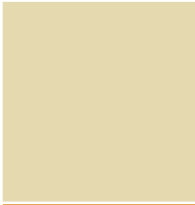
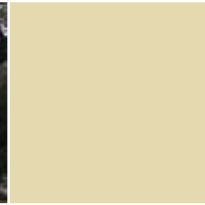
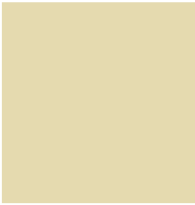




APA 2010 NEW ORLEANS



ORIENTATION GUIDE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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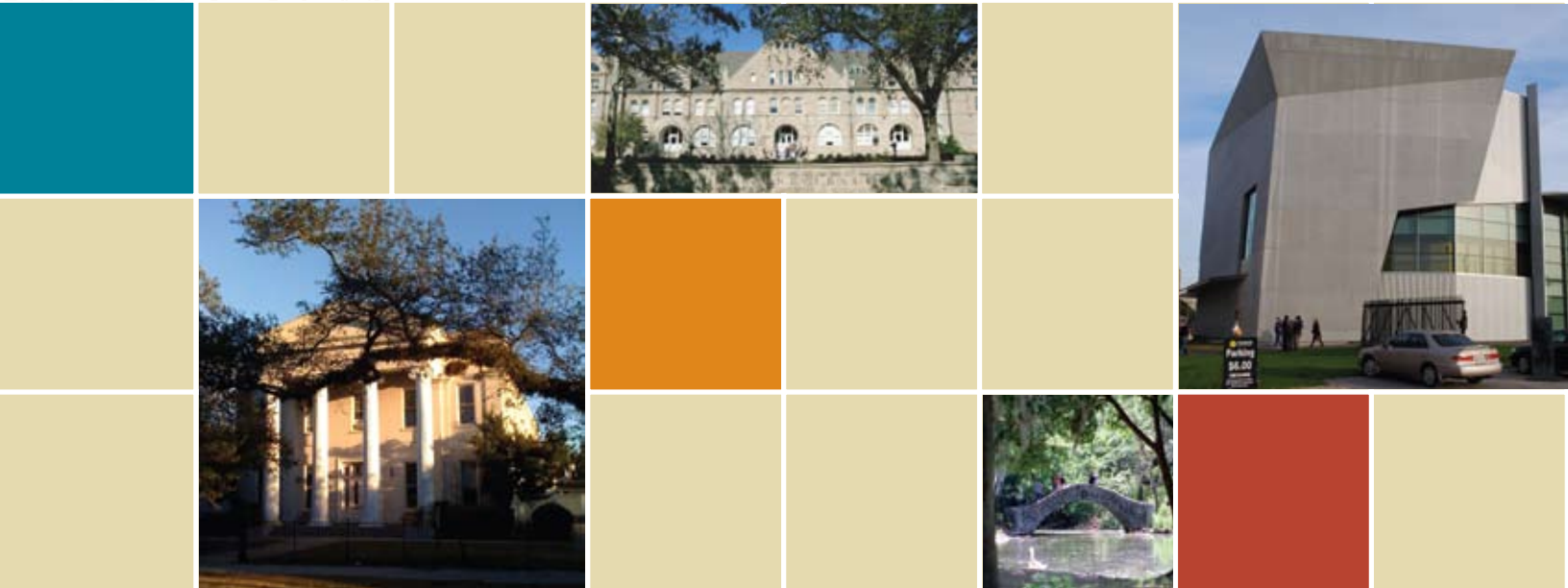
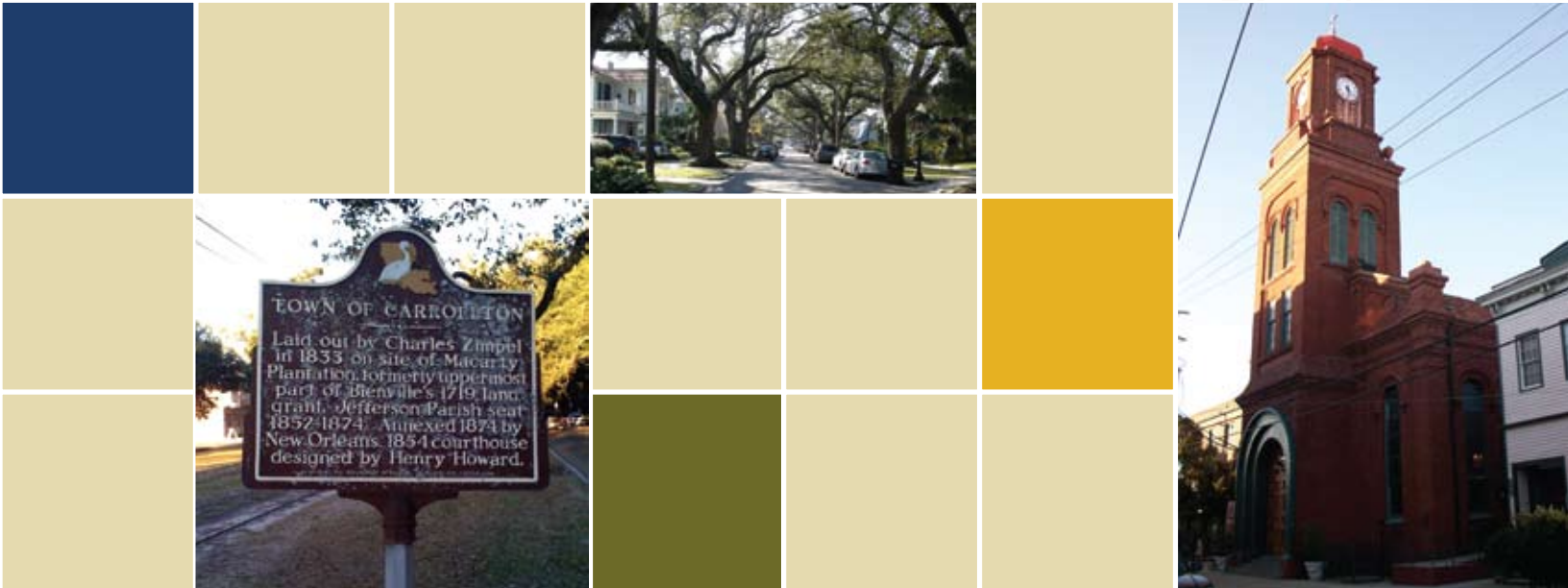


