup>\*</sup> Statistically discernible at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Among those with an opinion.

#### SATISFACTION WITH CHICKASAW PARK PERCENT EXTREMELY/VERY SATISFIED BY DISABILITY\*



<sup>\*</sup>Statistically discernible at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Among those with an opinion.

## TOP MENTIONS OF THINGS LIKED MOST ABOUT CHICKASAW PARK AMONG VISITORS IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER

parts, a secretary	<u>TOTA</u> (%)
NATURAL AESTHETICS	<u>70</u>
Quiet/Secluded/Relaxing	43
Wildlife	15
Pond	12
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT	<u>20</u>
Safe	8
Like To See/Meet People	5
SPORTS/ACTIVITIES	
Tennis Courts	<u>11</u>
Basketball	8
	3
CONVENIENCE OF PARK	
Close To Home	8
	8
SPECIAL AREAS	_
Areas For Children To Play	7
Picnic Area	4
	2
WALKING/BIKING FACILITIES	٠
Hiking/Walking Trails	<u>5</u>
	5

#### IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED AT CHICKASAW PARK AMONG VISITORS IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER TOP MENTIONS

	<u>TOTAL</u> (%)
FACILITY-RELATED IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED	83
RESTROOMS	<u>37</u>
Cleaner Restrooms	19
More Restrooms In Pond Area	12
More Restrooms	8
CLEANLINESS	<u>28</u>
Clean Up The Creek	13
Clean/Better Lawns	9
Overall Cleanliness	8
CHILD-RELATED	<u>26</u>
Improved Play Area	21
Wading Pool	3
SPORTS-RELATED	<u>22</u>
Stock The Lake	10
Another Basketball Court	5
More Tennis Courts	4
OTHER FACILITIES	<u>20</u>
Concession Stand	6
More Water Fountains	4
PICNIC/OUTINGS-RELATED	<u>17</u>
More Picnic Tables	11
More Grills	4
SIGNAGE-RELATED	9
20	Base = (200)

#### IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED AT CHICKASAW PARK AMONG VISITORS IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER TOP MENTIONS (CONTINUED)

Y The second sec	
	<u>TOTAL</u> (%)
ACTIVITY-RELATED IMPROVEMENTS	<u>20</u>
Organized Sports Activities	<u>5</u>
More Activities For Children	5
THOUSE TREATMENT OF CHANGE CA	2
More Musical Events	2
Family Activities	4
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS	<u>11</u>
Better Traffic Control	5
Police Protection	2
NO IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED	3

Base = (200)

#### INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, Inc. retained Horizon Research International during the spring of 1999 to conduct a wide range of research programs to measure attitudes, behaviors, and interest in its park facilities -- both current and in the future. One of the research programs involved counts of park users at selected sites within four of the Olmsted Parks Conservancy's parks targeted for significant improvements in the years ahead. The parks included in this research program were as follows:

- Cherokee Park
- Chickasaw Park
- Iroquois Park
- Shawnee Park

The research program, as well as the planned park improvements, has been funded through a financial grant from the Lila Wallace Foundation. The goal for this research program was to monitor park use in each of these selected parks during 1999-2000, and to do so again in the future, once any park improvements have been made. By so doing, some measurement of success might be established and maintained for the Olmsted Parks Conservancy.

#### METHODOLOGY (CONTINUED)

A systematic random sampling plan was developed for completing the park counts. The sampling plan was designed to divide the count periods for the selected park areas by the season of the year (winter, spring, summer, and fall), time of the season (early, mid, or late), days of the week (Sunday through Saturday), and time of the day (morning, afternoon, or evening). The total sampling frame included 2,772 different measurement periods. This number can be calculated by multiplying the following:

- The number of park sites included in the counts (11, as described on the previous page)
- The number of seasons included in the counts (4)
- The time of the season (3)
- The number of days in the week (7)
- The number of times in the day the count was conducted (3)

This stratified/systematic cluster sampling methodology plan helped to reduce any variability in the selection of the count dates and times, thereby reducing potential sampling error. Due to limited budgetary resources, only selected count periods could be assigned toward each of the larger parks (Cherokee, Iroquois, and Shawnee), and even less count periods toward Chickasaw Park. Given the limited budgetary resources for the study, the sampling methodology adopted was the optimum design for conducting such a research program.

Trained and professional field interviewers of Horizon Research International conducted all park counts for this research program. The assigned interviewers visited all identified areas during each count period.

 The objective of the field personnel was to count the number of park users in the specified park areas and record the activity type and selected user profile information on the count sheet.

(CONTINUED)

#### **METHODOLOGY**

Olmsted Parks Conservancy defined the selected areas for counting at each of the four parks based on the area's likelihood to experience some improvement in the future. Those selected areas at each park included the following:

- Cherokee Park
  - Big Rock
  - Barringer Hill
  - Walking Path/Trail
- Chickasaw Park
  - Lake/Walking Path
  - Tennis Courts/Playground
- Iroquois Park
  - Rundill Road area
  - Recreation area
  - Jacob's Lodge area
- Shawnee Park
  - Sports Complex area
  - Flower Garden area
  - Lily Pond area

#### METHODOLOGY (CONTINUED)

- Gender, estimated age range, race, incidence of a physical disability, and activity (use of the park) were all recorded.
- All counts lasted four hours each (active time at the park, not including travel time to and from the park)
  - Morning (8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.)
  - Afternoon (12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.)
  - Evening (4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
- Field personnel stationed themselves in the park areas at the assigned times.
  - Each interviewer was instructed to spend an equal length of time in each of the selected park areas during each time period.
  - Once the allotted time had been completed, they moved to another selected park area until the end of the time period (or until all selected park areas were counted).
  - The start times for each selected park area was rotated to minimize any potential bias in the order of the count by area.