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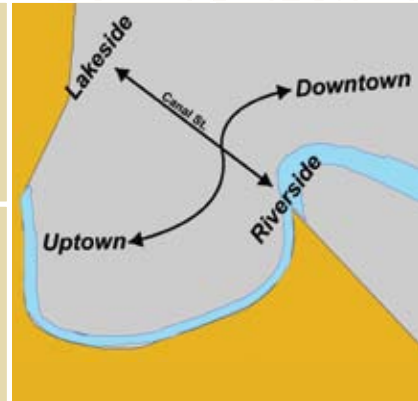


NEW ORLEANS DIRECTIONS

Because New Orleans' street grid shifts with the curve of the Mississippi River, the cardinal directions—north, south, east, and west—have little use in the older neighborhoods of the city, as the same street can head north/south and east/west at different points throughout the city. Residents instead reference locations by describing them as being either “lakeside” or “riverside” and either “upriver” or “downriver.” The terms “uptown” and “downtown” similarly take on different meanings in New Orleans than elsewhere in the United States. “Downtown” traditionally has meant all neighborhoods downriver from Canal Street, which divides the city's street grid north and south and was the historic dividing line between the city's downriver Creole neighborhoods and upriver “American” neighborhoods. So important was this line historically that

upriver-downriver streets traversing the French Quarter and the Central Business District change names at Canal Street (Bourbon Street, for example, becomes Carondelet Street and Royal Street becomes St. Charles Avenue). The term “Central Business District” is generally used to describe what in other cities is often referred to as “downtown,” although in recent years this distinction has eroded somewhat with the installation of signs denoting the Central Business District as downtown.

Canal Street divides the city's historic uptown and downtown neighborhoods. The French Quarter is located to its right in the photo below; the Central Business District is to its left.



Cardinal directions are replaced in New Orleans with “uptown/downtown” and “lakeside/riverside.”

HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS IN NEW ORLEANS

By 1840, New Orleans had become the fourth largest city in the United States and the largest city outside of the Atlantic seaboard. One result of this early development was an extensive collection of almost completely preserved historic neighborhoods that have become one of the hallmarks of New Orleans' popularity with residents and visitors alike. The French Quarter, historically referred to as the Vieux Carré—literally “Old Square,” referring to the Place d’Armes (present-day Jackson Square)—became the nation’s second local historic district in 1936. In 1976, the New Orleans City Council passed legislation providing for the creation of local historic districts outside of the Vieux Carré, as well as the protection of local landmark structures. A subsequent ordinance in 1978 provided for historic

districts and landmarks specifically within the Central Business District. Today, the City of New Orleans has a total of fourteen local historic districts covering several neighborhoods along the high ground near the Mississippi River. In addition, a total of twenty historic districts have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, many of which overlap with the local districts. Several additional local historic districts have been proposed since Hurricane Katrina.

FOUR | NEIGHBORHOODS

Legend

City Historic Districts



Map of local and national historic districts of New Orleans. Source: New Orleans City Planning Commission.

Encaustic street name tiles were placed in sidewalks across the older neighborhoods of New Orleans from the 1870's to the 1920's. The tiles have not been widely replaced for decades, and many have been lost to new sidewalk construction and general wear and tear. In recent years, the tiles have become a popular symbol of the city. A mural of street name tiles is displayed along the corridors of the first floor of New Orleans' City Hall. Sidewalk tiles indicating historic business names can also be found in select locations throughout the Vieux Carré, Central Business District, and other historic neighborhoods.