The total number of counts was 159, which represented a simple fraction of 1/17, stratified by all the variables listed on the following page.

The following section provides the annual estimates of park use for each of the selected park sites.

#### ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF PARK USE

The park use estimates provided in the graphs that follow this section of the report were calculated as follows:

- The number of counts conducted in each park area was identified.
- The total number of park periods possible was also determined. For purposes of these estimates, each day over a year's time was multiplied by the three time periods during any given day  $(365 \times 3 = 1095)$ .
- The total number of possible time periods was then divided by the number of counts conducted for each park over the course of the year. That identified a "multiplier" to be used to calculate the estimates of park use if all possible count periods over the course of the year had been conducted.

The end result are annual estimates of park use for the selected park areas included in this research program.

#### A Review Of The Annual Estimates

Of the four parks included in this research program, Cherokee Park areas had the highest estimated use over the course of the year. Over 98,000 people used the selected park areas in Cherokee. By comparison, . . .

- Chickasaw Park and Iroquois Park target areas had the next highest levels of use (approximately 80,000 and 75,000 persons respectively).
- Shawnee Park areas had less than half the use of Cherokee Park, Chickasaw Park, and Iroquois Park targeted areas (about 40,000).

(CONTINUED)

#### ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF PARK USE (CONTINUED)

Use of the park areas, as one might have expected, generally followed a logical pattern based on the season of the year.

- The summer months (identified for this research program as June, July, and August) usually had the most significant use.
- Park use for these areas declined as the weather began to cool in the fall (September, October, and November), and was lowest during the winter months (December, January, and February).
- As the weather began to warm during the spring months (March, April, and May), park use for these areas began to increase once again.

In terms of a demographic profile of the park area users, they might be best described as male teenagers, as well as young and middle-age male adults.

- Males were more likely to be park area users, regardless of the park area counted, often by about a 60/40 percent ratio. That ratio was even more pronounced in Shawnee Park areas, where it was closer to 65/35 percent.
- Race was clearly dependent on the park areas counted based on their relative geography. Caucasians were predominant in Cherokee and Iroquois park areas, while African Americans were by far more likely to use Chickasaw and Shawnee park targeted areas.

(CONTINUED)

#### ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF PARK USE (CONTINUED)

- About seven in ten of the park users were in the 14 to 49 year old age range, with the percentages of those under 14 and those 50 plus usually split fairly evenly. The exception in this case was the Shawnee Park areas, which had more children than older adults by about a four-to-one ratio.
- Very few of the park area users (less than one percent) had a physical limitation of any kind, at least one which could be identified by an interviewer.

Park area users most often were encountered participating in the following activities.

- Walking was a frequent activity in three of the parks' areas (the exception was the Shawnee targeted areas).
- Sitting and relaxing was also encountered often in two of the parks' areas, but not as often in the Cherokee or Iroquois areas.
- Biking, playing sports, picnicking/eating, jogging, or walking a pet was also noted with some frequency, but only in selected park areas.

These annual park area estimates provide an overview of park use for the selected areas chosen for this research program. They are <u>not</u> meant to reflect estimates of the <u>entire</u> park for the year. The graphs that follow present the annual estimates for the park areas included in the park count. For each park, there are estimates presented for all selected areas of that park on a <u>combined</u> basis, and then for each individual park area as well.

## CHICKASAW PARK LAKE/PATH AREA TOTAL VISITORS (ANNUAL ESTIMATES)

party of the second	Number (#)	Percent (%)		Number (#)	Percent (%)
SEASON			ACTIVITY		
Spring Summer	6,000 18,400	15 47	Walking	16,600	42
Fall Winter	10,000 4,700	26 12	Jogging	2,200	6
Willie	4,700	12	Walking Pet	800	2
GENDER			Biking	2,500	6
Male Female	22,700 16,400	58 42	Playing Sport	800	2
Temale	10,400	72	Sitting/Relaxing	14,000	36
RACE			Picnic/Eating	500	1
Caucasian African American Other	1,400 37,700 0	4 96 0	Children Playing/ Playground	300	1
		Ü	Other	1,400	4
AGE			TOTAL	39,100	100
Under 14	5,400	14			
14 - 49	27,200	70			
50 Plus	6,500	16			
PHYSICAL					1
DISABILITY ("YES	<u>")</u> 200	1	*		
			18		

## CHICKASAW PARK ALL COUNTED AREAS COMBINED TOTAL VISITORS (ANNUAL ESTIMATES)

June 1 miles	Number	Percent	1	Number	Percent
	(#)	(%)		(#)	(%)
SEASON			ACTIVITY		
Spring	11,700	14	Walking	31,500	39
Summer	39,200	49		2 (00	4
Fall	22,100	27 10	Jogging	3,600	4
Winter	7,800	10	Walking Pet	1,600	2
GENDER			Biking	4,500	6
Male	47,200	58	Playing Sport	5,300	7
Female	33,600	42	Sitting/Relaxing	21,800	27
RACE			Picnic/Eating	3,500	4
Caucasian	2,100	2	Children Playing/		
African American	78,700	98	Playground	7,000	9
Other	0	0	Other	2,000	2
AGE				00.000	100
	12.000	18	TOTAL	80,800	100
Under 14 14 - 49	13,800 57,300	17 71			
50 Plus	9,700	12			
	- ,				
PHYSICAL					
DISABILITY ("YES"	200	*			
* Less than one percentage poin	t.		17		