GOV. NICHOLLS

CREOLE ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

Little is known about the first structures built upon the founding of the city by the French in 1718. Few examples of eighteenth-century architecture in the city remain; most houses in the older neighborhoods date from the early 1800's to the early 1900's. Some historians postulate that the earliest structures built in the city were ill-suited to the humid, subtropical delta environment of New Orleans, and were quickly replaced with Caribbean building types. The Creole houses were elevated to prevent flooding and were punctuated with multiple full-length openings to facilitate air movement during the humid summer months. Galleries, balconies, and abat-vents provided outdoor living space and protected pedestrians from the frequent rains. These urban building forms—in particular the Creole Cottage and the Creole Townhouse—were likely imported to New Orleans from St. Domingue (present-day Haiti), although similar building types existed in other locations around the world. Following the Haitian Revolution in 1804, approximately 9,000 residents of the former French colony were forced to seek asylum and eventually arrived

in New Orleans in 1809. The migration nearly doubled the city's population and reinforced the influence of French Creole culture in several fields—including the building trades—particularly in the downriver neighborhoods. The shotgun house, which is ubiquitous throughout the city's older neighborhoods, has been traced by historians to antecedents in Italy, Haiti, West Africa, and elsewhere, and was shaped to fit the long, narrow lots into which the city was subdivided.



Creole Cottages were originally designed with square plans divided into four rooms, with a half-story attic above. The type can be seen throughout the city, but is most common in its downriver neighborhoods.

Shotgun houses were introduced in New Orleans in the early 1800's and quickly became one of the most prevalent housing types in the city.



Creole Townhouses are larger and taller than Creole Cottages, and most provide access to interior courtyards via porte-cochères (carrageways) and have balconies or galleries extending over the banquette (sidewalk).





Lake Pontchartrain

Lake Pontchartrain

#62: CAUSEWAY BRIDGE

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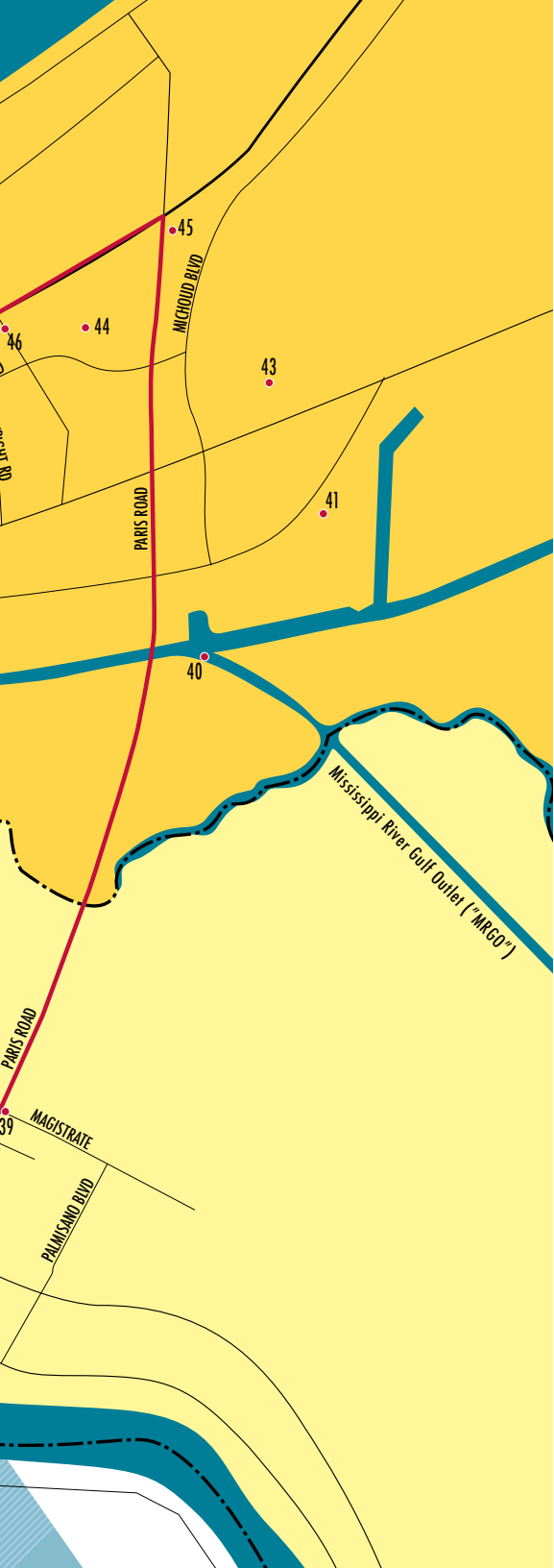
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ORIENTATION TOUR