## CHICKASAW PARK TENNIS/PLAYGROUND AREA TOTAL VISITORS (ANNUAL ESTIMATES)

And the second of	Number (#)	Percent (%)		Number (#)	Percent (%)
SEASON			ACTIVITY		
Spring Summer	5,700	14 50	Walking	14,900	36
Fall	20,800 12,100	29 7	Jogging	1,400	3
Winter	3,100	1	Walking Pet	800	2
GENDER			Biking	2,000	5
Male Female	24,500	59 41	Playing Sport	4,500	11
гешате	17,200	41	Sitting/Relaxing	7,800	19
RACE			Picnic/Eating	3,000	7
Caucasian African American Other	American 41,000 98 Playgro 0		Children Playing/ Playground	6,700 600	16 1
AGE			Other TOTAL	41,700	100
Under 14	8,400	20	TOTAL	41,700	100
14 - 49	30,100	72			
50 Plus	3,200	8			
PHYSICAL					
DISABILITY ("YES	<sup>")</sup> **	*			
** Less than one hundred.  * Less than one percentage poin	11.		19		

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & DESIGN

#### CHICKASAW PARK MASTER PLAN

#### User Survey:

Thank you for helping us evaluate the future improvements and programs at Chickasaw Park. Please take some time tonight to consider the following questions and issues and return the survey to the table in the front.

If you cannot fill out the survey tonight, please mail it to Karen High at the Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, P.O. Box 37280 Louisville, KY 40233. She can be reached at 456-8197 or by e-mail at khigh@louky.org if you have any questions or comments.

#### What activities do you do in the park?

Please circle the number between 1 and 5 that best describes how you use the park

1.1040.0	Often	Sometimes			Never
Basketball	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5
Tennis			2	4	5
Baseball/Softball	_ 1	2	3	4	
Picnicing	_1	2	3	4	5
Fishing/Duck Watching	1	2	3	4	5
Walking	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5
Family Reunions	1	2.	3	4	5
Watching the River		2	3	4	5
Children's Play Areas			3		- Java

#### What areas of the park need improvement?

Please number from 1 to 5 the areas needing improvement in the park, with 1 being the most important to you and 5 being the least important to you.

	Important		Borderline	Not Important	
Basketball	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5
Tennis	1	2.	3	4	5
Baseball/Softball	1	2	3	4	5
Picnic Areas	1	2	3	4	5
Pond Area		2	3	4	5
Walking Path	_1	2	3	4	5
Drainage	_1	2	3	4	5
Restrooms	_1		3	4	5
River Access	_1	2	3	4	
Children's Play Areas	_1	2	3	4	5
General Maintenance	_1	2	3	4	502 • 243 • 15
Pewee Valley, KY	40056-0842	Phone:	502 • 243 • 7004	• Fax:	007 4747 17

\* What are your favorite areas of the park?

Are there places you don't feel comfortable in the park?

Does the park have any special meaning to you?

Has the park changed since you first started coming here?

- Are there any changes you would like to see made in the park?
- Do you have any other comments?

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# VI. APPENDIX B - HISTORIC TIMELINE



ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & DESIGN

### CHICKASAW PARK - HISTORY

Cordon grant Cordon	
Early 1800's –	Jacob Gaar (Garr) settled on a vast tract of land in western Louisville that included the old Fairgrounds and Ford plant on Southwestern Parkway (Garland Avenue came from Garr family name).
Late 1800's -	Joseph Garr's "Riverview Farm" is where Chickasaw Park was built and his brother Horace's place, on the other side of Greenwood Avenue became "Riverview Park" and later "White City Park", both amusement parks.
1905 –	Sandborn map shows "Riverview Park Beer Garden" located on land along river just north of Greenwood Avenue. Map shows various buildings including; the Beer Shed, Bar, Refreshments Stand, Dance Platform, Band Stand, Dining Room, Kitchen, Stable Wagon & Storage Shed, and Water Tank.
April, 1907 –	White City park opens on land where Riverview Park was. Park had a bathing beach, scenic railroad, dance pavilion, restaurant, vaudeville theater, skating rink, roller coaster, and 250,000 lights.
October 1911 –	West End Improvement Club wants blacks banned from Shawnee. Parks Board explains that it has no right to exclude any citizen from the parks.
1912 –	Map shows Broadway steet car looping south and Oak car looping north to Greenwood onto 14 acre Riverview Park Co. property north of Greenwood at 48 <sup>th</sup> street. Property south of Greenwood (to be Chickasaw Park) still a farm.
March 1913 -	Parks Board directs that Cherokee and Iroquois parks have playgrounds for colored fellow citizens, similar to Shawnee.
April 1916 –	Parks Board gets request for more adequate colored parks and playgrounds.
November 1918 –	Parks Board gets letter from black citizens asking for a park in west Louisville.
1921 –	Noah W. Williams, Pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Baptist Church was ejected from Cherokee Park for not using the "colored" area.
November 1921 –	Fifty-three acre John Whallen property purchased for \$81,000 for a black park.
December 1921 –	Letter from Smithsonian Institute suggesting the name "Chickasaw" for the recently purchased Whallen property.
June 1922 –	Chickasaw Park formally dedicated as a park for blacks.

The Recreation Committee of the Parks Board is given the power to act on installing amusement devices in Chickasaw Park. The Board recommends

installation of electric lights and 50 benches to be put in the park.

1922 -Several articles published at this time in the Louisville Leader that condemned the new park and its backers for promoting segregation. March 1923 -Bids open to tear down a brick building in Chickasaw Park at the southwest corner of Garrs Lane and Greenwood Avenue. June 1923 -Three-acre square insert bought from Walker's in October for \$5,500 and twenty acre parcel on south side of park bought from Louisville Petroleum Refining Company for \$30,600. Parks Board contracts with Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects to develop a general plan for the park at a cost of \$15.00 per acre plus expenses. December 1923 - Olmsted Brothers provide a Preliminary Plan for the park improvements. 1925 -Southwestern Parkway is graded. Area from Winkler to Fairgrounds was renamed Algonquin when money from 1.5 million bond issue allowed paving and planting. June 1925 -Parks Board officially segregrates parks. October 1927 -Parks Board gives go ahead for implementation of Olmsted plan for park. September 1928 - \$500 of \$100,000 is to be set aside out of bond issue for colored parks and playgrounds for a shelter-shed at the entrance to Chickasaw Park. November 1928 - W. J. Horrigan presents plans for Chickasaw Park road construction. Roads are not to be over 25 feet wide and cost no more than \$25,000. December 1928 – Bids opened for Chickasaw Park road construction. All bids were too high so section 2 was eliminated and lowest bid was revised and accepted. January 1929 -Two lighting standards installed at the park entrance and five near the building. April 1929 -Plans for "Alterations and Additions to Recreational Building" prepared by Clifford F. Reichert. Bids awarded for toilet partitions at new lodge building for \$135.00. May 1929 -Bids awarded for plumbing and electrical for new lodge building for \$1,267.00. Two "appointments" made to run summer playground; E. D. Whedbee, Jr. and Summer 1929 -Mrs Ida Warwick. 1929 -Original Chickasaw Park lodge building opened. One story structure with

Italian style portico around entire building. Adapted from former two-story

structure believed to have been the Whallen house.

Lawsuit filed to open all parks to Negroes.

February 1930 - Four additional lights to be installed in the park.

March 1930 - Plans for a refreshment stand near the lodge prepared.

September 1930 - Olmsted Brothers only unfinished work is completing the planting plan for Chickasaw Park. They agree to finish the plan for \$150.00.

February 1931 - Bids opened for 312 tons of screenings for construction of park walks.

November 1931 - Proposal for construction of lower road.

March 1932 - Construction of lower road approved.

December 1932 - Funding approved for replacement of dead trees, shrubs and flowers.

May 1933 - List of plants for formal garden presented with cost estimate for their purchase and planting.

June 1933 - Request for motor boat concession refused.

January 1934 – Proposal for constructing an ice skating area where earth had been excavated by Municipal relief worker for other park improvements.

Lake approved for canoeing and skating.

April 1934 – Blacks from the Citizens Recreational Advisory Council ask for four more tennis courts, a concrete bandstand, and more comfort stations. There were six tennis courts at that time for 48,000 blacks.

April 1935 - Board asked to consider advisability of repairing existing bandstand.

1936 – 1937 – Board of Park Commissioners Annual Report includes a description of the new artificial lake in Chickasaw Park "to give the Negroes of Louisville canoeing facilities in the summer and a place for skating in the winter months."

February 1937 - Park damaged by great flood of '37.

December 1938 - Parks Board approves plans for flood wall near the river.

1939 – Board of Park Commissioners Annual Report for 1938-39 includes a description of the new ballfield lights and heating system for the lodge.

January 1939 - Black group requests use of the entire park system.

August 1939 – Request to erect bleachers and charge for seats during the negro Tri-State tennis tournament held August 23 - 27.

May 1940 – Dr. T. R. Spellman of the Young Mens Civic League asked for additional recreation equipment. More swings, see-saws, sliding boards, and croquet court. He estimates that 30,000 children use the park. Also wants a shelter house, and a concrete road along the river to enjoy the scenery. At the time 6 swings, 4 see-saws, a sliding board and an outdoor oven were being added.

April 1941 - Black citizens request more recreational facilities.

1943 – Department of Parks and Recreation Annual Report lists new facilities in Chickasaw Park including the bandstand and 4 horseshoe courts.

December 1945 - Trolley car lines replaced by buses.

November 1946 - Racially mixed picnic turned down for fear of "trouble".

December 1946 - Corps of Engineers given floodwall easement. Floodwall built in 1947.

1947 – Three City tennis tournaments were held in Chickasaw Park. Two courts were rendered useless due to floodwall construction. The winners were Walter Ray, Clarence Pope, and William Hall.

1948 - 1949 - A summer playground was held in Chickasaw Park that included boxing, drama, folk dancing, story telling and other events.

1949 - Irate citizens get Mayor Farnsley to give new tennis equipment.

December 1950 - Original park lodge burns down.

May 1952 - New park lodge building dedicated. The building cost \$46,000.

Several articles were published at this time voicing concerns about the lodge being "private, for reservation only" and not providing an adequate place for people to get out of the rain.

Department of Parks and Recreation Annual Reports mention annual carnivals held during the summer playground season that had booths, pony rides, a merrygo-round, side shows and many other attractions free to the children." The carnivals apparently attracted up to 650 children each year.

April 1953 – Black leaders oppose lighted ballfield in park. Say park is already too cluttered and ballfield would be too close to homes on Western Parkway.

Bids for parkway shelterhouse opened.