- 1 Hilton Hotel
- 2 Spanish Plaza
- 3 World Trade Center
- 4 Harrah's Casino
- 5 Canal Street/Algiers Ferry Terminal
- 6 Audubon Aquarium of the Americas
- 7 Canal Place
- 8 Insectarium/Custom House
- 9 Canal streetcar
- 10 Roosevelt Hotel
- 11 Theater District
- 12 New Orleans Athletic Club
- 13 Our Lady of Guadalupe Church
- 14 Armstrong Park/Congo Square
- 15 Mahalia Jackson Theater
- 16 N. Rampart Main Street/new mixed-income development
- 17 Black Men of Labor Social Aid & Pleasure Club
- 18 Colton School
- 19 St. Roch Market
- 20 Plessy vs. Ferguson site and marker
- 21 New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts (NOCCA)
- 22 "Reinventing the Crescent" future riverfront park
- 23 Dr. Bob's Art Studio
- 24 Desire Street
- 25 Lombard Plantation House
- 26 Naval Support Activity Hébert complex/BRAC site
- 27 Former mule stables
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- 29 Lower Ninth Ward floodwall breach
- 30 Make it Right Foundation development/"Brad Pitt houses"
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- 66 Harrison Avenue—neighborhood zoning and overlay district
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- 68 Horse stables and golf course
- 69 Wisner Bike Path
- 70 Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Cathedral
- 71 Former Jean Gordon School
- 72 Gentilly technology magnet high school (public)
- 73 Holy Cross School (private)
- 74 Project Home Again new housing development
- 75 Former St. Bernard Housing Project redevelopment
- 76 Beauregard statue
- 77 New Orleans Museum of Art/"NOMA"
- 78 Sculpture Garden, Botanical Garden, Storyland
- 79 Pavilion, Peristyle, Casino building
- 80 Bayou St. John
- 81 St. Louis Cemetery #3
- 82 Esplanade Avenue/Cabrini High School/Holy Rosary church and school
- 83 Fairgrounds race track

NOTES

NOTES

ORIENTATION TOUR

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- 85 Zulu Social Aid & Pleasure Club
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- 87 Broad Street Pumping Station
- 88 Lafitte Greenway
- 89 Former Lafitte Housing Project redevelopment
- 90 Claiborne Avenue
- 91 Basin Street Station
- 92 St. Louis Cemetery #1
- 93 Iberville Housing Project
- 94 Krauss Building – post-Katrina adaptive reuse project
- 95 New Orleans Public Library main branch
- 96 Tulane Medical School and Hospital
- 97 Charity Hospital
- 98 LSU/VA medical center expansion site/Dixie Brewery
- 99 Tulane Avenue
- 100 Former Falstaff Brewery housing redevelopment
- 101 Orleans Parish Criminal Court/N.O.P.D. Headquarters
- 102 Xavier University
- 103 Union Passenger Terminal – Amtrak/Greyhound
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- 105 Rosa Keller Library
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- 107 Freret Street arts and cultural district
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- 109 Touro Infirmary
- 110 Borders Bookstore in former funeral home
- 111 Magazine Street shopping and restaurant corridor
- 112 Garden District and Irish Channel neighborhoods
- 113 Sophie B. Wright Place and statue
- 114 Coliseum Square
- 115 Margaret Haughery monument
- 116 Lee Circle
- 117 National World War II Museum
- 118 Museum District
- 119 Julia Street arts district
- 120 Lafayette Square
- 121 Gallier Hall – former City Hall
- 122 Hale Boggs federal courthouse
- 123 Poydras Street business corridor
- 124 Piazza d'Italia
- 125 Warehouse District
- 126 Historic batture
127. Diamond Street former boat slip

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT/ FRENCH QUARTER

NEIGHBORHOODS: CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT, FRENCH QUARTER

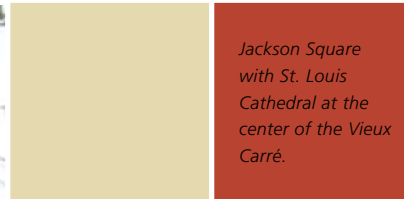
New Orleans' most famous neighborhood, the French Quarter, roughly sits within the boundaries of the original French colonial city founded in 1718. The Vieux Carré, as the area is also known, was laid out according to an orthogonal, "Laws of the Indies" town plan along the higher ground at a bend in the Mississippi River. The French Quarter constituted the entirety of the city until 1788, when Bertrand Gravier laid out Faubourg Sainte Marie, which evolved into the "American Sector" after the Louisiana Purchase and today comprises the Central Business District. The original "neutral ground," in the middle of Canal Street, was so named to denote the area between the Creole and American sections of the city. By the early 1900s, the French Quarter was widely viewed as overcrowded and blighted, but pressure from forward-thinking citizens resulted in State legislation to protect the area's historic buildings

from demolition. The French Quarter today is home to many of the city's most important tourist attractions as well as a vibrant local business community and over 5,000 residents. Poydras Street, anchored at one end by Harrah's Casino and the Hilton Hotel and at the other by the Louisiana Superdome, forms the central spine of the city's office and hotel core. Development continues today with the recent completion of residential projects, museums, and hotels. Future plans call for replacing the underutilized parking lots at the CBD's lakeside fringe with mixed-use, high-rise development while protecting the character of the historic Lafayette Square and Warehouse District neighborhoods.