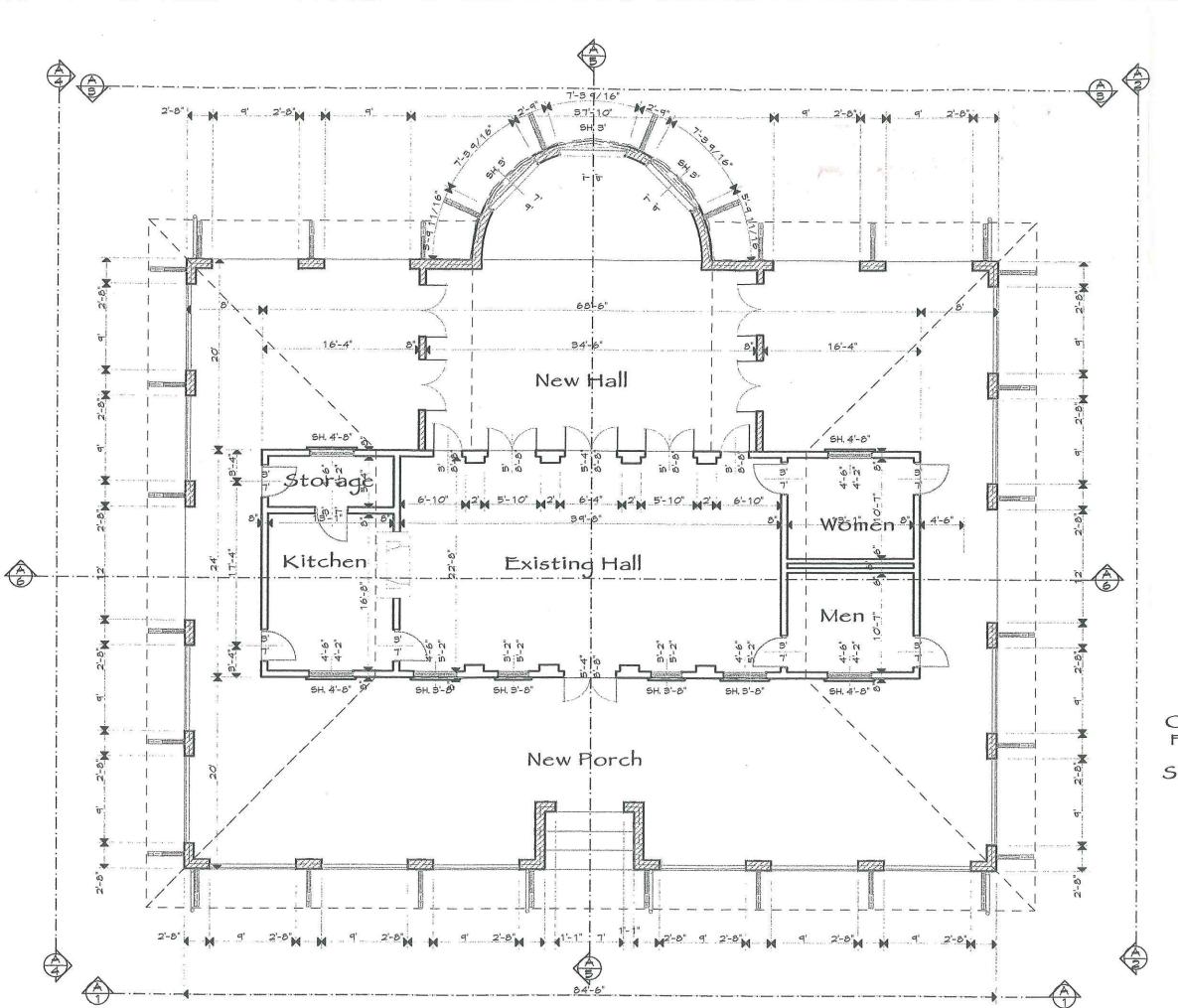
July 1953 - One waying of park road initiated due to overcrowding on holidays.

1955 – Parks officially integrated.

June 1956 -	Courier Journal article that summer playgrounds open with visit of fire trucks to Chickasaw Park and an airplane that towed a banner over the City.
August 1968 -	Boat ramp dedicated.
January 1976 –	Letter from West Louisville Jaycees with a list of improvement requests for Chickasaw and Shawnee Parks.
August 1976 – 1984 –	Three additional tennis courts dedicated.
	Two hard surface tennis courts were converted to three and a small building to house the tennis court roller and materials was constructed.
1986 –	Play equipment was replaced, fencing installed, spray pool renovated, basketball courts reconstructed, washout on riverbank repaired, and bollards installed.
1987 –	Exercise stations were installed.
1988 –	Renovation of the lodge included; roof repairs, guttering, downspouts, tile floor, make restrooms accessible to handicapped, new heating system, electrical and lighting repairs, and kitchen equipment.
	Reconstructed and stabilized an eroded gully and riverbank just southwest of wading pool and reworked the park drainage.
1989 –	The pond was dredged and the concession stand to was converted to a pavilion.
1990 –	Tennis court lights were renovated, benches were installed, and the brick walkway at the tennis court entrance was renovated.
1992 –	A one-mile lighted walking path with a stone bridge over the lake was constructed. Benches were installed along the walking path.
1994 –	The parkway shelter was renovated and a sanitary sewer with lift station and pump was installed from the lodge to 47 <sup>th</sup> street.
	Reconstructed the park's six clay tennis courts which were deteriorated due to
1997 –	A new drive and parking area are constructed for access to the Parkway Shelter.

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VI. APPENDIX C - PROPOSED LODGE ARCHITECTURE



Chickasaw Park Lodge Floor Plan 1"=10'-0"



Chickasaw Park Lodge East Elevation 1/8" = 1'-0"



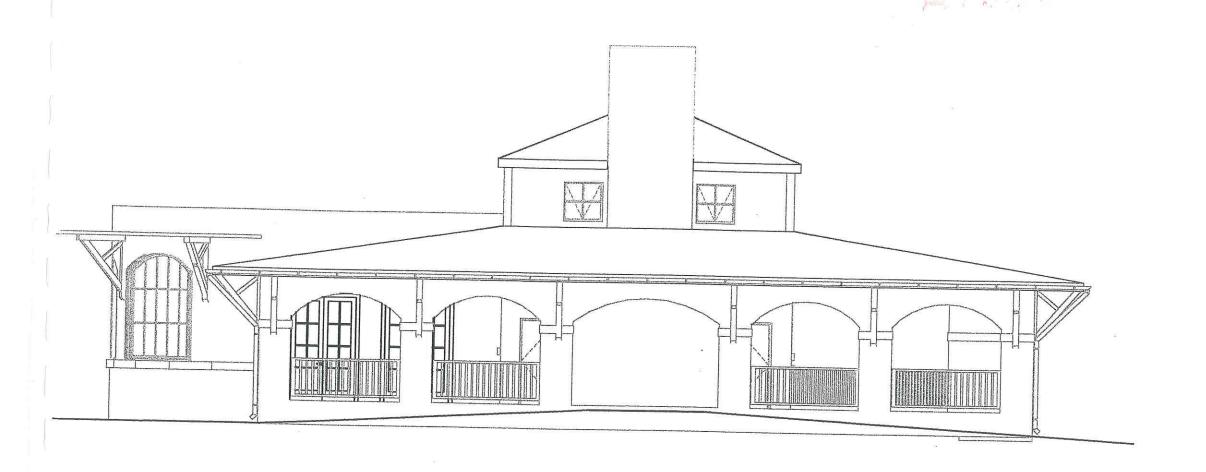
Chickasaw Park Lodge North Elevation 1/8" = 1'-0"