TEN | CBD | FRENCH QUARTER



The American townhouses known as the "thirteen sisters" or "Julia Row" on Julia Street in the Warehouse/Arts District.



Jackson Square with St. Louis Cathedral at the center of the Vieux Carré.



Bourbon Street in the French Quarter looking toward the Central Business District.



FAUBOURG MARIGNY/BYWATER

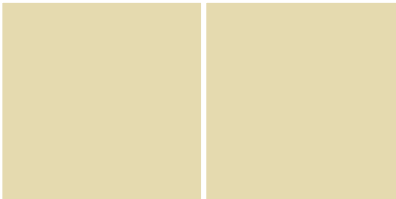
NEIGHBORHOODS: FAUBOURG MARIGNY/BYWATER

The Faubourg Marigny and Bywater neighborhoods were subdivided and settled in the early 1800's by Creoles, free persons of color, Germans, Irish, and Italians. In 1808, Faubourg Marigny became the first down-river extension of the original city. The historic pedestrian scale, mixture of uses, and widespread use of porches, galleries, balconies, and stoops contribute to lively street life and embody many of the principles that later came to be popularized as "New Urbanism." In response to zoning regulations that were threatening the character of the Marigny, a partnership between neighborhood residents, Tulane University, and the New Orleans City Planning Commission developed special "Historic Marigny/Tremé" zoning regulations that were enacted in 1971. The Marigny's Frenchmen Street, which experienced a live music renaissance

in the early 2000's and has been designated an arts and cultural overlay district, plays host to a vibrant nightly live music scene. The Marigny was also the first neighborhood to develop an overlay zoning district to allow new commercial uses in historic nonconforming corner commercial structures. In 2009, Faubourg Marigny was honored by the American Planning Association as one of the ten "Great Neighborhoods" of America. In the past couple decades, Bywater's affordable but historic housing stock has increasingly become home to artists and other members of the creative class. The numerous industrial structures that once supported the neighborhood's riverfront wharves have evolved into lower-intensity warehousing uses, artist studios, and live-work residences. A grand riverfront park is planned to replace and reuse inactive wharves in the Marigny and Bywater neighborhoods.



Brackets of shotgun houses characteristic of the city's down-river faubourgs.



Lombard Plantation House in the Bywater dates to 1826.



Washington Square Park at the center of Faubourg Marigny.

HOLY CROSS/LOWER NINTH WARD/ ST. BERNARD PARISH

NEIGHBORHOODS: HOLY CROSS, LOWER NINTH WARD, ARABI, CHALMETTE

African Americans and German and Irish immigrants settled immigrants settled the working class Lower Ninth Ward, which is located on the downriver side of the 5.5 mile Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. Plantations along the river gave way to smaller farms and residential development in the mid to late 1800's. The Lower Ninth Ward includes the riverside Holy Cross neighborhood, which took its name from Holy Cross High School, established in 1859. The current housing stock dates from the 1880s, and the neighborhood is now a local historic district, with building types including Creole Cottages, shotguns, camelbacks, sidehalls, and bungalows. Lots in the area are somewhat larger than in the Marigny and Bywater neighborhoods, and many homes' ownerships have been passed down through generations of family members. Just downriver is

St. Bernard Parish, which was settled in 1780 by Isleños from the Canary Islands. Many white Ninth Ward natives moved to "the Parish," as the area is locally known, as part of the region's suburbanization in the mid to late 20th century. Residents of these downriver or "downtown" neighborhoods became known for a distinct New Orleans dialect that included a traditional greeting of "where y'at?," which means "how are you?" Someone who speaks with this dialect might affectionately be called a "yat." The Lower Ninth Ward and St. Bernard Parish suffered from some of the worst flooding in the region following Hurricane Katrina. Most homes in the area were subsequently demolished, and progress on rebuilding has been slow.

TWELVE | HOLY CROSS/LOWER NINTH WARD/ST. BERNARD



*The Le Beau
Plantation house,
in Arabi, was
built in 1854.*



*St. Maurice Church
in the Holy Cross
neighborhood,
built in 1857.*



*Steamboat houses
in the Holy Cross
neighborhood.*

BAYOU BIENVENUE/ NEW ORLEANS EAST

NEIGHBORHOODS: ST. BERNARD PARISH, MICHLOUD, EASTOVER, EASTERN NEW ORLEANS

Located east of the Industrial Canal and north of the Intracoastal Waterway, New Orleans East historically had a tradition of supporting sportsmen-oriented recreational activities, including fishing, crabbing and shrimping. Today, the area is home to Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Preserve, the largest urban nature preserve in the United States. Most development in the area occurred from the mid-1960's until the oil bust of the 1980's, although development of tony subdivisions, including the gated Eastover community, continued until Hurricane Katrina. Home to several thriving middle and upper class predominantly African American communities, New Orleans East also includes the center of New Orleans' Vietnamese community. Most of New Orleans East flooded badly following Hurricane Katrina. Recovery of the residential neighborhoods

has progressed steadily, with over half of the area's population estimated to have returned by 2008. Plans for future commercial development center on the site of the former Plaza shopping center, which was the only major shopping center within the city prior to Hurricane Katrina. Similar to other parts of the city, special zoning was adopted for New Orleans East after Hurricane Katrina, in this case to improve the urban design and construction quality of large, multiple-family developments in the area, many of which were blighted prior to the storm. New Orleans East also hosts the NASA/Michoud Industrial Facility, which is one of the largest employers in New Orleans and which holds one of the largest manufacturing plants in the world—a 43-acre assembly area under one roof producing fuel storage tanks for the NASA Space Shuttle Program.