Chickasaw Park Lodg West Elevation 1/8" = 1"-



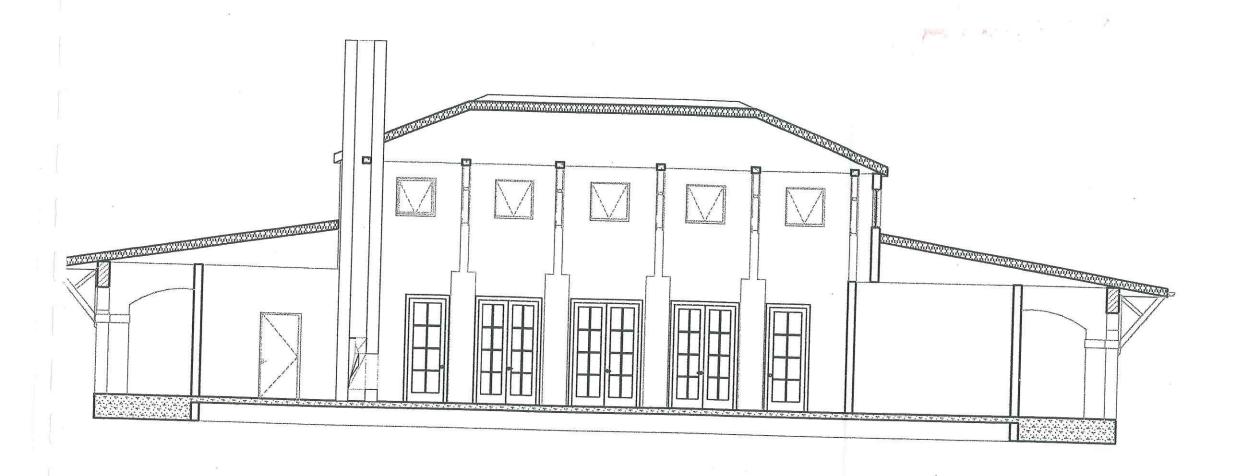
Chickasaw Park Lodge West Elevation 1/8" = 1'-0"



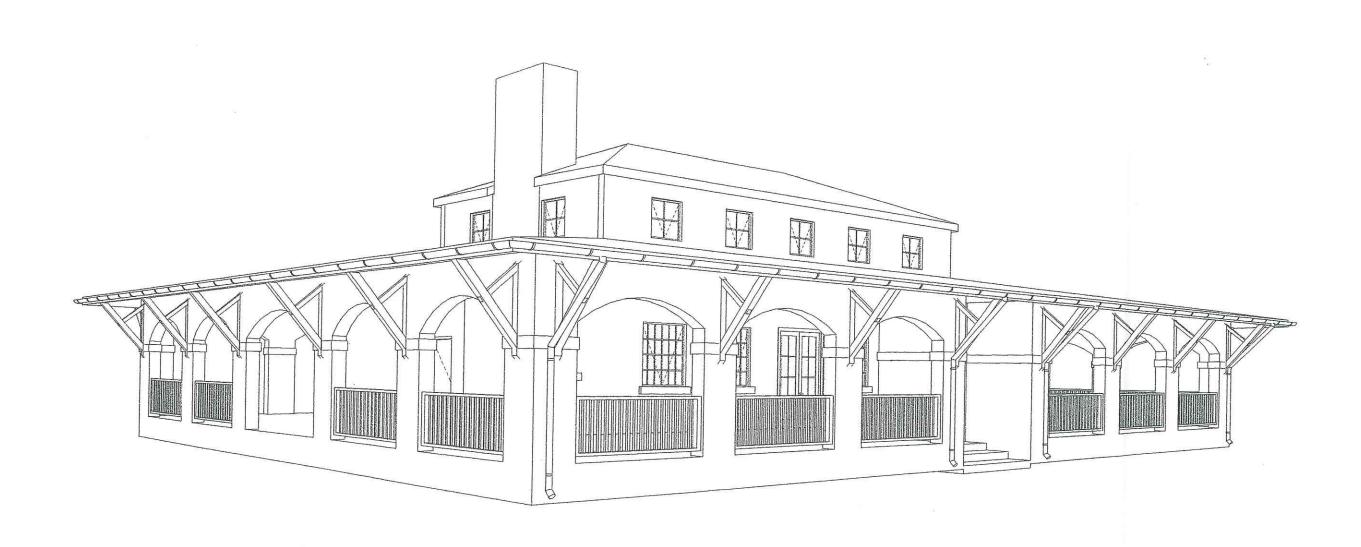
Chickasaw Park Lodge South Elevation 1/8" = 1'-0"



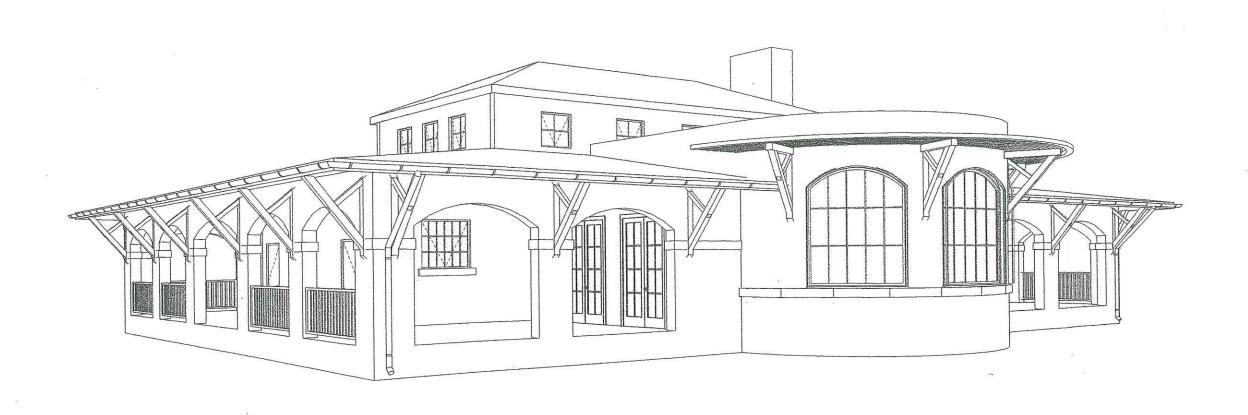
Chickasaw Park Lodge Section A/5 1/8" = 1'-0"



Chickasaw Park Lodge Section A/6 1/8" = 1'-0"



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VI. APPENDIX D – RESOURCE DOCUMENTS

## CHICKASAW PARK - Document Inventory

List of plans and other documents found for the project:

Plan Title	Prepared By	Date	Plan No./Notes
1. Topographic Map	Stonestreet & Ford	May 1923	1279-1
<ul><li>2. Topographic Map</li><li>Tracing of photo reduction of</li></ul>	Olmsted Brothers Stonestreet & Ford topo map	May 26, 1923	1279-2
3. Extensive Field Notes on Copy of Preliminary Plan	Unknown (OBLA?)	No Date	1279-2-pt1
<ul> <li>4. Study for General Plan</li> <li>♦ Rough study drawn by F.B.S.</li> <li>♦ Experimenting w/ locations fo</li> <li>♦ Road layout different</li> <li>♦ Pavillion and walks different</li> </ul>		June 9, 1923	1279-5
5. Survey for Board of Park Commissioners  ♦ 20 acre addition @ south end ♦ Shown on all previous plans	Stonestreet & Ford of park	July 24, 1923	1279-7-sh2
<ul><li>6. Preliminary Plan</li><li>♦ Drawn by Donovan</li></ul>	Olmsted Brothers	December 1923	1279-10
<ul> <li>7. Plan of Proposed Roadway</li> <li>♦ Shows road layout as it is now</li> <li>♦ Received by Mische at OBLA</li> </ul>		November 1928	1279-15
8. Alterations & Additions to Recreational Building  ♦ Remodeling of former 2 story	Clifford F. Reichert building	April 12, 1929	2 sheets
<ul> <li>9. Study for Revisions of Preliminary Plan</li> <li>♦ Change #14 (notes hard to decompromise between Prelimite Drawn by Mische</li> </ul>		February 1930	1279-14
10. Refreshment Stand Plans  ♦ Note to "Reuse old doors reme	Clifford F. Reichert oved from Shawnee Park refr	March 13, 1930 eshment stand"	1 sheet
<ul><li>11. Planting Plan</li><li>♦ Done on layout of park with c</li><li>♦ Drawn by E.T.M. (Mische) –</li></ul>		October 24, 193	0 1279-17

<ul><li>12. Plant List</li><li>♦ 17 pages with 160 planting iter</li><li>♦ Accompanies previous plan</li></ul>	Olmsted Brothers	October 24, 1930	1279-17				
13. Shelter House Plans  ♦ Plans for lodge building in parl	Carl Berg k today	March 7, 1951	1 sheet				
14. Shelter House Pavement Plan	Berg & Dahl	March 11, 1951	1 sheet				
15. Shelter House Planting Plan	Berg & Dahl	March 11, 1951	1 sheet				
16. Shelter House Construction Plans	sBerg & Dahl	July 9, 1951	10 sheets				
17. Picnic Shelter & Toilet Building  ♦ Plans for picnic shelter in park		February 13, 1953	2 sheets				
18. Playground Area Improvement	sMelillo & Assoc.	March 26, 1986	2 sheets				
	♦ Various improvements including new play equipment, spray pool repairs, drainage improvements, bank erosion repairs, bollards and planting.						
19. Phase III Improvements	Melillo & Assoc.	April 13, 1988	2 sheets				
	♦ Various improvements including refreshment stand alterations, tennis court bleachers, bollards in front of lodge and along SW Parkway, and lake improvements.						
20. Lodge Renovation Plan	Melillo & Assoc.	June 21, 1988	3 sheets				
Repairs to existing lodge build	Repairs to existing lodge building						
21. Jogging/Walking Trail	Sabak, Wilson & Lingo	March 19, 1991	3 sheets				
22. Picnic Shelter/Toilet Renovations Voelker/Winn July 21, 1993							
	<ul> <li>New roofing, paint, doors, louvers, columns, siding as needed, and lighting</li> <li>◆ Plans included new sanitary sewer line to existing lodge building</li> </ul>						
23. Site Analysis - Riverside	Beechwood P & D	April 1998	1 sheet				
♦ Includes overlay of OBLA pre	liminary plan over existing co	onditions					
24. Concept Plan - Riverside	Beechwood P & D	April 1998	1 sheet				
Plan for improvements to the rewalking paths, parking, shelter			s,				
25. Concept Plan Issues	Beechwood P & D	April 22, 1998	List				
26. Immediate Improvements Plan  ♦ Plan for minor repairs and imp		September 18, 1998 e by parks staff and/or					
contractors to achieve quick re-	sults.						
<ul> <li>◆ List of minor repairs and improcedent contractors to achieve quick results.</li> </ul>	ovements that could be made		List				

**28. Various Aerial Photos** 1928 & 1979 – paper copies 1931, 1937, 1946, 1951, 1963 – digital data

#### 29. Various Historic Documents - see outline of park history

- ♦ Board of Park Commissioners Minutes from 1920's through 1940.
- Newspaper articles from 1920's through 1990's.