THIRTEEN | BAYOU BIENVENUE/N.O. EAST



The upscale Eastover subdivision.



The neighborhood located east of Interstate 510 and north of Chef Menteur Highway, is the center the city's Vietnamese community.



Marshlands along Bayou Bienvenue separating St. Bernard Parish from New Orleans East.

GENTILLY/PONTCHARTRAIN PARK

NEIGHBORHOODS: GENTILLY, PONTCHARTRAIN PARK, UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS

Originally developed along a natural ridge in the 1920's, Gentilly is one of New Orleans' oldest suburban areas. Comprised of several smaller neighborhoods and subdivisions, the area has historically been known for its leafy, tree-lined streets and spacious bungalow and ranch-style homes. Elysian Fields Avenue, which was named for the Avenue Champs-Élysées in Paris, runs through the heart of Gentilly and is the only street in the city that directly connects the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain. A railroad constructed along the street in 1831 eventually linked residents of the city with a lakeshore amusement park. Dillard University, a historically black college founded in 1869, is located along Gentilly Boulevard just east of City Park. Closer to the lake, the Pontchartrain

Park neighborhood was developed in the 1950's as a suburban community for African-Americans at a time when the city was still sharply segregated. Southern University at New Orleans (SUNO) was founded in the area in 1959. The neighborhood was featured in Spike Lee's 2006 documentary "When the Levees Broke." Both Pontchartrain Park and Gentilly flooded severely due to floodwall breaches along the Industrial and London Avenue Canals following Hurricane Katrina. Recovery in Gentilly has centered around the important commercial nexus at Elysian Fields Avenue and Gentilly Boulevard, and many of the homes in the area have been repaired and reoccupied



DILLARD UNIVERSITY

Dillard University.



*Tree-lined
Gentilly Boulevard.*



Pontchartrain Park was the first suburban neighborhood in the city developed specifically for black homeowners, and is home to the campus of Southern University at New Orleans (SUNO).

LAKE AREA

NEIGHBORHOODS: LAKESHORE, LAKE VISTA, LAKE TERRACE, LAKEVIEW

Lakeshore, Lake Vista and Lake Terrace are among the newer neighborhoods of New Orleans. Most of the land under these neighborhoods was reclaimed from Lake Pontchartrain with dredged soil through a project begun in the 1920's and continued by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression. As a result, the neighborhoods directly along the lakeshore are higher than the older neighborhoods south of Robert E. Lee Boulevard. The earthen levee along the lakeshore was not overtopped following Katrina, and most homes in the lakeshore neighborhoods did not flood. Of particular interest is the Lake Vista neighborhood, which was built in the 1930's and is notable for its "neighborhood unit" design plan, with homes fronting on pedestrian greenways surrounding a core of community facilities and neighborhood commercial space.

Lakeview, which is generally the area south of Robert E. Lee Boulevard and west of City Park, is built on land drained from swampland after the New Basin Canal was constructed in the 19th century. The area was developed primarily between the 1920's and 1950's, and is unique in New Orleans as the only neighborhood developed with the widespread use of rear alleys. Lakeview suffered from some of the most severe flooding in the city following Hurricane Katrina due to a break in the floodwall along the 17th Street Canal, which runs along the border between the City of New Orleans and suburban Jefferson Parish. Floodwaters reached over ten feet in depth in some parts of Lakeview and remained in the area for weeks. Following the storm, residents of the area proposed special neighborhood zoning to respect the character of their respective neighborhoods.

Lake Pontchartrain forms the northern edge of the city.



New homes in Lakeview following Hurricane Katrina.



Homes in Lake Vista front on pedestrian greenways, with streets originally intended to serve as rear alleys for automobile access.



CITY PARK/ESPLANADE RIDGE/ TREMÉ

NEIGHBORHOODS: CITY PARK, ESPLANADE RIDGE, TREMÉ

Sitting on 1,300 acres, City Park is one of the largest urban parks in the country. Founded in 1853, it is also one of the oldest major parks in the nation and has one of the largest collection of mature Live Oak trees in the world. The park provides a home to the New Orleans Museum of Art (NOMA), the city's sculpture and botanical garden, a children's amusement park, a golf course, tennis and soccer facilities, two stadiums, a 400-meter track, horse stables, and more. Although it flooded extensively after Hurricane Katrina, recovery began swiftly, and numerous improvements and new facilities have since been constructed. Bob Becker, Director of the City Park Improvement Association and a former Executive Director of the New Orleans City Planning Commission (and a member of the Local Host Committee), received the lifetime planning award from the American Planning Association in 2009.

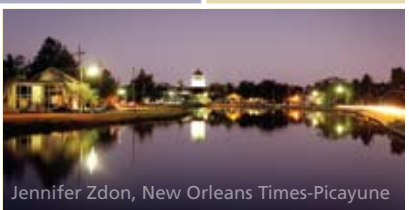
Just south (or riverside) of City Park are the neighborhoods of Parkview, Bayou St. John, and Esplanade Ridge, which are noted for their extensive collection of historic homes, tree-lined streets, and neighborhood restaurants and shopping destinations. Closer to the French Quarter, the Tremé neighborhood was initially developed along Bayou Road at the beginning of the nineteenth century and became the cultural center of the city's black Creole community. Esplanade Avenue became the location of choice for the homes of many of the city's most prominent Creole families in the early- and mid-1800's. Many of the city's most famous jazz and brass band musicians grew up in the Tremé and neighboring Sixth Ward and Seventh Ward neighborhoods. Tremé is the subject of a new HBO series created by the producer of "The Wire" that is currently in production.

SIXTEEN | CITY PARK/ESPLANADE RIDGE/TREMÉ

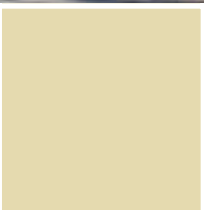


*Allard Boulevard
in the City Park/
Parkview neigh-
borhood.*

*Historic homes in the Tremé, one of
the city's most historic neighborhoods,
settled by gens de couleurs libres
(free people of color) at the beginning
of the nineteenth century.*



*Bayou St. John served as the principal
transportation route from Lake Pontchartrain
to the city in the 1700's and 1800's. A canal
was dug from the end of the Bayou to a
turning basin just outside the French Quarter
beginning in 1797.*



Jennifer Zdon, New Orleans Times-Picayune

MID-CITY/TULANE AVENUE

NEIGHBORHOODS: MID-CITY, CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT, TULANE/GRAVIER, IBERVILLE

In contrast to the tree-lined boulevards that define most of New Orleans' historic neighborhoods, Tulane Avenue developed as an early inner-city highway linking the Central Business District to New Orleans International Airport along a rail and industrial corridor. Historically home to a vibrant mix of industrial facilities, homes, and businesses, by the early 2000's, Tulane Avenue had suffered from years of disinvestment and blight. Owing to the presence of numerous underutilized industrial properties and the proximity of the Central Business and Medical Districts, the revitalization of Tulane Avenue began taking shape quickly after Hurricane Katrina. Several proposals for multiple-family and mixed-use developments on vacant parcels and in former industrial buildings were funded by the State with Low Income Housing Tax Credits and are now

nearly fully occupied. One of the most contentious planning issues facing the city today is a proposal to construct a new state and federal hospital district along Tulane Avenue just outside the Central Business District to replace Charity Hospital, which was shuttered in 2005 following Hurricane Katrina. The corner of "Tulane and Broad" is home to most of the city's criminal justice facilities, including Orleans Parish Criminal District Court, Orleans Parish Prison (OPP), New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) headquarters, and the office of the Orleans Parish District Attorney.

SEVENTEEN / MID-CITY/TULANE AVENUE



The former Falstaff Brewery was redeveloped into 147 mixed-income residences after Hurricane Katrina.



Orleans Parish Criminal District Court anchors the criminal justice complex.

Charity Hospital, founded in 1736, was the city's first hospital and the largest single provider of medical and mental health services to the citizens of New Orleans. The hospital was closed by Louisiana State University in 2005 following Hurricane Katrina. Photo ©2009 Paula Burch/Tulane University Publications



St. Joseph's Church was built between 1869 and 1892 and has a seating capacity of approximately 2,000 people.

Tulane Avenue emerged as one of the largest areas of new development in the city following Hurricane Katrina. Over 1,000 units of new housing, including the Crescent Club, pictured below, have been built or are under construction.



BROADMOOR AND UPTOWN

MID-CITY, BROADMOOR, FRERET, UPTOWN

EIGHTEEN | BROADMOOR AND UPTOWN

Located on lower ground at the “middle of the bowl” between the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain, Broadmoor is notable as the meeting point for many of the major streets built along former plantation lines running perpendicular to the Mississippi River. Residential development of the marshes in the area began in earnest in the 1920’s, and today the neighborhood is characterized by a mixture of shotguns, raised bungalows, and Spanish Colonial style homes. A portion of the neighborhood was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2003, and the district was expanded in 2007. Broadmoor experienced severe flooding following Hurricane Katrina, but neighborhood residents organized quickly and have remained actively involved in all aspects of post-Katrina planning. The neighborhood is also home to Mayor-Elect Mitch