#### 30. Various Historic Photos

- Fawcett-Dearing Employee picnics 1951, 1952, 1953
- ♦ Various park views date unknown probably late 40's or early 50's
- ♦ Old Lodge destroyed by fire in 1951
- ♦ New Lodge dedicated May 21, 1952



ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & DESIGN

#### CHICKASAW PARK - AERIAL PHOTO INFORMATION

- Paper copy very poor quality. Shows northern 3/4ths of park only with the 1928 following elements visible:
  - Original house and outbuildings.
  - Streetcar line turnaround.
  - Tennis courts.
  - Two ball diamonds.
  - New tree planting along Southwestern Parkway.
- Digital. Shows southern half of park only with the following elements visible: 1931 -
  - ♦ All elements shown on previous photo except outbuildings near lodge are gone.
  - ♦ New park drive (as built in 1928 and exists today) but it doesn't appear paved.
  - Walkway from Southwestern Parkway to drive loop near lodge.
  - ♦ Walkways/paths along new park drive and Southwestern Parkway.
  - Spray pool in same location as it is today.
  - Refinery, Ford Plant and Fairgrounds.
  - Property line between the park and the refinery is totally open.
  - Park edge along SW Parkway is open from park road on south to new walkway except for parkway trees.
  - Area between park road and the river is heavily treed.
- Digital w/poor resolution. Shows entire park with the following elements visible: 1937 -
  - ♦ All elements shown on previous photo.
  - Refreshment stand near lodge as it appears today.
  - Pond as it appears today.
  - Bandstand as it appears today.
  - Property line between the park and the refinery is planted with what looks like evergreens according to the OBLA planting plan. Parkway edge is also planted.
  - Area between park drive and the river is more open especially where parking lot is today. Parking lot not apparent though.
  - Areas around the park are flooded, especially the property directly east, part of the refinery and some of the residential property to the north. A photo from three weeks earlier (February 2, 1937) showed nothing but water in this part of town with no visible landmarks.

- 1946 Digital w/ good resolution. Shows entire park with the following elements visible:
  - All elements shown on previous photo except the ball diamond near bandstand appears to be gone.
  - ♦ The park drive, walks and parking lot appear paved.
  - ♦ Streetcar turnaround appears to be in the process of being removed.
  - There are structures on the riverbank below the streetcar loop and a trail along the riverbank.
  - ♦ The lower road appears to be partially completed.
  - ♦ Walks and planting beds in the drive loop area are apparent but the area does not seem to be cultivated.
  - ♦ The ball diamond is lighted.
  - ♦ Trees have been planted around the pond.
  - ♦ There is poor drainage in the area just north and east of the tennis courts where water stands today on the east side of the floodwall.
  - ♦ A small structure along the north edge of the park between Greenwood Ave. and the park drive where the floodwall is today.
  - Refinery has been expanded with one additional storage tank.
  - ♦ There are 9 houses on the east side of SW Parkway between Greenwood and Sunset and 2 houses on the west side between Greenwood and Westchester.
- 1951 Digital w/ good resolution. Shows entire park with the following elements visible:
  - ♦ All elements shown on previous photo except the lodge is burned.
  - ♦ The floodwall is apparent and the small structure along the north edge of the park is gone.
  - The remaining ball diamond appears abandoned.
  - The half basketball court near the spray pool is built.
  - ♦ A playground is near the spray pool and half basketball court.
  - ♦ There is additional poor drainage in the area just north and east of the tennis courts where water stands today on the east side of the floodwall.
  - Refinery has been expanded with new structures and parking along SW Parkway.
  - ♦ There are 18 houses on the east side of SW Parkway between Greenwood and Winnrose and 4 houses on the west side between Greenwood and Westchester.
- 1963 Digital w/ good resolution. Shows entire park with the following elements visible:
  - All elements shown on previous photo.
  - ♦ The new lodge and walkways.
  - ♦ The parkway shelterhouse and walkway to SW Parkway.

- ♦ The structures on the riverbank near the old streetcar loop are gone.
- ♦ The ball diamond appears fenced and well used.
- ♦ Two additional tennis courts on the north end of the existing tennis courts.
- ♦ The drainline from the pond to SW Parkway is apparent.
- Refinery has been expanded with the addition of new storage tanks along the park boundary.
- ♦ There are 32 houses on the east side of SW Parkway between Greenwood and Winnrose and 5 houses on the west side between Greenwood and Westchester.
- 1979 Paper copy w/poor resolution. Shows entire park with the following elements visible:
  - ♦ All elements shown on previous photo.
  - ♦ The lower road appears completed to what exists today.
  - ♦ The riverbank along the lower road looks extremely eroded.
  - ♦ The boat ramp area is visible but looks abandoned and covered with silt.
  - ♦ The ball diamond appears well used.
  - ♦ Three additional tennis courts on the north end of the existing tennis courts.
  - ♦ The tennis practice court where it is today.
  - The full size basketball court where it is today.
  - ♦ Three rectangular recreation courts near the Parkway Shelter.
  - ♦ There are 34 houses on the east side of SW Parkway between Greenwood and Winnrose and 5 houses on the west side between Greenwood and Westchester.