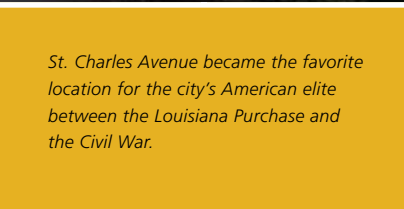
Landrieu and his father, former Mayor Moon Landrieu. From its origin at Canal Street, St. Charles Avenue parallels the Mississippi River’s crescent for over five miles to its end at South Carrollton Avenue, along the way linking the Central Business District with the Garden District, Tulane and Loyola Universities, and the city’s Uptown neighborhoods. Famous for its grand mansions, live oak trees, and historic streetcar route, the street also plays host to several of the city’s major Mardi Gras parades during Carnival. St. Charles Avenue was designated one of the 10 Great Streets in America by the A.P.A. in 2007.



The Rosa Keller Library at the center of Broadmoor is currently undergoing renovation and expansion by the City of New Orleans.



The historic St. Charles Avenue streetcar is the oldest continually operating street railway system in the world.



St. Charles Avenue became the favorite location for the city’s American elite between the Louisiana Purchase and the Civil War.



Napoleon Avenue in Broadmoor is home to several prominent raised bungalows and Spanish Colonial style homes.



LOWER GARDEN DISTRICT/ MAGAZINE STREET

NEIGHBORHOODS: UPTOWN, GARDEN DISTRICT, LOWER GARDEN DISTRICT, IRISH CHANNEL, COLISEUM SQUARE, WAREHOUSE DISTRICT, CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

Magazine Street is widely acclaimed as one of New Orleans' most successful neighborhood commercial corridors. The 5.3-mile street, which parallels the Mississippi River from the Central Business District to Audubon Park, is home to hundreds of upscale shops and restaurants popular with residents of neighborhoods across the city. Its traditional development pattern led to the creation of a special pedestrian-oriented commercial zoning district in 1982, which has since been applied throughout the city to protect and promote small-scale businesses and mixed-use infill development. The Coliseum Square/Lower Garden District neighborhood, which was laid out in 1809 by the French surveyor Barthélémy Lafon with a street named for each of the nine Greek muses, experienced a renaissance in recent years with the removal of the Camp Street onramp

to the Crescent City Connection bridge. Approaching the Central Business District, Magazine Street forms the lake-side boundary of the Warehouse District, which began to experience a revitalization in the 1980s that continues today with the development of loft apartments, restaurants, nightclubs, and museums. The tour also passes through the Lafayette Square Historic District along Camp Street.



Magazine Street is one of the city's most treasured historic neighborhood commercial corridors.



The National World War II Museum recently completed a significant expansion along Magazine Street in the Warehouse District.



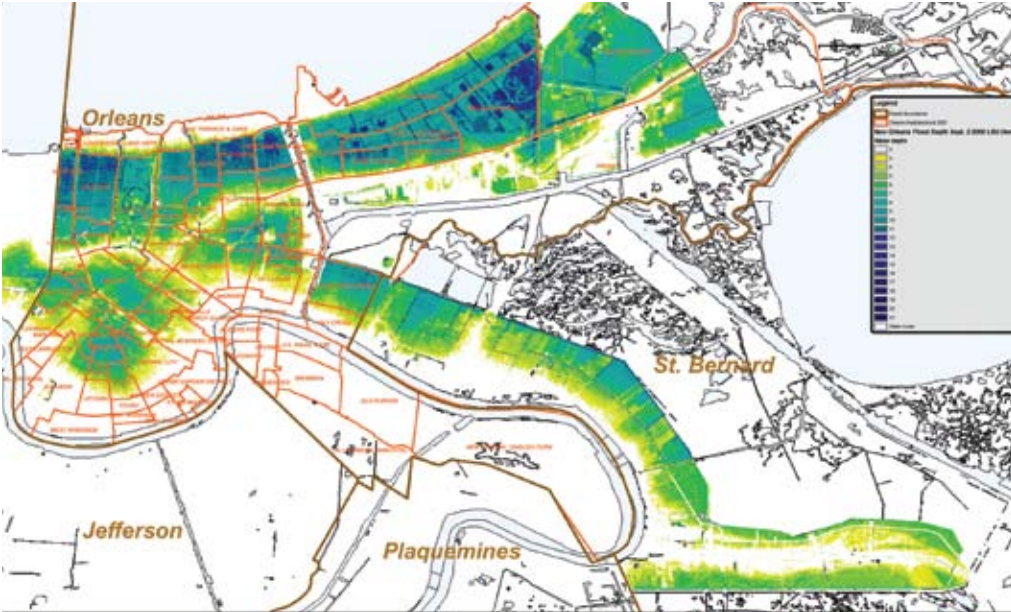
The revitalization of the Warehouse District began in the 1980s with the conversion of industrial buildings into loft-style residences and continues today.

APPENDIX - ADDITIONAL MAPS



Map showing breaches in floodwalls following Hurricane Katrina.

Flood depths throughout the metro area following Hurricane Katrina.



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